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THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1900.

Was the Emergency Ration Worthless?

Stripped of the complicated verbiage of parliamentary form the resolution of Mr. Monk, M.P. for Jacques-Cartier, resolves itself into these two charges:

- 1. That the Emergency Ration sent to South Africa for the use of our soldiers was a worthless article. 2. That the sum paid for it was far beyond its value.

It will be sufficient at present to confine our attention to the first question.

Mr. Monk, and the Opposition generally, tried to fasten the onus of both these charges upon the Minister of Militia, Hon. Mr. Borden, but this attempt is so palpably absurd that it hardly merits serious consideration. The Minister was at the time the ration was being purchased, as every one knows, overwhelmed with the endless details connected with the equipment and transportation of the second contingent, in addition to his regular departmental and parliamentary duties, and could not reasonably be expected to give very close attention to the single item of the emergency food, especially as that was a particularly technical matter coming directly under the supervision of Dr. Neilson, the director general of the medical staff. As a matter of fact, Dr. Neilson stated distinctly in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee that he, and he alone, had the management of this transaction from its inception. The only question, therefore, that we have to consider in this connection is whether or not Dr. Neilson acted wisely and prudently under the circumstances.

So far as any willful misconduct or wilful negligence of his duty is concerned it is surely superfluous to state that Dr. Neilson is absolutely above suspicion. He is well known in Quebec and elsewhere, and his character and reputation cannot be impugned. Then as to the facts of the case they are briefly as follows:—In April of last year one Hatch (or Haszoz), a Salazian Jew then in Montreal, being without money or influence, asked Dr. Devlin of that city to assist him in making known to the public an emergency ration or food for which he claimed special merit. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that Hatch is neither a medical man nor an analyst, nor is he possessed of any particular scientific knowledge or training. He is, by his own confession, merely a tailor and baker.

Dr. Devlin is well known in Montreal, and his standing in his profession and general good reputation are sufficiently established by the letter of introduction from Sir William Hingston, the well-known Conservative Senator and M.D., which he submitted to the militia department when applying for permission to have the emergency food tested officially.

This application was favorably entertained, and the test was made under Dr. Neilson's personal supervision at the Kingston barracks. It is a well-established principle among experts that the only reliable test as to the value of an emergency ration is that which is made upon the living subject so as to ascertain the actual results upon the human system. Dr. Neilson acted upon this principle in the present case. Choosing six soldiers in whose honor and integrity he had confidence he had the ration supplied to them for the period of one month, Hatch preparing the food at Montreal and sending it each day to Kingston where it was given to the men under

the supervision of Dr. Devlin. At the end of the allotted time the soldiers were brought before Dr. Neilson, and, in the presence of the commanding officer at Kingston, the local surgeon and the American Consul, who followed the test in the interest of his government, it was explained to them how important it was that they should give candidly and carefully the result of the experiment. Each of them then testified to the value of the food and affirmed that they had been fully able to perform their usual duties as soldiers, and felt as well at the end of the month as if they had lived on their ordinary rations. So far it will be seen that this test, made at a time when there was no thought of supplying the food to the Canadian Government, and under usually severe conditions, proved very satisfactory.

On the 17th February, 1899, Hatch wrote Dr. Neilson a letter enclosing two samples of the emergency food, called by him "Protein Vegetal," which samples have ever since remained in Dr. Neilson's possession. This fact is of the highest importance in view of what occurred thereafter.

Nearly a year subsequently, in January, 1900, the Minister of Militia thought it advisable, in view of what had been said as to the suffering of the troops in South Africa, to supply an emergency ration to the Second Contingent, then on the eve of departure. This ration, it must be borne in mind, was not intended as a substitute for the ordinary ration supplied by the British Government, but as supplementary thereto, to be used, as the name implies, in cases of emergency.

Thereupon, Dr. Devlin applied to the Government to know if they would purchase a certain quantity of the emergency food, which, he stated, was the same as that upon which the test had been made in Kingston in April, 1897. The matter being referred to Dr. Neilson, Devlin's proposal was taken under consideration, and a sample was forwarded by him to the Department. Dr. Neilson carefully compared this sample with the one sent by Hatch, and found them to be practically identical. A contract was then entered into with Devlin, and in due course the emergency food was shipped to Halifax to be placed on board the transport. Captain Benoit, of the Militia Department, was sent to Halifax to examine the goods, and found them fully up to the sample submitted with Devlin's tender. He also brought back to Ottawa a sample of the ration as actually shipped.

Here we have three distinct samples of emergency food:—

- 1. Hatch's sample of the ration tested at Kingston; 2. Devlin's sample submitted with his tender; and 3. The sample taken by Captain Benoit from the rations sent to South Africa. These samples were carefully examined and compared by Dr. Neilson, and each of them was analysed under circumstances that leave no room for doubt. Hatch's sample was analysed by Professor Rutian, of McGill University, and found to contain 18.7 per cent. of proteins. The second and third samples were analysed by Mr. Macfarlane, chief analyst of the Inland Revenue Department, who found them to contain respectively 16 and 16.8 per cent. of proteins. Note the difference in the percentage of proteins in Hatch's and Devlin's samples, and yet Mr. Monk and the Opposition claim that Devlin's was a worthless imitation of Hatch's ration.

It will, we believe, be seen from the above statements that the Dominion Government, acting through Dr. Neilson, the Medical Director General, so far from being guilty of misconduct or negligence, took every possible precaution to ensure the supply to our troops in South Africa of a thoroughly reliable and compact emergency ration, and that the various tests, both upon living subjects and chemical analysis, proved beyond reasonable question the high standard of the food actually purchased from Mr. Devlin.

Praying Always.

Catholics should take advantage of little things. It is of necessity to hear Mass on Sundays; to frequent the Sacraments; to send up frequent and fervent vocal prayer to the throne of God. All of these necessary acts of our religion are known and practiced by everybody who has any claim to being a Catholic. It is the little things, the every day happenings of

our lives that we do not make the most of. Little mortifications, our daily tasks, anything and everything but sin, should be turned to our spiritual advantage. It is that principle that our Blessed Lord wished to inculcate when He said that we should always pray, and it is precisely this that is most neglected among us. Our morning prayers said, all thought of anything but the business in hand is cast aside, and God enters into our lives again only at night. It should not be so. Everything we do, our every thought, our conversations, our comings and goings—everything no matter how small or insignificant, no matter how indolent it may appear, may be made meritorious. Thus it is that we should "always pray," pray in our very work. If before undertaking any work we preface it by saying a short prayer such as "I offer this work up in honor of the Blessed Trinity," or "I offer this up to Thee, O my God," no matter how simple the task, it turns to our spiritual advantage. We are most of us obliged to work anyway, and it is quite as easy to do so in God's name as to go at it without any other thought than that of getting through with it. We should offer up everything we do in God's name, thus turning our very lives into one long prayer. Our very sleep thus becomes a source of merit, our meals, our moments of rest are turned into a sweet fragrance of grace bearing benedictions. Why Catholics should neglect so beautiful a custom; why they should allow such innumerable opportunities of sanctifying their lives to escape them is a mystery. It is not difficult to pray always; but it is a loss, an irreparable loss to let so many chances get away from us. One feels a satisfaction in knowing that the very work that is tiring out the body is at the same time strengthening the soul; one knows that every little thing is going into this treasury of his soul, and takes a pleasure in looking for means of increasing that treasure. There is not one of us that is not subject to temptations, but there is no temptation so strong that will not yield when the struggle against it is carried up in God's name. There is merit to be gained, the means are simple and the opportunities without number.

Non-Catholic Missions.

The unparalleled success of the Paulist, Augustinian and Secular Missions to non-Catholics in the United States is extremely gratifying. Hundreds of Protestants are gathered into the Church every year through them; thousands are taught that the Church is not the monster they had been led to believe. In nearly every town and city in which these missions have been held the ministers have announced them from their pulpits on the preceding Sunday and have themselves attended the meetings. The halls have been so crowded that Catholics have been requested to remain at home. No attempt is made to proselytize; the one object is to place before the Protestant public what the Church really does teach. Anyone is allowed to put any question he pleases in a "question box," and unless it be too absurd it is sure of a full answer. It is a lesson to Protestant missionaries among Catholics. No attacks are made upon the tenets of any sect; the articles of our belief are stated clearly and completely to the audience and it is left to do its own thinking; there is no bull-dozing; there are no lying statements made about anything or anybody. Catholics want nothing more than a calm, unprejudiced study of their religion from Protestants. Once a Protestant sets aside the biased view and the prejudiced and untrue teaching he has been the recipient of from his youth up, with regard to the Catholic Church and goes about investigating what Catholics really do believe, at that very moment is the foundation of his conversion laid. The difficulty has been and is that Catholicism has been taught to an unsuspecting public by an unscrupulous enemy of the Church; ministers who are densely ignorant of the truths and teachings of Catholicism have been our interpreters to our Protestant neighbors. Some of the most fantastic twists are given to a plain truth; some of the most absurd interpretations are put upon a teaching that gives absolutely no grounds for any but a simple literal explanation. If Protestants wish to know the dogmas of our religion the place to

learn them is from teachers in the Church—men who have spent their lives in the study of her doctrines and their meaning. It is not fair to us to go to a man who knows as little about any particular dogma as the questioner but who, because he ought to know, must needs pose as a wise man, and because it is to his interests does not hesitate to load any amount of rubbish on his listener. The non-Catholic missions are doing the work of removing prejudices by plain, unvarnished statements of what we believe, and their success is a sufficient vindication of their existence. The Protestant public is in need of education and the missionaries are giving it to them in good, wholesome doses.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is a custom among Catholics that does no credit to the good sense of those who observe it. It is that of leaving the church immediately after Mass with the full intent and purpose of getting away from the sermon. When the sermon is preached after the "Credo," it is impossible to escape, but, unfortunately for the class we speak of, it is usually deferred until after Mass. The people who practice this are, as a rule, the very ones who are most in need of such instruction as will be given from the pulpit or altar. They are the ones who go to Mass because they have inherited the Faith from good, pious parents. For some it is absolutely necessary to stay for the sermon. Those who are ignorant of their religion, whose salvation is endangered through an ignorance that is due to their own carelessness, who do not know the truths God has taught his Church—these are the people who rush out. Ten minutes more than the Church exacts under pain of sin is too much to spend in the presence of God. No one knows too much about his religion. It means only five or ten minutes longer, but it may mean a great deal to those people of whom we speak.

The new Capitol at Santa Fe, New Mexico, was dedicated by the Most Rev. Peter Bourgeois, D.D., Archbishop of Santa Fe, assisted by Rev. Father Gay. The Right Rev. J. J. Glannon, D.D., Bishop of Kansas City, made the opening prayer at the second day's session of the Democratic National Convention; Archbishop Ryan opened the Republican Convention. Surely Catholicism is forging into her proper place at the head of all religious ceremonies. What a relief to find Catholic Bishops and priests dedicating public buildings! Free Masonry has been having a corner on "dedication" ceremonies, but let us hope that this good example set by Santa Fe is a beginning of the end.

The Buffalo Union and Times speaks as follows of the "Glorious Twelfth":—"And the whole circle usually closes by assaulting inoffensive Catholics, smashing the windows of their homes and wrecking their churches. Great is Anglo-Saxon civilization!" The foregoing comes after this statement: "It is a day sacred to Orange ruffians, especially in Belfast; as well as in the various localities in Canada, notably Toronto and Kingston." While Orangemen of a very low type, and we are sorry to say that there are a few of them in Toronto, may insult "inoffensive Catholics," the latter class are never "assaulted"; windows are not broken here, nor are churches wrecked. We do not know of a single case of personal insult offered on the last Twelfth. The Union and Times will do well to pay attention to American "civilization," negro lynchings, Governmental bigotry in the Philippines and West Indies; the pillaging of churches in Manila during the war; A. P. A. insults; the Fulton, the Slaterys et al. Canada is tolerant as compared with America; Orangemen are lambs when placed alongside of Apianism.

Falk, the great German anti-Catholic, the author of the school laws, whose aim was to drive Catholicism out of the schools and out of Germany, has passed away. He was not successful in his attempt even with such a man as Bismarck behind him; their policy had to be abandoned, but he was successful in stirring up all that was best in Catholic Germany; he was successful in banding together that glorious little phalanx, the grand Catholic Centre party of the German Diet—those united, steadfast and un-

flinching adherents to their duties as the sons of the Holy Mother Church has ever commanded the admiration of the Christian world, friend or foe. Falk did the Church in Germany a great service inasmuch as because of him her conservative party that will prove a safeguard to her rights in Germany for all time to come, inasmuch as it taught Germany that all opponents and persecutors of the Church must eventually go to Canossa. Falk has passed away and Catholic Germany is the better for his having lived.

A New York paper recently made an apology for having printed a so-called Jesuit oath which had crept into its columns instead of its waste basket. How many papers will be found to follow such an example of honesty? The Church has reason to complain every day of the twists given to her teachings by newspapers, and demonstrate their falsity, but we rarely find an apology for these utterly false sensations.

The Orange Sentinel thinks that we are losing our faith in Transubstantiation. Our contemporary may rest easy on that point. There was never a time in the history of the Church that Faith in this glorious mystery was so strong and firm as it is to-day. Catholics who know their religion were never more faithful to the every tenet as they are at present. Our friend need lose no sleep over Catholics losing their Faith.

A "Divine Hoaxer" has been fined \$600 on each of five charges of using the mails to defraud the public at Boston. He had made a small fortune in his "faith cure" and "laying on of hands" scheme. And yet Protestants dare to charge Catholics with superstition and the like.

A Grand Showing Made by the Sons of Loyola in China.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 18.—The following is the latest and most complete list available of Roman Catholic missions in China, having been carefully prepared by the Catholic legation in this city. For missionary work the Catholic Church has divided the Chinese Empire into four provinces. The province of Chili is divided into northern, south-western and south-eastern districts. Pekin is in the northern district. The same apostolic vicariate comprises northern Honan and Manchuria, and central, eastern and western Mongolia. In this district there are 88,640 Catholics out of a total population of 12,000,000. There are twenty-two residential stations. In the city of Pekin there are five, in Tien Tsin two. There are 400 stations in the district visited by missionaries, 85 churches, 145 chapels, and 107 oratories.

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We have them tailor-made, 1.00— White Duck Shirts, 75c— Leather Belts, 50c— Fine Serge Skeleton Coats, 3.00 to 7.50— And a duck Yachting Cap to complete the outfit—

SPECIALS—

Natty Straw Hats 50c to 2.00— Trunks and Travelling Bags— Your money back if you want it—

E. Boisseau & Co.

TEMPERANCE AND YONGE.

In northern Shen-si there are 18,160 Catholics out of a population of 6,000,000, and four stations, twenty-six chapels and 160 oratories.

In southern Shen-si there are 8,901 Catholics out of a population of 8,000,000, and six stations, twenty churches and fifty-one chapels and oratories.

SHANTUNG ADDS THOUSANDS MORE.

In northern Shantung, there are 14,000 Catholics out of a population of 12,000,000, and eight stations and 182 churches.

In western Shantung there are 7,480 Catholics, and fifty-seven churches and chapels.

In southern Shantung there are 9,980 Catholics out of a population of 10,000,000, and stations at five centres. There are three churches and fifty-eight chapels.

IN CHEK KIANG AND HONAN.

In Chek-kiang there are 10,600 Catholics out of a population of 25,000,000, and ten missionary stations, ten churches and forty-nine chapels.

In southern Honan there are 7,860 Catholics out of a population of 14,000,000. There are ten churches and fifty chapels and eight stations.

In northern Honan there are 215 Catholics out of a population of 10,000,000, and five stations. There are five churches.

In southern Honan there are 5,070 Catholics out of a population of 10,000,000, and stations at ten points. There are 672 churches and ninety-one chapels.

In northern Kiangsi there are 4,670 Catholics out of a population of 10,000,000, with nine missions, thirty-four churches and chapels.

In southern Kiangsi there are 4,220 Catholics out of a population of 10,000,000, with five churches and seventeen oratories, and five stations.

In western Kiangsi there are 10,800 Catholics out of a population of 10,000,000. They have thirteen churches and thirty-four chapels, with five stations.

MANY CATHOLICS IN KWICHAN.

In Kweichan there are 16,780 Catholics in a population of 10,000,000, with sixty-seven stations. There are seventy-seven churches in the province.

SZECHUEN HAS 70,000 CONVERTS.

In northwestern Szechuen there are 30,000 Catholics out of a population of 20,000,000, with fifty-two stations, twenty-five churches and thirty chapels.

In western Szechuen there are 81,000 Catholics out of a population of 16,000,000, with fifty missionary stations and sixty-four churches.

In southern Szechuen there are 10,000 Catholics out of a population of 16,000,000, with twenty-eight oratories and fifty-six churches.

In Tibet there are 1820 Catholics out of a population of 4,000,000, with six stations and two churches.

In Yun-nan there are 10,820 Catholics out of a population of 12,000,000, with thirty-one stations. They have fifty-two churches and chapels.

In Amoy there are 8,870 Catholics out of a population of 4,600,000, with stations at six places.

FUKIEN, HONG KONG AND THE KWANGS.

In Fukien there are 84,260 Catholics out of a population of 20,000,000, with twelve stations.

In Hong Kong there are 7,000 Catholics.

In Kwangsi there are 1,110 Catholics out of a population of 10,000,000, with stations at eleven points. They have thirteen churches and chapels.

In Kwang-tung there are 84,900 Catholics out of a population of 80,000,000 but the number of stations is not given.



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Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'The Bismarck', 'Hoban', 'Manohar', etc.

REVIEWS.

"Welched in The Balance," Christian Reid's latest novel is quite up to the standard of the noted writer of light fiction.

Cassell's weekly issue of its National Library Series has come to hand. The volume this week is Edmund Burke's "Thoughts on the Present Discontent."

D. O. Heath & Co., Boston, are evidently sparing no pains or expense in placing the best works in English on the market in readable and handy editions.

The Literary Digest of the last week in addition to its comprehensive, though short, and pithy summing up of current events in the world of the present day history making its clear and interesting articles on Science and Invention; its "Letters and Art" pages; has some interesting religious articles.

"The two great essentials requisite for success in business, or in any calling, are natural aptitude and sound training," writes T. B. Fitzpatrick in the July number of Donahoe's paper to which he contributes a valuable paper on "Business as a Vocation."

William Lloyd Garrison, Patrick Ford, Editor of the Irish World, New York, and Butler T. Wilson, contribute their views on the proceedings of the Alabama Conference, the attitude taken by Bourke Cookran receiving particular attention.

"In Fulfillment of a Vow," by Rev. Thomas J. Gasson, S. J., for several years a resident in the Austrian Alps, presents a fine study of the Passion Play of Oberammergau.

Another illustrated article of most timely interest is "Impressions of the Canonization of Blessed La Salle and Blessed Rita of Cascia," at St. Peter's Rome.

The priest as a novelist is the subject of a paper by the Rev. Mortimer B. Twomey. Among the poets are D. J. Donahoe, Charles J. O'Malley and Rev. James B. Dollard.

Academy Pictures.

The announcement of Messrs. Cassell & Company's Royal Academy Pictures for 1900 is a welcome one. While the sum total of art in England is invariably found at Burlington House, the trip there is too long and costly for most of us.

Proselytizing Cuba.

A Havana correspondent writes to the Boston Pilot on the Brook's marriage law as follows: "It is doubtless a matter of surprise in the United States that the marriage question which has come up under such a strange and anomalous phase here and in Cuba, still continues unsettled."

To obtain a clear understanding of the order of General Brooke and its effects, let us take the first two paragraphs of the order, which contains all there is of importance in it: "1. Hereafter all marriages only shall be valid. The contracting parties may conform to the precepts of whatever religion they may profess, in addition to the formalities necessary to contract the civil marriage."

Irish Crimes.

Miss Rosa M. Barrett writes a most sensible letter in which she points out that Ireland is remarkably free from serious crimes. "Prisoners as a whole have decreased by more than one-fifth during the last twenty years, and serious offenders are only 16 per 10,000 of the population compared with 25 per 10,000 in England. There are far fewer prisoners in Ireland than in Ireland, 24,000 more in '98, though the population is smaller."

Father Joset Dead.

Father Joseph Joset, the famous Indian missionary, of Da Smet Mission, Idaho, is dead amidst the sorrowing Oeas d'Alone Indians, whose spiritual guide he had been for the past 60 years.

He was the last of that noble band of Jesuit missionaries of whom Father Da Smet was the leader, which had come from distant Europe as early as 1840, and had taken up its abode among the Flathead and Fond d'Oreille tribes.

For the past ten years his advanced age rendered an active missionary life impossible, and he never went beyond the mission precincts, save to take an occasional horseback ride. In 1898 he was forced to give up the last consolation that had been left him—an occasional sermon to his beloved Indians—after that he seldom came in contact with his spiritual children, receiving now and then a visit from his grateful Oeas d'Alone.

The best tribute that can be paid to Father Joset's memory is the testimony that the Indians among whom he labored for half a century are the most civilized tribe on the continent.

Irish Religious Statistics.

In 1861 the Catholic and Protestant population of Ulster was almost equal—the Catholics being 50.05 per cent. and the Protestants 49.95 per cent. Since that date, owing to the larger relative Catholic emigration, the Protestants have become 64 per cent. and the Catholics 46 per cent.

Religiously, Ireland is slightly less Catholic than it was before the famine. In 1824, there were in Ireland 6,427,712 Catholics, and 1,610,000 Protestants; that is, about 81 per cent. of Catholics and 19 per cent. of Protestants according to the census of 1824, there are at present in Ireland 3,550,000 Catholics and 1,150,000 Protestants; that is, about 76 per cent. of the population Catholic and 24 per cent. of Protestants.

Franciscan Provinces.

It is stated that the Franciscan monastery in Washington that the meeting of provincials held in Cleveland will conduce to the centralization of Franciscans. At the private convention just closed, the United States was divided into four general provinces, embracing New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Santa Barbara, the members of which will not be transferred to points outside their jurisdiction. Heretofore members were sent from the mother house in Paterson, N. J., to distant western sections. The new province of New York will include all the middle Atlantic and New England states, Santa Barbara, the Pacific coast, and Cincinnati and St. Louis the western states and territories.

Catholic Germany.

There is, perhaps, no country in the world in which the Catholic press is so vigorous and so well supported as in Germany. There are at present 305 Catholic papers in the Fatherland, and these circulate among 1,200,000 subscribers. It is no exaggeration to say that, without this religious press and the compact organization which it has created and preserved, the past triumph, and the present strength of the Catholic party would be impossible. In Germany, parents urge their children to read Catholic papers and strongly forbid them to read secular journals. Here is a "foreign idea" we should be very glad to see imported.—Exchange.

Australian Catholics.

The Catholics of Australia constitute about one-sixth of the entire population. The latest tables published on the subject, including New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, is as follows: Province of Sydney..... 800,000 Province of Melbourne..... 215,000 Tasmania (including St. Helena)..... 25,000 Province of Adelaide (i. e. South and West Australia)..... 73,000 Province of Brisbane..... 90,000 New Zealand..... 92,000 South Sea Islands..... 60,000 Total..... 825,000

Baron Von Kettler, the German minister to China, who is reported to have been murdered by the Boxers, is a Catholic and a nephew of the late famous Bishop Kettler, of Mayence.

Pilgrimage to St. Anne's.

The Pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, under the patronage of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Kingston and his diocesan clergy, will take place this year on Tuesday, July 24th. This date has been fixed in order to give an opportunity to pilgrims to be present at the shrine, and to invoke the intercession of La Bonne St. Anne on Thursday, July 26th, the very day which the Catholic Church has set aside for the special honor of the mother of the Blessed Virgin. Special trains, consisting only of first class coaches, G. T. R. and O. P. R. leaseholders and tourist cars, will start from Port Hope and Peterboro', after the arrival of the regular express trains from Toronto, and will reach St. Anne de Beaupre early on Wednesday morning. Excursion rates will prevail at all stations of the G. T. R. and O. P. R. from Port Hope and Peterboro' outward to the boundaries of the Province of Ontario. The exceptionally low rate of \$5 00 has been secured for return tickets from Peterboro' and Port Hope, with considerably lower rates throughout the eastern part of the Province. Tickets will be good only in the special trains going, but will be valid in any regular train returning, up to, and including, Monday, July 30th. Passengers from Lindsay will take regular trains to connect with special at Port Hope or Bellefleur, and the return fare from Lindsay will be returned from Toronto, Ontario, Western Ontario, and other points will leave Toronto by regular morning express trains on Tuesday, procure regular return tickets as far as Peterboro' or Port Hope, purchase Pilgrimage tickets at either of these places, and take special train to St. Anne de Beaupre below Quebec. Return fare from Toronto to Port Hope is \$3.50, and from Toronto to Peterboro' \$3.85.

The Pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twomey, Tweed, Ont., who will promptly and cheerfully send posters and give any further necessary information to intending pilgrims.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The longevity of the Irish race is illustrated by the fact that there were recently 878 known centenarians living in Ireland, while there were only 46 in Scotland and 149 in England.

Two Jesuit priests in England, being asked what they had to be the most thankful for, one replied that it was the fact that he was born a Catholic, while the other said that he was thankful because he wasn't born a Catholic. The convert often buys the truth at a high price, and values it accordingly.

Father Gendreau, writing from Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada, says: "In less than a year I have received seven adults into the Church, and now I have two others under instruction. I have just had a First Communion for the first time in Dawson, six children, who had been prepared by the nuns and myself in our School."

It was an American and a Protestant who said with a shrug of the shoulder: "A Methodist, a Baptist or a Presbyterian Indian I have no use for; he is pretty nearly always the same old scoundrel, plus that of being a canting hypocrite." He was strong in his affirmations that "the only religion that does any good for the Indian is the Catholic religion."

The Catholic Church has no missionaries from America in China. Almost all of its missionaries there are from France; a very few from Belgium, and a very few from Ireland. All the missionaries of other religions it is found that orders can act as missionary societies, raise funds and maintain discipline far better than could the Propaganda Fide acting direct and dealing with secular. The latest figures from the Missionary Catholics issued by the Propaganda Fide at Rome and covering the Chinese Empire, are nearly twenty months old. They estimate the population of all China to be 449,155,000.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald writing of Mons. Marinelli the Papal Delegate says: "So does the popularity of this general prelate extend from ocean to ocean, and yet he lives at the Papal Legation here a most retired life, the life of a monastic, effacing himself whenever possible. But on the rare occasions when he does come in contact with people he is as responsive and agreeable as a man of the world."

The infinite pains, too, that he takes in small matters, his never failing amiability and unselfishness endear him both to the people of his own Church and those of other communions who have the privilege of knowing him.

We learn from the St. Boniface Northwest Review that two Grey Nuns left for Providence Mission, near the outlet of the Great Slave Lake on the Mackenzie, about the 61st degree N. latitude. From Athabasca Landing (north of Edmonton, Alberta, which is reached by railway) they would have nearly 1000 miles of a long journey. Providence Mission was founded in 1850. There are three Oblate Fathers and some Brothers there.

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The monument to be erected by the people of Columbus at ease to the memory of the late beloved Bishop Waterson, will be ready for dedication about the last of July.

Three colored sisters ordained for the work by Cardinal Gibbons will be brought from Baltimore to superintend a Yecum an social settlement that is to be established in Chicago for colored Catholics. Arch Bishop Feenah has given his sanction to the plan. The movement was started by the Illinois Charitable Relief corps and is receiving the support of influential Catholics in Chicago. Plans for the institution include schools, a forum for clubs, free reading rooms and the best features of social life. Special attention will be given to the training of children. The idea is a development of one evolved by the late Father Tolton, the colored priest who organized a colored Catholic parish in Chicago, and whose work among his race in that city became so widely known and admired.

Rev. M. J. Garaghty, O. S. A., mission rector; J. E. Green, O. S. A., J. B. Leonard, O. S. A., J. S. Nugent, O. S. A., and W. V. Donovan, O. S. A., have returned to Villanova, Pa., after being engaged since September in giving missions in the large cities of the country. The splendid work of the Augustinian missionary bands during that time may be judged by the fact that they have enrolled 70,000 in the secular of Our Lady of Good Counsel; heard 90,000 confessions and instructed 400 converts.

James Napper Tandy.

The first time Napper Tandy among the patriots of more than 100 years ago came into public prominence was when a member of Crattan's famous volunteers in 1780, and comfortable fortune and was born in Dublin in 1740, says The Irish World. From an early period he took an active interest in every popular movement in Irish capital and became prominent in the United Irishmen. In 1790 he was dropped from the rolls of the Dublin Volunteer association for certain patriotic expressions in a public address. He was imprisoned by an order of the house of commons for breach of privilege in sending a challenge to the solicitor general.

"His life Tandy summed up in a journal; 'It is but just to an honest man who has been persecuted for his firm adherence to his principles to observe here that Tandy in coming forward on such an occasion well knew that he was putting in the most extreme hazard his popularity among the corporations in the city of Dublin with whom he enjoyed the most unbounded influence for about two years past, and, in fact, in the event this popularity was sacrificed. This did not prevent him from taking his part decidedly."

"In the spring of 1794 proceedings were instituted against him for distributing a pamphlet entitled 'Common Sense,' embodying severe strictures on the Brederford family, and finding a bill had been introduced in the county of Louth with a view to induce them to join the 'United Irishmen,' he thought it wise to fly to America. He established himself at Wilmington, Del., until 1798, when the progress of events in Ireland induced him to proceed to France. He was given the provisional rank of general, and entrusted with the command of a small body of Irish refugees intended to form the nucleus of an army in Ireland."

"They sailed in the frigate Anacron and on the 16th of September landed on the coast of Aran, off the coast of Donegal, where they heard of Humbert's defeat at Ballinacorney and immediately re-embarked for the continent. He established an English office of equal rank would be hanged. Instead of executing Tandy as a traitor the English were glad to exchange him with Napoleon for an English prisoner of war. Napoleon levied a ransom of 4,000,000 francs on Hamburg for its breach of neutrality in surrendering a French officer. He spent the remainder of his life in France, but France, where he died in 1823, aged 63 years. 'St. Joseph Barrington thus says of Tandy: 'He was sincere and persevering, and though in many instances erroneous and violent, he was honest. His private character furnished no ground to doubt the integrity of his public one.'"

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# The Home Circle.

## HIS MOTHER.

He is too young to know it now,  
But some day he will know.

—Eugene Field.

Above her little sufferer's bed,  
With all a mother's care,  
She stroked the curls, throbbing head,  
And soothed the fevered face.  
"He does not know my love, my fears,  
My toll of heart and hand,  
But some day in the after years—  
Some day he'll understand,  
Some day he'll know  
I loved him so—  
Some day he'll understand."

A wild child plays his thoughtless part  
As fits his childhood's lot,  
And traces on his mother's heart  
Offtimes, and knows it not,  
He plays among his baby mates,  
No longer his truest friend,  
His mother sighs, as still she waits,  
"Some day he'll comprehend,  
The day will be  
When he will see—  
Some day he'll comprehend."

The strong man fights his battling part;  
His mother waits alone;  
And soon he finds another heart  
To mate unto his own.  
She takes his young bride's hand;  
His mother murmurs, "Will he know  
And ever understand?  
When will he know  
I loved him so?  
When will he understand?"

The strong man fights his battling part;  
The fight is hard and grim,  
His mother's plain, old-fashioned ways  
Have little room for him.  
The dimples fade around her years,  
The shadows round her stand;  
She mourns, in loneliness and tears,  
"He'll never understand,  
He'll never know  
I loved him so—  
He'll never understand."

A bearded man of serious years  
Bends down above the dead,  
And rains the tribute of his tears  
Over an old gray head.  
He stands with open grave above,  
Amid the mourning bands,  
And now he knows his mother's love,  
And now he understands:  
Now doth he know  
She loved him so,  
And now he understands.  
—Sam W. Foss.

## CHARMING GOWNS.

A charming gown is made of malzocored green silk, and completely veiled with an overdress of finest muslin. This has two tucks and insertion of lace. Two deep flounces with two tucks and insertions put up and down across, and two tucks above and below. The bodice is made entirely of two tucks and insertion forming squares, edged with a flounce. It has short elbow sleeves, with a deep flounce to finish.  
A more simple gown is of blue muslin dotted with white. There is a deep flounce around the skirt, with a double ruffling edged with Valenciennes lace and put on in deep V's. The bodice has a square yoke of tucked white muslin and Valenciennes insertion, while the lower part is of the blue dotted muslin, being finished with ruffles of the muslin, edged with lace. Tucked elbow sleeves, with a double ruffling to finish.

## STRAW HATS A NOVELTY.

From the Millinery Trade Review.  
The season promises to be a profitable one for the dealers in straw.  
Now that summer is here so much has been done in gossamer hats and toques that straw will naturally assert itself as the greater novelty. For quite dressy millinery, however, it will have a formidable rival in horsehair.  
There is a very considerable demand both for blocked shapes made of plain crimoline or felt and for hats which are to be converted into toques. Warehousemen are also providing milliners with semi-blocked shapes, such as were made this season in felt, shaped for use so far as the crown and part of the brim are concerned, but with the outer portion of the latter left off so that they can be draped according to her fancy. These appear both in the woven straw and hair.  
Setting these novelties aside, the demand is chiefly for straw brims of the coarser orders, and for shapes made of these. Even when ready-made shapes are chosen by the milliner they often entail the addition of brims, applied in the form of trimming in rouleaux or the brim, roses, etc.  
The roses are composed of one or more circular arrangements of straw, full enough on their edges to wave slightly. Several such roses will be placed on one side of a toque or against the upturned brim of a hat, balanced by the secondary roses. They are also used in the building up of toques. Sometimes a double or a triple rosette will take the place of a crown.  
Straw and crino shapes and brims are mostly required in light colors, among which the pastel shades are largely represented, as those will certainly hold first rank throughout the season, although as I have already informed you there is some likelihood of brighter tints taking their place later on.  
It is born out by the choice made by milliners first in the field, for while the majority of their models exhibit pastel tints only, or such tints combined with rich deep hues, for others the shades chosen are of the secondary order on the list, not quite so light, but still rather tame, whereas for others again (a very decided minority, it is true) one at least of the colors is decidedly bright, although not exceeding the medium in depth.  
Where deep colors and blues are combined with pastel tints they are added in the shape of trimming, generally

(flowers, the straw being almost invariably of the latter. Indeed, one of the principal features of the new models is the use, so far as smart millinery is concerned, of light, low toned shades and tints. Black, especially black lace and millinery, enters little into the composition of a fair number of new models, the foundation being generally creamy white or very pale tinted crino.

## WIDE BELTS FASHIONABLE.

A point in fashion conspicuously in evidence on the latest gowns are the wide belts of satin, taffeta, silk and lace, either in black or in colors, which are a striking feature of many of the new thin gowns, some of which have an added decoration of sash ends. In fact, sashes are rapidly coming into favor, especially those which are bunched up the back, Japanese style. Black and white are both used very extensively for girdle belts and sash ends, while flowered and plain soft ribbons add to the possibilities for variety. Paquin has revived the sash with the very charming addition of embroidery, notably of applique lace or fringed ribbons which are either straight or rounded.

## SUMMER DRESSES.

The summer dresses are being arranged with long trines quite detached from the undergarment, which has many flounces, and all the muslin and wash gowns can be made up unlined. Bishop's sleeves in several varieties and the undersleeves are coming in, and they seem to be better suited to wash materials than to any other. There is great smartness in this class of dress.  
A dainty summer confection is of dark blue satin foulard, has a pointed tuck back and front made of the foulard, and is accented with many small white ruffles with half inch dark blue ribbon. The vest and upper part of the sleeve are of white gingham covered with a laticework of half inch dark blue ribbon. The fashionable evening are in frocked and bodice and sleeves, and the bodice trim is white closely plaited.  
Linen gowns make a fine showing in the summer wardrobe of the up-to-date woman. They must be many and various to supply the necessary number of frock and evening costumes. Butcher's linen, linen lawn, and linen duck are all popular materials and come in several colors, of which cream and pale blue are favored. Most of these gowns are simply trimmed with white lace and a few are trimmed with white or black bands of contrasting color, but some assume more elaborate garniture. The second cut, for instance, shows an elegant gown of cream linen trimmed with fanciful black and gold buttons, and edged with half inch black tulle swathed in white tulle.  
White willpower skirts well out and with black plaited backs are excellent for wear all the summer through. They have the credit of not shrinking, as pugue does, but the fabrics are more alike.  
In the favorite foulards floral patterns of amazing retails vie with our simple old friend the spot. Cherry colored foulard bearing small black and white spots is attractively trimmed with inserted black and cream colored lace bordered with black velvet ribbons, while foulard of dark tones look their best with a bolero of coarse lace.  
Accordian plaited and sun ray skirted skirts are becoming and especially suited to the new styles. Cream colored and chiffon fabrics of the summer's delightfully dainty wardrobes.

## NOTES OF INTEREST.

One-button kid gloves are worn with the new styles, which has the dainty underseam banded so closely at the wrist that a longer glove is clumsy.  
A plain blue parcel is one of the items of a fashionable outfit this season, and detachable cover of fine white muslin tucked and trimmed with Valenciennes lace transforms it into a dressy one for afternoon.  
Rooms that have long been closed have a stuffy odor that is not easily removed. Place a lump of camphor on a shovel and apply a very hot poker to it. Strong fumes will arise which cleanse the air very speedily. It is also a powerful disinfectant.  
The saash is an important feature of the summer gown and there are many ways of arranging them becomingly. A new style is to have the saash go around the waist, the bust in a soft bow, then carry the ends under the arms and tie at the waist with one loop and two long ends reaching to the hem of the skirt.  
"It is not," said a wise woman to a daughter who was weighing a suit-or in the balance, "whether you could be happy with this man, but whether you could be happy without him?" If you could have an electric light thrown upon a picture; life could be very tolerable to the young, joyous girl, even if her pleasant partner in many a merry dance was to fade out of sight.  
Little French children are wearing full short skirts. The straight narrow coat seems reserved for little boys, and the girls have their long coats, made either with plaits or with a shaped flounce that gives the proper flare behind. For boys of 6 is the Napoleon costume. This is of brown or gray cloth, cut exactly like the coat largely represented, as those will certainly hold first rank throughout the season, although as I have already informed you there is some likelihood of brighter tints taking their place later on.  
It is born out by the choice made by milliners first in the field, for while the majority of their models exhibit pastel tints only, or such tints combined with rich deep hues, for others the shades chosen are of the secondary order on the list, not quite so light, but still rather tame, whereas for others again (a very decided minority, it is true) one at least of the colors is decidedly bright, although not exceeding the medium in depth.  
Where deep colors and blues are combined with pastel tints they are added in the shape of trimming, generally

all sorts of substances with mould, writes Maria Parlos of "The Care of the House in Summer," in the Ladies' Home Journal. Fermentation and putrefaction develop rapidly in vegetable and animal substances. It is very important to carefully watch the charcoal and two aids towards keeping the house sweet and dry, and the housekeeper should if possible provide herself with both of these materials. A barrel each of lime and charcoal as the best will tend to keep the part of the house dry and sweet. A bowl of lime in a damp closet will dry and sweeten it. A dish of charcoal in a closet or refrigerator will do much toward making these places sweet. The part of charcoal to absorb odors is much greater directly after it has been burned than when it has been exposed to the air for a length of time. Charcoal may be purified and used again and again by heating it to a red heat. It must be kept in a place where there is no chance of its getting wet, and not exposed to air.

## RECIPES.

### CHOCOLATE PUDDING.

Boil one pint of milk, add one-half cup of sugar, 2 tablespoonsful of grated chocolate, 1 large tablespoonful of corn starch; boil until thickened, then pour into a mould and cool on ice. Serve with cream flavored vanilla.

### TOMATO TOAST.

Take good sized tomatoes, put them into boiling water for two minutes, peel and mince them very fine with two red peppers, a little salt and a small onion. Put into a quart of butter in a saucepan with a dessert-spoonful of milk; add the tomato mixture, cook it for a few minutes and mix in a well-beaten egg. Cook until the thickness of scrambled eggs and serve on slices of fried bread garnished with parsley.

### TOMATOES IN ASPIC JELLY.

Procure small round tomatoes, peel and core, and fill the inside with several anchovies, cut very fine and stirred in mayonnaise sauce. Have some melted aspic jelly, just beginning to set, in a deep bowl, pass with through the top of each tomato, so that they may be dipped into the basin of aspic until they are well encased with aspic, lay them on ice and remove the strings and quite cold. Place a piece of aspic out round upon the top of each tomato, and place on it a sprig of watercress and a little mayonnaise. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

### TOMATO SOUFFLE.

Take six good sized tomatoes, one ounce of flour, two ounces of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, and one-half pint of whole eggs, the whites beaten to a stiff froth; a quarter of a pint of boiling cream. When the cream boils stir in the flour, previously mixed smoothly with a little cold milk. When it boils up again, take out of the fire and stir in the butter, anchovy and the eggs. Lastly stir in the tomatoes, add half the butter. Beat it up well and put it in a small soufflé dish and bake in a quick oven about 20 minutes.

### FRUIT SALAD.

A fruit salad is a most delicious dessert. The fruit should be fresh to be most palatable, and the salad is best when mixed just before serving. Take a cupful of strawberries, a sprig of aspic, two tablespoonsful of powdered sugar, slice three bananas and quarter and slice a couple of oranges, adding a tablespoonful of sugar to both fruits. Mix them in a salad bowl and pour over them a cupful of pineapple cut in small squares, lightly sweetened with sugar. The fruit salad has been well mixed without breaking poor over the top of the whole a cupful of stiffly whipped cream, sweetened.

### GREEN CORN PUDDING.

Take half a dozen ears of green, sweet corn, and with a sharp-pointed knife, split each row of kernels and scrape from the ear; mix with this pulp two eggs well beaten, two table-spoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of salt, half a pint of sweet cream (or milk with an extra spoonful of butter), and one dozen crackers, pounded fine. Mix it well together and bake two or three hours. Use the corn raw.

### FISH OMELET.

Two eggs, four ounces of cold fish, a teaspoonful of parsley, two ounces of butter. Beat the yolks and whites of the eggs separately, then together; then add the parsley and an ounce of butter, broken into small pieces. Mix all these together; put an ounce of butter in an omelet pan; let it melt, but not brown. Pour in the mixture, stir it with a spoon. The minute the omelet commences to set stop stirring, double the omelet, shake and fry till it is a golden brown; turn on to a very hot dish. Children corner.

### A DELICIOUS SAUCE.

A mushroom sauce to serve with fillet of beef or a steak is made thus: Put two tablespoonfuls of butter over the fire in a saucepan and stir into it two tablespoonfuls of flour and cook until it has browned. Gradually add one pint of rich stock, a bay leaf and a blade of onion and season highly with salt and pepper. Cover the pan and let the contents simmer half an hour and strain. Add a teaspoonful of Madeira and one-quarter of a pound of mushrooms that have been cut into small pieces into the strained sauce. Let it cook ten minutes and it is ready to serve.

### APPLES WITH RICE.

Core and peel six small, firm, sour apples. Put into a saucepan with a gill of water and two ounces of sugar. Place it on a hot stove, put the lid on, and let cook for ten minutes. Meanwhile boil four ounces of rice in a pint and a half of milk, with half a pound of salt. Fry six or eight drops of orange flower water, and let it cook for twelve minutes.

Place the cooked apples in a square tin pan, pour the boiled rice over them, and put in a moderate oven for short dish roasts, and with a timed ten minutes. Turn them carefully on the dish, decorating the sides with rice. They make a very pretty effect by being placed in pyramidal shape; place three apples in the centre, two on top of these, and the last one above them; fill the tin up the empty space with the rice and serve with half a pint of vanilla sauce made in the following manner:

Put a pound of granulated sugar into a saucepan with a pint of cold water and set it on a hot stove. Stir well for two minutes, add a vanilla bean split in halves and boil for ten minutes longer. Remove from the fire strain through a sieve and use when required.

## With the Children.

### POTATO AND STRAWBERRY.

On time a big potato grow. Beside a small strawberry red. They into conversation drew, And this is what strawberry said, "I'm glad that I am not like you— "Way down beneath the ground so deep,

Where it is dark and chilly—Boo! It makes my runners' feet creep! But you're too dirty to be seen— That's why you hide your head, I guess; Your face is scarcely ever clean. You're just a lump of ugliness! While I am beautiful, you see. And sweet and fair-complexion fine; The people fairly worship me. They say that I am just divine!"

The old potato rubbed his eyes, And speaking slowly, answered thus: "The vain, you know, are seldom wise, And those who make the greatest fuss

About themselves oft know the least. You're just a thing that quickly dies, And sweetness an insipid feast. For all but girls and butterflies, Kinder, and Kuche," old and queer, "And make my home beneath the ground. But you've just last a month, my dear, I am on hand the whole year round. So listen, white potato elms: To you a truth, my little miss: Not always are the prettiest things— Most useful—just remember this. James C. Chellis, in Outlook.

### PRINCESS VICTORIA.

The Princess Victoria, the only daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, is being brought up in a homely Dutch fashion, says Harper's Weekly. The Emperor said: "I could wish no better for the men of my nation than the girls of Germany should follow the example of their Emperor and devote their lives, as she does, to the cultivation of the three great 'K's—Küche, Kinder, and Kuche." And it may be readily understood that a woman whose life is bound by her church, children and kitchen will train her daughter in domestic virtues. The little princess knows nothing of pony, luxury or self-indulgence. She gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning and until 1 o'clock, the hour when the Imperial family dines, is busy with her tutors. Her mind and body are carefully watched over by her mother. Her play hours are as systematically arranged as her study hours. There were already six sons when this little daughter was born to the house of Hohenzollern, and the coming of a baby sister was a happy event. She is growing on the links with her brothers, riding on her pet pony, picnicking in the woods of the park and long botanical expeditions, with her mother as companion, through the beautiful grounds that surround the palace at Potsdam. Princess Victoria has an intense love for animals. She has pets of many kinds—dogs, a big white cat, birds' fish, squirrels and rabbits—and it is her daily delight to feed them with her own hands. She is a quiet, amiable, affectionate little girl, with much of her mother's sweetness of nature.

### FOOLSCAP.

Every one knows what foolscap paper is, but not everyone knows why it was so-called. An exchange ventures to remark that not one in a hundred that daily use it can answer the question. The following will tell you how the name originated. When Oliver Cromwell became protector, after the execution of Charles I, he caused the stamp of the cap of liberty to be placed upon the paper used by the English government. Some time after the death of Charles II., having occasion to use some paper for dispatches, some of this government paper was brought to him. On looking at it and discerning the stamp, he inquired the meaning for it, and on being told he said: "Take it away; I have nothing to do with a fool's cap." The term "foolscap" has since been applied to a certain size of glazed writing-paper.

### A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

The cathedral of Strasburg contains undoubtedly the oldest and probably the most curious clock in the world. This is regulated for a thousand years, and has several faces, showing, besides, the phases of the moon and the eclipses of the sun, the position of the earth during each successive season, and that of the principal stars. Fifteen minutes after each hour the image of a little child comes forward, lifts its hammer and strikes the quarter; a youth armed with an arrow strikes the half-hour; another comes a quarter of an hour; signals three-quarters; and old man raps with his crutch the four-quarters, and, finally, death tolls the hour. While twelve o'clock is striking a cock crows three, and twelve fifteen, five o'clock comes a swan representing the twelve apostles march past a figure of Christ, who stands in the act of blessing them.

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General News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ST. BASIL'S.

The marriage of Mr. James F. Day, Barrister of Guelph, and formerly of this city, to Miss Annie Higgins, of Huron Street, will take place at this church on the 25th instant.

Mr. J. J. Costello, who has been sojourning in Texas for the benefit of his health, returned recently. He has entered St. Basil's Novitiate, St. Clair Avenue, where he will spend a year and a day.

The Rev. Father Plomer, of St. Mary's College, Beaconsfield, Plymouth, has been appointed acting-military chaplain to the troops in the forts of Treganville and Mehor, near Devonport. Father Plomer is a Basilian and made his Novitiate and Scholasticato in Toronto.

ST. HELEN'S.

Death has been busy amongst us this past week. Mr. John Sweeney, an old resident, living at 123 St. Helen's Ave, first passing away and then Mrs. Sweeney at 65 Delancy Crescent. May their souls rest in peace.

ST. JOSEPH'S.

Word has reached here from Father McEntee, who is now enjoying himself at Brayhead, about sixteen miles out of Dublin. The fresh air and wholesome sea water of Ireland is building up the Reverend Father rapidly.

The Reverend Father Kelly had a very interesting gathering of the children in the church at 2 o'clock on Sunday last, when he reconstructed and took the names of the children who lately made their First Communion and were invested in the Crown Scapular. He had their names sent to the Carmelite Father in Rome, where they will be registered as children of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Father Kelly instructed them also as to what prayers they were to say and how they were to live as Children of Mary all the days of their lives.

We omitted to mention, in a former issue, the marriage of Mr. Fred Warren and Miss Minnie Costello, which took place on the 2nd instant. Mr. Thomas Costello supported the groom and Miss Teresa Costello assisted the bride, who was becomingly attired in a handsome grey silk costume with hat to match, the bridesmaids, being one of pink or, gaudle trimmed with white lace. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, 20 Curzon St., at which there were a large number of the relatives and friends. The presents were both numerous and costly. After a trip to the Falls and other parts, the young couple have taken a home on Bolton Ave. Long life and happiness attend them!

And still another marriage is announced on Sunday last, the principals in this case being Mr. John Maloney, of Our Lady of Lord's parish and Miss Annie Shields of this. The ceremony will take place next week.

ST. PATRICK'S.

Special services were held in this church on Sunday last. It being the feast of Our Most Holy Redeemer—the particular feast of the Redeemptorist Order. Father Miller preached to a very large congregation.

The marriage of Mr. Patrick Hayden and Miss Mary Ellen Kennedy was solemnized on Monday, Rev. Father Grogan officiating. The best man was Mr. John McGann and the bridesmaid Miss Catharine O'Rourke. We wish the young couple every happiness.

Several of the afflicted of our parish are taking advantage of the reduced rates to visit the Shrine of St. Anne, excursion starting on the 24th inst.

The Very Rev. William G. Lucking, O. S. S. R., superior of the Redemptorist Fathers of the Baltimore Province, and the Very Rev. John H. Loewkamp, O. S. S. R., vice provincial of Toronto, Canada, who departed for Rome on April 28, from Queenstown, Ireland, July 14 on the steamer Lucania and are expected to arrive in New York city on July 28.

ST. MARY'S L AND A. A.

The Saint Mary's Catholic Literary and Athletic Association held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. On account of the extreme humidity of the atmosphere the attendance was somewhat smaller than usual. Business of a routine character was transacted, after which Father Dollard gave an interesting talk to the boys.

Pat. Hayes, who since last meeting has joined the Benedictines, was tendered

the congratulations of his brother members by President Caroy. "Pay Jay," as he is now being affectionately patronized. The 67th regimental band furnished the music.

The funeral of the late Thomas Connors took place from his late residence to St. Peter's Cathedral and thence to the cemetery. The cortege which followed the remains to the cemetery was an unusually large one, evidencing the great respect in which the deceased was held in the community.

The report of the Separate School Board showed 188 on the roll at the Murray street school, with an average attendance of 184; and 197 with an average of 174 at the Lake street school. Miss Ryan's resignation from the teaching staff was accepted.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Bishop McQuade of Rochester was 82 years Bishop of Rochester on July 12. Ground has been broken in Trenton N.J., for a church for the Naves.

The missions held recently in the Jesuit church in Milwaukee resulted in the baptism of eighteen non-Catholics.

St. Mary's Church, Franklin, Mass., was destroyed by fire June 26. Loss, \$30,000. Origin of the fire unknown.

The second congress of the Precate Eucharistic League will be held next year in St. Louis.

New York Poles are erecting a new church to be called St. Stanislaus.

A site has been selected in Yonkers, N. Y., for a new Polish Catholic church. The new church, when erected, will be known as St. Casimir's.

Rev. L. J. Broens of St. Norbert's convent, West Des Moines, is going to start the first French congregation in Chicago. The French church and paragonage will be bought for this purpose. Archbishop Feohan has given a house for the community of the Premonstratensian Fathers.

It is reported from Louisville that Bishop McCloskey, who has been in ill health, has accepted of Rome for a consultant. Rumor is that Rev. Rev. Gambon, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Louisville, will be appointed auxiliary bishop.

Dubuque is erecting a Separate School at a cost of \$30,000.

Sister Mary Hilda Sands has been chosen Mother Superior of the community of the Visitation Nuns at Mount de Sales Academy, Cantonville, near Baltimore. She is a sister of Admiral Scales, U.S.N.

The Bishop-elect Mueller will be consecrated in Cincinnati on the 26th of August.

St. Joseph's parish in Cincinnati has given to the altar forty-two priests. Of these eleven are Jesuits. Rev. Dr. Mueller is the first to become a bishop.

The Catholics of Cincinnati have established the "Catholic Visitation Society," the object of which is to provide Catholic nurses and all necessities for the sick poor.

Sculptor Joseph Sibel of New York has received from Archbishop Corrigan an order for the largest white marble statue of St. Patrick in the world. It will be twelve feet high and carved from an immense block quarried in the same quarry from which the marble for the high altar of St. Peter's, Rome, was taken. The statue will be a year in progress.

Three thousand Bohemian Catholics participated in the street parade which marked the celebration of the silver jubilee of the St. Procopius Bohemian church, Chicago.

The golden jubilee of the foundation of the archdiocese of New York takes place to-day.

Rev. John Edwards, pastor of the Immaculate Conception church of New York city, has been made a monsignor.

Rev. Joseph Frel, S.S., professor of canon law and church history at St. John's Seminary, Boston, Mass., has been chosen assistant director general of the Association of the Propaganda of the Faith in the United States, succeeding Right Rev. Henry Granjon who was some weeks ago consecrated at the Cathedral, this city.

Dr. A. Le Magnien, president of St. Mary's Seminary, on North Cape Street, is the director-general of the United States, and Father Frel will also have his headquarters at the Seminary.

Rev. Bishop Kelly, of Savannah, Ga., who has long acted as chaplain of the United States, recently, was once a Confederate soldier. Later he became a newspaper reporter and afterward a priest.

The German Catholics of Chicago are preparing to open an industrial school for their youth. They have secured a farm of 500 acres. The corner stone of the building has been laid.

Through the efforts of Catholic women, whom children, the sum of \$31,699.40, has been raised among the various city and country parishes of the Philadelphia archdiocese to support the theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook.

Very Rev. T. F. Coffey, rector of St. Rose's Church, Cambridgeport, has been appointed vicar-general of the Scranton diocese by Rt. Rev. Bishop Hoban. There are now two vicar-generals in the diocese, Very Rev. Father Garvey, of Pittston, being the other.

Bishop Quigley has appointed Rev. Father Thomas J. O'Rourke as chaplain of the Shrine of Our Lady of the late Rev. Father J. J. Sheahan.

The Poles have dedicated their new church in Reading.

Greenwich, Conn., will have a 40,000 church.

The clergy of the archdiocese of Cincinnati propose to annex to the archbishopric of Cincinnati a suitable home. The house is known as the Levi mansion, and cost, with the property, fully \$75,000. It was purchased by the Sisters of Charity a few years ago for a private hospital, at the low figure of \$15,000.

CANADIAN NEWS.

HAMILTON.

The proceeds of the Proton R. C. picnic amounted to about \$400.

The remains of the late Dr. Charles F. Macdonald, former U.S. Consul, were sent to Boston, Mass. A private service was held at the residence 81 Robinson street by Rev. Father Hinchey.

The voting contest for the gold watch between Misses Malhall and Phelan at the Proton picnic resulted in favor of the former.

A most successful lawn social was given by the St. Mary's Altar Society at St. Mary's Cathedral grounds. Messrs. Morrison, Wilmet, Sweeney and Molloy gave solos. Refreshments were served on the lawn. There was a large attendance.

The funeral of the late Wm. T. M. Crowther took place at the family residence, Augusta street, to St. Mary's Cathedral and thence to Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. Rev. Father Donovan conducted the funeral, and the pall bearers were Messrs. E. S. Stoenbury, E. J. Williams, G. D. Bucke, Nicholas Bucke, and Prof. Bijou.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church, when Miss Nellie Fitzgerald and Ed. Dowling were united in marriage by Rev. Father Hinchey. The bride was attired in a costume of white chiffon. She wore a large hat, Miss Kate Fitzgerald, who was becomingly gowned in white muslin and chiffon trimmings, with black chiffon hat. The groom was assisted by Mr. John E. Kelly, Mayor.

Mr. and Mrs. Dowling left on the noon train for a brief honeymoon, and on their return will take up their residence at 670 King street west.

Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Oakville, held a most successful garden party yesterday. Miss E. O'Reilly, Miss E. Ganney, M. O'Brien, Thomas Lawlor, and Charles Stanton were in attendance. A goodly sum was realized.

Bishop Dowling confirmed a class of 107 young people in St. Augustine's church, Hamilton, on Sunday last. The following month His Lordship has given confirmation at Guelph, Arthur, Ayrton, Mount Forest, Berlin, St. Agatha and Dundas, the number confirmed totaling, 798. In all cases His Lordship administered the total abstinence pledge.

Rev. Jean O'Connell was favored with a fine day and a large crowd for his Mount Forest picnic. The reverend dean arranged a capital good pleasure outing for his visitors. Reverend George Maxwell, of Burlington, B. C., in attendance. His Lordship had come 2,600 miles to be present at Rev. Dean O'Connell's picnic. Others who delivered addresses were: James McMullen, M. P., Toronto; Messrs. J. Deane, J. Fraser, M. P., Guelph; N. S.; Michael E. Dr. Quinn, M. P., St. Anne, Montreal; J. A. J. S. Copp, M. P., of Digby, N. S.; M. Richardson, of Flecheville, the Conservative nominee of South Grey; E. Bolton, of Clifford, the Conservative nominee for North Wellington; James Downey, editor of the Guelph Herald; Dr. Coughlin of Arthur and others.

OTHER CENTRES.

Lansark is to have a new church.

The picnic in aid of St. Mary's church, Morrisburg, was a great success. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Andrew Broder, M. P., D. C. Fraser, M. P., A. Johnson, M. P., and Messrs. J. E. O'Brien, gold watch was won by the Hon. F. Latchford, and the other, for the lady selling the greatest number of tickets for the drawing, by Miss O'Brien, who sold 840 tickets or \$210 worth; Miss McDonnell 780 tickets and Miss Egan 848. The proceeds of the day were over \$300.

Rev. Father Chaine, of Arapric, was presented with a purse of \$250 and an address by his parishioners on Tuesday of last week, previous to his departure for England to once more view the scenes of his boyhood. He will be absent three or four months, and his duties will be performed by priests of the Oblate Order, Ottawa.

Provincial Chief Ranger Henderson of the Catholic Order of Foresters has received the sum of \$1,350 from Thomas Cannon of Chicago, High Chief Ranger of the Catholic Order of Foresters, as the amount of money subscribed by Catholic Foresters Courts in the United States towards the Catholic Order of Foresters, Ottawa, Va. relief fund. W. E. O'Meara of Pembroke has been re-elected to the High Court as organizer of the Order in Ontario.

Mr. Patrick Kinisla, one of the most popular employes of the C.P.R. in London, died of cancer of the stomach. He was 24 years old, had been ill for only nine days with appendicitis. His death brings peculiar sorrow to the surviving members of his family. He was buried on only one month ago. The funeral took place last Monday morning to St. Peter's Cathedral.

Lady Hingston and family of Montreal are spending the summer at St. Agatha. Sir William Hingston and his son William have gone on a trip to Great Britain, while absent has loaned his beautiful summer residence at Verennes to the Jesuit Order, of which he is a member. Donat is a member. Lady Hingston is a sister of Capt. A. G. F. Macdonald of this place.

PETERBORO.

The annual picnic held at Peterboro in aid of St. Joseph's Hospital auspices, nothing of the kind ever held there, both in point of attraction and of financial results. Music and dancing enlivened proceedings,

An Old Spanish Bell.

At East Haddam, only a short distance from the Nathan Hale school-house, which was dedicated with much imposing ceremonies by the Sons of the American Revolution, a bell was recently in an old bell tower situated on the schoolhouse for more than 900 years—says the Hartford Times. It has a position on the stone wall at the rear of the pretty little stone church, just on the edge of the common school grounds. Its appearance none would suppose that it had known the heat of summer and the cold of winter for almost eleven centuries. It is not very large, and the greenness of old age so common to copper has made but slight inroads upon it.

When Nathan Hale died for his country this old bell was the age of Methuselah, the oldest patriarch of Bible record. At the time Christopher Columbus discovered America it had been rung to the accompaniment of more than a thousand years. It told the deaths of the thousands of Spaniards who were lost in the destruction of the great Armada; witnessed the incursions of the Moors and Arabs across the Strait of Gibraltar; and it was rung to bid farewell to the conquerors of Castile, and for more than 400 years knew none but Moorish rule.

Europe was but a wild, unsettled savage country when the old bell was cast, and the British Isles were but so much territory held by clanlike barons with might of the only law.

When Ferdinand and Isabella ascended the throne of Spain the little old bell in the East Haddam churchyard happened to ring out the tidings to all the country round. It was blown in the tower of one of the churches of Aragon, the home province of Ferdinand. For more than 600 years it had been there, calling the people—rich and poor—to service, ringing out the joy of their marriages, celebrations and tolling the death knell.

Early in this century, when Napoleon started on his sojourn of Spain, and was finally overthrown by Wellington, this bell, together with many others, were taken over his bell foundries to be re-cast for bells of American churches. The old East Haddam bell was in the shop. William Willys Pratt, a New York job chandler, was its business at that time. His wife was the daughter of the late Capt. Oliver Atwood of East Haddam. Mr. Pratt and his wife were interested in St. Stephen's Episcopal church of East Haddam, and as the church was without a bell Mr. Pratt purchased the old Spanish bell from among the hundreds of others in the shipload. It was sent to East Haddam and mounted in the church belfry—the old church, which stands on an eminence to the north and east of the town.

For years the Spanish bell did its duty loyally, but finally it became cracked and was no longer fit for service. When the new church was built, close by where the old Nathan Hale school-house now stands, the bell was taken from the steeple of the old church, and being taken to East Haddam, was re-cast in the churchyard, and now reverently by hundreds every day.

St. Joseph's High School.

RESULT OF PROMOTION EXAMINATION OF FORM I.

Honors—Misses G. Kelly, K. Gallagher, M. Lytle, B. Kelley, E. O'Donoghue, K. Griffin, M. Rooney.

Pass—Misses A. Corcoran, M. McCreary, E. Higgins, M. Noonan, E. Tuohy, G. McLaughlin, M. O'Donnell, M. Mitchell, A. Nolan, N. Corbett, I. Luke, G. McNaulty, M. O'Reilly.

REPAIRS TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—The repairs to the Separate Schools throughout the city, and the erection of the new building on Edwin avenue, are being pushed forward rapidly, in order that when classes resume in September everything will be in readiness.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.—Mr. S. Ackerman, commercial traveler, Belle-ville, writes: "Some years ago I used Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil for inflammatory rheumatism and three bottles effected a complete cure. It is the only one of its kind available to me without criticism, and every movement caused excruciating pain. I am now out on the road and exposed to all kinds of weather, but have never been troubled with rheumatism since. I, however, keep a supply of Dr. Thomas' Oil on hand, and I always recommend it to others, as it did so much for me."

TWO BRAVY ATHLETES.—At the Provincial Athletic Championship meeting on Saturday last, two worthy representatives of the Irish race, Messrs. Tim O'Rourke and T. O. Flanagan (a brother by the way of the champion hammer-thrower of the world) of Montreal, distinguished themselves. Mr. O'Rourke winning the hammer-throwing and taking second place in putting the shot; while Mr. Flanagan took first in throwing the discus, second in throwing the hammer, and third in putting the shot. More "power" to you!

The corner stone of a new church at Havelock has been laid. Rev. Father Conway, the parish priest, officiated and the address was delivered by Rev. Father Fitzpatrick of Young's Point. Other clergy members present were Rev. Father McLaughlin of Montreal, Rev. Father McCloskey, of Campbellford, and Rev. Father McGuire, of Hastings. The collection taken up was a generous one, people of all denominations contributing. Mr. Dineen entertained the clergy and committee at dinner. The new church will be of brick with stone foundation. Mr. C. Rathford is contractor.

LIFE North American Life Solid Continent Head Office—112-118 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

The general meeting of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul will take place on Sunday, July 22, at 3.30 p.m., in Saint Vincent's Hall.

Visitors to Toronto will find the Iroquois Hotel, under the management of Mr. James H. Foley, a first-class hostelry to stay; it is comfortable and central.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold at Dickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

The month of June has been one of the worst of which any of us have had experience, and especially for the last two weeks I may be truly said "the rain it rained every day." At first great benefit was done to crops, but intercity the absence of sunshine in the early part of the month, the Agricultural Department, which you are glad to note, is on the alert, as regards the material interests of the country sounds a note of alarm with regard to the potato crop. It is asserted that spraying in a specific fungous potato disease, the effects of which are so much to be dreaded. The preventative is simple and comparatively inexpensive, and it is to be hoped that it will be generally availed of. — Exchange.

STOMACH OF DINNER.—Have you lost your appetite? Do you feel a lump in your tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. Ho that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

LATEST MARKETS.

Wheat market was dull to-day. Wheat, eastern, 1st choice, white, selling at 72c, and 2nd choice, white, winter, 72 to 72 1/2c. Oats firm, 100 bushels selling at 45c. Hay in better supply with sales of 90 loads at \$11.50 to \$14 for old and \$9 to \$10 for new. Straw 100 lbs. load selling at 20c. Dressed hogs unchanged at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Butter in better supply, but on account of hot weather. Small lots of choice, 20 lbs., and jobbing lots at 15 to 17c. Medium 20 to 24c. and small lots of fresh 16 to 17c. Cheese is dull, with jobbing lots at 10 to 10c.

The fruit market is fairly active. Strawberries, 61 to 70c a quart; raspberries, 75 to 80c; currants, 45 to 50c; blackberries, 40 to 50c; blueberries, 40 to 50c; peaches, 25 to 30c; apples, 25 to 30c; watermelons, 20 to 25c; red currants, 75c to 81c; huckleberries, 25c. Various sizes of corn: 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 44 1/2, 45 1/2, 46 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2.

THE ELLIOTT. J. W. HIRST, Proprietor. OPPOSITE ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL. Cor. Church and Shuter Sts., TORONTO.

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STONE'S DYE WORKS. HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, PHONE 634. 951 TO 971 CHURCH ST. Phone office and goods will be called for at any address in city.

STR. GARDEN CITY. Leaves Toronto every Monday for Whitby, Oshawa, Downsville and Newcastles. 5 p.m., for Whitby, Oshawa, Downsville and Newcastles. 6 p.m., for Cobourg and Colborne.

SATURDAY EXCURSIONS AT 2 P.M. TO WHITBY, OSHAWA AND BOWMANVILLE. Return Fare, 50 cents. Tickets good to return Monday, 7c. 21st, 29th. Get out!

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FRUIT, FISH AND GAME. The undersigned begs to announce to the residents of Yorkville that he has opened a branch store at 830 Yonge St. for the sale of Fruit, Fish and Game. He will receive our Fish three times a week direct from the fisheries, so that our customers may get getting Fresh Stock and our prices are the lowest. Come and Judge for yourselves.

THEOS. WARD. 826 Yonge St. Corner of Cumberland St. Head Quarters—Ossington Sound. Hotels and Restaurants supplied at reduced prices. Fish cleaned and delivered to all parts of the city promptly.