## TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1901.

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

### PRICE FIVE CENTS

### ATTACK ON THE POPE

VOL. IX.-No. 5.

Aug. 27. - An Associated ress cable despacen says: An Anarchist, armed with a large cavalry revolver and a dagger, was discovered lurking in the Vatican gardens as the Pope was being carried from his private apartments to a carriage for his daily drive, some days ago.

The assassin was seized by a Swiss Guardsman, who had been attracted to the spot by a suspicious neise in the shrubbery, but made such fierce resistance that he was not overcome until two gardeners went to the guardsman's aid.

The prisoner, far from seeking to onceal his purpose, gloried in it boasting that he wanted to "re the "spiritual giant who is keeping millions of men in thraldom." He frankly said he had been hiding in the gardens all the morning and had expected to get near enough the Pope to kill him.

After he had been disarmed and questioned, the man was handed over to the Italian police, who are keeping nis identity secret and doing their best to keep the facts connected with his arrest from becoming public.

Not even the Pope himself has been informed of the danger he was in.

How the Anarchist got into the garden has not been ascertained.

Threatening letters, anonymous of course, had been received from time to for some weeks by Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, but no attention had been paid to them. Now extraordinay precautions have been taken to protect the Pope. The Noble Guards have strict to fire on any stranger approaching the Pope when he is taking his accustomed walk or drive about the Vatican gardens.

It is said that the arrest has led to the discovery of an Anarchist plot to murder the Pope.

### Cardinal Gibbons on Emigration and Intemperance.

In an address at Wexford, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon on emigration and intemperance. He said he was extremely pleased to come amongst them that day at the invitation of their esteemed pastor, Canon Doyle, and he deemed it a great privilege to be enabled to address them in a few words. It was always a pleasure to him to address an Irish congregation, and the Irish people were no strangers to him. Indeed he might say that he was not altogether a stranger in the County Wexford, as some years ago he seent some days at Woodville, New Russ, the residence of his old friend, Mr. P. J. Roche; with whom at the present moment he stopping at Rossiere. Canon Doyle had referred to Irishmen abroad and he should say he had the good fortune of knowing many eminent County Wexford men in America, men who were a credit to their county and their religion. The United States, no doubt, was a country of vast resources, and of great industries, but he would like to say a word on the question of emigrating to that

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try to which so many thous their countrymen and country were yearly going. He knew what cfreumstances people lived in America, and his advice to the young men and women of Ireland was to endeavor to find a livelihood in their own land. Ireland was blessed with a delightful climate, and the great extremes of heat and cold were unknown, whereas in America these extremes were very serious drawbacks. No man prospered in the United States except the man who applied himself with might and main to his work, who toiled hard, not alone with his hands, but with his brain. By unremitting industry and by the closest application to work-in this way alone was success obtained and money accumulated. But why should not the youth of Ireland exert themselves at home? Why do they not emin their own land? If they devoted themselves to their work and business at home with the same energy and industry that were necessary in America they never think of emigration. Any man or woman that could eke out a livelihood at home should take his advice and stay there, instead of emigrating to America to enter on the keen struggle for existence, which, under trying circumstances, was in progress there. He believed if the Irish people went to work as carnestly at home as they had to do on the other side of the Atlantic they would have no difficulty in securing a substantial livelihood. His Eminence next referred to the question of intemperance. He said he had been to all parts of Ireland - north, south, east and westand everywhere he had heard the same story from the clergy, and that was that the great vice of the Irish people was intemperance, that was the great stain on the national character the Irish people could overcome that failing they would certainly become a prosperous nation. There was no need for him to point out the evil effects that followed this dreadful curse. Sunday after Sunday the evil of drink was the burden of sermons in every church throughout the country. should admit indeed at in America as well they were not free from that terrible evil, and it was well known that those who did not succeed there were those who were given to drink. Love of drink kept them poor and daily drugged them down lower and lower. He would give a word of warning to each of the pretty young ladies before him, and that was to seek the heart and hand of a temperate youth, of one who was not a lover of intoxicating liquor. If each of them took his advice their future home would prove bright and happy, and she, would never regret the ster she had taken. In the several dis tricts he had visited in Ireland he had been, astonished and pained by the undue multiplicity of public-houses, each a place of temptation. The cause of temperance in Ireland could make little progress until the number of public-houses was considerably reduced. He honed that the Irish people would make a great effort to free themselves from the stigma on the national character, and this great stumbling block to success, temporal At the conclusion of the address the

choir sang "God Bless our Pope," during the singing of which, Cardinal Gibbons remained standing.

OUR PREMIUMS. . Downeyville, Aug. 26, 1901.
Editor Catholic Register:
Dear Sir—The picture was sent me was duly and thankfully received.
MRS. WM. O'BRIEN.

Kinkora, Aug. 24, 1901. Rditor Catholic Register:

'The premium picture, Mater Dolorosa, received, for which accept my thanks. The picture is a very fine one. Wishing The Catholic Register much success, ROBT. BROWN.

Peterborough, Aug. 24, 1901. Editor Catholic Register: Dear Sir—Received premium of Aug. 2181. Accept my sincere thanks for MRS. J. DORRS.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE TORONTO.

If the success of this excellent school may be measured by its annual enrolment of over 700 students, and this enrolment is any evidence of the popularity of the school, based upon thoroughness of work, it will be readily conceded that this institution occupies a foremost position among the leading schools of our Dominion. Its circulars afford interesting reading matter and are mailed free to any one writing for them. See card in

this issue.

## Catholics and the Former Royal Visit

In view of the approaching visit of the Duke and Duchess of Yor',, it cannot but be of interest at this time to republish the address presented on the 22nd of August, 1860, by the Catholic Bishops of the Province of Canada to the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII along with the Prince's reply, is found in a very rare book recording the visit of 1860 and privately printed by the Duke of Newcastle. The address and reply are as follows:

TO H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, etc.: May it please Your Royal Highness-We the Catholic Bishops of the Province of Canada, assembled at Quebec to take part in the universal joy caused by the visit o. Your Royal Highness to this portion of the British Empire, hasten to express, in our own names and in behalf of our Clergy, the feelings of happiness we experience in feeling in our midst the Presumptive Heir to the Crown of England, the august and dearly beloved Queen, who, by ler virtues, adds a fresh lustre to the Throne of one of the most powerful Monarchtes in the world.

Charged with the sacred mission of preaching to the people confided to our care-the duties as well as the dogmas of Christianity, we are ever careful to teach them that it is "by God Rings reign," and that thereore entire submission is due to the authority they have received from on High, for the happiness of their subjects. We feel convinced it is to this traditional respect for the high moral principle of legitimate authority, which constitutes the strength of all society, that Canada has long enjoyed a peace and tranquilty which promises to be of uninterrupted duration.

We are happy in giving Your Royal Highness the assurance that the Catholics of this Colony partake of our sentlments of gratitude to Divine Providence for the many advantages which they possess under the protection of the British Government, especially as regards the free exercise of their religion. We have a firm conviction that the presence of Your Royal Highness amongst us will tend to develope and to strengthen still more those feelings of attachment and loyal devotion which bind them to the Mother Country.

In conclusion, we pray Your Royal Highness to accept our warmest and most ardent wishes for the prosperity of the vast Empire the destines of which you will one day be called to rule. Happy in forming part of an Empire under which this, our own beloved country, has made such rapid progress, we shall not cease to offer up our prayers to Almighty God, to beg of Him that they who wield authority may ever be guided by the unvarying laws of Justice and Equity; that they may labor with constantly increasing success for the happiness of the people subjected to their rule; and that they may thus perpetuate before the eyes of other nations the glory of the British Crown.

I accept with the greatest satisfaction the welcome which you offer me in your name, as the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province of Canada, and on behalf of your Clergy, and I assure you that I feel deeply the expression of your loyalty and affection for The Queen,

I rejoice to think that obedience to the Laws and submission to Authority, which form the bonds of all society and the condition of all civilization, are supported and enforced by your teaching and example.

The assurance that you enjoy the free exercise of your Religion, that you partake in the benefits and protection of the British Constitution, is a pledge that your hearts and those of your fellow-subjects, of whatever origin they may be, will ever be united in the feelings you have now expressed of attachment to the Crown of Great Britain.

I acknowledge with gratitude the carnest prayers which you offer to Almighty God in my behalf, and I trust that my future course may be such as will best promote the welfare of this great Province and of its inhabitants.

(1) To you, Gentlemen, who are engaged within the walls of this build ing in the education of the Youth of this Country, I also tender my thanks. I trust that your University may continue to prosper, and that in future years its sons may look back upon the days they have spent under your instruction with the same gratitude and sense of the benefits they have enjoyed, as I and others feel towards the more ancient Institu tions of my own Land.

(1) The concluding Paragraph is in reply to the Address from the Laval University.

### Experience Keeps a Hard School

Hard by the ancient city of Syracuse, as everyone knows, stood the temple of Vulcan, guarded by the Odora Canum Vis, to warn off unworthy visitors.

Whilst modern civilization certainly allows dogs of all breeds a very close companionship with man, nowhere, to our knowledge, is the em-proyment invented for them by Diana retained in favor. Nor is it necessary here to allude to the queer incident which culminated in the destruction of the discerning hounds of Syracuse. That incident will quite naturally suggest itself to most persons of classical turn in conrection with the sensational experiences of a couple of Methodist ministers from Ontario in the city of Syracuse, N.Y., last week, With the essentially scandalous side of the matter and the conflicting stories told by the parties directly cerned we of course have nothing to do, and make this one harmless remark only, that if the city of Syracuse, N. Y., had but a couple of sleuths as sagacious as those that, for a space, regulated the morals of the ancient Syracusans, there would now be no need for a Methodist conference sitting at Smith's Falls in the capacity of odora canun vis. For our own part we would sincerely uish to be excused from mentioning the exploits of these Methodist ministers at all, but that by their own voluntary and most deliberate statements they have added an additional thapter to their already too startling story, a chapter that cannot be passed over by us

without some comment. The astounding excuse offered to the Canadian public by the reverend gentlemen who have come in for so much undesirable notoriety is that while peacefully and playfully engaged in passing one of them off for u Catholic priest, a whole train of tribulations befel both. They had no intention of exceeding the perfectly legitimate bounds of mere impocent this beautiful book?

prankishness, by leading the guests at the hotel where they put up to re gard one of them as an Irish Catholic priest and friend to whom any malicious person might safely offer doped candy or drugged ginger ale.

Here is the statement of Reverend Mr. McAmmond, published in The Toronto Globe of Saturday.

"During the day I had been accosted on the street by a stranger, who from my priestly appearance mistock me for a Father Lindsley, and my costed by another stranger as 'Mr. Thomson,' and so during the remainder of the day Mr. Sanderson jocular ly called me 'Father Lindsley,' and I, returning the jest, referred to him as When at the hotel I Mr. Thomson. stepped up to the register, Mr. Sanderson, adopting a slight Irish brogue, said: 'Now, Father Lindsley, you register first.' I carried out the jest and wrote 'Lindsley,' substituting some common christian name for the word 'father.' The name I used was the first that came into my head, and I do not remember it now Turing to Mr. Sanderson, otherwise 'Thomson,' I asked if I would write his name. In this joking way the names as reported were registered by

It-may not be a very easy thing to imagine a Scotchman "odopting a slight Irish brogue," but we will suppose the Dooley dialect has now become so popular that even a Scotchman may with some elfort and practice drop into it.

The opening scene in the drama as enacted at the Syracuse hotel would probably have been in the following lines, according to the understed version by Rev. Mr. McAmmond:

Enter two Methodist ministers, with a rollicking air, one slightly in advance and twirling a shilaleigh.

Side stepping up to the astonished clerk, the first addresses his companion: "If ye plaze now, Father Linds ley, will ye put yer autograph on

"Of course an I will. Mr. Thomson, and why shouldn't I?" (Aside) Ye know me bhoy, that in our periginations around the lovely City of Syracuse this night, if we should happen at all be accident to swallow some doned candy or drugged ginger ale, it would never do to deprive ould Ireland of the credit of our coming home on a stretcher or bein' locked up in the police station. Besides there's the criminal statistics of the country to be looked after and we must see that the record of the Irish does not run

The foregoing is something like a

Scotch rendering of Dooley Irish. To the light-hearted Methodist brethren it may seem joct lar in its way; but we confess it duller and more dispiritthan nudistorted prose. refrain can W.C doubt upon probability of the masquerade having been suggested to these two Methodists anroad by the fact that a stranger did mistakenly address one of them as "Father Lindsley," because we have looked up the directories of Canada and the United States and fail to find a "Father Lindsley" in the ranks of the Catholic clergy of either country. This is a point that we think would have weight with a jury considering uncorroborated evidence. However, there is one conclusion that can be drawn from the sequel of this very sorry joke. It is dangerous for Methodist ministers to try to represent tLemselves as Catholic clergymen. All who have ever tried the game came to trouble after the manner of Esop's jackdaw in the borrowed plumes, who was pecked to shame and exposure by his own kind. There was in foronto some years ago a Methodist minister who fancied wearing a Roman One day an unregenerate Protestant policeman saw him standing on a street corner and picked a quarrel with him. The contretemps nearly disrupted the Methodist general conference and almost discanded the Toronto police force. Still some people can never learn anything except through personal, and oftentimes, very bitter experience.

### St Michael's Sanctuary Society

The annual excursion of the St. Michael's Sanctuary Society took place on Tuesday, the oth inst, to Niagara-on-the-Lake. The Toronto Navigation Co.'s steamer "Niagara" has seldom, if ever, carried a happier party across the lake than is did on that day.

The officers of the society deserve great praise for the splend d success of the outing, everything on the programme passing off to the entire satisfaction of all.

Special thanks are due to Rev. Father Treacy and to the many other friends of the society who contributed either financially or otherwise to make the picuic a success.

Among those who accompanied the excursion were Rev. J. P Treacy, D. D., Rev. H, Canning and Rev. J. J. McEntee.

The following is the list of prize winners in the games of the after-

Scitz, J. Gavigan.

100 yards dash, 12 and under - C. Davis, I. Hennessy. 100 yards dasa, 14 and under - E.

Foley, J. Seitz. 100 yards dash, 20 and under - G O'Leary, F. O'Brien,

220 yards race, 14 and under - J. Seitz, D. Davis. 220 yards race, 20 and under - C.

O'tkary, F. O'Brien. Standing jump, 12 and under - C. Davis, T. O'Connor. Standing jump, 15 and under - D. Davis, F. Enright.

Standing jump, 20 and under - F. O'Brien, N. Meehan. Boot and shoe race 12 and under

T. Gallagher, J. Gavigan. Tumble race, 15 and under - D. Davis, B. Boyle. Throwing baseball (open) - F. O'Brien, J. Millan,

committee -- N. 440 yards race, Mechan, T. Hynes. Baseball match, St. Michael's vs. Shamrocks-Score, 18-19, favor Sham-

rocks. Battieries-G. O'Leary, W. O'Reilly; F. O'Brien, J. Millan.

The principal features were the four home runs, two by J. Millan, one by

T. Hynes, one by E. Ewing.

A general meeting of the society.

Will be held on Sept. 1st, for the nomination of officers for Via ensuing year. The election of of cers is to take place on Sept. 8th.

### G. M. B. A. CONVENTION

Great Progress Shown By Reports of Grand Officers.

Niagara Falls, Aug. 27. - The twelfth convention of the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada was opened in the town hall her to-day. About 350 representatives are in attendance. They marched in a body to St. Patrick's Church, where high mass was chanted, and on returning to the hall addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Slater, the president of the local lodge. The Grand President, Hon. M. F. Hackett of Stanstead, Que., replied.

At the afternoon session the Grand President read his report of the progress of the association since the last grand convention was held in 1898. Nearly five thousand new members have been enrolled in the association, the present membership being nearly 16,000. During the same period over fifty new branches have been organized. The association has paid to the beneficiaries of deceased members the sum of \$576,540.91. The reserve fund amounts to \$117,480.52.

The successful management of the association certainly speaks well for itself In its present condition the percentage for management is only about 41-2 per cent. of the total reccipts, whereas in the very lowest of other similar organizations it is. at least 7 1-2 per cent.

During the afternoon and evening sessions the convention considered the proposed amendments to the constitu-

proposed amendments to the constitu-tion, but very lew changes were made. A resolution of condolence on the death of Judge Rouleau of Calgary of the Superior Court of the N. W. T. was adopted. Telegrams of fraternal greeting were received from the Chief Ranger and officers of the Provincial Court of Ontario of the Catholic Order of For-esters and the Canadian Fraternal As-sociation. sociation.

sociation.

An exchange of cablegrams with Histoliness Pope Leo XIII, was made, in which the Holy Father bestowed upon the convention his apostolic blessing.

### THE REGISTER LEADS.

THE REGISTER LEARS.

A veteran newspaper man and expert in making up front pages, is Mr. Herbert Burrows, who has written us the following complimentary note:

Toronto, Aug. 16, 1901.

Mv Dear Cronin—I saw a copy of The Catholic Register to-day and I must congratulate you upon its appearance. I see you are printing your paper in nice clear type and with first class taste as ito arrangement. You ought to be well paid for turn. clear type and with this taste as ito arrangement. You ought to be well paid for turning out such a creditable and neat looking paper. It is the bests looking sheet that I see these days.

H. BURROWS.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughy, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.



## Visitors and Diamonds

During the holiday season our Diamond trade is much larger than at any other pe.iòd.

4 4 4

This is due to the fact that visitors realize the big saving in prices offered by us as well as the larger range of selection.

Ryrie Bros., Toronto.

## The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ...

DEVOTED TO ... NEWS

### GOUGANE BARRA. Through the efforts of the popular

pastor of Inchigeela a suitable oratory has now been erected at far-famed Gougane Barra, where St. Finbarr labored in the great cause of teligion. There ceremony of consecrating the new building will take place very shortly. The oratory or chapel measures forty-live feet by twenty-four feet, out to out. The internal clevations are very effective and in harmony with the antiquities of the site. The walling of mountain stone is reheved by dressings of limestone. The west gable is ornamented by a bold deeply mersed doorway with hook shafts, caps and basis, the arch being enriched with chevron ornaments etc., and at crown of labil molds is a boldly cut head of the patron, St. Finbarr. Over the doorway is a narrow light with circular head, in the highly-pitched gable of masonry, as in the early stone-roofed churches. The eastern end of the chapel has a neatly worked couplet window o limestone with narrow, circular-headed light over, looking into the vaulted space between masonry roof and internal barrel vaults. The side clevations are in harmony with the rest, the high-pitched masonry roof, projecting cave, and corbel-table, adding much to the effect. On apex of each gable is a small cross of Irish character. The whole aspect of the build ing is quaiat, and adds a picturesque object to the famous island, without being too obtrusive, the old ruins not being disturbed in any way. It is hoped at some future time to erect a round tower in connection with the group, should funds admit. Internaliv the chapel is divided by piers and transverse arches, under barrel vaults, into four bays or divisions, the circular-headed windows with deeply splayed jambs and other details forming a very pleasing interior. The floor is laid with very nice tiling. The interior of walls and vaults has been done in Kean's cement as ground for the decoration, which is to be rich and carried out in suitable colors. The windows are to be filled with stained glass, having figures of the saints of the locality, with borders and heads of Celtic design. The altar is to be richly carved, in character and church furniture and altar rai are to be of oak. The building is completely of masonry, as in old examples, the only wood used being in the doors. It is a good adaptation of working out of our old Irish churches, of course with some necessary modifications for modern purposes .- Cork Examiner.

THE BEAUTY OF IRELAND. A correspondent of The New York Sun writes of Ireland and its beauty

as follows: "Indeed. I know of no country that it would pay our Americans to become acquainted with better than Ireland. The great stretch of arable land known as the Golden Vale, being in the counties Kerry, Cork, Limer ick and Clare, is never very cold in winter nor very hot in sun ner. The turf is green in December and June; it is very rare to see a black frost m that part of the country. During the winter months a light hoar irost gives a beautiful shimmer to gress and hedge that soon vanishes under a mild and moist atmosphere. And the summer! I lack words to describe the beauty of an Irish summer twilight. The yellow aura of the atmosphere, the hum of insects, the call of corncrakes, the scent arising from the hedge-rows, and the great high wheat in the fields are things never to be forgotten, and are worth a pilgrimage to see and enjoy. Indeed, the difference between Irish farms and Americam farms is very great. In Ireland you see no ranged fields. A field of clover is all clover, every bit of it. Likewise wheat or any other growth. They are full grown; there are no bad spots. How different it is here any observing wayfarer can see. I sincere ly wish that Ireland and the Irish Auditeur de Rote for France in Rome

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were better known to the American people It would be well for all of them I know of no place equal to the Golden Vale for the invalid suffering from wasting diseases or that large class of urban people who are over wrought, and I firmly believe it will eventually compel attention. It has all the christic conditions that are outlined in your editorial of to-day upon the best climate for consumptives Above all, when you go to Ireland, drink of its milk, eat of its potatocs, treat "ourself to its matchless honey, and be glad you have lived to see the Green Isle "

### FRANCE

-There is every reason to believe that the French de ply regret the death of the Empress Frederick, and that those who were responsible for her bad reception in 1891 are sorry, now that it is so clearly brought out that the deceased Empress did her best to influence her husband in iavor of the French in 1870. comes out, however, most clearly in the long obituary notices of the Empress published by the papers here is the intense French hatred of Bismarck. The French journalists practically jump on the corpse of the sinister statesman, whose only aim was to make Prussia great and powerful at any price. The Empress Frederick is praised for having opposed this man on so many occasions The outlook for the Religious Orders

in France is becoming more and more This is brought out not gloomy. only by the Catholic papers, which comment sorrowfully on the situation, but by Catholics in general. Baron de Mackan, a Deputy, and Chairman of the Church Defense Committee, is much dejected, and talks of the ruin which will be caused in the country by the new law, which is now being brought to a point or given the finishing touches by the Council of State. The members of Orders and Congregations who have resolved not to apply for authorization have now left France or are on the eve of doing so. The Jesuits have left their houses at Lyons and Laval, where they had noviciates and scholasticates. The Benedictines are quitting their old monasteries, restored after years of ruin, and the "road to exile," is also entered upon by Carthusians, Trappists and Franciscans It is believed that many of the religious are settling in Austria and Hungary, notably in the latter place. At Rudnik, for instance, the priests of the Congregation of St. Francis de Sales have purchased a large demesne, and the Franciscans and Jesuits are also acquiring, extensive property in Hungary. In the meantime the very same Government which is exiling the religious has had to make an appeal for nurses for the Lepers' Hospital in Madagascar. The Government, as The Courrier de Bruxelles aptly points out did not apply to the "ladies, more or less free from all religious belief, and who follow the lessons of the great altruistic teachers." but to the Franciscan Nuns. Five nurses only were required, but the Government had the choice of about forty nuns, who all wanted to go out to tend the lepers, just as other sisters of their Orde are doing at Molokai, the scene of the

Monseigneur Isoard, Bishop of Annecy, who died the other day in his 81st year, was a notable member of the French Episcopate. Some of the secular papers even call him illuswrote several remarks books, notably one on the clergy and science, and, although he joined the late Cardinal Laugerie in accepting the Republic, he was no friend of the Government, with which he was twice in diffulties. His contention was that the men who controlled the Republic were not genuine Republicans. Mgr. Isoard was an ultramontane of the strictest sort, and was very rigid towards his clergy. He was born in the North of France in 1820, studied theology at St. Sulpice, was appointed

**PICTURE** 

PREMIU

To Pay-in-Advance Subscribers.

The agents of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER are authorized to effer the following far

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THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO.

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Nover before have pictures so expensive and deautiful been offered as newspaper premiuma-refer to extend this effer to the largest possible gamber, we will seed the pictures upon re-to mosely which 30 days after the subscriber's name has been placed on our like

self-sacrifice of Father Damien.

in 1867, and catled to the See of An-

iccy in May, 1879. The Rev. F. Sejournet, O.P., of the Paris Province of the Dominican Order, has been elected Pi'or of the Convent of St. Stephen at Jerusalem, in succession to the Rev. F Le Vigouroux. Father Sejournet was formerly a very popular preacher in Paris. He first went to Jerusalem in 1885, before he became a Dominician. Since his entry into the Order, he has acted for some time as a Professor in the Convent of which he is now Prior.

### ENGLAND

THE RING'S BLASPHEMY-PRO-TEST OF PEERS.

The following protest against the Royal Declaration Bill, which was read a third time in the House of Lords on Monday last, has been handed in to be entered on the journals of the Upper Chamber.

1. Because, whatever reasons may be 'eged for retaining unrepealed upon the Statute Book the provisions of the Act of King William III, and Queen Mary, it is impolitic and wise to re enact similar provisionally a new statute at the present time

Because the declaration contained in the Bill s superfluous, the provisions of the Act of Settlement affording adequate sccurity for the Procestant succession of the Crown.

3. Because enactments which are superfluous, and consequently uscless, have a tendency to become, and dien do become, mischevious and dangerous.

4. Because precautionary tests, imposed on the Sovereign, though capable of defence when the Sovereign personally directed the working of the Executive Government, are out of place and unnecessary now that the Executive Acts of the Sovereign and performed only on the advice, or with the assent, of responsible "ims-

ters. 5. Because the Bill, besides remov ing certain objectionable words in the King's declaration, affects other al terations in it, which render the declaration proposed to be made in future a substantially different one from that hitherto in use, as will appear from the following considerations.

(a) In the declaration as hitherto made the Sovereign repudiates the adoration as well as the invocation of the Virgin Mary, two perfectly distinct and separate points of doctrine. Only one of these is mentioned in the declaration contained in the Bill. The repudiation of the Pope's supremacy and dispensing power contained in the existing declaration is also omitted, and a test is thereby imposed different from that heretofore in use, and therefore, technically, a

(b) The Bill contains an addition to the declaration in the shape of a profession of faith, to be made by tie Sovereign, altogether novel, and incapable of definition.

6. Pecuase in order to render the Bill inoffensive to members of the Roman Catholic Church-the professed object of the Bil, - the declaration to be made hereafter by the Sovereign should bear an affirmative rather than a negative character.

STANMORE. LLANDAFF.

THE JESUIT OATH-AN APOLOGY The Tablet says the following is the text of the apology published by The Chatham and Rochester News on Saturday last, which they announced last week as about to appear:

In our issue of July 6 we published a letter under the heading of "The Attack on the King," in which the writer, who signed himself Loyal Protestant, asserted that Father Vaughan, brother of Cardinal Vaughan, had taken the "Jesuit Oath," which was quoted at length. One of the sentences ran: "I do renounce and disown my allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince, or State-named Protestant, or chedience to any of their inferior magistrates or offi-

named Protestant, or obedience to any of their inferior magistrates or officers," etc.

A few days after the publication of this letter Messrs. Witham, Rockell, Munster, and Weld, of I Gray's Innsquare, W. C., solicitors to the Rev. Bernard Vaughan, commenced an action for libel against us.

We applied to "Loyal Protestant" to furnish us with the evidence upon which he had made such a definite and emphatic statement, and our correspondent was then obliged to admit that he could produce none. He had seen the so-called "Jesuit Oath" in print somewhere, and assumed and took it for granted that, as the Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan is a member of the Society of Jesus, "he must have taken that oath."

We then went carefully into the

have taken that oath."
We then went carefully into the matter of the "Jesuit Oath" ourselves and having come to the conclusion that the statement of "Loyal Protestant" is absolutely unfounded, and that the Jesuits take no such oath as that alleged, we felt in honor bound to express our regret that we had inadvertently allowed any such frandulent imputation upon the loyalty and good faith of the Rev. Bernard Vaughan to appear in the columns of The News.

News.

Messrs. Witham, Roskell, Munster and Weld, on behalf of the Rev. Bernard Vaughan, have accepted this explanation and have accepted to our request to withdraw the action.

This is fortunate for "Loyal Protestant," as well as ourselves. In putting forward ridiculous inferences as positive facts our correspondent abused the hospicality of our columns, and forfetited all claim to be sheltered from the consequences of his own act,

## DISOWNED

(By the Rev. A. Belanger, S.J., in Messenger of Sacred Heart.) THE ENIGMA

(Continued from last week.)

Let us seel What is a relig ous?

A mysterious being bound by secret oaths taken in the dark? A member of a secret society? A conspirator steal-thily plotting against the state

Not at all. Nothing is more trans parent, nothing better known than his trying engagements, and thousands of books published everywhere detail, define and explain the nature and extent of his obligations. Everything is open as daylight.

A religious is a man or woman who one day in the presence of God, entered into an engagement the keeping of which is a matter of conscience only. He has vowed to be poor, chaste and obedient: that is all.

These vows receive no sanction from civil society. The taking of them is merely a conscientious act and as independent of the police as is the resolution to be a vegetarian. The state knows nothing of it not does it wish to, and if to-morrow a religious were to find his life irksome he would be free to leave his convent, amass wealth, follow his inclinations and even marry should it please him. The government would raise no objection, on the contrary, his honor, the mayor, would bestow his paternal and won en the personal expenses of blessing upon the apostate's marital union.

Therefore there is no question of restraint upon those poor creatures who, in a moment of unusual fervor might have had the imprudence to thoughtlessly make vows. All doors are open to them, and if they remain in the cloister it is solely of their own free will. Question them. The great majority of them will tell you that they gladly remain cloistered fettered by the love of God, and that these vows which are talked of as their bugbear, they look upon as precious jewels which they guard most jealovsly.

Let us go on and see how these dreadful engagements can be counter to human dignity or to the good of the state, for these are the two principal arguments against them. the vow of poverty. It consists in the complete abandonment of one's earthly goods, with no hope of ever acquiring any through one's labors.

The use made of these goods varies

greatly from th Capuchins, Poor Clares, Minims and Trappists, whose religious wear only the coarsest garments, partake of the plainest food and observe innumerable lasts, to those less austere communities which. in exchange for the earnest labor of their member, insure them a modest livelihood. Each one must be content to follow the common rule, to use worn clothes, refrain from costly diversions, rise early and wait upon h. uself. Above all, and this is the essential characteristic of all religious poverty, no individual can use anything as his own personal property. He needs a special permission in order to give, lend or receive.

The religious is, as we will see later, a perfect communist who transmits integrally to the community the fruit of his labor. These are facts. Are they in any way detrimental to so

ciety or prejudicial to man's dignity? The treatment of friars as good-fornothing beggars, living upon alms, and the abuse of them as parasites, is an old offense. Are these insults mer-

A parasite is one who, though nealthy and qualified to work, takes his ease and makes no return for the bread which his charitable neighbor

How different it is with the religious. If they receive alms, it means just so much toward their work of mercy for the unfortunate.

The mainspring of their resources is constant labor combined with the most skillful economy. Look at the medicant Capuchin.

Does he beg in order that he may live a worthless do-nothing? No, he prays day and night, preaches, hears confessions, goes out on missions, and the day is scarcely long enough for the accomplishment of his tasks. Of course, this does not appeal very strongly to you because you make no use of his ministratic is. Be it so give him nothing. Those who help him, in turn make use of his aid, and thus he gives his services in exchange for what he receives; therefore, where, I ask, is the parasitism?

The Little Sister of the Poor so licits from door to door, shop to shop, and in halls, hotels and colleges. Do you consider her a beggar? Well, voluntary beggars such as she feed, in France alone, no less than 29,-000 of the abandoned aged.

Others have their houses filled with orphans, with the sick whom they alone support and who might otherwise be found floating in the river or dead in a garret.

"But what about contemplatives?" First of all, they are not numerous; many work energetically and for very

good reasons, and, secondly, if they, receive alms they pay them back in prayer. You do not believe in the efficacy of prayer? Very well, then, give them nothing. Those who give to them feel that i. is wise indeed to contribute to the support of these generous souls who do pennance and continually implore God to pardo. the sins of the world. Let them pray. There is service rendered, consequently no parasitism. Do you wish positive, I was about to say, Positivist, confirmation? Then listen to Taine:

"About 4,000 females and 1,300

males, abandon themselves, above all, to the contemplative life. Prayer, meditation and adoration are their first and principal object. But all others, that is to say, more than 28,ood nien and 123,000 women are, by institution, benefactors of humanity, voluntarily bound to duty strvice, consecrated through choice to dangerous, repugnant and, at best, uncongenial works. And what are some of these works? Missions among savages and barbarians; the care of the sick, of idiots, of the lorsaken, the infirm, the incurable, the supporting of the aged poor or of foundlings, innumerable helpful and educational works, primary instructions and service in orphanages, asylûms, workhouses, refuges and prisons. And all these benefits are bestowed either gratuitously or for paltry pay, and this is made possible by the minimum reduction of the physical wants and personal expenses of each male or female religious. In several communities of men each member do not exceed 300 francs (\$1.16 per week.) Among the Trappists of Devielle this is the maximum

figure. "If we estimate at the rate of I, ooo francs a head (and this is beyond the actual figure) the value of the work done by 160,000 religious men and women in active institutes, the total will be 160 millions a year. If. then, we allow 500 francs a head for the expenses of each religious, male or female, the total will be eighty millions a year. Net profit for the public, eighty millions a year!"

Understand it well! These monks and nuns are producers of social wealth of the first order!

And now let us pass on to human dignity, for which our century feign such a fondness.

Contempt of riches and the volunary choice of a poor, laborious life has been, from all time, considered a proof of nobility of soul. Ancient philosophy testifies to this, and even Diogenes, in driving virtue to the verge of cynicism, only emphasized its

powerful reality. Christianity has realized the dream and inspired millions of frail creatures with in absolute contempt of richesa contc. ipt purified, however, of cynicism and pride.

In the Middle Ages such a phenor enon was brought about by the preaching poverty of the Seraph of Assisi, in the midst of a world that had relapsed into cupidity. There occurred a mild but austere revolution during which human nature, strengthened by the light of the Gospel inspired by the poetic words of the Saint, uplifted itself, and the slaves of lucre were enabled to burst their shackles.

Well, in this, our day, the same lesson in detachment is of imperative necessity, if society would escape a new crisis in decadence which must inevitably lead to barbarity and slavery.

God is the idol of the hour fact is admitted and almost proudly. But, in order to pocket this gold, how many hazardous compromises are how many clandestine and scandalous bargains are concluded, how many consciences sacrificed! How many rotten enterprises are rushed into at the expense of the needy little. and the descendent of tician's bank account thus being swelled and the financier's gorgeous castle paid for! And how many votes are sold! An elector's vote is worth 10 francs - a deputy's is much dearer and it costs still more to buy up a newspaper If, on the pillory of honesty, the consciences of some men could be exposed, there would be seen so vast a traffic in immortal souls that the liveliest stave-trade would be dull in comparison. Pitiful, harrowing spectacle.

Here then is the fearful evil of actual society. On the one side, we have financial excesses for which the rest of men must pay the forfeit, on the other, a people in evolt and determined to conquer at any cost, because of being ground down to a state of mediocrity which they intend to endure no longer; and between these two extremes, a lot of practical encures to whom duty is a meaningless word and whose ideal is made up of all the comforts of life

Well, then, honest people to whom speak, is it not eminently fitting that, in face of this danger, a strong public protestation of the contrary spirit be made?

In matters of morals, the wirld is not instructed through the medium of books, but through that of example, Speak to it of curbing to desires and (Continued on page 3.)

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## HOME CIRCLE eeeeeeee eee ee

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. Fourteenth Sunday after Pentocost.

Gospel St. Matt. vl. 24-33 St. Cilles, Ab. St. Stephen, K. C. St. Simeon, C. St. Rosalio, V. St. Lawrence Justinian. Pa. C. 1 | St. Giles, Ab.
2 | St. Stephon, K. C.
8 | St. Simeon, C.
4 | St. Rosallo, V.
5 | St. Lawrenco Justi
7 | St. Rega, V.
6 | St. Regina, V. M.

### <del>\*\*</del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* BEST.

Mother, I see you with your nursery Mother, 1 see you with your mastery light,
Le ding your babies all in white,
To their sweet rest;
Christ, the Good Shepherd, carries mine to-night,
And that is best,

I cannot help tears when I see them

twine
twine
Their fingers in yours, and their
bright curls shine
On your warm breast;
But the Saviour's is dearer than yours
or mine—
He can love best.

You tremble each hour because your yeak; your heart is wrung with

alarms,
And sore opprest;
My darlings are safe, out of reach of And that is best.

You know over yours may hang even now
Pain and disease, whose fulfilling slow
Naught can arrest;
Mine in God's gardens run to and fro,
And that is best.

You know that of yours your feeblest And dearest may live long years

alone,
Unloved, unblest;
Mine are cherished of saints around
God's throne,
And that is best.

You must dread for yours the crime

that sears,
Dark guilt unwashed by repentant
tears,
And unconfessed.
Mine entered spotless on eternal years,
Oh, how much the best!

But grief is selfish; I cannot see Always why I should so stricken be More than the rest; But I know that, as well as them,

for me
God did the best.

—Helen Hunt Jackson. 4 4 4

### AMUSING THE CHILDREN.

A child who is self-entertaining is a great comfort to the mother or caretaker, and it is not a difficult matter to train the small minds to plan their own amusements and invent their own toys, until they some-times develop quite a genias in this respect. Not only should the child-ren's play-room be attractive, but articles should be provided among the toys that will encourage inventive

A little home-made toy, something that one of the family or the child himself has invented or fashioned, will generally amuse a child better than the most costly toys.

Paper dolls cut from pasteboard and fitted with heads cut from advertisements are sometimes a great deal, funni a and more jolly that the idollies" with elaborate changes of costume. One forgives the villain in-"Marcella" for many things, when you read how he fashioued from bits of paper little animals that the sick boy treasured through days of pain and weariness, at the last fastening his dying eyes affectionately on them. appreciation of the home-made toys which suggest some possibilities as "make belive," and it is surprising that mothers are not more eager to turn this to good account in the

THE PHYSICIAN OF SOULS. Jesus did not only enrapture the multitude by this miraculous power manifested in love and in an impulse of the most tender, most merciful, most delicate and most intense love joined to the most marvelous forgetfulness of self; His lofty intellect also revealed itself. He did not content Himself with healing-He went heyoud the body to the soul. To say the truth, He never occupied Himself but with the souls. It is evident that Jesus saw the diseases of the soul through the diseases of the body. He beheld the sore point in the soul, which had produced the like in the body, and to that He applied His great and benevolent power. His miracles were not merely extraordinary acts which excite wonder, but convey no instruction; nor were they merely acts of compassion and kindness; they were something deeper acts in which all His saving power was displayed. The Savious of souls, the Redeemer, was living and visible

"If you could but believe! " He would only act when the infirm soul had at least endeavored to turn to the Physician. - Mgr. E. Bougaud, translated by C. Ir. Currie.

### \* \* \*

AN HOUR WITH GOD.

There are many so-called Catholics who complain they are so occupied in the struggle for a livelihood that they have no time for morning or evening prayer and no time for he holy sacrifice of the Mass on Sunday They have no time for God and their sonis. They know nothing of the uplifting still hour alone with God yet those who daily find time to attend the Mass or make some short visit to the Blessed Sacrament will assure you that it is the sweetest and best part of their day.

The young Catholic should make it a fixed rule of his life to find time for a still half hour in which to be alone with God every day of his life. It is well to let this half hour if possible be at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, which is early in the day that certain strength and helpfulness to be derived from this communion with God may carry you through the trials and duties of the day. It will be easier to fix your thoughts upon the theme you choose when body and mind are refreshed and alert.

### \* \* \*

SIMPLE SAINTLINESS.

"I was playing with St. Anthony, and he told the water not to harm me. I like playing with him." The child that prattled thus had t rayed down a dry water-course and was bemouned as carried away by a sudden flood. It came back uninjured and full of glee about its gracious playfellow.

The incident was characteristic. Devotion to St. Anthony often seems childlike - some might call it childish - but there is heavenlines; in its simplicity. At times it does resemble playing with the saint, while he orders common things not to hurt or inconvenie ce his earthly friends. No wonder that people like it, as the happy child like the water-course play; for, though floods be coming, there is l'ttle danger while the Wonder-Worker is at hand.

His small temporal favors are most common, but they generally lead to higher things. They are some of the "cords of Adam" to draw souls to holiness; and it is very evident that the saint cares more about our spiritual than about our corporal ad-

### $\diamond$ $\diamond$ $\diamond$ WHERE TO GO IN TROUBLE;

How much suffering and sorrow would be avoided if we would only go to the Sacred Heart with our troubles; go with childlike confidence and ask for the help and grace we need. He has promised to help us, and His promise never fails. If pover ty is our lot, He will help us to bear it, and make it helpful to our eternal salvation. If we are suffering from sickness, He will teach us how to gain graces by bearing it with resig nation. In a word, He will cure al our ills and turn darkness into light and sorrow into joy.

### 0 0 0 WHITE CLOVER.

res affectionately on them.

O you clover, blooming clover where the dusty gold-wing sips, of the home made toys between the control of the c

Do you guess the reason, clover, For these bitter, bitter drops? Can a secretaing rain be falling When the sunshine never stops?

Ah, you cannot know, my clover, How the sight and smel, of you Bring the memories a-thronging Of a home that once I knew.

With the clover in the orchard,
And the humming honey-bees,
And the wren's light-hearted singing In the rosy apple-trees.

With the love that bent above me, As the sunny heavens bend—
O you foolish, sweet, white clover,
You can never comprehend.
—Marian Warner Wildman in The Criterion.

A SERVANT GIRLS' UNION.

It seems that the efforts of club women along the line of domestic science are not without their parallel on the side of the working girl Chicago has a successful Servant Girls' Union, which is about to annouce a regular scale of wages and declare for an eight-hour day, with extra pay for overtime and the power of deciding the number of "afternoons off" every week which each girl may have. There is a Housemaids' Union in Cincinnati, which is flourishing. In several other places housemaids are organizing for should be awakened, and united to be suitably and neatly dressed

they intend to demand the same thing of their employers. Truly, this is the age of organization among women.

\* \* \* GIVE THE WIFE THE MONEY.

Many people wonder at the thrift of foreigners who come to live amongst us. Many of them, being common laborers, work for small wages, and irregularly, yet their families are comfortably kept, and in the course of time they have a little home of their own, says The Syracuse Sun. The secret of it is that the wife is the banker, and through her superior idea of economy and shrewdness in purchasing, the scanty earnings are put where they will do the most good; no awkwerd debts are incurred, and at the end of the fiscal year there is invariably a surplus. English speaking people might emulate their example with profit, but it is too commonly the American idea that a woman knows nothing about be siness and cannot be safely trusted with her husband's wages. On the contrary, the money that he does not spend for his own gratification is doled out to her in grudging compliance with her timid requisitions.

WHAT A GIRL SHOULD LEARN.

To sew. To cook.

To mend. To be gentle. To value time.

To dress neatly. To keep a secret. To be self-reliant.

To respect old age. To avoid idleness. To darn stockings.

To take care of the baby. To make good bread. To keep a house tidy.

To make home happy. To be above gossiping. To control her temper.

To take care of the sick. To sweep down colwebs. To humor a cross old man.

To marry a man for his worth. To read the very best of books.

To keep clear of trashy literature. To take plenty of active exercise. To be a helpmate to her husband.

To be light-hearted and fleet-footed. To wear shoes that won't cramp the feet.

To be a womanly woman under all circumstances.

### CHOOSING DUTIES.

No one can choose his duties. He may accept or reject those presented; there is no third course. He may shut his eyes and try to persuade himself that some things are what is required of him. But it will be of no use. They will remain duties just the same. If they come to him in the ortler of God's will, his only hope of peace and true prosperity lies in manfully performing them. He will not escape by ficeing the pain or the trouble from which he shrinks. That is inevitable to everyone who lives. But he may very easily escape the consolation, the high support, the glorious thrill of joy, which comes only to him who stands manfully the place allotted him and holds till death the post to which he was as-

### DISOWNED.

(Continued from page 2.)

despising riches and it will laugh in your face. But show it men blessed with riches or else competent to acquire them, who cheerfully and voluntarily renounce them, choosing in-stead a life of hardship and povertyand, believe me, this mute eloquence will appeal to all generous hearts. They will see that the impetuous current ever running toward earthly with roods and pos stood; they will feel that something grand and ennobling is passing-voluntary sacrifice which is but the supererogation of duty - and they will find themselves fortified against the seductions, at least the illicit ones, of fortune.

But note your meonsistency. order to improve the people, to elevate the public spirit to the high plane of duty, you raise statues of men who have given great examples of disinterestedness, of charity Only lately, you applauded at his election, a President of the Republic whose chief recommendation was that he had turned his back upon the gold that tempted his conscience.

You did well. However, would it not be better and mole conducive to the public good to keep in our midst. living exponents of the disinterestedness which often merges into heroism, is always beneficial to the unfortunate and is practiced not by one individual only, but by thousands of men and women, throughout a long life?

Then let such good people alone. The young need to learn of them cheerful and fruitful resignation instead of rebellious despair, and the rich need to learn the nothingness of the banbles by, which they are hyp-notized. Religious poverty illumines the path trodden by Christ, who was through these miracles. Thus, before places nousements are organizing for the participant of their own benefit. In Cincinnati one poor and a laborer, and who, through their own benefit. In Cincinnati one poor and a laborer, and who, through that the divine energies of the soul of the rules is that members shall love, became-like unto the lowly ones should be awakened, and united to be suitably and neatly dressed for of earth. Do not extingulab this light Him. "Don't thou believe?" He said; their duties, and it is stated that or you will deprive poor, benighted

humanity of a poverful beacon.

I know full well that the personal poyerty of a se igious, and his or her unquestioned austerity are objected to on the ground that they are compensated for by the scandalous wealth of the community, Later on we will submit this cynical lie to an analysis and there will be nothing left of it. At present, we would examine into the two other vows constituting the religious life.

### снаямич.

The second bond in the religious life is voluntary chastit,, entailing the privation of a personal family and demanding innumerable sacrifices which are as necessary for the pre rervation of this delicate virtue as is protection from wind and inclement weather for the life of a frail plant No Christian can doubt the great

alue of virginity, after Christ's invitation to embrace it and its strong commendation by the Chruch. Even pagan philosophers admit ics nobility, but they tremble for our weakness; it fact, their is still the argument certain elevated souls, who are, however, totally ignorant of the divine strength that the Supernatural can impart to human fraility. "It would indeed be beautiful," say Protestants especially . . . "were is possible." Here is their mistake, for not only is chastity possible, but actual. '

In our day a certain school has been more radical. Doing violence to the conscience of mankind in order to glorify passion, it asserts, with trenchant cynicism, that the virtue of virgins is an abyss of immorality, and that true nobility consists in yielding to sensual pleasures to the extent to which it can be endared.

To the holders of such views I have nothing to say. According to their idea St. Francis de Sales and St 'incert de Paul were malefactors, lina and the inhabitants of

To those men who, though under standing the meaning of the words sacrifice and seli-mastery, are reluctant to make any allowance for a life voluntarily divested of legitimate pleasures and possessions, I wish to prove that religious under society an eminently moral and material service. A moral service, for it must be re-

membered that, taken as a whole, society exercises a great influence upon its members. If, in its midst, great crimes are openly perpetrated, lust and revolting, dangerous laxity given free rein, and no moral antidote is at hand, how can week characters escape pollution; how, I say, unless to counteract this audacious cvil, there be set up the quintessence of the opposite virtue?

And what do we actually see? have already found humanity profoundly adoring riches, its first rant. But there is a second which, like a great cancer, is gnawing its vitals and sapping away all its virile energy, and this is voluptuousness.

Hence, we have an enfeebled, languid youth, without any ideal, and greedy for pleasure at any cost.

Hence, an ignoble literature worse than Pompelian, and striving each day to invent some new lasciviousness wherewith to glut passions already too debased.

Hence, generations stricken at their very source, and in which even the military contingent can no longer be found; sickly, withered, blanched races who might justly ton to their parents and demand a reason for the impoverished blood and lisordered nerves from which they suffe.

Hence, indirectly-thanks to the habit of seeking the pleasure while refusing to accept the pain — the sill-ful sterility which is depopu'ating France and mathematically yielding the precedence to foreign armies, while its statistics are being written in

Hence, a heartrending deterioration from the idea of duty and a sickly need of passionate indulgence; in short the very contrary of what gives society muscle, temperament, character.

Behold the theatres that we love, the romances that we devoir, the feu-illetons that are the daily lelight of young men and women the pictures posted in the shop windows, us well as other things which I shall refrain from mentioning, note certain "attractions" at the Exposition, and then take your head between your hands and think.

### (To be Continued.)

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### CELTS IN CONGRESS.

London, Aug. 20. - Much interest is being taken here in the proceedings of the Pan-Celtic gathering in Dublin, which is regarded as a pica for the maintenance of the ancient languages maintenance of the ancient tanguages passy the dull monotony and customs, and as an exhibition of against the dull monotony sympathy between long-scattered sec sympathy between long scattered sec-



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# E. SEAGRAM

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tions of the Celtic race. It certainly embodies a remarkable idea. The congress opens to-day with a gar procession, and apart altogether from its distinctively Celtic character, the display will be a picturesque protest

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## The Catholic Register

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1 mcRS; AY, Alto 9, 1901

A FALSE TEACHER. The Canadian Teacher should either teach the truth, or, confessing its ignorance, go out of the business. It is not the first time our professional contemporary has been caught by us teaching falsehood. As we pointed out upon a former occasion. The Canadian Teacher has a considerable circulation among Catholics; but even though it were not read by a single member of the Catholic Church, there would be no excuse for its repeated false revelations of Catholic doctrine to the Protestant teachers of the country. In the September number, in an article on "The Origin of the Madonna in Att," by Mary Carmen (not Carmel) Johnstone, The Rectory, Welland, the following occurs:

"Among the early Christians were many traditions regarding the virtues and graces of the mother of the Saviour, so that it was quite natural they should admiringly and praverfully contemplate her character.

So far so good There can be no objection to this But what have we got in the next sentence

"From this contemplation grew the doctrine of her DIVINITY, and the worship of the Madonna or lady became widespread "

We often find the schoolmaster abroad and at sea in this enlightened 20th Century The schoolmasters of The Canadian Teacher are evidently too inuch abroad, or up in the air, to read the daily newspapers During the debate and discussion upon the anti-Catholic declaration of the King. there is not a newspaper printed in English that has not repeatedly published the doctrine of the Catholic Church regarding the Blessed Virgin, but nevertheless here we have The Canadian Teacher permitting a contributor calmly to assert as an unquestionable fact Catholic belief in her divinity. Towards the contributor we may entertain astonishment: but for the editor we must question his sanity, in holding a position that should at least be filled by a person

of ordinary information

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Tuesday, opened the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in beautiful weather and in the presence of a large assemblage. Sir Wilfrid made a happy speech, most suitable to the occasion and entirely pleasing to all who heard him. The Exhibition this year is being held under circumstances unlike anything in its past history. A great international exhibition is being held in Buifalo, and American visitors are seen in crowds daily in Toronto Going into any of the banks it is surprising to see the amount of American money that is being handled. This is the best evidence that the visitors from the other side are spending their money freely in Canada and are not leaving it all in Buffalo. How many of these visitors may be attracted to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition is a speculation interesting alike to the management of the fair and to the exhibitors. At all events they are very welcome to the city, and when considered along with the big crowds from all over the Province which the Exhibition annually draws, there can be no doubt at all that the next rew weeks will be exceptionally good for búsiness.

**\* \* \*** IMITATIVE CRANKS IN WINNI-PEG.

Our contemporary, The Northwest Review, blames the bigotry of the Winnipeg School Board for the delay that has occurred in reaching an agreement about the Catholic schools. Bigotry it probably is, but a more exact definition might possibly be found. Winnipeg is and always has been, an imitator of every contentious notion which some of our American cousins are so fond of experimenting with in their statute books. There is nothing original about Winnipeg. From the time a group of Yankee speculators started the famous "boom" in the Manitoba capital, the place has been the beneficiary of all sorts of imported little plagues from across the border; and the latest is the opposition to a distinctive or religious dress worn by school teachers. This idea is one of the most paitry ever developed by American cranks, and it is worthy of the reputation of Winnipeg to take it up after a dozen states of the Union had caught lit, like the whooping cough, one from another, and in due

time had all got over it again. Winmpeg is never happy except when suffering from some Yankee distemper. We reprint the article from The Northwest Peview elsewhere.

4 4 4

BY SLANEY'S BANKS 'lis Emmence Cardinal Gibbons made a brief call to Enniscorthy durmg is Irish visit as the guest of Mr P J Roche, J P who recently purchased Enniscorthy Castle The American Primate was much pleased with the picturesque cathedral town of the diocese of Ferns, and staved for the evening at Borodale, on the banks of the Slanev, so admitted by Tom Moore Although the line old Nor man castle (built in 1205 by Philip Prendergast is not habitable, yet it is in excellent preservation. Its walls have a strange history, and tell of bygone days when the last of the Prendergasts was succeeded by Maurne Rochford, who, in turn, was dis-Possessed by Donal MacMurrough in 1330 Art MacMurrough the conqueror of King Richard II, held the castle from 1377 to 1417, and it was the seat of the Kavanaghs, Kings of Lemster, from that date till 1550. It was leased to Edmund Spenser, author of the "Facrie Queene," in 1581, and was subsequently acquired by Sir Henry Wallop, whose grandson Robert, the regicide, entertained Cromwell, en route for Wexford, on September 29th, 1649. After many viciswas made situdes, it prison in '98 and district '99, and was thoroughly repaired and modernized in 1810 The late Cardinal Perisco visited it in 1888, as did also the late Duke of Clarence and the Duke of York in 1892. A glorious view may be had from one of the towers, taking in the scrpentine reaches of the Slaney as it flows to the sea.

\* \* \*

"GOD SAVE ALL HERE."

is a prayer that's breathed There alone

alone
In dear old Erin's land,
'Tis uttered on the threshold-stone,
With smiles and clasping hand;
And oft, perchance, 'tis munured low
With sigh and falling tear,
The grandest greeting man may
know—
The grandest greeting man may

The prayer, "God save all here!"

In other lands they know not well
How priceless is the lore
That hedges with a sucred spell
Old Iteland's cabin door. ...
To those it is no empty sound,
Who think, oft with a tear,
Of long-loved mem'ries wreathing

The prayer, "God save all here!"

Live on, O prayer, in Ireland still,
To bless each threshold true,
The echoes of her homes to fill
With fervor ever new,
And, guarding with its holy spell
The soul and conscience clear,
Be graven on each heart as well

—M. B., in New Zealand Tablet.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

An American paper, discussing a recent article in The Medical News, puts startling question, "Will our population decrease?" Here is an extract from The Medical News' essay. "A century ago the sterility of American women was but 2 per cent., the lowest of any population in the civilized world, and the average number of children to a marriage was six. At present the national sterility is said to have risen to the alarming figure of 20 per cent., and the average number of children to the marriage is but two This certainly represents a state of affairs which, if true, deserves serious attention, and all the more so since all the civilized countries are now waking up to the realization that factors are at work for the reduction of population in our advancing civilization that threaten to far more than neutralize the gain in numbers that might be anticipated from sanitary 'improvements and reduced mortali-ty'' ''It' has been estimated,'' says Harper's Alagazine, writing on the same abject, "that in fifteen consecu-tive blocks on Upper Fifth avenue there are but fifteen children " This does not look well for a policy of Imperialist expansion In England the balance of population, as shown by the new census, available for emigration is now almost nil. But the "Anglo-Saxon" race is to take possession of the carth!

Mr William Pedmond, M P, contributes to The London Morning Leader an article on the attitude of the Irish members regarding the Factories Bill, just passed by the British Parliament, with special reference to the clause proposing an alteration in the law affecting certain laundries in Ireland and England. In the Factories Act of 1895, as Mr Redmond recalls, "certain institutions, conducted in good faith for religious or charitable purposes,' were exempted from inspection. This, as far as Ireland is concernou, had reference mainly to certain laundries in connection with Magdaien homes conducted by nuns. Other institutions were also exempted, which were not conducted by the nuns, and which were not Catholic." As this arrangement worked well, and was not objected to, the Irish members, in connection with the present Bill, merely asked that it should be continued. The opposition to this

proposal has come largely from Radi-

cals, with whom the Irish members are in complete sympathy otherwise with regard to the measure. They seem to think that the exemption of the institutions referred to would be an injustice to other laundrics which might be their competitors. But Mi. Redmond points out that these particular laundries are, in every sense charitable institutions, that, as rule, they make no profit, and that tew of them would be able to carry on their work, but for the assistance of the outside Catholic public.

All those who are interested in Irish music vill welcome the charming Hymn of St Patrick," which has ist been arranged by Rev. George O'Neill, S. J., F. R. U. I. It is justdescribed as one of the very few known examples of "the use of ancient Irish inclody for celebrating our Irish Saints" Up to the present that has been a perfect dearth of good hymn tunes for use in Catholic churches, and not unirequently adaptations of trivial songs are heard of The present hymn is an excellent specimen of solid doctrinal hymnody, and reveals the true poetic afflatus, as one might expect from such an accomplished writer and critic. Still, the language is simple and is well adapt ed for use in Irish schools and convents, and above all, the union of words and music is most happy.

Pather Martin, General of the Jesuits, is in Germany, where he hopes that the members of the Society will be allowed to reside with distinguished Catholic families who have asked for them as resident professors and

The Catholics have three representatives in the new Dutch Cabinet. As far as the Moderate Press is concerned, there is a general desire to give the Government a fair trial.

### **OBITUARY**

An Anniversary Requiem Mass for the late John Lawrence Lawlor, Lieutenant Sixth Dragoons, who died in South Africa on 31st August, 1900, will be celebrated at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on Saturday next, 31st August, at 9 a.m.

May his soul rest in Peace.

DEATH OF AN IRISH MILITARY CHAPLAIN.

From London, England, comes news of the death of Father Francis Timoney at St Thomas' Home, Westminster Bridge The deceased elergyman, who was a native of County Fermanugh, was educated at Maynooth and the Irish College, Paris, and acted for several years as professor at the College of St. Omar and at St. Cartan's Semmary, Monaghan, at the latter place he also acted for a time as sec-Seminary. Monaghan, at the latter place he also acted for a time as secretary to the late Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogrer. Some fifteen years ago Father Timoney, at the request of the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, became attached to the Archdiocese of Sydney, where he labored realously until a couple of years ago, when he volunteered as chaplain to the Corps of Australian Bushrangers, organized for service in South Africa. Father Timoney's experiences of the front were of the most exciting nature, he being several three under heavy fire while ministering to his dying charges, and on one occasion carrying a dying bushranger through a perfect hail of bullets His exertions on the battlefields, however, sadiy undernined Father Timoney's health, and he returned to England a couple of months ago to seek the assistance of in returned to England a couple of months ago to seek the assistance of a throat specialist. Father Timoney breathed his last in the presence of Fathers Mason and Cox, of St. George's Cathedral, who had been constant in their attendance upon him.

DEATH OF MRS. FLEMING.

The Paris Star Transcript of Aug. 21 says: On Friday morning, the 9th inst., after a lingering illness extending over many months, Mrs. Pierce Fleming, of Dundas street, was called her last home. The deceas was one of the oldest residents of the town and had witnessed many charges, both among the people and in the place, during her life here. The mother of a large family, she gave each of them the best opportunities in

each of them the best opportunities in her power, in the way of education and other advantages, and she had the happiness of seeing them all doing well in the world.

Mrs. Fleming, from the kindliness and unselfishness of her life, had fiends wherever she was known, and her death, while a happy release from her sufferings, will be a much felt loss to her friends. Mr. John Fleming, Mrs. Kenny, Mrs. Thos. Graham and Mrs. John Flahiff are children of the deceased. The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of all in their trouble.

THE LATE PATRICK GALLAGHER

\*\* The same of the

engineer on the C. P. R.; Mike, a dector at Rock Island, Ill.; P. E., a butcher in Scattle, and Cornelius, a butcher at Edmonton

The Inneral, which took place on Friday afternoon, was largely attended, the cortege being one of the most imposing ever seen in the city. There were special reasons winch made the choice of the afternoon instead of the morning, imperative, but the next morning, Saturday at 8, the family of the deceased prously attended a solemn Requiem Mass, celebrated by Rev Father Guillet, O. M. I., as dearon, and Rev. Father O'Dwyer, O. M. I., as sub-deacon. The Friday afternoon service was conducted by Rev Fathers Guillet and Chernier, attended by several other priests. The pallnoon service was conducted by Rev Fathers Guillet and Chernier, attend-ed by several other priests. The pall-bearers, according to their father's dying wish, were his six stalwait sons, who foregathered to honor that faithful and ferevent Cathohe, whose example will be a beaton light for themselves. Before the remains were laid at rest in St. Mary's Cemetery they were completely hidden by in-numerable floral offerings numerable floral offerings

DEATH OF MR JUSTICE ROU-LEAU.

Montreal, Aug. 27 — The death of Hon. Charles B. Rou leau, judge of the Supreme Court, at Calgary, N. W. T., occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at the Glengarry Hospital, McGill College aven-ue, Montreal.

Deceased had been ill since the death

of his wife, three months ago, and had come to Montreal to consult the leading physicians here. Death was due to heart disease
Charles Borromee Rouleau was born at Isle Verte, Que., December 13, 1840, and received his early education in the Laval Normal School. He filled the bustlens of Indoor in the Laval Normal School.

at Isle Verte, Que., December 13, 1840, and received his ear'y education in the Lavai Normal School. He filled the position of Inspector of Catholic Schools of the district of Ottawa from 1861 to 1873, and was called to the Quebee Bar in 1868.

He was appointed Magistrate for the district of Ottawa in 1870, retaining this office until his appointment as a stipendary magistrate and a member of the Executive Council for the Northwest in 1833.

On a Supreme Court being formed for the Northwest Territories, in 1887, he was promoted to be judge of the Northwest Absent of the Northern Alberta judicial district. He also filled the office of Extradition Commissioner for the Dominion, and was formerly a legal expert with a seat in the Northwest Assemt y He was a member of the Board of Education of the Northwest Territories from 1885, to 1893. He ansuccessfully contested Ottawa County for the Quebec Assembly in the Conservative interest at the general elections of 1875. He was also Grand Deputy of the C. M. B. A. in the Northwest.

For a number of years he assisted in the publishing of the French papers L'Odre and La Minerve, in this city, and was the author of a pamphlet known as "Our Judiciary System".

In 1877 he married Miss E Dumouchel, daughter of Hercule Dumouchel, daughter of Hercule Dumouchel, of St. Benoit, Que. He leaves two daughters and one son. He was a brother of Dr. E. H. Rouleau, of Sandy Bay, and Mis John E Barry, of St. Denis street.

In referring to his death Rev F. Lacombe, the well-known missionary in the Northwest lesses one of its r st emment citizens Assisted by his deat, the Northwest lesses one of the country. In them, added Father Lacombe, the Catholic mission of Calgary loses two of its greatest protectors.

THE LATE MR BOYLE

THE LATE MR BOYLE
Red Lion Hotel, Toronto.—At the
last regular meeting of Division No.
2, A. O. H., the following resolution
was manimously adopted
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty
Cod in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this earthly sphere our
late beloved president, Patrick Boyle
The Ancient Order of Hibernians and
the Irish race at large has sustained
an irreparable loss that we view as
little short of a national calamity,
but whilst his death has plunged us
into the deepest sorrow there is a
sweet consolation to be obtained in
turning to the glorious record of the
brave, intrepid and self-sacrificing
patriot whose fidelity, love and devotion to our land and race has never
been surpassed;
And he at further resolved that the been surpass

een surpassed;
And be it further resolved that the best means of expressing our appre-ciation of his work and per-petuating his memory will be to redouble our energies in forwarding and propagating the objects that were dearest to his heart, namely, the advancement of the education and the elevation of our race until we shall reach the pinnacle occupied by our Celtic forefathers over a thousand years ago, when their intellectual brillnamey illuminated the darkness of the earth Signed on behalf of Division No. 2, A. O. H., I'. W. Falvey, M. J. Lenihan, A. T. He. 131.

A. O. H.

Toronto, Aug. 23, 1901.
At a regular meeting of Division
Vo. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernains, the following resolution of condolene

the following resolution of conditioned was unanimously passed
Whereas, We, the officers and members of Division No 1, Ancient Order of Milernains, have learned with profound regret of the sudden demise of our late Brother Patrick Boyle, editor and proprietor of The Irish Canadian And, whereas, by his death the A O All Winnipegers and especially all Catholics in this city, says The Northwest A. iew, most sincerely mourn the loss of Mr. Patrick Gallagher, who died last Tuesday, at the age of 74 Boin in the County Donegal, Irelaud, he came to Canada as a lad and first resided at St. John, N. B., for 36 years, conducting there a wholesale butcher trade. Removing to Winnipeg in 1880, he at once became one of the leading cattle and meat merchants of the city. His genialty and shrewdiness, while ensuring his success, made him a host of friends who will now pray that he may soon enter into eternal rest. He leaves a wife and family of six sons and four daughters. The sons are James and T. F., members of the lift mod which deceased was senior partner; John, an MR. GOLDWIN SMITH

Ills Superficial Remarks on the subject of Relics of the Saints and an Explanation of the Catholic Doctrine

Prof. Goldwin Smith writes the following in The Weekly Sun of To-

industry and the heaviest weight which the Roman Catholic Church in Italy has to carry in its encounter with tree thought is its periodical performance of naracles, such as the liquefaction of the blood of St Januarius or the exudation from the bones of St Andrew at Amalli, of which she would probably have discencimbered herself long ago if they had not been annually demanded by the populace Little should we have expected that she would yet, are on a miracle at she would ven are on a miracle at New York Miracles, however, have she would ven ate on a intracte at New York Miracles, however, have now been wrought on children in New York by the relies of a saint. An eyewitness, evidently intelligent and not less evidently impartial, since he commends the use of relies as stimulants to devotion, sends Th. New York Sin an account of what he saw. He positively declares that the children alleged to have been cured were not cured at all, but remained suffering as before, and all the mote when their splints or cruches were removed, though their mothers, carried away by religious exettement imagined that they were cured. It can hardly be doubted that in cases of hysteria a real, though temporary, cure has been wrought by religious through the influence of measurements. been wrought by relics through the in-

ia a real, theugh temporary, cure has been wrought by relies through the influence of imagination, but in these cases rothing, according to the narrator, was really affected except the imagination of the mothers. The Church of Rome has intherto been very circumspect in the adaptation of her system to the meridian of New York. What is it that has emboldened her to change her policy? Is it he spread of Rituatism in the Episcopal Church, or is it the prevalence of a general spirit of reaction?"

There is very little use in opening a controversy with Prof. Smith on this subject, but as The Sun is a paper that circulates extensively among the farmers of Outario, it is not well to let his very superficial remarks pass unnoticed. The New York Sun finds space for the Catholic presentation of this subject, and publishes the following retter rebinang critics of 1 rot. Smith's class. Both Goodwin Smith and The New York Sun errespondent are referring to the recent Novena held in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, New York, in honor of St. Ann. Baptiste, New York, in honor of St.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir. Instead of being disgusted by the veneration of the relic of St. Ann, I have been very much edified by the accounts of thousands who, full of faith in the power of the saint's intercession, have flocked to the Church of St. Jean Baptist, hoping for a cure of their physical ailments.

I am not a Catholic by birth who

simply accepts without question every detail of his traditional faith, but—a detail of his traditional faith, but a convert who approached the Catholic Church from outside and in a thoroughly critical spirit. Born of New England Puritan incestry and in an atmosphere of intense hostility to the Catholic Church, educated at a well-known American Protestant university and following that by a three ceriscourse of theology in a Protestant eminary, no part of Catholic faith or practice was left unexamined when once I had begin a serious study of what our Protestant friends call "the claims of Rome."

Nothing appears to me more ration-

claims of Rome."
Nothing appears to me more rational or well founded (admitting the premise of a supernatural foundation for Christianity) than the veneration of relies. It is a practice which has Scripture, Christian antiquity and the authority of the Catholic Church of all ages behind it, and it is the logical outcome of the Christian dogma of the Incornation. of the Incarnation

In both the Old and New Testaments we find instances of the cure of the sick—even the raising of the dead—by sick—even the raising of the dead—by the power of relies, i.e., some material thing or things which had belonged to a saint. The dead man came to life when his body touched the boncs of the prophet E isha, and handkerchicfs which had touched the body of St Paul were carried to the sick who were thereby cured (Acts xix, 11-12.) The early Christians catinued the custom The blood of the martyrs, their bones and even clothes were carefully gathered up and preserved whenever possible, and the veneration of such relies and the record of genuine miracles wrough in connection with them have been continuous in the Catholic Church up to the present day.

day.

But they certainly are not magic charms They do not work of themselves, but the power is all from God selves, but the faith and purity of charms They do not work of themselves, but the power is all from God
in response to faith and purity of
heart. The veneration of relies is a
logical outcome of the Incanation of
Jesus Christ Matter is not an evil
thing itself, since Christ took a human body as well as a human soul,
and joined it forver to His divinity.
As through the body of Christ and
through other material means (water
in baptism, bread and wine in the
Holy Eucharist), both spiritual benefits and healing of the body come to
us, so through the bodies and other
relies of the saints (who are in a
mysterious, vet real way members or
parts of Christ's glorious body) God
may and often does youchsafe to convey grits of healing.

may and often does vouchsale to convey gits of healing.

All this is very clear to any well-instructed Catholic and leads on naturally to ask, What can be the grounds of your correspondent's complaint? He does not define his obplaint? He does not define his objections with perfect distinctness, but a careful reading of his letter gives suggestions of three which seem to influence him.

His first (by the phrase 'humbugs')

of Protestantism; makes a suggestion of imposture in connection with these cures at the Church of St Jean Haptiste. But there he is entirely mistaken. If any promise were held out that every person who touched the relic should be cured, then one the relic should be cured, then one might cry "humbag," for obviously ise is made. All that is held out to all are not cured. But no such promithe seeker for relici is hopes. "God may, in Ilia wisdom, see fit to cure you by this means, as He did the sick through the handkerchiefs which had touched the body of St. Taul and as He has healed others through this relic. Humbly purify your hearts and come in faith and you may receive the reward you desire." It is no humbug

to tell people that they may be cure; through this relic unless the account in the Acts regarding St. Pau; is a humbug and Christianity itself an imposture. As to the reality of any supposed cure, that is wholly and entirely a matter of human evidence and subject to the ordinary tests by which other occurrence is proved or disproved.

Another objection seems to lurk in the adjective "doubtinf" which your correspondent applies to the relic The authenticity of this or any other relic is not a matter of faith, i.e., in the sense that behef in its genumeness is required of Catholics. The early Christians preserved with such minut, care and guarded so sacredly every relic of great saints that many have come down to us. But even if the tradition in only one instance were unreliable, after all, it is faith and purity of heart which deserve the reward and God can give it in response to faith through a relic which might not have the historical genumeness it was be lieved to have.

the instorical genumeness it was be lieved to have
Your correspon ent asks why the sacraments of pennance, holy eucharist are unction use not sufficient, seeming thereby to suppose that these sacraments are neglected and the use of the relie substituted in their place. But here again he is quite mistaken. It would, of course, be a mistake to neglect the greater for the lesser means of grace, but those who come to venerate the relie are told distinctly to use first the usual means of grace, prayer, pennance, the reception of Christ's body and blood and then—and not until then—can they hope for help from the extraordinary means. means.

means.
Why, then, should your cor-espondent feel as he does? He might le an ill-instructed Catholic or he might be influenced by the skeptical atmosphere around him, but a simple explanation seems at hand. He is apparently not a Catholic at all in the usual meaning of that word less not a Roman seems at hand. He is upparently not a Catholic at all in the usual meaning of that word, i.e., not a Roman Catholic. The use of certain "hraseology" (e.g., "a great historic Church," an Anglican term often employed) seems to indicate that he is an extreme High Church member of the Protestart Episcopal Church, one who likes to call himself "An American Catholic," but who shares the usual Protestant repugnance to the nearness of the supernatural Such prople can persuade themselves to believe in relies and miracles that are far removed in the dim distance of Scriptural times, but receil when any evidence of God's manifestation of His miraculous power at the present day is brought close to them.

It seems scarcely ingenuous for your correspondent, if he be an Anglican, to sign himself simply "An American Catholic," since the majority of your readers will accept the term in the usual sense and suppose the letter to have been written by a distoval Roman Catholic instead of by a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

CATHOLIC ROMANUS.

CATHOLIC ROMANUS. Martha's Vinevard, July 26.

The Two Scourges ALCOHOL AND MORPHINE.

An Antidote Discovered. An Antidete Discovere.

A recent remarkable discovery in medicine which has been found to annihilate the appetite for aic holic drinks and all drugs, even in the most hopeless cases, is attracting a good deal of attention among those interested in temperance work. The medicine is purely logicable, perfectly harmless and absolutely free from narcotics. It leaves no evil after i flects and can be carried in the pocket and taken in absolute privacy.

leaves no evil after, fleets and cru be carried in the pocket and taken in absolute privacy, thus dispensing with the publicity, loss of time and expense of an institute treatment. The medicine has been tested and is vouched for by "The Vicar of St. Michael's" Rev. Father Fitzgerald, Rev. Father Egger, Rev. Father Fitzgerald, Rev. Father Egger, Rev. Father Agustine, Rive Father Acquait, Rev. Father Gaughten, Sister Augustine Sister William, S. S. H. Sister Ethelburga, and many others.

Full particulars regarding this medicine can be obtained by writing to Mr. Dixon,

can be obtained by writing to Mr. Dixon, No. 81 Wilcox Street, Toronto, Canada.

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STRATFORD'S NEW CATHOLIC HALL.

The Stratford Beacon of Aug. 21 says: A long-felt want will be supplied at the completion of the new Catholic hall on Ontario street. The building has been in the hands of the carpenters during the past couple of months and through their skill has experienced an almost complete interfor transformation Formerly the upper portion was utilized as a dwelling, but now it has been partitioned oft in a manner calculated to make it suitable as a society half. The deft brush of the painter is all that is now required to put the finishing touches on the entire building.

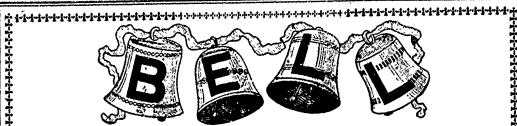
In appearance, and in teality, the hall is a substantial one, built of red brick and three stories in height. Its location is one of the most pleasant that could be obtained in the city, situated as it is on the main thoroughfare. The first floor is occupied by a spacious store, suitable for almost any class of business. The large show window in itself will be a source of reat value to the merchant who will occupy it, while the body of the store is spacious and well adapted for the display of goods. The ample basement will also be an important factor to the tenant. The store will be fitted up in a suitable manner.

Leading to the first flat is a spacious stairway connected directly with the street. At the head of this is a hall, from which open off several rooms. The front room all be fitted up as a reading room with tables and brackets. The hall will be a subscriber to all the leading magazines and papers, so that the members will not lack for reading. A small room to the right will be used as a cloak room, or perhaps for games. At the rear of this floor is situated a large room, which will be used for games A good billiard tabl, which has been promised to the members by Rev. Dean Kilroy, will form the principal part of the equipment Adjoining this will be a good sized bathroom, litted with both showers and tanks This floor will be turned over entirely to the young men of St. Joseph's, who will shortly meet and form an association of their own. Officers will be elected and the management of the reading room, same room, etc., placed in the hands of committees.

The third filor has been divided into three parts, two ante rooms and a time large half where all the Catholie societies will meet. Here, as m all parts of the building, no papering will be done, the walls being all tinted. The meeting hall will be well fitted up suitable to its purpose.

It is expected that the hall will be completed in the course of another month, although the formal opening will not likely take place until late in the fall The work is in the hands of a body of men who call themselves St. Joseph's Institute.

DANIEL GORMAN, AGED 105. The Globe, of Saturday, gave sketch of Daniel Gorman, of Port Stanley, who is 105 years of age. The early settlers of Port Stanley came principally from Ireland and Scotland, and the town still contains many interesting representatives of those races, who retain vivid impressions of their ocean experiences on small sailing vessels. It is a place remarkable for its characters and long-lived people, the most notable of whom is Dan Gorman, who, after hving five years over a century, i preserved mentally and physically. Fifty-four years of this fine old Irishman's life have been passed in Port Stanley, and he is mellow in reminiscences of early days, and of old-time associates, who sleep in the quiet churchyard. He was born in County Clare in 1796, and emigrated to America in his prime Five years ago the old man slipped and fell over the cliff at Hill Crest, which overlooks the lake, rolling to the beach below, a distance of 150 feet. His most serious injury was a broken leg, but his wonderful constitution carried him through, and he lives to laugh at those who wisely shook their heads when they heard of the accident. His eyesight is not as good as it used to ue, but he is still able to feel his way with the and of his cane, from his residence, near the school house, to the corner grocery, where in the winter-time he occupies his favorite place on the cracker-box, and contributes his story to the around-the-stove gathering. He has apparently outlived all the relatives he ever had, but he is the respected patriarch of the, village. Just the other day this remarkable centenarian entertained a group of people by singing in a rich, mellow voice, well under control, in the Irish Gaelic tongue, a song learned on the green-clad hills of the Emerald Isle nearly on hundred years ago. Then, to show that that was not the only accompaniment—he still retained, the old man laid aside his cane and danced a vigorous Irish reel. There are probably few older people in Canada, certainly none better preserved. His regret—is that he cannot see to read the newspapers, for he is a man of some education. To those of the younger generation who call to see him he murmurs a fervent "God bees him he murmurs a fervent "G churchyard. He was born in County Clare in 1796, and emigrated to Ain-



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THE DUKE'S PAVILION.

Ottawa, Aug 22—The pavilion which is to be erected on Versity Oval for the accommodation of the Duke of York on the occasion of the lacrosse match for the Minto Cup between the Capitals and Cornwalls, on September 20th, will be of handsome design and will be quite pretty. It will be located on the east aide of the oval outside the small fence separating the lacrosse grounds from the College campus and will be in imwith the centre of the field. It will be about 75 feet long, and 20 teet wide. It will be surmounted with the Royal ensign and nucly deconiced. wide. It will be surmounted with the Royal ensign and nicely decorated and furnished, so as to make the Royal party as comfortable as possible. An awning will extend over the standorf the paydion. Several wee designs for the structure are under maduration. The paylion will be a permanager extraction and may afterwards be tion. The pavilion will be a permanent structure and may afterwards be used to accommodate spectators. Rev. Dr. Constantineau, rector of Ottawa University, and Mr. E. Tasse, of the Capital Lacrosse Club, hive gone over the oval to see what improvements can be none to the place, and the oval will be eventually fixed up

THE WINNIPEG SCHOOL BOARD

THE WINNIPEG SCHOOL BOARD

Northwest Review. After the oft-repeated protestations of good will on the part of the Protestant majority of Winnipeg in particular to meet the reasonable demands of their Catholic fellow-citizens with all possible deference and courtesy, we must confess that the action lately taken by the Winnipeg School Board came to us as a surprise and a sad disappointment. Have the gentlemen, who compose this School Board, completely lost sight of the Constitution of the Privy Comeri, the highest Tribunal of the realm, become to them a dead lett?

The Catholics, notwithstauding the repeated charge of political bias and religious bigotry, ad, it must be admitted, done all that could possibly be expected from them to smooth the path to the restoration of a most desirable peace and harmony But, instead of the olive-branch being tendered them, they are practically told to part with a portion of their devoted teachers, and to tear to pieces the religious habit that is worn by the other part of these noble educators of our children and youths. Let those who should feel inclined to doubt our assertion read the following. We now quote from the resolutions submitted by the Committee of the Winnipeg School Board:

"D. That, in order to avoid possible dissatisfaction from any source, and with the view of maintaining the public and national character of the schools, no distinctive dress or religious garb shall be worn by any teacher employed in the public schools.

"E. That, with a view of keeping the present system of appointments uniform female teachers should be preferred in the selection to be made."

Considering the first of the above two clauses, is it not astonishing to see how the rentlemen of the Winniper Schools where the selection of the Winniper Secholes of the selection of the manual uniform female teachers should be preferred in the selection to be made."

the present system of appointments uniform female teachers should be preferred in the selection to be made."
Considering the first of the above two clauses, is it not astonishing to see how the gentlemen of the Winniper School Board are so particular and extremely guarded in order to avoid all "possible dissatisfaction from any source!" Of course this is strictly in reference to any section of the community outside the Catholics, but of these it matters little apparently whether they are to be dissatisfied or not. But what even of the the law in this case? Across in St. Boniface, and at St. Narbert, Ste. Agathe, St. Jean-Baptiste, St. Pierre-Jolys, St. Jan. Baptiste, St. Pierre-Jolys, St. Ann, St. Francois-Xavier, St Laurent, Lourdes, St. Leon, etc., there are those who in and with the religious garb do teach; is this against the law? We believe it is not; for, stringent as that law is from a Catholic standpoint, it has not a word against the wearing of a religious habit. Is it, then, the bigotry of these gentlemen of the Board that renders the religious garb of owe teachers so objectionable? We should like to reject that idea as an uncharitable one, but it seems very difficult indeed to understand their attitude otherwise.

There have been, year after year, ever since either the Grey Nuns or the Sisters of the Holy Names have come to Manitoba. Protestante of almost every denomination, who have chosen the Convent School; in preference to all others, for the training of their daughters; has the religious garb ever proven to be a cause of scandal to them? In case of an epidemic threver those also, outside the Catholic Clurch, who, being cared for and nursed by these good Nuns, would as ther have kissed than cursed their holy habits, and there are those who being every day treated in the St. Boniface those who being every day treated in the St. Boniface words to speak about the sisters in charge; why should it be that in the

### Leachers Wanted.

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WANTED - CATHOLIC TEACHER W ANTED — CATHOLIC TEACHER
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preferred, for No. 3, Tilbury North;
to begin September 3, salary \$300. Applications, stating qualifications, received till August 29. D. Chenay, I.
P. S., Windsor, Out.

TEACHER WANTED-HOLDING A second class certificate; male or female, for school section No. 2, Medonte; duties to commence at once; John P. Fitzgerald, V. S., Sec., Mount St. Louis P. O.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR SEPA-rate School Section No. 1, Town-ship of Papineau; a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate; du-ties to commence at once. Applicants will please state experience, salary, etc., to James Gilligan, Chairman Separate School Board, No. 1, Papi-neau, Mattawa, Ont.

WANTED-CATHOLIC TEACHER-WANTED—CATHOLDE TEACHER—One capable of taching French preferred; for No. 3, Tilbury north; to begin September 3, salary \$380; Applications, stating qualifications, received till Aug. 29. D. Chenov, I. P. S., Windsor, Ont.

WANTED-ASSISTANT TEACHIER -Qualified in the French and English languages, for No. 1 Roman Catholic Separate School, in the Vilage of Stoney Point, Essex County Apply to E Desmarais, John B Renaud, H. R. Marion, trustees.

WANTED-A PRINCIPAL FOR THE WANTED—A PRINCIPAL FOR THE boys dopartment of the Peterboro' Separate Schools; duties to begin September 1st next; applications received up to the 31st inst. John Corkery, Secretary Sep. Sch. Bd., Peterboro', July 22, 1901.

TEACHER WANTED - FOR THE TEACHER WANTED — FOR THE Roman Catholic Separate School, Chepstow, Ont.; male or female; as principal; holding first or second-class certificate; capable of teaching the German language, duties to begin October 1st, 1901, send recommendations, if any; state salary from Oct. 1st to Dec. 24; applications will be received to Sept. 20th next. Address M. M. Schurter, Secretary, Chepstow, Ontario.

Public Schools of Winnipeg alone the Public Schools of Winnipeg alone the religious garb becomes so offensive? Is the public school atmosphere perchance so contaminated that it cannot even bear the presence of a religious costume? Were it for nothing else than a motive of common decency, the resolutions above quoted should never have come before the School Board of Winnipeg for discussion; or let the gentlemen, who have framed them, have the courage to publicly admit that in their estimation the public school laws seek not a system of national schools but rather one that will permit them to ostracise their Catholic fellow-citizens.

If it must needs be, we are willing

lie fellow-citizens.

If it must needs be, we are willing to submit in other things to this regime of odious persecution until a generation of men somewhat more enlightened and less bigoted shall rule in the Winnipeg School Board, but to bid farewell to the religious costume of our belowd teachers never! God beloved teachers, never!

forbidl
Neither are we disposed to part with our devoted Brothers as turners of our boys. For although the system of appointing female teachers, etc. may have revailed in Winnipeg, still this method cannot be enforced in virtue of the School Acts of either 1890 or 1894.

or 1894. We would indeed have more admira-tion on the members of the Winnipeg School Board, if they had simply de-Senool Roard, it they had simply de-clined to take over our schools; but to have done so in such cynical terms as are embodied in the resolutions print-ed last Wednesday, is too unch not to be resented. Let these gentlemen only look at the treatment extended to the Protestant minority by the Catholic Protestant minority by the Catholic majority of Quebec, and small indeed must their sense of justice, honor and generosity be, if they do not feel ashamed of themselves.

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confidence.

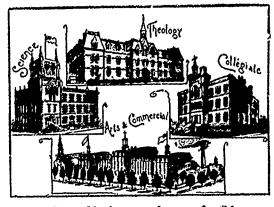
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EARLY MORNING IN SUMMER. Hark, there comes the stir of waking Through the gloom of parting

Hark, there comes the stir of waking Through the gloom of parting night,

For in the distant eastern heaven Gleams a streak of purple light. In its bright increasing splendor Moon and stars are growing dim, But clearer seems the rugged outline Of yon distant mountain's rim. Wrapped in gloom are yet the hedges Round the fields of corn and rye, But nature breathes of hopeful waiting

ing
At the brightening eastern sky.
There's a stir upon the treetop,
And a bird beguns his lay,
His notes are clear and sweetly ring-

ing
For he greets the break of day.
Now the hills are steeped in purple
And the vales are bright awake,
And rosy clouds are full reflected
In the depths of pond and lake.
Flowers open wide their petals,
And the bees begin to hum,
And the bird is sweeter singing,
For he case the right gain. For he sees the rising sun.

From the leaves and grass are ring,
Countless drops of glittering dew
That reflect the morning's sunlight
In the rainbow's various hue.
Life about is quickly stirring,
Morning is the youth of day,
There is beauty now and color,
Where the night's deep shadows lay.
Happy morning, softly glowing,
Mora I love thy rosy hue
Than the light that shines at mid-day
Though it be more clear and true.
—Pacific Monthly

## A Matter of Theory 5......

Miss Bellingham had a queer little habit of lifting one eyebrow and drawing down the opposite corner of her mouth in a way that made her face look somewhat like a sprawling question mark. If you were wise, hor ever, you did not attempt to answer the question.

Among men Mr. Highee was accounted very wise. He had a sagacious faculty for investing money and an agile adroitness in getting out of legal difficulties. But though he had doubled her surplus income with unfailing success, he was not wise in the ways of Miss Bellingham. So he smiled indulgently.

"My dear Miss Bellingham, it's quite out of the question." My dear Mr. Higbee, there's no

question about it." The interrogation point grew more

pronounced. Mr. Highee surveyed it thoughtfully for a moment or two. Then he bowed. Miss Bellingham smoothed out her face into a most engaging smile:

"As far as you are concerned-cer--tainly. If I can't prevail upon you to give up your - er - quixotic project, of course I have nothing more to say. Only I must decline to act as your agent in the matter. You can afford to be eccentric, Miss Bellingham. Much is smiled at when a rich and charming woman chooses to be original. But for me to help you to make yourself - well, ridiculous, Miss Bel-linghaml-would be to express my

"And incidentally to bear a part of the ridicule. I understand, Mr. Higbee. You are afraid of what people

"Only on your account, Miss Bellingham. Do me the justice to be-

"On my account? But - I - Y - I shall have nothing to do with it!" "Oh!" Mr. Higbee did not whistle, but he came as near it as his dignity and his surroundings would permit

"Don't you see? I shall merely be the power that makes things happent I set the machine in motion. Then I hing but fold my hands and watch the progress of the experiment. I have the most unconcerned manner in the world. I am surprised at the right time. I clasp my hands with the rest. Who's to suspect that I pull the string?"

And the - the puppet?"

"He least of all. I hoped that you would know how to manage that. That is why I've asked your help and

"I am deeply honored, Miss Bellingham. But since your plans are all made beyond my power to change, I really cannot see that either is of much use.'

Miss Bellingham rested her chin on her hand and smiled up at him. "Don't you know women any better

than that, Mr. Highee?" You convince me that I know them

even less well that I thought," he replied, rather shortly. Miss Bellingham still smiled. "The

first thing that you ought to know is that when a woman is least sure of herself she puts on the boldest front. Now, as a matter of fact, I rely utterly upon you in this matter. It' may be quixotic, it may be ridiculous though your second lesson should be to call a woman wicked before you call her ridiculous-but it is my dearwish, Mr. Highes-my dearest

She repeated the last words with

her eyes on his face, irresistibly.

gazed on a picture of Miss Bellingham's Revolutionary grandfather on the opposite wall. Argument was easily disposed of, but this unexpected tone of appeal - he cleared his throat again.

She was quick to see her advantage, 'It's very simple, really," she said. "I have \$100,000 that I wish to invest. Instead of asking you to put it into stocks or bonds or real estate or mortgages, I choose to invest it in -a man. It's a little daring, perhaps, but it has possibilities, Mr. Higbee."

"I - I'm not used to speculating in men," he ventured. "Oh, you're so cold-blooded!" she

cried. "I thought it would strike you at once, as a novel business proposi-

"Will you pardon me, Miss Bellingham, but that is what I don't exactly understand. Is it purely a business proposition?"

"If it were not, it would be unpardonable, Mr. Highee."

"Then I understand still less."

"I should not have expected you would," returned Miss Bellingham, with some asperity. I don't mean business proposition in the sense that I expect to get any money value out of my investment. But my money is usually spent in an effort to buy pleasure, and I see no reason why I should not get it in one way as well as another. I simply meant to put this money power to the test. All my life I've been hearing of the sale and barter in American politics. They say money can do anything, from making man to making an office to fit him. And I want to seel -I want to see how far it will go towards making a man! I happen to be able to afford the experiment, and I feel that it will be the best and most satisfactory investment I ever made. This, of course, so far as it concerns myself."

Mr. Highee permitted himself to smile.

"Don't interrupt, please," said Miss Bellingham, raising her eyebrow. "Certainly not," said Mr. Higbee,

"I take the most unpromising man I know," she continued, frowning. 'He has no money, no appreciable brains, no friends, no magnetism. He has a most unprepossessing exterior and he can't talk. In short, he's altogether hopeless."

"Isn't that a bit unfair to the experiment?" Mr. Higbee suggested. "Of course not! It merely makes

the test consistent. If he goes into politics and succeeds at all, it will be entirely by the power of money. He has absolutely nothing else to make him sacceed."

"You have no other interest?"

"Your good intentions would be impertinence in any other man, Mr. Hig-bee. And you do not flatter me. What possible interest, except as a psychological study in stupidity could I have in a man like Mr. Griggs? And Simon, too! Simon Griggs! The name is enough to make him impossible He says 'ma'am,' and he stares, and he twirls his bands, such great red hands! Were ever such perfect conditions for such an experiment?"

"I suppose you haven't thought of h, possible point of view? He might object to being played with for your

"He hasn't any point of view! Anyway, how should he ever know? You can think of a thousand ways to make it seem as a matter of course that he should get the mozey. haps some quite unknown relative has died and left him a hundred thousand dollars, provided he goes into politics, does something for his country. His unknown uncle must have been a patriotic old person. Oh, I don't care how he gets the money; I'm simply trying the theory. You are at perfect

you."

"How brutally you put things, Mr Higheel You give me no credit at all for my idea, and you put every possible obstacle in the way of working it out. It's a golden opportunity, and it isn't the fault of the opportunity if the mun does not profit by it. It is not every man on whom a hundred thousand dollars descends mysteriously from heaven, only on condition that he go into politics."

"A heaven-sent legacy — h'm Not with that condition, Miss Belling-ham," observed Mr. Higbee.

"Mr Griggs!" Miss Bellingham started Mr Higbee exclaimed under his breath. oung man shuffled awkwardly across

"Er - how'do, Miss Bellingham? I -I didn't know-"

Miss Bellingham smiled and extended her hand graciously. "I shall be glad to have you meet Mr. Highee, Mr. Griggs." she said.

Mr Highee rose and bowed perfunctorily, his eyes making keen note of every detail of the figure before him, from the coarse black hair that fell over the thick-featured, expressionless face to the ungainly feet that moved uncasily in their ill-fitting boots.

Miss Bellingham ran her eyes from one to the other with a peculiar little "We have been talking politics, He looked distinctively uncomforta- Mr. Griggs," she said, "and political-ble, Clearing his throat measily he ambitions. We can't help agreeing

rather surprisingly, because Mr. Higbee and I don't often agree - that it's pretty safe to be politically ambitious. Any man, notwithstanding his deserts, is likely to draw a prize in the lottery I suppose you, along with the rest of us, have had your dreams of political glory?"

The state of the s

She turned to him as she asked the question, giving him a sudden straight

"Well - er - Miss Bellingham - I never thought about it."

The voice was a kind of nervous drawl, without a shade of modulation. It did not drop at the end of a sentence, but trailed off aimlessly into

Miss Bellingham leaned back in her chair. Mr. Higbee glanced at her, glanced at the man opposite, and obediently took up the burden of conversation. He kept it up, almost in monologue, for half an hour. When he was appealed to, the newcomer answered with a surprised monosyllable, but he hazarded no remark on his own account. He simply pulled destructively at the alternate buttons of his coat, and stared at Miss Bellingham.

When he rose to go he made a jerky, inclusive bow and shambled out into the hall without a word.

Miss Bellingham had risen as she murmured her adieu, and when she heard the street door close behind her visitor, she turned to her companion with a smile on her lips.

Mr. Higbee shrugged his shoulders. "Your friend certainly came to see," he remarked.

Miss Bellingham laughed out merri-

"And to conquer!" she cried. "The means to fame and fortune are af his feet! And you going to help me. I see relenting in your eye."

"It's because of the hopelessness in my heart," was the answer. "When a woman like you takes sufficient interest in a man like that to endow him with a fair-sized fortune, I confess I'm disarmed. Do you really mean to do this preposterous thing?"

"I do," she said, with an unmistakable inflection. "I have my heart set on your helping me, but if you don't - you force me to seek some other means."

Mr. Higher rose and walked toward the door. Half way across the room

"You wouldn't like me to do that?" added Miss Bellingham, demurely.

"I don't exactly relish having your peculiarities discussed," he returned, dryly.

"Then you will-" "Yes, I suppose I will: I've never done a more foolish thing in my life, and I hope you'll appreciate how unwillingly I do this. I shan't be responsible for the consequences. At least I understand you will leave me quite free as to the means by which Mr. Simon Griggs is suddenly begilded and thrust into politics?" She nodded her head.

"Then I shall let you know before the end of the week. Good afternoon, Miss Bellingham."

She came forward quickly. "You are really very good," she said, holang out her hand. "Don't think I do not feel how hard it is for you to do an avowedly foolish thing "

He smiled at her inscrutably. "To be foolish for Miss Bellingham were surely the part of wisdom," he said.

"I might have known you would carry off the honors of the surrender," she laughed. "Good-bye."

One evening, two weeks later, as the gentlemen rejoined the ladies after a tedious diplomatic dinner, Miss Bellingham beckoned Mr. Highee to where she stood near the door. "I thought you would never come!"

"Well?" he asked, smilingly. "I wanted to tell you that you've done splendidly He's given up the clerkshin to Senator Hart and he's off for Indiana next week. First, State politics, he says, and then he'll try for Congress. Oh, it's delicious! He came to see me to-day, and he was positively - swagger! He struts and he patronizes me delightfully. He takes the new turn of events-and himself — with the utmost seriousness. I assure you it is even more interesting than I anticipated."

But how will you amuse yourself etween the acts? I imagine the waits will be rather long and tiresome " She was moving forward to make her adieus to her hostess, and she smiled over her shoulder.

Well, I have always you, Mr. Higbec," she said.

II.

Senator Griggs entered the Senate Chamber from one of the committeerooms, his hands full of papers. He glanced around the House and let his eyes rest-for a brief period on the visitors' gallery. Then he gave his attention to his notes.

"The curtain rises on the last act." murmured Mr. Higbec to Miss Bellingham as they took their seats in a retired corner of the gallery.

Miss Bellingham did not attend. Her eyes were lixed upon Senator Griggs, and she unconsciously opened her ears

to-a rather noisy conversation in front of her.

"Yes, that's the young man from Indiana," said a girl to an older "Ugly woman who was with her. but interesting. It's the day for his maiden speech in the Senate. That's the reason there are so many people in the gallery. You know, riomsey, he was in Congress a couple of sessions, and we dined with him once last winter at the Harts. Don't you remember how he stepped on Mrs. Mason's train and asked her if she couldn't have it fixed?"

"Yes, I remember," assented the other. "Absent-minded, but a compelling sort of talker. Very young to be in the Senate."

"One of the youngest ever," said the girl, laconically. "Pops says he's sure to get on, though Such an everlasting grind. Was hardly heard of two or three years ago Say, momsey, there's Senator Graves! Isn't he a darling?"

Miss Bellingham turned rather sud-

denly to her companion.
"I beg your pardon," she said, hastily.

"I merely remarked some time ago that the play is getting on. Your hero does the part very well - too well to leave you anything but an exploded theory, Miss Bellingham. It's pretty hard to pay so dearly for putting onesself in the wrong

"It depends on the point of view, Mr. Highee - and one's vanity. To accomplish anything is a satisfaction. It isn't so much the downfall of one's theory that is disappointing. It's the discovery that there isn't such a thing as the consistent working out of any treory."

"Then you are willing to admit that your own theory is wrong for the sake of believing that any theory is right?"

"Or that life is not built of theories?" she laughed. "And what is that but another theory? My dear Mr. Higbee, when a woman begins to generalize, she admits everything and nothing."

Mr. Higbee sighed. "Generalizing or otherwise, I never heard one make a straight admission yet "

"You have a way of hearing only with your ears, Mr. Higbee "

"You forget that the drama is not quite so interesting to me as to you,' he apoingized. "The waits try a man"

"You ought not to complain on that score," said Miss Bellingham. Think of a man rising from a positive impossibility to a promising Senator in five years!"

She leaned forward slightly and looked down upon the floor. "I really don't see how he did it. Three years out in Indiana-law and municipal politics. Two years in Congress. Now, the Senate. I don't unstand."

"But he - hasn't he ever explained?" asked Mr. Higbee, with intention.

She turned on him sharply.

"You know very well that I've never had ten minutes' personal conversation with him since the day he came to say good-bye to me, more than five years ago. O' course T've met him occasionally at dinners and receptions. But he goes out very lit-tle and he has never called."

Mr. Highee smiled. "Oh, I'm not pretending to get any intimate satisfaction out of the experiment, if that's what you mean!"

she observed. He smiled again. "Well, you can hardly expect to have an exclusive psychological exhibition—at any price, Miss Bellingham." She caught

the expression of his face. "Hush!" she said, unheeding. He's getting ready to begin."

Senator Griggs was rising leisurely ie complained. "Now, I'm just off to from his seat. His long legs straightand he shook back with his forehead the shock of thick black hair that had straggled beyond its bounds. His face was colorless and expressionless. He hitched his shoulders erect and stood for a mement in silence

Some of the Senators glunced up curiously from their desks, then settled back in their seats and kept their eyes upon the face of the new speaker. A few wandered in from the lobby to see how the discussion on an interesting local subsidy bill was concluding. They glanced at the man on the floor and stayed.
Senator Griggs began in an indiffer-

ent drawl, low and without inflection, His voice was unmusical, lifeless, monotonous, yet perfectly dis-tinct in all parts of the House. His eyes, not large at any time, were half closed, and he reviewed the measure and the previous discussion in a few slow sentences, without any show of interest Except a small number locally concerned in the bill the Senators began to look rather bored; but they did not resume their work and there was unusual quiet about the

lobby doors. At the end of a couple of minutes the speaker paused suddenly.

"That's the pith of it, gentlemen," he said, quietly. "Now, what does it all mean?"

all mean?"

He threw his head forward with a quick motion and opened his eyes wide. The drawl had gone out of his voice. It was sharp and telling.

# R·I·P:A·N·S TABULES **Doctors find** A Good Prescription For mankind

"What does it mean? Not a dozen nembers of the Senate have been sufficiently interested to listen to the reading of the bill. Not half a dozen will know why they voted for or against it I admit it is a small thing to take before the consideration of this honorable body. Only a little matter which concerns the rights of a million or two of the citizens of these United States. We are just now taken up with weightier questions. We are merely wa ting to shelve this measure before we discuss a knotty point in our foreign policy. We have not time for the consideration of domestic problems. The Senatorial mind is too big for trivialities. In the present complications it must look to the standing of the nation abroad. It cannot concern itself with the unpicturesque details of small business at

"Bill 628 may be in itself a small matter. That is not the question. Let me take it merely as the nearest outgrowth of a condition. Let it be this bill or any other bill that has come up before the Senate since the opening of the present session. The important matter is that it is not the only measure to meet with no interest and no consideration from the members of this body. The apathy of the Senate is the alarming thing, gentlemen; the indifference and ignorance with which we pass on measures for the well-being or the undoing of millions of our citizens with whose power we are invested, with whose rights we are intrusted. If its representatives are apathetic, well may the heart of the nation beat in apathy And national apathy? There is 'no need to draw the lesson. Apathy is a sleep with a fearful spell, gentlemen It is a sleep not unlike death."

The doorways of the Senate Chamber were filling quietly. There was a growing silence as the speaker went on. The people in the galleries leaned over eagerly. The older Senators smiled a little, but they listened with close attention. There was something compelling in the penetrating voice, neither raised nor lowered, in the suggestive pose of the ugly, powerful head, in the arraigning eves. The tinued, the significanace more direct. the plea more powerfully personal Whether or not his thoughts held any thing of worth, there was no escape from it. The audience was held by the force of the man rather than by the force of the speech.

When, with abrupt unexpectedness ie slid his long frame back behind his desk there was a moment of silence The Senators shook themselvess free as from a physical grip, and then there was a murmur in the crowded gallery.

Miss Bellingham sat motionicss 'Think of his during to call the whole Senate to task in his first speech!" giggled the irresistible young lady in front of her "Wasn't it rich? Did you notice the disgusted expression on Senator Hart's face? Griggs used to be his secretary, you know, and not an over brilliant one, either He's certainly stirred 'em up a bit, anyway. I'm awfully glad we didn't go to the matince!"

Miss Bellingham drew up her eyebrow. But the expression in her eyes when she turned to her companion

"My theory or not, we've made a man!" she whispered.

Mr Higbee looked at her quizzically. "Oh, was it the money?" Miss Bellingham's eyebrow went up

l higher.

You're getting more impossible

every day, Mr. Higbee," she said. "That's what I've been trying to explain to you for years, Miss Bellingham," he answered.

"But seriously," she went on, hastily, "I wish you would help me to some reasonable solution of this problem. What is it? The man isn't changed. Really, he has only strengthened the very characteristics that \_\_ade him so impossible five years ago and - and - they are rather attractive. I think he's going to be a power. And he's so sure of himself! He's not brilliant, but he's strenuous, he's unconventional, he's indomitable-"

"Yes?" put in Mr. Higbee, languid-

"Oh!" she exclaimed, tapping her foot angrily on the floor. Mr. Highee looked up at the ceiling

and said nothing. "Do make an effort to appear interested, Mr. Highee."

"I'm trying-to make the effort," he said, humbly.

"Well, why can't you offer some explanation? I can understand that money will give a man friends, larger opportunities, self-confidence, perhaps. But it can't give him character and

Mr. Higbee paused before he answered.

'No," he sa.1, slowly, "money can't make character. But it can give a man belief in himself and enough confidence to use his force where it will tell. However, that's not so much the question with Griggs. I think, Miss Bellingham, you were a bit mistaken in your marionette. The money may have been merely the

touchstone." "It's a tissue of 'maybes,' " she said, a little wearily. "Anyway, I should like to congratulate Senator Griggs! Can't you send word to have him come up here?"

He looked at her quickly, with a surprised question in his eyes.

She flushed under his look. "Don't be impertinent, Mr. Highee!" He bowed and left her, returning in a few minutes with the great form of

the new Senator towering behind him. Miss Bellingham held out her hand. 'I feared I should not have another opportunity to congratulate you upon your heroic entrance among the great bears of the Senate. You have prov-

ed you can bite with the best of "That's the first thing we learn, Miss Bellingham." drawled Scrator Griggs, all animation gone out of his face. "To show our teeth is the be-

ginning of wisdom." "With some of you it's both the beginning and the end," she laughed. "Now, five years ago I should not have believed it of you."

"The wisdom of the teeth?" he asked, indifferently, looking beyond her at a couple of disputations Senators on the floor. "For both, Miss Bellingham, there's a great deal in having

the edge sharpened." "I'm sorry you've never given me a chance to have a hand in the sharpening," she complained, in the same tone of languid bar er.

He did not answer, but looked into her face with an absent-minded directness that she felt was not absentmindedness. She drew uncomfortable under the insistence of his glance and found herself, singularly, quite at a loss for something to say to break the spell.

After a moment he drew up his loose-hung shoulders. "Excuse me," he said, abruptly. "I see Senator Hammond looking around for me. I I promised to go over some amendments

wich him this afternoon," and without giving her time to reply, he bowed shortly and turned away.

She was red with mortification when she turned back to Mr. Higbee. "Let us go," she commanded.

Five years had taught Mr. Highed wisdom, and he prudently refrained from speaking as they walked down the broad stairs and he handed her into her carriage.

"You won't misunderstand my pre occupation?" she asked, with a little nervous laugh. "The - the truth is," she continued, with unexpected solicitude, "I'm a little worried about the B. and P. Bank. I had a letter this morning from the directors, and they seem a bit nervous, in their cautiously conservative way, about the panic. Everything I have is invested there, except a few thousands in railroad stock, you know," smiling. "I'm not exactly fitted for genteel poverty."

She made a sign to her coachman and nodded a good-bye before he had a chance to answer her. "Oh, how I hate him!" she whispered, as the

carriage rolled away.

But she was not thinking of Mr.

Miss Bellingbam had not dreamed of worrying over the anairs of the B. and P. Bank, except to meet the implication she read in Mr. Highee's eyes. She did not give it another thought until one morning a week later, when she took up the paper from her breakfast table to find its failure blazoned out in unescapable headlines across the front page. She stated at the words with wide, unbelieving eyes, then gazed stupidly at the familiar objects in her diningroom to draw some reassurance from their familiarity. Finally, she read the newspaper account from beginning to end, carefully and dispassionately, There was no mistaking it. The B. and P. Bank had failed

She rose from the table and walked over to the window, pressing her face against the cool glass. In all her life she had thought little of money. had always poured into her hands and again, unconsidered. It was her birthright, and she had taken it as naturally as she took her good looks, her friends, her position, the circumstances of her life. She had never imagined herself without any of these things. They seemed something in the nature of personal accomplishments.

It was not easy now to consider herself apart from them. But she did, facing the situation with strange calmness. She took a kind of grim satisfaction in slowly stripping from life the dress clothes it had always worn for her. Its nudity was not attractive. She turned it round and round in her mind like a cloakmaker's model, looking at all its ugly outlines and bare unloveliness. It broke upon her inner vision with the shock of discovery. She wondered if other people saw with the eyes with which she saw now,

Her thought went back to the bank Her father had organized it years and years ago. It bore his name. It had always stood for conservatism and solidity. "As safe as the B. and P. Bank' had been a byword for ccurity. She idly began to imagine how her father would feel if he had lived to see its failure - her father, with his stiff-necked pride in its probity, his worship of tradition, his-"

The window pane was blurred with She rubbed her hand across it and looked out. The little grass plot was brown and cheerless. A solitary sparrow shaking with cold hopped about forlornly, peering for a crumb. "Poor little hungry thing!" she

She did not know how long she stood there before a maid came up timidly behind her to say that Sens tor Griggs was in the drawing-room and wished to know if he might see

"No," she answered, and then, as the girl turned to the door, "Wait I will go to him," she added, hastily. She found him standing awkwardly in the middle of the room, his face drawn in a frown. He was too much preoccupied to notice the land she ex-tended, and he remained standing after she had motioned him to a chair. "Miss Birmingham," he said, after a few minutes' silence, "I was sorry to learn this morning of your ill fortune. I understand that you are the schief stockholder and loser in the B. and P. Bank failure. I beg your pardon, but am I right?"

Perfectly right, Senator Griggs," answered Miss Bellingham, drawing herself up a little haughtily. "If all is gone, I shall have to depend on nothing but a little income, something less than a thousand a year."

The Senator was plainly agitated.

were upon her face, challenging and accusing her.

"There's no use pretending I'm grateful," he went on, presently. "I'm not. I never have been. Perhaps 1 am uel to drive it home at such a time, but not more cruel than you were to me. Have you never thought what a disgraceful thing it was to use a man for a puppet, make him go through his tricks like a performing monkey, for a whim, a caprice, a spectacle?"

"No, no!" she cried. "You wrong me. It was not that!"

"Then it was for something worse. It was to test your power-yours and your money's."

His voice and his look were pitiless. She did not attempt to defend herself against them. She did not think of making a denial. When she looked up her eyes were full of baffled questioning.
"I suspected it from the first," he

said, answering her look. "I could not help hearing your last words the day I came in upon you and Mr. Higbec five years ago. The money coming through him to me only a few days later, and without any probable explanation, brought the incident back to my mind, and it rankled there, growing from a suspicion to a certainty. Perhaps I was not such an utter fool as I looked, Miss Bellingham. At any rate," he added, with grim emphasis, 'it did not require a very wise man to divine what your purpose might be in hitting upon me as the subject for your experiment."

He turned away, walking the length of the room before he faced her again. "You'll wonder why I did not at once return your money, why I acted out the part. Well, I'll tell you. I determined that you should have the play, if you wished, at the same time learning that money can't bare the workings of a soul.

"I determined you should know it was a dangerous and uncertain game to play with men for pawns, and that it was a game that might be checkmated. So I waited my time, secure in its coming. It came, not in the way that I had expected, this morning. You will bear in mind that all this was merely a moral certainty. I had no proofs. But when I read the bank failure this morning I knew that not only chance, but duty demanded that I should know for a surety. I went to Mr. Higher and told him what I have told you. demanded that he let me know

Miss Bellingham interrupted him. Mr. Higbee had no right to divulge my secret!" she cried.

'So he thought," said Senator Griggs, calmly. "I had some difficu,ty in persuading him that I had some rights in the matter. That is the side of the question you both seem to have overlooked. But sometimes the puppets refuse to dance, you know."

She bit her lips angrily. He stood between her and the light, holding her unwilling eyes with his.

."I have not told you all my reasons, Miss Bellingham. There is still another. Shall I tell you now?"

She shrank away, afraid. "I - I think you have told enough, Senator Griggs," she faltered.

"What I have told you is nothing!" he answered. "The greatest reason remains. It was that I loved you."

There was a pause, a breathless moment. Then he went on: "Your theories didn't take that into account, I suppose, but there you have the key to it all! That's why I worked without rest. I vowed you should know me for a man and not for a toy, that some day you should come to me, that you-'

"Stop!" she cried, her eyes blazing. "How dare you - tell me of this -now?"

"Bécause I love you now!" It was a defiance rather than an avoyval. Miss Bellingham looked at him through a sudden mist. Then she sank into a chair and shilded her face with her hands.

"There you have the whole of it!" he resumed. "It's the one thing that I've not been able to conquer. But I shall! It's only a little longer business than politics."

Miss Bellingham's face was still hidden. "Will you?" she asked, very faintly:

Senator Griggs stood suddenly still and looked down upon her "Well?" said he at last.

"Weil!" said he at last.
She rose quickly and walked pashim to the window. A whole flock of sparrows hopped briskly about the sidewalk.

"Well?" he repeated from the other side of the sparrows.

side of the room.

She turned toward him, lifting one eyebrow and drawing down the cor-

rer of her mouth.
"It's such an impossible name," she said.—Anne Elizabeth O'Hare in The Rosary Magazine.

The Senator was plainly agitated.

He was still frowning and his eyes are the self-being a smouldering which Miss Bellingham had never seen there before. It have called," he said, finally, in a dry, even voice, "to return to you, with interest, of course, the one hundred thousand dollars you lent me five years ago."

Miss Bellingham felt the room awaying under her. She seemed conservations with a shameful something, but no words came to her. His eyes the content of the use of this medicine."

### TOLD BY PRIESTS' NAMES.

Racial Indications Given by the American Catholic Hierarchy.

(From The New York Sun.) When the Very Rev. John J. O'Connor was consecrated Bishop of Newark, N. J., on July 25th the Macs and the O's in the Catholic hierarchy of the United States were placed on an even footing. There will be six of each among the eighty-two bishops who will wear mitres when Mgr Garvey comes into the new see of Altoona, Pa.

I'or the first time in a number of years, every see in now filled. There's even a surplus, for Chicago, by a curious train of circumstances has three prelates. When two years ago Archbishop Feehan found that he needed an assistant, Rome, at his request, promoted for him the Rt. Rev. Dr. Alexander J. McGavick, a young priest of promise. But almost as soon as he was consecrated Bishop McGavick fell into decline and the result is that another worker had to be found, the choice falling on Father Muldoon, who was elevated to the Episcopacy on July 25th.

Up to this time the Macs and the O's in the hierarchy have been as 6 to 5. This seems to be about the same proportion that they hold among the 11,987 members of the priesthood, parochial and regular, the members being, according to a glance at the latest issue (1901) of the official Catholic Directory, 639 Macs-not including the Rev. Ignatius Maciezewski of Shamokin, Pa., perhaps the Polish descendant of some wandering Celtand 517 O's. The rule that excludes the Shamokin pastor must also be held to bar the Rev. F. W. Oberbrockling of Luxemburg, Ia., in any attempt to swell the list of O's.

There is neither a Mac nor an O among the Archbishops, and the late Cardinal McCloskey was their only representative who has, as yet, reached the Metropolitan dignity. The Macs among the Bishops are McCloskey, Louisville; McDonnell, Brooklyn; Mc-Faul, Treaton; McGavick, Chicago; McGolrick, Duluth, and McQuaid, Rochester. The O's are, O'Dea, Vancouver; O'Donahue, Indianapolis; O'Gor-man, Sioux Falls; O'Reilly, Peoria; O'Connel,, Portland, and O'Connor, Newark.

The social indications of these names' are evident. Among the Archbishops there are two French representatives, Chapelle and Bourgade, one German, Katzer; four native Irish, Ryan, Feehan, Keane and Irenand; three Irish Americans, Corrigan, Williams and Kane; and one pure United States, Elder. Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco was born in New Brunswick of Irish parents and Archbishop Christic of Portland, Orc., 1s also a British-American of Scotch an-

Among the eighty-two bishops, forty-nine are of Irish or Irish-Ameri-can extraction, thirteen are German, eight are French, two are Belgian, and Bishop Micahud of Burlington, Vt., has a table all to himself. His father was a French-Canadian and his mother an Irishwoman.

The Catholic laity of the United States is a conglomerate body of all the Catholic nations of Europe and their native-born children, with the Irish in the lead, the German second. the Italians third and French, French-Canadians, Bohemians, Huns, Poles, Austrians, Greeks, Syrians in various proportions. Every nationality is represented in the priesthood. Recruits are drawn from Ireland, England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland. Poland, Hungary, Syria, Spain and

Once the priests were nearty all foreign born, but now, with the increase nonulation and the growth of seminaries, not only are native-born ecclesiastical students preferred by the. bishops, but many of them, save in exceptional cases, refuse adoption to any but subjects both in their respective dioceses.

The matter of a native clergy was once the subject of a great contro-

the matter of a native clergy was once the subject of a great controversy between the late Archbishop Hughes and the famous Orestes A. Brownson and his review. There was a Catholic club in this city—it, was in 1356—made up of a sinall number of priests and laymen whose object was stated to be the Americanizing of the Church. The late Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Cummings of St. Stephen's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Ambrose Manaham were leading spirits in the organization.

The article by Dr. Brownson in The Review on the "Mission of America" and one by Dr. Cümmings on "Vocations to the Priesthood" gave rise to the controversy. In its course the filling up of the seminaries with candidates for the ministry direct from Ircalnd and Germany, and their management and mode of instruction were sharply criticised, without, however, the necessary allowance for time and circumstances and the want of means on the part of the authorities. The embers of this strife carried down to the lime of the Heckerism and Americanism of recent memory.

The analysis of the long lists in the directory shows some curious attaits—

the necessary allowance for time and circumstances and the want of means on the part of the authorities. The embers of this strife carried down to four time were fanned into the liame of the Heckerism and Americanism of recent memory.

The analysis of the long lists in the directory shows some curious attaits—

ties as to individual names. The Smiths are the champion acredotal family, there being 112 of them in the various spellings of the name, Smith, 47; Smyth, 16; Schmid, 6; Schmidt, 20; Schmit, 12; Schmitz, 11. Next to them came 83 Murphys, and third place goes to 82 Rileys-63 with the O and 19 without it.

Then follow 74 Walshes, 72 Kelleyz, 68 Ryans, 67 O'Briens, 57 Suilivans 56 O Connors, 45 Fitzgeralds, 44 Quinns, 44 O'Neills, 42 Bradys, 38 Lynches, 38 McCarthys, 37 Kennedys and 34 Burkes. This exhausts the very big families, but, of course, the others deserve minor mention. There are, for instance, 81 kinds of Yans of whom probably the Jesuit Father Harry Van Rensselaer, descendant of the old Patroons and beloved of policemen and firemen in several cities, is the best known.

The list is headed by two Aaronsthe Rev. Francis P. of McKean, Pa., and the Benedic ine Leo of Atchison, Kan.; but there is no Moses appearing anywhere in it. Taking all the names that have ten or more reprenames that have ten of more representatives, the following interesting and instructive array of figures is to be found: Barrett, 12; Barry, 27; Becker, 19; Brennan, 23; Bradley, 10; Brown 20; Burns, 15; Butler, 12; Byrnes, 29. If the Rev. Ronnald Byzewski of Pulaski, Ill., could be put in as a Polish Byrne it would make an even 30.

That this section is not entirely Hibernian is indicated by the scattering about of such names as Czubek, Czelisniak, Czpanis, Czernecki and Cyzewski, not one of which could be located in Lenster, Ulster, Munster or Connected

Connaught.
The Ds begin with to Dalys, and The Ds begin with 10 Dalys, and there follow Dollerty, 12; Dougherty, 13; Dolan, 14; Donahue (ohue and dhoe), 29; Doinnelly, 14; Donavan, 10; Doyle, 10; Driscoll, 12; Duffy, 20; Dunne and Dunn, 34; Dwyer, 14; Egan, 20; Farrell, 16; Farrelly, 11; Fisher, 11; Fitzpatrick, 12; Fleming, 12; Flood, 10; Flynn, 16; Foley, 20; Fox, 13; Gallagher, 26; Graham, 12; Griffin, 18; Hanley, 10; Harrigan, 12; Hayden, 11; Hayes, 18; Healy, 1; Hensessy, 17, Ilickey, 26; Higgins, 16; Hoffman, 10; Hogan, 19; Hughes, 21; Hurley, 12, Jones, 10, Kane, Keane and Kean, 16; Kenny, 17, Klein, 13;

Hayden, 11; Hayes, 13; Healy, 1; Hensess, 17; Jlickey, 26; Higgins, 16; Hoffman, 10; Hogan, 19; Hughes, 21; Hurley, 12, Jones, 10, Kane, Keane and Kean, 16; Kenny, 17, Klein, 13; Lee, 20; Lennon, 10; Leonard, 11; Llyons, 15; McCornick, 15; McDermott, 16; McDonald, 22; McGovern, 10; McGrath, 17; McGuire, 18; Maguire, 10; McKenna, 18; McLaughlin, 31; McMalon, 19; McNamara, 26; Malone, 11; Mayer, 10; Meyes, 27, Miller 17; Moore, 18; Moran, 10; Muelle. 27; Moore, 18; Moran, 10; Muelle. 27; Moore, 18; Moran, 10. Muelle. 27; O'Connell, 27; O'Don-22; O'Garrell, 10; O'Gorman, 11; O'Cullara, 11, O'Keefe, 20, O'Leary, 10, O'Malley, 15, O'Pourke, 12, O'Shea, 11; O'Sullivan, 22; Phelan, 15; Power, 17; Powers, 12; Predergast, 11; Shea, 11; Sheridan, 11; Slattery, 11; Wagner, 18; Ward, 18; Weber, 16; White, 16; Whalen, Whelan, 25.

Among the last is one with the singular given name Isaac. It is worth going all the way to Bayonne to hea, him tell how he got it, especially if he will add the chepter of his first experience as a curate to old Father Gessner of Elizabeth. X would be, an unknown quantity in the clerical list as well as in algebra were it not, for Father Henry Xavier of Yonkers, who thus has a line all to himself. There are eighty-three Zs, however, to end the roll with, such specimens as Ziegelsnaier, Zielenbock, Zielonks, Zmijewski, Zwierzchowski, Hanasiewiez and Bobkiewiez.

While lump numbers of family names are not so numerous among the representatives of these races in the make-sm of the Catholic body is

tnose of evident German, Italian anus Slavonic origin, the great increase of the representatives of these races in the make-up of the Catholic body is everywhere manifest.

Another notable change is the appearance of the monsignori in the various dioceses. Time was in the not various distant past when the presence

very distant past when the presence of the Right Rev Robert Seton, D. D., in his ermine cape and purple D., in his ermine cape and purpo-robes at an ecclesiastical function was a distinct event. Now a whole pro-cession of monsignori can be got up on short notice. It is true they are on short notice. It is true they are not all prothonotaries apostolic with the privilege of pontificating, but how many of the general public understand the niceties of rank among the domestic prelates?

We have no canons yet, but they are

have no canons yet, but they are

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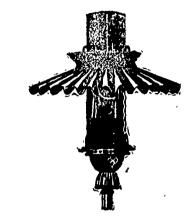
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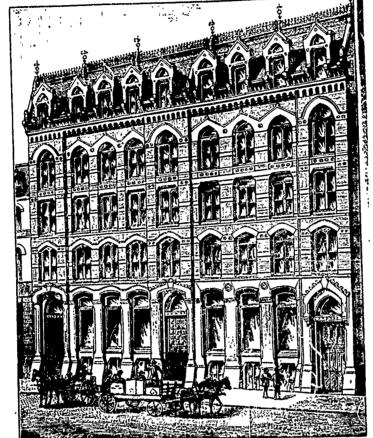
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dashery. 5th Floor---Carpets and House Furnishings.

# Wholesale Importers, and Manufacturers, Toronto

### LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

A NEW SCHOOL.

The Separate School Board has taken out a permit for additions and alterations to the school near Sackville and King streets, costing \$5,200.

MR. E. J. HEARN.

Mr. E. J. Hearn, a prominent Con-servative lawyer in Toronto, has been elected Provincial High Chief Ranger of the I. O. F.

SCHOOLS RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 3

The Catholic schools of the c.ty will re-open on Tuesday, September 3rd The attendance, it is expected, will be materially increased in the lower form by the abolition of fees.

### BIGGER BOX NEEDED

The letter box on the corner of King and Yonge streets is too small and consequently every evening about six o'clock it becomes so jaunaed with mail matter that some of the letters drop on the sidewalk. The collectors attention was called to this fact and he stated that it is condition of affairs had existed for some time.

THE ALARM-SPREADING MOTOR-IST.

We have a by-law governing the speed of vehicles on our streets. If a driver attempts to go a little faster than a walk or a bicyclist pedals at a scorching clip, they are quickly brought before the mugistrate by the peliceman ou the heat. However fast an automobile may be run no attention is paid to the recklessness of the motorist. The automobiles are run at too high a rate of speed for public safety.

SACRED HEART ORPHANAGE.

SACRED HEART ORPHANAGE.

The Sisters in charge of the Sacred Heart Orphanage, Sunnyside, received a most agreeable surprise an Friday, the 23rd inst, when a number of little ladies from Kew Beach presented themselves at the above-named institution, being the proad and happy bearer of a share of the proceeds of an entertainment, which was lately held for charitable purposes on the grounds of Mr. Geo Foy, Kew Beach. Sincerest thanks are due to the kind efforts of Mrs Geo Foy, under whose supervision the entertainment was held, and also to ail the voung people who so generously took part in the and helped to make it a success. The following are those who visited Sunnyside of Friday last, bringing with them the Hiberel sum of \$-0. The JMisses Laura Hughes, Manne Foy, Florence Foy, Hilda Bouvier, Ethel Vegan, E-\*e. Roes, Edna Read, Mariore Murray, Marie Eyre, Bertha Relly, Florence Galiagher, Edna Crone and Belle Recer.

and the state of the second state of the second state of

ceived into the Order on the 8th of of August, 1895, in Toronto, having lived in St. Mary's Parish, where her sister, Miss Helen O'Lo, ghlin, still resides. Sister of the Incarnation was 26 years of age. Some time ago she was attacked by consumption and went South for a better chance of resting the disease. The news of her carly death was received in Toronto with deep sympathy. R. 1. P.

GIVE THE PUBLIC ACCOMMODA-

TION.

The Toronto Ferry Co. might, with a little care, easily avoid the crush which has frequently happened lately in the procuring of tickets for Hanlan's Point. On Civic Hohday, the occasion of the Shamrock-Toronto lacrosse match, a struggle for tickets took place which was disgraceful. Then again on Saturday last at times the crush was altogether too great. It is advisable that on such occasions another extra ticket wicket should be opened.

WEDDINGS AT ST PETER'S.

On Wednesday of last week Rev Father Minchan, pastor of St Pere's, officiated at the marriage of Mr. Francis Cussidy, of the East End, to Miss Ada Boyne, 17 Garnett avenue, Miss Ada Boyne, 17 Garnett avenue, Mr. John Movlan being best man and Miss Catharine Cassidy bridesmaid. On Monday, also in St Peter's, Mr Henry C Hall, of West Toronto Junction, was married to Miss Catharine R. Lowe, 576 Manning avenue, Mr. W. S. Wolfe being best man and Miss Anna Finnegan bridesmaid.

### C. M. B. A. CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Cath The annual convention of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association of Ontario, will be held at Niagata Falls this week, commencing
on Tuesday morning. About 500 delegates are expected to attend from evcry parish in the Province. The Toronto delegates left on Monday. Dr.
Ryan, of Kingston, was also in the
city on his way to the Falls.

MR. FOLEY TAKES A HOLIDAY.

Edward Foley, the veteran foreman of the waterworks pipe department, has been granted two weeks leave of absence. This is his third holiday in 45 years' service with the Toronto Waterworks. He was foreman when the works were it private hands During his long term he has never missed a may by illness and has kept his horses harnessed ready for a call, day or night.

Misses faura Huylics, Manne Foy, Florence Foy, Hilda Bouvier, Ethel Vegan, E\*'e Roes, Edna Read, Marjorie Murray, Marie Byre, Bertha Kelly, Florence Galiagher, Edna Crone and Belle Recer.

DEATH OF A RELIGIEUSE.

The sad news 'as been-received in Toronto of the death at San antonio, Texas, of Sister Mary of the Incarnation, a member of the Order of the Cool, Shepherd, Toronto Mer name in the world was Elizabet 2'Loughlin, the world was Elizabet 2'Loughlin, beling day, som, and reviving the larging revies.

BRUCE LEGAL OFFICES.

Judge A. B. Klein, junior judge for Bruce County, has been appointed local master of the High Court in succession to Mr. W. A. McLean, deceased. Mr. Martin Gotz becomes local Registrar.

NEW CHURCH AT OTTAWA.

NEW CHURCH AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—A new Catholic Church will soon be creeted in Ottawa East. Work on the building will commence this fall or next spring. It has not been decided yet what material will be used in the construction or how much the building will cost. The edifice will be located on the road running from Maria street through the property of the Oblate fathers to the Scholasticate.

A meeting of the Catholic residents of Ottawa East was held visterday at which the matter was discussed and the decision taken to build a new church. There was an attendance of over one hundred Catholics, and Mr. John Hughes presided. Addresses were given by Rev Father Charlebois, Rev. Father Duyl., both of the Oblâtes Scholasticate, Messrs. B. Slattery and A. St. Laurent. A committee was appointed to arrange for collecting the money necessary for the church, to determine the cost, and to termine the cost of the church.

Catholic families in Ottawa East, termine about 500 people. Some money has already been subscribed to wards the erec

of the church.

### GUERIN-KYLIE.

Peterborough, Aug. 27.—St. Peter's Cathedral was the scene of a wedding this moraing. The bride was Miss Amelia Kylie, daughter of Mr Mart'n Kylie, Ashburnham, and the gro in Mr. Guerin, of Ashburnham Rev. Father Scanlon was the officiating clergyman. Miss Laura Leagy assisted the lynde, and Mr Jas Suerin was best man

RECEPTION AT PETEUDOLOUGH

Peterborough, Aug. 26.—"his morning at Mount St. Joseph two Sisters took innal vows. Their names are Rev. Sister Mary Blondino and Sister St. Peter. The ceremony, which was very impressive, was conducted by His Lordship Bishop O'Com or and Venerable Archdeacon Carey.

THEY DROVE PIMPLES AWAY.—
A face covered with pumples is unisignity It tells of internal irregularities which should long since have been corrected. The live and the kidneys are not performing their functions in the healthy way they should, and these pimples are to let you. Enow that the blood protests. Paranalee's are to be another withess to their excellence.

Cleang perform day. Cosing to the kidneys are to let you. Enow that the blood protests. Paranalee's regularity of the latter of the protection of the latter of the latte THEY DROVE PIMPLES AWAY .-

Wheat is Firmer—The Toronto Live Stock Market—Cheese and Pro-

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 27. Tuesday Evening, Aug. 27.

Prade during the past week in wholesale circles
Toronto has been fairly satisfactory. The
y goods bouse have been receiving large quanics of foreign goods, and the millinery desics
to been making large displays for the "penings
is week. Travellers are in the citation of the
ise the round of the wholesale house while
siting Toronto this week and next. There has
en a fair sorting trade of a general charactor,
oney is unchanged at 5 per cent for call loans
of to 0% per cent. for meccantile discounts.

Toronto St. Lawrence Market.

distribution of new wheat are grouped the tile.
Wheat-Four hundred bu of white fall wheat sold steedy to firmer at 111/c to 131/c, 100 bu of red steady at 70c to 721/c and 300 bu of goose steady to 31/c higher at 30c to 681/c.
Harley-One hundred and fifty bu sold steady to 21/c dearer at 48c to 52/c.
Oats-Steady; 100 bu of old sold at 30c to 40c, and 1000 bu of new at 30c to 37c.
Hay and Straw-Twenty-5 e loads of new hay to 21/a ton and one load of old git.

\$13. "Three loads of hay sold at \$10 to \$10.50 a ton.
Dressed Meats—The market was quiet and undanged.
Butter—Light offerings met a weak demand at stredg prices.
Signs—Moderate demand at stredg prices. Offerings—Moderate demand at stredg prices. Offerings—Afrew—Mickens sold to-day at 500 to 50c. Ducks are worth about 60c to 70c and turkeys 11c to 13c.
Petations—Heliveries in 'farmers' waggons sell at 60c to 76c a bushel.
Vegetables—The market is ateady all round.
Chances Markets.

Universel, Ar. 2.1.—Offerings to-day, 675 boxes Angust risks. No sales: 9c offered, salesmen moding for 95gc.
Campbeliford, Aug. 27.—Campbeliford Cheese Board met this morning; 1,520 boxes were boarded. Nates as follows:—1,120 at 95gc, 240 at 9 3—18c. Balsance unsold.

Cheese Markets.

Toronto Live Stock.

Tracento Live Stock.

Trade at the Western Cattle Market to-day was fairly active. There was a shortage of good cavile, most of the offerings bring of common 'medium stock. However, one or two loads of choice grades were marketed at good prices, because the stock of the stock o

ewt Hoga-Steady is unchanged at \$7.25 per cwt for selects, \$7 for coun-fer and \$6.75 for lights. Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago Lav, Stock.

Chicago, Aug 27 — Cattice-Recelpia, 5.500; natives and Tenans, pol to prime steers, 35.30 to \$4.00. por to incidium, \$3.00 to \$5.20, stockers and feeders weak except choice, \$2.25 to \$4.25, cows, \$2.5 to \$4.25, cows, \$2.50 to \$4.25, cows, \$2.5

Closing previous day, Closing to-day, Aug. Sept. Aug. Sept.

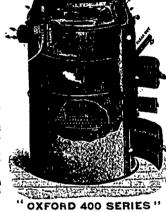
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O'KEEFE—In montreal, on the 2145 inst., Dennis O'Keefe, a native of the County Clare, Ireland, aged 74 years, father of John and E. J.

THIRD MASS IN HONOR OF ST, VINCENT. Gregorian Atrangement for Solo and Chorus with Organ Accompaniment, composed by Luich Toelini. Price, 80c, postpaid. The attantion of the Rev. Clergy and Choir Directors is respec-fully drawn to this new and beautiful March BLAKE'S West Side Catholic Book Store, BLAKE'S 002 Queen St. W., Toronto.

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