The same of the sa

Che Catholic Register.

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

SMOKERS

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ALIVE BOLLARD.

199 Yougo Street, TORONTO

VOL. X. No. 31

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1902

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Down the St. Lawrence

Within Claister Walls

(Spaint for The Register.) While it might be interesting were I to continue last week's contribution by giving a sketch of each of the important institutions in the old city of Three Rivers, still I find that no weekly paper could afford me the space necessary to do justice to each and all of them. Consequently I will occupy what limit I may have in your columns this week with a brief account of the oldest, most unique and most special of these institutions. I refer to the Ursuline Monastery. Not only is it the most important, but it is the most exceptional as far as concerns the writer and the great public in general.

Some years ago a lady writer -

since learned it was a lady-over the nom de plume of "Fidelis" contributed a series of very highly colored sketches of the Province of Quebec to the columns of The Mail and Limpire. As far as regards the Catholic institutions, religious, educational or charitable of the Province that writer was anything but exact, in fact, "Fidelis" was a misnomer. I would not say that she intentionally infsrepresented these establishments; but she wrote about that which she had not seen, or studied, or understood. When such a writer errs in attempting to describe the life within chaister walls the sin is rather that of drawing upon the imagination. In the first place this lady, a Protestant, of course, hazarded to depict that which no ordinary Catholic writer, lay or clerical, would attempt, for the very good reason that the Catholic-male or female, lay or cleric-who is permitted to vi sit the ling in and out with the products of interior of a monastery is such a raro, the Old World and of the New. And write about such an institution with the positive assurance of the one who has seen Much less must it be so in the case of a non-Catholic newspaper correspondent, who may have never set foot even within the public reception room of a cloister, most decidedly who saw one inch inside the cloistered precincts.

For reasons that it is not necessary for mo to mention, I had received the very exceptianal privilege of spending almost a whole day within the forbidden limits of the Ursuline Monastery. The batrier that separates the religious from the world and that keeps out the world from that sacred enclosure, may be of stone, or of wood, but it is in reality an episcopal wall that the Church raises and that episcopal hands alone can break. That necessary episcopal permit was accorded

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YONGE TEMPERAND

me, and in the company of the Vicar-General I was introduced within the monastic limits, and there spent a little over five hours.

It must not be imagined that in side of a monastery all is gloom and sadness; far from it. Rarely have I ever met with happier faces and more joyfur dispositions than amongst the Sisters of Ste. Ursule, In fact, once the apparently grim barrier was parsed I felt myself in a newer and fresher atmosphere, one that might properly be characterized as happy and peaceful. It was vacation time; the large wing-a vast institution in itself-that is used as the boardingschool was practically closed; the novices were in the gardens and extensive grounds within the monastic enclosure; the Superioresy and Sister Secretary, who showed me through and described every idetail of daily life, were free from the additional laburs that belong to the scholastic term; and welhad the whole closter to ourselves, to roam up and down at will I will begin with the top of the house, as it is easier to come down than go up, and as I must follow, in this brief sketch, some course more systematic than the crratic proceedings of complete liberty exercised in the actual visit

stories, that consist of the quarters

allotted to the no ices, and the cells

munity, I was struck by the fact that, while the inmates are excluded from all communication with the active world outside, they are far from being excluded from the enjoyment of magnificent scenery. The busy life of the streets may not be seen in detail, but from these upper windows one looks out upon the whole city, the surrounding country, the broad St. Lawrence, and Its wealth of steamers and vessels surgexception that but few can speak or I could not help instituting a comparison in my mind: Here are those cloistered nuns gazing out upon' all that nature can present of grand and attractive, unseen by the human tide below they see all that is inspiring and worthy, from the pure sky above to the blue hills beyond, and the intervening scenery so variegated and so wonderful. So in their lives did I find that while they are removed from the din and glitter, the clash and glare of the world, they are conversant with every detail of public life, of administrative affairs, of governments and of legislators, of journalism and of litterateurs, of all that we ignore, while we are in the

very midst of the struggle.

In passing from the large community room, along the corridors lined with the simple cells of the Sisters, we came upon one small room, with a more comfortable bed than could be found elsewhere in the establishment. As I looked in, and was about to express my surprise at the comparative luxury (?) of that one 1com, the good Mother, divining my thought said: "We, each' in turn, and all of us, come here to dlo." She added: "On that bed each member of the community, for long years back, has died, and some day I too, shall come here to give up my soul to God." I asked then to see the Mother Superioress' own cell. Imagine my surprise to find it exactly the same as each of the others. And of what consists the furniture of a monastic cell? Needless to say that the floor is perfectly devoid of any carpet or matting. There is a bed, very narrow and very hard, the framework is of rough wood, the mattress of straw, the covering one blanket-There is one common wicker chair, a small prie dieu and on the wall a large crucifix. There is absolutely nothing else in the room-which is a little larger than a small stateroom on a St. Lawrence steamboat. Any one glancing at the interior of such a sleeping, apartment might readily recall the graphic descriptions in Gerald Griffin's "Sister of Charity," and find that there was as much

It would be a very long story to

truth as poetry in that splendid

tell of the library, of the archives,

Beginning, then, with the upper

of the regular members of the com-

77 BAY STREET, TORONTO Pacincies: - Mensucchet, Out.

relica and historical documents in the Secretary's, office; nor would my space permit of such details at present. I remarked that if the members of the community are subjected to monastic rules and restrictions, they certainly are not deprived of fresh air and exercise. A more delightful and more instructive spot I have rarely visited than the beautiful-I night use the word perfect-garden of the cloister The profusion of roses, not to speak of the countless other flowers, would dely description At the extreme end of the garden is a miniature chapel, with coairs, kneeling desks and perfect gem of an altar. The walls are adorned with tiny Stations of the Cross-each picture a masterplece Here the Sisters come, during recreation, or during outdoor working hours, to pray, to meditate and to rest At the other end of the garden is the cemetery. All the graves are alike, each has its rude wooden cross with the name and age of the deceased written upon it And the last grave is still covered with flowers: and it will so remain, until another Sister dies and goes down into the varant grave that awaits her. Then the flowers are placed upon that last one and another grave is dug. This garden seemed to me to be the image of the life or a religious. At vonder chapel she made the great sacrifice of her earthly existence, 28 she entered the cloister; from that hour forward, amidst te perfuces and beauties of virtues such as the world cannot fathom, she walked slowly towards the grave that must close the silent pligrimage, there to repose with her sisters gone before her. in communion with them and with those left behind, through the Communion of Saints. For the present I will refrain from any cold facts of history, and merely leave the reader to imagine what must be a life within the

The latest development of the liter ary cult, of which St. Francis of Assist is the subject, is the foundation at Assist of an International Society of Franciscan studies, under the patronage of the Queen Mother, the widow of the late King Humbert of Italy. The honorary president is Professor Paul Sabatier, the author of one of the most recent of the numerous Lives of St. Francis, who has treated the subject with much sympathy, insight, and critical acumen, although his conclusions on some points have been disputed and withdrawn or modified. He has also edited the Latin text of the "Speculum Perfectionis," a short life of the saint by his disciple, the well-known Brother Leo, whom the saint loved to call "pecorello di bon Dio." The acting president is Count Antonio Fiumi Roncalli, the vice-president Professor Leto Alessandri; and the secretaries Professors Regolo Casali, Mariano Falcirelli, and Francesco Pennacchi. Among those who form the Council of the Society are the Very Rev. Francesco Dall' Olio, guardian of the famous sacro Convent at Assisi, built by the erratic Brother Elias, and which contains the tomb of St. Francis, discovered in 1818; Very Rev. Gregoria Frangipani, O. S. B., cure of St. Peter's, and the Very Rev. Canon Luciano Zempa, Professor of Theology.

cloister preceincts of Ste. Ursule.

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UNITED IRISH LEAGUE

Ottawa Branch Sonds Out As Appeal for Aid to the Parliamentary Party,

Ottawa, Aug 5 .- At a special general meeting of the Ottawa branch of the United Irish League, held at St. Patrick's Hall, an appeal was unanimously adopted to "fellowcountrymen and friends." After reciting the history of Parliamentary government in Iteland, with particular reference to Grattan's Parlia-

ment, the appeal concludes: "Fellow-countrymen, the Irish contingent in the British Parliament need pecupiary aid to carry on the fight, and we now appeal to you to respond to the call. Collectors, duly authorized, will wait upon you without delay, and we hesitate not to predict that the call will not be made in vain. The following have full authority to solicit subscriptions: Hon. John Costigan, M. P., Dr. A. Freeland, F. B. Hayes, J. B. Sullivan, P. Mungovan, J. J. O'Meara, Jas. Bennett, Ed. Reardon, William Dunnegan and P. Make

"Signed on behalf of the branch, A. Freeland, Preside the das. Bergin Rev. Alexander Machonall, is situate Secretary."

DEATH CLAIMS NOTED CONVERT. C. Kegan Paul, whose death was reparted from London last week, was one of the better-known converts whom the Church in England owes to Newman's subtle and abiding influence. He was a scholar as well as a dealer in books, and he took the greatest pride in turning out work that was as nearly perfeet typographically as it was fine in intellectual qualities.

Mr. Paul was born at White Lackington, near Ilminster, Somersetshire, in 1828, and was educated at Eton and Exeter College, Oxford. After taking orders in the English Church he was a curate at Great Tew and Bloxham, and after he left Eton he was for twelve years vicar of Sturminster. In 1874 he entered the publishing business, retiring in 1899.

A large number of the books published by Mr. Paul's firm have been a night after by collectors, and they also include many which have proved extremely valuable to scholars. Mr. Paul was himself an author of considerable note. He wrote a translation of "Faust" and a life of Godnin, edited the letters of Mary Woolstonecraft and produced a number of other literary works, including the remarkable essay entitled "Faith and Unfaith," a translation of Pascal's "Thoughts," a version of Huyaman's "En Route," an edition of the "Imitation" and a simple and manly account of the intellectual processes that led to bie conviction that the church to which Newman had submitted was the one haven of salvation for a heart that wished to be perfectly sincere. Mr. Paul could be seen almost daily towards he close of his life kneeling for an hour in the afternoon in a quiet corner of the Services' church at kulham.

SPOONER'S "PHENYLE" POWDER

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ALONZO W. SPOONER Laboratory, Port Mope, Ont.

Notes Along The Highway

pletely shelled by the gentleman who Recently I started out iron Ottaat present abis and efficiently carries wa in pursuit of game, and as I commissioned myself to enjoy a "noliday" in its full test, and not being overburdened with predilections or prejudices, I didn't cure A thrancen what the quantity or the quality of the game would be. Coming down to the Central Station at Ottawa then, and investing a portion of my hoarded wealth in pastebrard, and as the stentorian lungs of a gentleman decked out in the dazzling panopy of brass buttons, lustily shouts "All Aboard," I enter one of the palatial cars of the Canada Atlantic Railway Co., and am soon steaming along in a southeasterly direction, side by side with the bright and sparkling waters of the Rideau Canal Passing Eastman's Springs along the way, I was surprised at the number of Ottawa people who are obliged to leave their offices, their counting rooms and their stores, and come out here to slake their thirst at the healthy waters of its copious fountains. A mental investigation induces the saddening reflection that only wealthy people alone are they who used it, and the poor who cannot afford indulgence in spiritualized waters at home, are deprived of the pleasures of a trip to Eastman's Springs, Caledonia Springs, Banfi

country It is a Bishop's See, presided over by a grand man; grand in his zeal, grand in his piety, and grand in his learning and fine qualities of citirenship-a full namesake o, the dignitary alluded to already; it has churches and schools of vastly greater importance than those found in places of greater pretensions; it has a variety of manufacing industries, and with a population of about 2,000 one is astonished that it still remains classed as a village. Alexandria, being the chief central point in the County of Glengarry, and always the home of clever men, has been the rallying point of many a hard fought political contest. Glengarry had able men to represent it in Parliament in the persons of the McDonalds, the McMasters, the Mc-Lennans, etc. In the Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada, prior to Confederation, it was represented by a Postmaster-General of that period, Donald A. McDonald, brother of the first Premier of Ontario; in subsequent years Donald McMaster now a leading lawyer of the Deminion, was bringing it increased bonor on the floor of Parliament, antil, unfortunately, that elever man fell before a the well stored magazine of his rival. and R. R. McLennan also contributed enormous weight to the deliberations of Parliament, and doubtless would have con'inued doing so had

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Aurone was assessed the many great musical concertagines by world-famed artists visiting Toronto and cities in Canada will be impressed with the fact that on all these occasions a plane of this old-established and well known plane firm was used.

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any sort whatever Leaving East-

man Springs with its sulphurous odor

behind, and passing on the way Cas-

sellman, Indian River, etc., I reach

after little more than an hour's trav-

el, the flourishing village of Alexan-

Alexandria, so called in honor

the first Bishop of Klugston, Right

the banner of Glengarry County During the good old days when

he not been threshed out and con-

Canadian Tories were enjoying the harvest of plenty, it was felt that Canada besides possessing political criminals who were alarmingly on the increase had also a growing crop of another brand, and that it was of paramount importance to the wellbeing and permanent stability of society that an institution abould at once be erected wherein those poor unfortunate fellows should enjoy plenty of healthy exercise, so that in a brief time they would undergo a complete reformation. Many an Oatario hamlet sought the blessings of a Reformatory Prison and many a self-sacrificing Tory held pieces of land upon which such a much-needed institution should be built, but Alexandria won the prize through the thundering eloquence, majestic presence and vigorous vote of "Big" Rory McLennan

But a day came when it was considered fitting that that this should be changed. A battle of the ballots is held which drives out the Tory almoners with a swarm of their scullions from the Litchen and scullions of the Government, and Alexandria, patronage, the vessel containing it as it is about to sip the nectar of falls to the ground and is shattered to pieces. Mr. Tarte, one of the gentlemen who materially contributed towards driving Tories out of business, and who knows much of the crookedness of their methods, declines to insult the innocent Alexandrians by presenting them with a Reformatory Prison. He must know them to be a people who keep a fair number of commandments, who keep from bad whiskey, who neither personate voters, nor tamper with ballot-boxes, and it; would be positively dangerous lor their morals and their future liappinged to Blanc in their midst a norde of kriminals gathered up in all parts of the Province, Better things are, however, in store for Alexandria, and if they are not forthcoming at once she has in her own-hands the means of forcing the

Covernment to shell out. The commercial and social life of Alexandria is almost exclusively made up of the descendants of Scottish Highlanders. I have often explored its avenues and its thoroughfares in search of a few Irishmen, but could not find many, and my surprise was great when not finding a greater number of importations from the Emerald Isle in so favored a region and amongst a people possessing such ennobling qualities. To an Irishman like myself the talisman cry "Clann nan Gael a Ghoulie le Ceile" must always have a charm. Mr. John Boyle, who, I am happy to say, is flourishing like a green bay tree, must be a lucky sort of an Itishman when he conceived the idea of throwing out his shingle in such a neighborhood, My description of Alexandric, im-

perfect as it is, would be infinitely more so did I not make reference to a well-known and respected resident shower of silver bullets and bank, thereof who, through his genial nanote wadding, which went out from ture and his large fund of humorous anecdote, has made each recurring visit a pleasure, I allude to Mr. D. A. McArthur, a men of fine abilities, whose voice/has been often and elfectively heard from many a platform not alone of Glengarry, but of countles far beyond it, Mr McArtbur is a man widely known. Why so elever a man has not at some time reproceed his native county in either the Federal or Provincial Legislatures is a question often put to me. That he could do so had he sought it, I feel perfectly certain. Mr. Mc-Arthur has been many years in commercial business, out although he would be able to pass for a young man still, more especially in a strange place, he recently hasled down his flag.

Leaving Alexandris, I set out for Green Valley, where I take train for the Connaught Settlement. In my ment, I will attend to the Commanght-"RAMBLER."

CARDINAL GOTTE

Appointed Prefect of Propaganda to Succeed the Late Cardinal Ledochowski 3.419

Rome, July 30 - Cardinal Gottle Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars and of Regus lar Discipline, was pinterday appoints ed Prefect of the Propaganda, to suce ceed the late Cardinal Ledochowskie The Pontifi's choice has produced a lavorable impression.

"I neither expected nor wished my appointment," the new Prefect is quoted as saying, "but, like a sole dier, when my chief commands. A obey."

Cardinal Gotti was a moak of the barefooted Carmelite order, and still to this day, in spite of his elevation to the rank of a prince of the Church continues to live the life of a monk, sleeping in a cell on a hard mattress, He was up to the moment of his receiving the sucred hat the general of the Carmelites, and although of the most humble birth, being the son of a dock laborer at Genoa, has, it is said, been repeatedly designated by Leo XIII, as the prelate 7 hom he would wish to see elected as his suc-CCSSOF.

Cardinal Vannutelli will replace Cardinal Gott' as Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars and of Regular Discipline. Cardinal Agliardi was appointed Prefect of the Economy of the Congregation of the Propaganda, in place of Cardinal Vannutelli

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The new catalogue of the Central Business College, Toronto, which has just been issued, reflects to some extent the popularity of business education, as it shows that 785 pupils registered in that College during that Il months ending July Stat," This very liberal patronage bestowed upon the school in question must also be taken as an indication of the excellent reputation this College has Won for its thorough work and for the success of its students and graduates. You should not fail to read the appoundement of this reliable school in our advertising columns from time to time.

ST FRANCIS CHURCH CORNER STONE LAYING.

The ceremony of laying the corners stone of St. Francis Church I corned Grace and Arthur streets, will take place on Sunday, Aug. 10, at 3 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop will offciate The street cars run along Arthur street to the site of the new church and visitors from other parishes should take transfers.



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TRAINING OF THE TEACHER

Interesting Address by Rev. Dr. Conaty at the Conference of Catholic Colleges.

most interesting address at the recent conference of Catholic Colleges in Chicago Every Catholic teacher should read it with care Dr Conaty

We meet annually to discuss the conditions of our Collegiate education, earnestly seeking after the test means by which to improve tt. The problem is very serious one and demands our most careful thought. The annual meeting should lead to some practical results by which we may prove to ourselves the benefits resulting from a gathering of college representatives. We are not foolish enough to believe that we have reached the point in our collegiate work when we can afford to be satisfied, nor can we rest contented that we have not obtained our best results .We realize the onward march of events in college management and methods and we are not without rocognizing the necessity of being abreast of the times and prepared to meet all legitimate demands. There are many shibboleths made familiar to us by what is called the New Education, some of them are but accentuations of very old principles, all of them domand attention.

A prominent expression of the new education is that teaching has become a profession which requires careful preparation and training. Formerly men did many things and also taught; teaching was but a part of their work. New, teachers are called to devote themselves exclusively to teaching and leave otger things to other people, and other trades It is demanded that it be made a life work, and that it become a profession to which all aspirants will pledge their absolute devotedness The result of this word of modern education is an ever-increasing demand for opportunities in the training of teachers for educational work. Men to-day train for everything; special education is called for in each department of labor. Men are not 'allowed to enter into the mechanical arts without apprenticeship; care is taken as to selection of candidates, estimates are made as to results of preparation, the position is made deept upon fitness, equipment and akill. The typewriter goes to the brainess achool; the telegraph operator to the school of telegraphy, the litterateur to the department of litture which will hest fit his style. Every department in industry, every art and trade, every form of specialism, has its well-equipped fittingschool where candidates acquire the knowledge by which they are to be judged competent to take positions to which they aspire. Why should we . not exact careful and accurate training for the professional teacher, upon whose filmess is to depend the intellectual and moral up-building of the people? The teacher in the Catholic school should be equally well equipped, with his neighbor in all other schools and opportunities should be given by which he may be fitted to do the best work according to the most improved methods.

The second secon

We are also in sharp competition with systems and colleges in which, by endowment and public tax, the greatest opportunities are given for larger and better development We enould never lose sight of the work done by those around and about us We should be thoroughly aroused and fully acquainted with the methods used in all collegiate development We cannot afford to ignore the energy, the activity, the zeal manifested in mon-Oatholic circles for educational advantages. They should act as a constant spur upon us to do the the very best that is in us, all the more because the aims and purposes of education are so clearly well-dofiled for us while the great blessing of revealed truth safeguards us from the many disadvantages to which the others are subjected. It is important that we should keep ourselves thoroughly familiar with what is being done in other educational aystems, in order that we may be prepared to take advantage of the good to be found in them and to renist or counteract the evil.

several of .- them " in many states.

Right Rev. Dr. Conaty delirered a | These schools are directly under state or municipal taxation, and state and ids losist that all candidates for schools shall pass through the courses established Teachers of recognized prominence in school methods form the corps of instructors and every opportunity is offered for the broadest technical development Candidates for these schools are judiciously selected and present requirements which entitle them to be considered as fitted to enter upon a more complete system of training for the profession of teachers. The curriculum followed, the methods used, all influences brought to bear, are directed toward the development of the teaching quality in the candidate To follow studies that broaden education, to become familiar with methods of teaching, to be taught how to use those methods. to cultivate habits of accurate observation, to have developed within themselves their powers of imparting knowledge, these are the aims and purposes of the normal schools maintained by the state, and since their means are in many respects unlimited, the opportunities for development are consequently very vast. The system of training the teachers for the ordinary state schools is one which shows determination on the part of the state to have properly trained teachers in its schools

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY AND PARTY AND PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

The next fact we notice is the increase in what is called teachers' colleges, as also the development of departments of education in pedagogy in the universities where a higher grade of instruction in pedagogies is usually given and candidates are encouraged to do special research work with the promise of a doctor's degree, thus fitting them for the higher work in secondary schools, colleges or universities Teachers' colleges, properly so called, or the pedagogical institutes in the universities, are reaching out to do the highest grade of training in teachers' work, frequently by university methods and by university men, with the disposition toward the control of the teaching of the higher schools. The tendency of developing specialities in all grades of collegiate work is becoming very marked, and there many who find in this reason to believe that it is the only way in which excellent results can be obtained in each department of education The doctor's degree is supposed to cover more than mere specialties, it calls for and frequently finds a high character of scholarship in the one who, after years of careful study under university-trained men, not only reaches proficiency in a special line, but stands ready by his productions to contribute to the world's store of knowledge.

It is also important for us to notice the development of the summer school, which, while not of the grade of either normal school or teacherscollege, still contributes largely toward the general instruction of students, broadening their views, giving them opportunities to come in contact with prominent schools and teachers and follow their courses of lectures, developing a taste for special study, and in many cases receiving this technical instruction in pedagogical work during the whole summer session. These schools call to their assistance, reguarly, wellorganized instructors, among whom are university professors, whose labor results in developing a high grade of scholarship fitting for the teacher's work When maintained absolutely by the universities, as is largely of the university character and give to their students a standing among teachers holding university

If we ask why all this is done, or why this general development from the simple training school, the answer is found in this, that teaching has become a profession, with a standard of character and ability, second to no other We are at the moment when there is a quality demanded in the teacher which cannot drifts away from methods and bohe acquired by mere habit or ordin- gins to theorize, there is danger of ary experience Its calls for a fitting lalse principles. The successful teachfor the work common urate with its ler, even confined to methods, may, schools in nearly every state and learning and a high grade of schools in methods with false philosophy. ship, as well as the use of the the disadrantages that come from

quired The competition among canlidates is so strong and the tendenso great that people are anxious to spend their time and money in obtaining that education which will best fit them to honor their profes-

Then, again, the question of method has been placed in the fore-rank of qualifications for successful work Familiarity with the means by which successful teachers reach great resuits, the clearer definition of prinpies, the surer means of imparting knowledge, the application of it in the school-room, all these speak of method and require method. The iron laws of business are being applied to education. Everything is done by system, everything is in order and the largest share of benefits comes to the largest number

Then again, there is the grading of schools by which work is consolidated, one piece fitting into another, one part adjusted to another, and all buildings are of little account You cral well-defined plan. This creates competition; it develops comparison and forces upon those in charge of education the necessity to have each part of the work equally well done. All this demands method, and methed is improved by training

After all, no matter how much we may seek for reasons by which to explain the educational facts we have noted, the chief reason with which we have to concern ourselves is that the work of education depends on the training of teachers. The teacher makes the school, the teacher is the school. Cardinal Newman had a favorito expression, "Give us universities in tents or shantles, but give us teachers " Without the teacher, buildings are of little account. You may have well-selected libraries, handsomely equipped laboratories, extensive buildings, but if you have not well-prepated teachers in them, you will never reach the honor mark in education The teacher is one of the most potent factors in our modern

Of course we understand that all this matter of training teachers and the very general development of Normal School and Teacher Training Colleges, has its disadvantages. It is not necessary for us to speak of that greatest of all disadvantages, or rather positive danger, which comes with the absence of the religious element in the general training of teachers. My thought is largely directed loward the reason for the existence of these colleges. We cannot too strongly deprecate the poison of misrepresentation and misunderstanding of human character and human life that finds its expression in the false philosophical and psychological theorles which form the basis of much of the pedagogical training in schools and colleges where teachers are prepared. We may however, distinguish between general and professional or merely technical training; between the history and principles of educational methods and school management itself, between scholastic or academic subjects and training in itself in what has to be taught. The first involves not only the history of educatian and of the part which the Church has iplayed in educatian, but also the question of philosophy and psychology, and herein are found the sources of the false theories that so largely prevail in much of the training for educational work. The second refers to the science of teaching, or the method of imparting knowledge and may be taught; and may be exercised entirely independent of reference to the fundamental questions in dispute It is only when one comes to discuss pedagogy as such, and the foundations of teaching, that frequently the case, they partake the necessity for accurate knowledge in the underlying principles of life becomes necessary A teacher may be tactful, sympathetic, and deal with the child in a purely empirical

way without adverting to the religious and philsophical principles that are vital to all understanding of life of right thinking; one may teach successfully in many branches without much knowledge of philosophy, but if the teacher is to understand the RATIONALE of pedagogy, he peeds philosophy. The moment he

methods, will alone reach the end re- training where revealed truth is a dithe coide, where talle its one of God and the rout and the find one cy towards meritorious standards is made the basis of 100 m . 100 of be overestimated

> There are other disadvantages in the training of teachers which may be noticed. There is the everlasting laddist with all his whims and caprices interjecting himself into all the methods of instruction, he is full of belief in himself and is constantly liable to change. There is the experimentalist ever asking for the testing of some new plan either in book or evercise, constantly exposing the pupi's to the uncertainties as to what they are afterwards to use as the best in methods, full of theories, he is constantly changing methods only to find that what was adopted periorday must be superseded by what he finds to-day Experimentalism is necessaari as a test of methods, but there is no experimentalism in education. But the modern experimentalist is not satisfied to be limited by methods, but seems to drift largely toward his own peculiar views as to the influenco of certain elements on human character, while he loses sight oftentimes of the most important ones. frequently he has worked himself out of bellef in religion as important and is seeking for something to take its

> There is a disadvantage, also, or danger, that by method of methodizing one becomes machine-like in school work and consequently loses the personality which in its enthusiasm, sympathy and power, constitutes the real teaching influence After all, these disadvantages in methods are insignificant in comparison with the good, general results that come from training. The benefits are so great that they leave no doubt as to the necessity for such institu-

We should be determined that the

leachers in Catholic schools and col-

leges should have a systematic and thorough training according to the best ideals. They should be ambitious to acquire the best possible training for the work and it should be, the determination of all who have charge of educational work in the church, to insist that every teacher be thoroughly trained Education itself demends this, entire independent of the snarpness of the competition by which schools are judged Honest love for the truth should force us to. the acquisition of the best methods for imparting it. No place should be found for the incompetent teacher. No one should be allowed to teach who has nothing to give, who produces nothing. The untrained teacher is usually inarticulate, dried withered, has weither fire nor life and cannot intelligently impart even the little that he may know Our Catholic teachers should be the very best; our traditions as teachers are are well understood and truth mands not only learning but ability to impart it according to given methods St. Thomas in his Treatise on the Education of Princes clearly, defines for us the important requisites in a teacher, and no recent book on pedagogy can more clearly define what should be insisted upon in every teacher The ability to select the best things to be taught, which is the result of a well-developed mind; the integrity of character which offers a model of life; wisdom which bases itself on humility; the knowledge which has the persuasion of eloquence, and finally, the ability to teach which, as St. Augustine says, is simply ability to open what is "What use," says the great Doctor, "a golden key if it will not open what we wish; what harm a wooden one if it opens what is clos-

Philosophy has a most important part to play, especially in the principles, that underlie pedagogical studics. After all, it is impossible to thoroughly understand child character and direct it in the ways that lead to true manhood as well as scholarships without a thorough mastery of the principles that underlie human life. There is a great deal of false philosophy serving as a basis for many modern systems of education. A false philosophy misintrepets soullife, gives us character study without the sunlight that comes from eternal truth. Human nature can never be properly understood except undor the great searchlight, of revealed truth by which the evils resulting from the original lapse from integrity and the benefits accruing from Redemption and Justification through grace can be properly understood. The true idea, of manhood is based upon the true idea of life. Educational training demands that the end of existence be definitely understood in order that the material, the spiritual and the natural in man be each fully appreciated We must never forget that we are not only human but also Christian, and that therefore the aim of education is the formation of man according to Christian ideas. It is the development of the Christian in man. Philosophy gives us the unity of educatian. We must have harmony in life and since religion is a necessity to our nature we cannot separate one from the other. No training of teachers can be complete without correct principles of philosophy and psycholo-

gy and Christianity alone can give

Lever's V (Wise Head) Distriction Scape Pow bris a boon to any home. It disinfor a and cleans at the same time.

the chathal coment entering into the training of the teacher should sect all methods, carefully analysis them adopt that which is found to to go, d. assimilate it and make it a part of the system. There is no doubt that a very large quantity of good is to be found in all modern methods Let the thall be sifted out. let the danger be eliminated, the fad exposed, and the well-tested method adopted Reach out for that which experience had proved to be good. adopt that by which tangible benehts have been reached, and thus utilire the experience the endeavors and careful study of others. We need not only a good moral, but also a highly developed technical training of our teachers both in college and school Teachers are not developed by intultion they are not fitted by mere vocation they come to their place in work through the bard labor of patient study and careful training frhey need to be familiarized with the history of education as presented by all sections of the world of thought They need particularly the history of the science they have to teach, they should be in touch with all parts of it. The teacher in the Catholic school should, above all, be thoroughly indoctrinated with the idea that the only true education is according to the Catholic ideal should understand thoroughly reasons of difference between Catholic and non-Catholic systems of education, be thoroughly convinced that the Catholic system of intellectual and moral training alone can give that strength and power to character which makes true education. The true teacher should realize the power in him, and this power should be a constant spur to him for greater and larger equipment Mould the teachers in the ways by which

study can obtain its greatest results and teaching produce the best scholarship. He not satisfied with mere consecration to work Insist upon a complete preparation in order that consecration may exercise its greatest influence. The call to the teacher's chair, or the appointment to the teacher's office, should find in every teacher the knowledge and professional fitness with which to fulfill all that his office demands. We never will succeed in doing that work which as Catholics we are bound to do until we demand from every teacher, in every school and college, professional fitness. The question may be asked. How is this to be done? We answer. By a greater attention to, the development of teachers in the different training schools of Catholic institutions, for by exacting a certificate of fitness from every teacher who prosents himself for place in our schools. A high standard of examination for teacher's certificates will insure, on the part of the teacher, the training which will entitle him to be considered for the place. It is encouraging to know that this is a great advance along these lines. ers themselves are demanding betterpreparation. The novitiates and scholasticates of religious orders, the normal schools of teaching communities, the University and all its departments of graduate work, all mark progress in the upbuilding of the sentiment towards a complete training of our teaching corps. Many. of our religious institutes, with their well-defined methods of teaching, maintain a very high standard in the qualification for teachers. Yet there are some which need to be urged to give more time in their training-school or novitiate to the preparation for teachers. The experience of the class-room is not sufficient development, it is not fair to teacher or pupil. One of the great motives for the Catholic University is the training of teachers for College work Its different departments of graduate study appeal to the Colleges gnd Seminaries of the country to send their best young men to be trained according to University methods in the scholarship that will fit them to honorably occupy chairs of the teachers by its establishment the Catholic educational system of this country has its opportunity for the preparation of teachers in the best possible way for the higher work in school, college and university This conference should set its seal of approval in no uncertain words upon the absolute necessity for the higher training of every teacher in our schools It should insist that the College be known not so much by its brilliantly illustrated catalogue and its promises of overything in education, but particularly it should make its appeal through its teachers well fitted for their work, well trained in their departments, and anxious for comparison with men and women engaged in their same work in other colleges. When this moment arrives there is no doubt that our colleges will hold the noblest place in the work of higher education.

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I HAVII glorified Thee ou earth; I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do.

\$ THE IMMAGULATE HEART OF MARY Hugust

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Indulgencid Drayer

" To thee, O Virgin Mother, never touched by stain of sin, actual or venial, I recommend and confide the purity of my heart." An indulgence of 100 days, once, a day, to all the faithful who, devoutly and with contrite heart, recite title

HOME CIRCLE

MOTHER'S LASTLETTER. (M. J. 10m.) Thou'rt far from me tolight, alanna

In your new homeo'd the sca; But my heart is ful ofblessings. Though these, pool of weep for

I'm growing older, Tompoughla, Sure, you were my heart own treas among them.

And you will forgive macars.

I'm sitting here, to-night lianna, Br. the fireside's mellov cht, And I think I see your takes In the glowing embers witht. I see your pale, sad fan, mayour

As you looked that auta day When you said: "God bley ou, mother.

Pray for me when far any " Ab, pray for yout Yes, Im,

bouchal, While there's life in this d heart For that heart, though tell night Broken.

Loves you still, where'er fou art Beside the shrine you raised alanna, With your own true, lovin hand, There my prayers are offerentightly For your sake-and Ireland

No more I'll see you, Tom, fanna, For my sight is growing did and my footsteps halt and ther O'er the grave's dark, serning

But ere I leave this world index One last boon I sak, macket "Tis, be true to God and courty-True to self-and pray for a -Devil's Lake, Ni Dicota.

brim.

WHY GIRLS DON'T MARW.

What is the reason so man girls do not marry? Well, some gill are too ambitious; they want a rid or a famous husband and will not marry gisls are shy and constraint, so atraid of seeming to run alti that they go to the opposite streme and almost repel them. The show to the worst advantage in coppany, and though nice, intelligent girls, my boy.-"Life." they are ignored and passed by

Others are overlooked because they will not flatter nor flirt, fill not give man even ordinary expuragement; indeed, if they find themselves caring for one man more tan another among their acquaint cos a Easterner, "that doesn't show anymistaken pride provents then from thing. That may mean "It shows, my friend, that cyclones showing it, not because thy are the mighty powerful, that's all."-

temperament which they cannot overcome. Then there are those girls who are clever, such universal favorites, so much in demand for every occasion, that at length they awaken to the fact that in enjoying society as a whole, they have overlooked the individual, their youth and heyday have passed by and they have a And more children withho years string of admirers but not a lover

A WOMAN'S BEAUTY.

A pleasing voice is one of the great-

est feminino charms The voice, let it be remembered, does more to characterize a woman favorably, or unfavorably, than anything else. How beautiful are those lines of Shakespears where he says: "Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low-an excellent thing in woman." Harsh, uncharitable thoughts slend discordant tones to the speech and kind, unselfish thoughts impart a natural euphony. The voice unconsciously portrays the loveliness, or unloveliness of our lives. Thus the necessity of cultivating high ideals and generous qualities. Beauty must commence way down deep in a woman's heart in order to give her a truly charming personality. Nothing could possibly be more vulgar than af-fectation in speech. Never cultivate some one cise's voice, however desirable it may seem. Cultivate your own instead. Endeavor to acquire well-modulated toges and an easy, correct use of language. Thus you will keep your own individuality, which, when beautified, will exercise more charm over your speech than any amount of imitation, however

THE MOST POPULAR PILL.-The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmalee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any setitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they for love in a cottage. 'Again some give relief in the most stubborn CAPOS.

The Weeders of Hatura

Bucksley-Why, I hardly knew you; reu've got to look so round.
Tradio-The effect of equare meals,

How They More.

"When I first cettled here," said the Kaneas man, "my nearest neighbor was twenty-five miles away, but new "baor off secres the read." "The way you put it," remarked the

in the amount of an order for stock What a strange power there is in so closely resembled the figure pine silencel How many resolutions are that it was thus interpreted, and formed-how many sublime a nquesta effected during that pause, when the lips are closed and the soul secretly

BILENCE.

feels the eye of her Maker upon her,

When some of these cutting, sharp,

blighting words have been spoken,

which send the hot, indignant blood

to the face and head, if those to

whom they are addressed keep alleut,

look on with awe, for a mighty work

is going on within them and the apir-

it of cell or their guardian angel is

ing that pause they have made a

step toward Hell, and an item has

been scored in the took which the

Day of Judgment shall see opened.

They are the strong ones of the

earth, the mighty lood for good or

evil, those who know how to keep

allence when it is a pain or grief to

A MEDICINE CHEST IN ITSELF.

-Only the well-to-do can afford to

possess a medicine chest, but Dr. homas' Eclectric Oil, which is a

medicine chest in itself, being a rem-

edy for rheumatism, lumbago, soro throat, rolds, coughs, catarrh, asth-

ma, and a potent healer for wounds,

cuts, bruises, sprains, etc., is with-

in the reacher of the poorest, owing

FINDING A VOCATION.

Laughing at the storms you meet

You can stand among the sattor,

Anchored jet within the bay,

You can lend a hand to help them,

If you are too weak to journey

As they aunch their boats away.

Up the mountain, steep and high,

You can stand within the valley.

While the multitudes go by:

You can chant in happy measure,

As they slowly pass along-

They will not torget the song.

If you have not gold and silver

If you cannot toward the needy

With the Saviour's true disciples

If you cannot in the harvest

You a tireless watch may keep.

Garner up the richest sheaves,

Oft the careless reaper leaves:

Growing rank against the wall,

Hides the heaviest wheat of all!

For it may be that their shadow

If you cannot in the conflict

Prove yourself a soldier true.

If, where fire and smoke are thick-

There's no work for you to do.

You can go with careful tread;

You can bear away the wounded,

You can cover up the dead,

Do not then stand idly waiting

She will never come to you;

Go and toll in any vineyard,

Do not fear to do and dare,

If you want a field of labor

You can find it anywhere.

CAN YOU ADD!

The simplest operations are the

ones most liable to be carelessly per-

formed. The boy who expects to be-

como an officient business man can-

not ignore the importance of the

elemental units that go to make up

"Any one can make figures. It

doesn't take an artist to do that,"

indifferently replies the juvenile to

the "old logy," who insists upon per-

and, to illustrate his own dextecity,

dashes off a series of nine digits and

lection in this humble acquirement

cipher, which, after the first half

dozen, begin to look more than any

thing else like the proverblat duck's

Let me tell you, boys, that there

is one correct pattern for each fig-

ure, and the sooner you begin habit-

ually to copy it, the better your

chance will be for acceptance when

you apply for a situation in a count-

ing-house. A certain youth once

sece that was costly both to himself

his training.

tracks in the mud.

-Elles Gates

Fortune is a lazy goddese,

For some greater work to do,

When the battlefield is silent

Go and glean among the briars

Many a grain, both tipe and golden,

Ever ready at command;

Reach an ever open hand;

You can visit the attleted,

If you cannot on the ocean

Sall among the swiftest ficel,

Rocking on the highest billows,

Young Men

to its cheapness. It should be in

every house.

Chats With

standing in the fourth order, made a difference of four thousand dollars. The deal which the blunder compelled caused the company great incorrenienco and loss. More serious still was the result to the cierk, whose situation was forfelted and reputation injured.

Any ten-year-old boy would regard It as an affront to be asked can you add? Text him, however, by requiring him to find the sum of a column very near to them in that hour. Durof numbers, and note the errors he makes in the operation

> When the writer was attending a businesa institute a well-known business man of the city who was in immediate need of a clerk called and asked the principal if he had a student prepared to fill the place.

"Yes," be promptly replied, glad that he could accommodate the applicant and at the same time advantageously locate a capable young young man who happened at the very time to be closing his final examination. While the principal was enumerating at length the qualifications of the youth, the merchant sat wriggling in his chair. At length, his patience being exhausted, he burst out with the question, which seemed to the astonished principal an impertinence, "Car he add?"

"Can he add!" exclaimed the principal, in a puzzled tone.

"Yes." was the sharp rejoinder. "Could you trust him to add large amounts representing value without watching him?"

"I should deem it prudent to run up the columns myself for a while at least," said the principal, soberly, looking not at his interlocutor, but through and beyond him, thinking the while what it really meant to trust an employe inexperienced in actual business with calculations of value even the most ordinary without giving personal attention to the results Was be exacting that finess of his pupils which the business public demanded, he asked himself

"That's it," said the visitor, curtly; "you must pay a man for doing Though they may forget the singer, your work, then have it all to do alter him.

> "IC's a fact-surprising to you, maybo," continued he, in better humor, "that more beginners in office work fail in addition than in all the other operations of arithmetic. If I get a man that adds correctly, I can trust him to do the rest, and I keep Mm as long as possible."

> In offices where there is much adding to be done accountants are not allowed to work continuously a great length of time, because it is a brainexhausting process and one sour loses his grasp on certainty. After a brief change of occupation-a change is always a rest-he can return to 'als figures with a clear head.

> It is possible for boys in their school days to learn to add or perform other arithmetical processes with unerring accuracy, but it requires concentration of thought on the work. The boy owes it to himself to compel the calculation bump (which lies just over the outer angles of the eyes) to do honest service. By faithful drill, before you are aware of it, the habit of exactness will take such firm hold of you that, though the earth may quake or the stars fall, it cannot shake your falth in your own work.-The American

> WELCOME AS SUNSHINE after storm is the relief when an obstinate, pitiless cough has been driven away by Allen's Lung Balsam No opium in it. The good effect lasts. Take a bottle home with you this day.

> THE MAN WHO WORE HIS HAT IN CHURCH.

> An interesting incident related by a recent convert, appears in the story of his conversion in The Catholic World Magazine for August. In his own language the writer relates the story as follows:

"Protestant historians and statisticians pretend to put in contrast the illiteracy of Catholic countries, and the education and enlightenment of Protestant countries, and I believed that the Catholic Church purposely kept the majority of its membership in ignorance, knowing that its unreasonable decirines would not bear the light of knowledge. As an example of my inexcusable bigotry. I relate an incident that occurred in the year 1887. I was returning from the Tenneseco Contonnial at Nashville, in company with my daughter, and atoplearned this lesson by an expeci- ped over for a few hours in Chattaacoga. It was a week-day, and while

and to his employers. The figure five out walking we came to the Catholic Church; actuated by curiosity, we entered. I did not take my hat off, but went stalking down the also with my hat on. A priest was slowly walking up and down one of the aisles reading, and poticing me, he rebuked me for showing disrespect to the house of God in not removing my hat. At that time the priest was totally unknown to me, and it was some three years later I learned be was Father Tobin, of Chattanooga. who has since then become to me a spiritual father indeed, and Providence so ordered it that the same priest who rebuked me some years afterward baptized me. I kept my hat on in church partly through thoughtlessness, but mostly through contempt; for I did not then believe that a Catholic Church building was in any sense the House of God."

> SIGNALS OF DANGER.-Here you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your atomach is out af order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmaleo's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself In health and strive to keep so.

> > OUT OF WORK

For hours along the crowded streets With aimless steps 1're trod, Without a home or hope in life, With scarce a hope in God. The cruel night is fitting close To such a crushing day, The earth is-ohf so dreary cold, And heaven so far away

The friendless rouse no anxious thoughts,

The busy throng sweeps on, I've strayed beyond the city lights The twilight's gray has gone My uscless arms have failed to win A crust, a place to stay, Earth has no work, no room for me,

And heaven is far away.

O, great wide world! O, frowning sky!

So cheerless and so vast. dare your keen and cutting sleet, Your piercing, bitter blast-Rage, howl and lash this living spark From out the tortured clay That feels existence dark, all dark, And heaven so far away.

How dull and black beside my feet The sluggish river rolls; It beckozs as a demon might To lure unhappy souls. Its alimy voice is whispering-

Here, rest in peace for aye, O, God! the river is so near And heaven so far awayl -Exchange

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speaks for itself. H. C. TOMLIN, The Toronto Babery. T

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STREET CONTINUES OF THE PARTY O THURSDAY, AUG 7, 1002.

CATHOLICITY IN IRCLAND.

A more detailed report of the Irish census, some figures from which are given in enother column, proves that poverty, emigration and immigration all combined have so far failed to subvert or diminish as quickly as inight have been expected the Catholicity of Ireland. Though the population has decreased by more than a quarter o f a million persons in ten years, though close upon four millions sinigrated within fifty years. and though practically all the emigrants; were young men and women whose riaces in the country are to some extent being taken by foreigners coming in at the rate of four thousand per decade, the religious distribution of the inhabitants of the Island as counted last year has not been affected to any serious degree, "Protestant Ulster," as it has been the habit to name the northern Province, has never yet deserved its reputation. There are still nearly five hundred Catholics in every thousand of the population of Ulster

Of course looking at a single period of ten years is hardly sufficient. The effect of the influences above enumerated cannot be; at all sweeping in so short a space. If we take instead a fifty-year period, no glasses are needed to perceive the ground that has been lost. In 1881 Catholics were nearly 78 per cent. of the population of the whole country. To-day they ard 74 per cent; and the decline has been steady and sure. 'A hundred years more of the Union might have all the success which its authors intended it should have in a far shorter time

HIGHER + EDUCATION.

Bishop Conaty's address to the American Federation of Catholic Collesce, teminds us again that we Catholics, in English-speaking Canada ere not doing our entire duty towards higher education. There has been a little more discussion, upon this subject of late; but there seems to be some difficulty even in perceiving what the duty is that we ought to bestir ourselves in behalf of. In a word the duty of every Catholic father who can afford it, at the cost perhaps of struggle and some privation, is to give his sons the advantage of higher education. It is a question to-day with us, the English-speaking Catholics of Canada, if we are not spending more money on the education of our daughters than of our sons. If we are doing that, it is not common sense. Certain it is that the boys are too often allowed to embark upon life with a shorter achool training than their sisters have had. That equipment which is desirable for the girls is still more desirable for their brothers, whose eyes should be directed ta the college and the university before a career is decided upon or a vocation sollled.

ARCHBISHOP IRELIAND AND AM ERICAN CATHOLICS.

In a statement made to the St Paul Pioneer Press Archbishop Ireland is very nevere-upon those Catholic papers and organizations that have opposed the policy of the Ropublican government towards 'the Friers and the schools, in the Philippines. Dr. Ireland's claim to speak upon this question is a peculiarly attong one, inasmuch as he is a man aimed at the Archbishop. of rare political insight, in addition to his prominence and dignity as a patriotic citizen and representative of the American blerarchy. The Philippine policy of the Washington administration also combines nearly equal considerations of religion and statesmanship, so that it is all the more desirable to have the voice of a leading Archbishop beard in its public discussion. But while these taings am so, many cannot help but fool that Dr. Ireland has gone to extractes in applying such epithets Schools conducted by the Sisters of our holy religion explained to them, and as singitatura" and "irresponsible Charies have also been closed. The the mysteries of God dispensed. It would parties" to the oditors and societies | the name of justice and humanity, it is a place where they could come in I inheritors of the noble self-sacrificing is your moner.

that have passed resolutions con had to no purpose. The rable anidenotes the American method of trootty of M Combes is inexplicable treating the charch and the metitue tions of religious education in the Philippines avery editor and every society has an uniquestionable right to exert an inducate in the satisfac tory settlement of the Philippine problem, and though some of them cannot share Dr. Ireland's confidence in the Republican administration, all share in the common right which citizenship confers

Of course if such a question as that presented by the condition of the church and education in the Philippines were being agitated for a direct political end, no language which Dr Iroland could apply to it would be too strong. But the Catho-He editors of the United States are not agitaters, nor has Dr Ireland attempted to establish the charge against them. The word was uncalled

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE APPEAL

The articles which we have of late been publishing with regard to the conditions prevailing in Ireland and the telling work of the Irish Party in Westminster, will serve to show our readers that the Ottawa Branch of the United Irish League makes its appeal for funds at a good time The names appended to the circular themselves speak for the carnestness of I The Viceropalty, of the Lari of Carthe call Australia, South Africa and I liste and of Earl Spencer who filled the United States are all helping Iroland magaincently through the United Irish League at the present moment. Canada which used to take a foremost part in the work has done but little of late We hope that the Oftawa Home Rulers will now reawaken the enthusiasm of Irish Canadians and make another old-time record for the Dominion in Ireland's cause. Branches of the United Irish League should be formed in all the leading cities and towns, for without organization it is hopeless to expect great things.

THE CATHOLIC PRESTECCO.

Father Thomas Davis, of Perth. in the diocese of Kingston, has just performed one of those said duties of necessity which religion cometimes the priest to perform which ceitbate manhoods can face with fortitude. A victim of smallpox in his neighborhood had died and no one dared to bury the body. The priest alone was available for the mercifu work The community was overshadowed by foar of the plague, and those who would give the dead decent burial felt that they could not on account of wife and family. The Catholic priest had neither wife nor family and his Christian piety admitted of no feeling of alarm. Noble and holy is the Catholic priesthood in its members and mission.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The London Westminster Gazette claims to know that Mr. William O'Brien, in his best book, sketched I ence of a large congregation, his Lordthe late Archbishop of Cashel under the name of the Very Reverend Marcus O'Harte, D. D. Here is the por- Father Kelly, Trout Creek ; Rev. T. trait. "A strongly-built, massive- Crowley, Peterboro', and Rev. Father beaced, precipitous-looking figure. with misses of stormy-clouded wrinkles piled over his eyebrowa in the region of which physicgnomists assign quickness of perception and swiftness of action; an upper forehead where the ramparts of the reflective powers were rounded off, as, in all fine Celtic heads, into an imaginative arch, a square mouth which would be a cruel mouth but for a twitch of drollery that now and again trembled at its corners, and a wonderiul grey eye, which always seemed to pierce you through and through whether with a sunray or a dart of lightning." Whother Dr Croke really sat for that picture or not, the result is surely a fine sturdy fragment of vivid prose, and certainly: the Archbishop need not have been ashamed of being taken for the original-northeed the writer have been

The Edicts of M Combes, the ex-Abbe and new Premier of France, are being rathlessly carried out, and evictions of monks, and nuns have been taking place in Paris and throughout the country The Sisters of the Order of La Providence in the of nature to give pleasure to the Rue Saint Roch were ordered to Creator, and this little church, situated leave, even before they were able to as it is, on this beautiful point, and finish the scholustic year, although they had hundreds of girls ready for the examinations for diplomas.

A writer of one of the harum-scarum articles in the Paris edition of The New York Herald has been endeavoring to lecture Catholics and Conservatives over the question of the extetions and his conclusion is pracfleally of the "Serve you right order For this the flippant and ill informed scribe is justly taken to task b) a writer in a Catholic paper, who remarks that the Americans ought at least to observe neutrality and to preserve a decent attitude in front of the internal struggle now caused in France by the Freemasons As a matter of fact, no sane person attaches any importance to such articles as those referred to, but the French writer was quite right to call attention to the particular one to which he refers, as it is a sample of what both English as well as Amcrican journalists indite concerning the religious struggle now going on in Franco and about which they get their information from news agencles and newspapers hostile to the Church

Earl Cadogan filled the position of Lord Licutement of Ireland for a longer period continuously than any other Viceros since the Union" He was appointed to the office on July 3, 1895 He resigned it on July 17, 1902 twice the Lord Lieutenancy, compris ed periods of eight years. The salary of the Lard Lieutenant of Ireland was originally £30,000 a year. The Duke of Northumberland, who was immensely rich during his Lord Lieutenancy, from March, 1829, till December, 1830, consented to undertake the office at a salary of £20,-000; and that sum was in 1832 fixed by Statute as the salary of the Lord Licutenant, and was made payable out of the Consolidated Fund

According to an English paper, Lord Cadogan's object, while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, seemed to have been "to discover how much time he could spead out of the country ' "From the time when he took up the position in 1895 there has been no 🐾 spite from the roll of the salutes ofleted to his outgoing and incoming Excellency, and no rest for the Lord Jastices, who have hopped in and out of office to fill his place, at Dublin nity."

Diocese of Peternorough

The opening and blessing of a church near Morinus, Muskoka, Tuesday, July 22nd, 1902, was indeed a great day for many who gathered from far and mear to assist at the opening and solemn blessing of a little church, situated on a beautiful point, and surrounded by a thicklywooded forest, near Morinus, Lake Rosseau. Muskoka, and belonging the Parishes of Gravenhurst and Brace-

The ceremony, which began at 10 a.m. was solemn and inspiring. In the presship Bishop G'Connor of Peterborough, attended by the Ven. Archdencon Caser of Lindsay; Father McGuire, Hastings; Collins, Bracebridge, dedicated the new edifice to the service of God, under the putronage of St. John the Baptist. Hile Lordship, before beginning the ceremony, explained the nature and antiq-

uity of the blessing of churches. Solemn High Mass, coram epicopo, was then celebrated by the Rev. Father Kelly, assisted by Rev. Father McGuire as deacon, and Rev. T. Crowley aubdracon, and Rev. Father Collins master of ceremonies. His Lordship also assisted, in cope and mitre. After the Gospel Ven Archdeacon Casey preached an able sermon, taking for his text St Matthew xxviii. 19 and 20 : "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded you, and behold I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Archdescon Casey is a man of very pleasing appearance, and speaks with earnestness and directness. The large gathering listened ashamed of being supposed to have with the closest attention while the reverend gentlewan, who was so well qualified for his subject, delivered it in pleasing and instructive way. He said that the Muskoka Lakes, being devoted to pleasure, it was only right that amongst these resorts there should be one place especially dedicated to the service of the Almighty, where the voice of man might be united with the voice ween from all sides, like now been dedicated for such a purpose, that the faithful about the islands might arsemble here frequently and have the truths of

their sorrows and in their Joys. Here they could bring the abild to recent the fast graces in holy Leptism. The sorrow to receive forgiveness. Whin ! the ten lepers came to our Lord to becleaned he told them to go and show themselves to the priests, and on the was they were made clean. So now he tells the sinner to go and show himself to the pricet, to disclose his sine to him. and they shall be forgiven, for our Lord said to life apostles, "Whose sine you shall forgive, they are forgiven , whose sins you shall retain, they are retained." Here, too, the Bread of Life shall be dispensed and the sacrifice of the Holy Mass offered, which is the same sacriflee as was offered upon Calvary, only in an unbloody manner. This church was chosen as a special place of adoration to Almighty God, and the essential of adoration is sacrifice. We read of how, after the expulsion of our first parents, Cain and Abel offered sacrifices, and that the sacrifice of Abel was pleasing to Almighty God; that after the deluge Noah offered up sacrifice, and on Mount Sinai Almighty God revealed to a people the law, and commanded there to offer sacrifices, but these sacrifices were not sufficient to give due adoration to Aimighty God, as they received all their effects from the great sacrifice of Calvary. "Sacrifice, an oblation, thou would'st not, therefore, thou hast prepared for Me a body; be-

The Second Person of the Blessed

hold I come.

Trinity became man to redeem the world, and to give satisfaction and ador ation to the Almighty On Calvary He necomplished all this-He offered Himself to His Eternal Father, shedding His blood and satisfying for man's sin. The holy sacrifice of the Mass is the perpetuation for all time of the sacrifice of Culvary, the same priest offering the same victim: The sacrifice of the Mass is the offering of the body and blood of Jesus Christ. Our Lord at His last supper in taking the bread, bleading and breaking, sald. "This is My body, which shall be delivered up to you." In like manner, taking the chalice, He blessed it, and said, "This is the chaline of My idead of the New Testament, which shall be poured out for the remission of sine," and to His aposiles He said, "Do this in commemoration of Me." And in the Holy Mass there is the offering of the body and blood of Jesus Christ, mystically separated, by which is fulfilled the words of Saint Paul, "As often as you do this, you shall announce the death of the Lord until He come" In the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass we have therefore the saesifice of Jesus Christ, offering Himself in an unbloody manner to Ilis Eternal Father for the remission of sius. In this lattle church shall be offered up this Holy Sacrifice, and to Castle, with more agility than dig- which the faithful will come to share in the graces which Jesus Christ has purchased for us by His death on the cross, and which in Holy Misse are upplied to our work. Here, too, they shall come to hear the word of God, to be directed in the knowledge of the truths and the necessity of observing the Commandments of God, and this little church, arising as it does amid the wat. ers on these lakes, would be for them a holy place, where they can give due adoration to Almighty God, and receive those graces which will sanctify their reward."

He congratulated the Rev. Father Collins upon the crection of so beautiful son of the Genoese dock laborer. a little church, and hoped that the generosity of the people might soon see it completed and the debt liquidated.

After Mass his Lordship administered the Sacrament of confirmation to a class of about sixteen boys and girls, first pointing out the significance of the sacred rite. He then asked them to make certain resolutions regarding their future lives. One of them was that they would not take intoxicating liquors until they had attained the age of 21 years. He also warned them especially the greatest theologians in the against awearing, blaspheming and tell- I Church. log untruths, and impressed upon his youthful hearers the necessity of their resolving, now that they were in all the purity and innocence of youth, to avoid contracting had babits. Later on in life. he said they would And that this good resolution would steer them safely through the trials and temptatious which must inevitably come. He ther addressed the parents, making special reference to the abuse and the crimes so prevalent amongst all classes at the present day, and showing in a clear and lucid manner the best incans of combatling these evils and leading a hely life. lie advised them of the obligations which were entailed upon them in regard to their children, and said that if they proved themselves worthy of the trust temptation.

His Lordship then, in a few but select words expressed himself an much pleased with the edition. He spoke of the church as a lasting monument to the faith of the good people and as a affent testimony to the zeal and energy of the devoted paster Father Collins, who, in so short a time, and in the face of many difficulties, made the event of the day possible, and his Lordship, in his happy manner, praised the general impulses that inspired the donors to give back

philt ti at possessed their forefathers. the Her Lather Collies then address ed the congregation, and said he was sinner will come here with his tale of I wach gleased to be so many present. He thatded them for their generous donation, which he had received. He said to was particularly grateful to the non Catholics and visitors who gave assist aner especially Mrs. Carscallen of Ham. itton and Mrs Clark of Erie, Pa, who contributed so liberally, and through their untirios efforts collected this large oum for the benefit of this little church,

The steamer Nymph, owned by Mr. R Stroud of Milford Bay, had been chartered to convey the choirs of Grav chlurst and, Bracebridge to Morinus and great praise is due the choirs for their rendition of excellent musi throughout. The principal solos of Webb's Mass in G were taken by Misses Dowd, Carleton and Clairmont. and Mesers. Le May and Moore, all of which were very acceptable.

After Father Collins mulshed his few remarks to the congregation everyone present was invited to partake of a luncheon set on tables in a grove near by, prepared by the carnest workers of the little Church of St. John the Bip

Mis. Delmyer of Pittsburg, Pa kind

ls placed her hundsome yncht. Bonlta

at the disposal of his Lordship and

clergy, who spent the entire afternoon in cruising around the beautiful lakes of Muskoka. The opening of the little church at Morinus Point will no doubt be remen bered by all who were present, and the kindly and genial manner of his Lord

ship and clergy added greatly to the

THE NEW HEAD OF THE PROPA

pleasant memories of this notable day

GANDA The announcement that Cardinal Gotti has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Ledochowski in the office of Prefect of the Propaganda has a special interesti for the Catholies of this country, as the Church in the United States is always in the closest touch with the Propagganda, writes Father Lambert in The New York Freeman's Journal The personality of Cardinal Gotti, who will henceforth have so much to do with the affairs of the Church in this country, has therefore special claims upon our attention. The new head of the Propaganda is in his sixty-ninth year, having been born in Get. 12, Italy, March 29, 1831 His advancement to his present important place is one more example of the democratic spirit of the Church, who in her long history has on so many occasions given striking proofs of her disregard of the artificial distluctions on which the world sets so much store. Cardinal Gotti, who may yet suc-

cced to the Papai chair, is the son of a Genoese dock laborer. He, therefore, owes nothing to the advantages of birth. He began life in poverty. and it is due to his own personal character and to the fact that the Catholic Church discriminates against lives here on earth, and merit an eternal I no son of here who possesses the requisite moral and intellectual abilities to fill her bighest office, that the holds his present exalted position to which are attached world-wide responsibilities. Thanks to the interest taken in young Gotti by some friends of his mother, he was enabled to prosecute his studies at Genoa and Rome. From the outset he was a bard and successful student, who dovoted himself realously to philosophical and theological studies, with the result that to-day he is one of

Young Gotti's religious zeal kept pace with his love of study. He was still quite young when he became a Carpelite From the day he dunned down to this hour he has been a motion to the Cardinalate in no way interfered with this observance. Today he lives the simple and, so far as he can, the ascetic life of a Carmelite Leo XIII., who knows and thoroughly appreciates his character, ercated him a Cardinal in 1895. The Holy Father also sent him on a most Important mission to Brazil.

In all the offices he has been apthat they should bring up brave, honest pointed to Cardinal Gotti has dischildren, who would stand fast against | played abilities which give assurance that the new duties he will be called upon to discharge as the head of the Propaganda will be performed with a loyalty which will redound to the benefit of the Church in the many land, whose spiritual affairs are under the direction of the Propaganda.

PLEASE MR. DRUGGIST give me what I ask for-the one Palakiller, Perry Davis', I know it is the best part of their substance for God's Holy thing on earth for summer comHouse, thereby showing that they are plaints. So do you. Thank you There as they began to scale the ladders.

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

70 . . . FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

THE CAMPANILL OF ST. MARK "You Urbis" writes as follows up on the collpase of the Campanile of

St. Mark, in Venico

Over seven hundred years ago the people of Florence, gentle and simple, gave was to the most josous exultation over an event which would have then and would now pass almost unbeeded in any country outside of Italy. The event was the painting by a new artist name Clina bue of a picture of the Madonna, in which the artist freeing himself from the rigid conventionality in which art has been found for centuries, put some life into the folds of the drapery of his subject. It was a ery little thing, apparently, but the artlaving people of Florence saw in it the germ which was eventually to develop to the full glory of the ren-

Another event has just happened

which shows that the love of great art is still strong in Italy in spito of the decadence which has fallen on the productions of most Italian artists. Alas! that it has required a catastrophe to show it? Last Monday morning, Vox Urbis happened by the merest chance to be in Venice He stood in the historic Piazzo di San Marco, noticing a number of American tourists engaged in feeding the pigeons, while one of party took some snapshots of his friends, and hardly observing a litcrowd of Venetians who gazed anxiously to the great tower which, after the Golden Basilica, has been the life. At Venic to-day if must feel most conspicuous object in Venice for nearly a thousand years Possibly another sky and with other surround ings, St Mark's Tower would not have been considered remarkable for anything except its great height But placed here in the heart of the Queen of the Adriatic, the first object that told the pleasure-seeker by and or the home-seeker in the distant fishing trawl that his soul was in sight, looking down in calm and venerable majesty on the great square which was once the centre of the world's commerce and is now the centre of the world's admiration St Mark's Tower was unique, beautiful,

When I saw it first on last Monday morning it still stood out grandly between the Basilica, the Ducal Palace, and the exquisite Loggictto of Sansovino. Two hours later I hurried again in the midst of a crowd of pale, angry, horrisled faces to the Plazza. In that short space the very face of Venice had been changed. The Basilica and the palace were still there, it is true, but for the first time in their lives the Venetians did not see them Their eyes were on the vacant space of sky through which their tower used to pierce, or on the horrible, shapless mans of bricks which was all that was left of it. or on the crushed and mangled form of the Loggietto behind Many of the prople around me were weeping, others filled the air with imprecations against those who had charge the habit of that religious order of the monument. Everybody seemed to feel as it a dear, intimate friend strict observer of its rules. His pro- had been cut off by an untimely and preventable death

> In the interval between my two visits this was what happened Early that morning the authorities had be come alarmed about the safety of the tower. An inspector ascended the very top and saw that the crevice which had been remarked latterly had grown wider, and finally realized that something must be done at once to prevent the catastrophe Nearly every year for the last decade the alarm has been sounded-now there was no possibility of disregarding it But when the workmen arrived on the scene with ladders, iron bands, mortar and bricks, the fissure was visibly widening and every now and then a piece of masonry fell with a thud into the square below The crowd had gathered thickly ny this time, and some tens of thousands when suddenly a cer was heard:

"Down, down, every one of you!" It was a quarter to ten, the fatal moment had arrived. In an instant, as it seemed, the workmen were in tho ground. The crowd fled with cries of terror, a block of masonry fell with a crash, the frame of the great bell which wed to call the Venetians to their labor and send them to their homes was seen to stake borrible for fully half a minute, a terrible crash rent the air, a dense cloud filled the square When it lifted, the Campanile of St. Mark, the witness of the glories and sorrows of a thousand years of Venetian history was a mass of ruins, and the Loggietto, a little jewel of architecture, was lying brokren against the side of the Basilica The portuals, statues and roofs all around were covered with a thick layer of dust. It is a, pity, but it was inevitable, that one should have to record acts of vandalism following the catastrophe During the first hours after the fall a raid was made upon the ruins for objects of valuenay, one suffian used a hammer to break off a hand from one of tho beautiful marble cheruis of Sanso-

Meanwhile the constetuation among Venetians and dovers of Venico this week forms a pathetic contrast with the exultation of the Florentines of seven centified ago Perosi, who for five years was organist in St Marn's, before he was recognized for the great fgenius ho is, and called here to Rimo by the Holy Father, happened to be at Pictoria on his way to Mlan, when be learned the news. His eyes were full of tears, as he sail to a triend' "Morning and evening for five years, those bells have chird the rhythm of my as it every failly had love a dear Iriend!"

And now the are talking of building up the ower of St. Mark's again It wil boleasy enough-for a million or amilion and a half of dollars is a tlat is required to raise new iffices from the ground But who at ever build up the history that is been shattered, or call to lifell the poetry that has Vanished*

Farmand Poultry-Yard.

Fowl cooner in very dry poss are liable to te desse called bumble-foot.
This may a presented by throwing wet grass into the pen.

Green food absolutely necessary for the brooder toks, and grit comes under the sampategary. A little charcoal should tied daily; one tablespoonful in feed afficient for 100 shicks to enough.

Pumpkin redu contain a medicinal principle wie, in large quantities, preves poisonou to obickens and turkays, and is profily injurious to cows. Where larrequantities of pumpkins are fed in the an air and chickens eat the seeds, sombecome paralyzed dir the legs, while there walk as though intoxicated. It would be well to remove the seeds hen pumpkins are fed to atock, for they probably counternet much of a good the fruit does.

A corrected of Hoard's Dairyman offers to collowing formula as a fly repellent: the about one-balf teacupful; of the bigliphide of earbon and use this to desolve a tablespoonful of pine tar-etir thoroughly till the tar is dissolved and all he quart of crude oil. This will fill a small air spray pump and if applied in the morning will last well all day. 5 % h this amount I spray eight cows first times, taking about tan min-ture sichiday." utes schidey."

Man dem to think that winter to the one jime when care and attention are need in the poultry yard, and that the fowl an get along "any old way" in the sumer. Work around the posi-try house is thresome, and when her weather ones, the foul are left to shift for hemselves. A greater mistake was sever made. 1.los, the greatest enengot the feethered tribe, maltiply and flourish in summer, and dis-eases get a foothold in the flock. The fowl, over overcrowded and suffering from expoure to the hot sun, droop and from expoure to the hot sun, droop and lose they stallty, which they are liable not to regim with the coming of cool wrather, they should receive the most careful, stention now. Their food should be given regularly, fresh water provided a abundance and the liables provided a abundance and the liables. kept claufund placed in the shade, and a police from the hot and and a helter from the hot sun furnished. The poultryman who neg-lects his fathered charges will certain-House, thereby showing that they are plaints. So do you. Thank you There as they began to scale the ladders, pocket, it place where the average man is most schilling,

A LETTER TO AN EPISCOPALIAN

The Fallure of Ritualism

him over."

B. F. Do Costa writes the following | paster eays, "Our people as a rule go in The New York Freeman's Journalt-My Good Priends

I have read the little book of sermons

by your estimable pastor, the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, rector of Et. Ignatius Church, New York City, and I am oblised to you for calling my attention to the publication. Only a single sermon, now, however, needs my attention, namely, the one entitled, "Looking Romeward," which deals with a habit of mind prevalent among litualists in the country at large, reflecting also the traditional prejudice entertained by many preachers, and, consequotly, needing little recognition from Catholics. It is simply environments long use that enables Protestant laters to think that statements like some of those found in this sermon relating to the Catholic Church and converts are correct and justifiable. I do not see, however, that such statements carry any force. They simply represent unfortunate training, for which the victims are not usually held highly responsible. Neverthless, the doctrinal collapse of Ritualism, now so evident in both England and America, puts these state. ments in a new light, which, possibly, you did not consider in bringing the subject thus to notice.

Your pastor admits that "It can be confidently maintained that Ritualism has been a stepping stone to Romanism in the case of a number of Rome's most intelligent and carnest converts" yet he inclines to think that the system docs not "foster Romanism." He then goes on to say, "I am persuaded, as the result of a good many years' experience, that Anglican Orders and most pritualistic parish knows comparatively of the much debated points have really very little to do with the matter," which is quite contrary to my "many years' experience." If the view of your pastor were correct, why should so many converts send out their testimonies against Anglican Orders ? Among the clergy of the Church of England, more than ave hundred have declared definitely against Anglican Orders in leaving for Rome, while a large company of Protestant Episcopalians in the Ritualism in this country, the Living United Staes have left their denomination distinctly on this ground. The latest of the departures, I have been told by a person concerned, was primarily highest Anglican court of disloyalty to the result of a loss of confidence in the Church of England and what Sad-'Anglican Orders. Nevertheless, your ler calls "The Blessed Reformation !"

they siand in the law, and thus be able to learn whether or not they remain in "the Protestant Episcopal Church," held by "sentiment, and morbid sentiment, at that." over to Rome because Rome is naturally more attractive than our own Church; it is a matter of sentiment, not of

logical conviction." He then goes on to

make the remarkable declaration ; "I

do not believe it was a matter of logi-

cal conviction, even with so great a

mind as that of John Henry Newman.

His 'Apologia' tells the story between

the lines, that it was sentiment, and

morbid sentiment at that, which took

Now, anyone making a statement so

preposterous as this must, of course,

hold to the notion that others are de-

clided by the same feeling. I cannot

help saying, neverthelees, that the

charge against Newman is one quite

unworthy of the amiable minister of

St. Ignatius. The statement was frame!

for use in attempting to stay the part-

ing steps of parishioners going "Rome-

ward," and is only one of the many

disreputable efforts that have been made

to explain the conversion of the great

John Henry Newman to the Catholic

faith Ills conversion was a stunning

blow to Anglicans, whose heads often

whirl at the mention of his name, and

in a dazed condition they begin to gropo

around and clutch at the air, in search

of false charges, aimed at Newman's in-

telligence and manliness. Mr. Ritchie

should do better than this, or else let

Your paster explains, to his satisfac-

tion, the continuance of that part of

his flock which remains. He overlooks

the fact that the average member of a

tion, which has thrown a summersault,

or knows how unlawful are the prac-

tices of Ritualism, now stamped upon

can Communion. Possibly very few

of your pastor's own flock have any

sufficient knowledge of the character

and scope of the Judgment given against

Ritualism by the two Archbishops whose.

decision was so approved by all the

bishops on the bench. The organ of

Church, has concealed the text of this

Judgment from its readers. The Rit-

ualist stand convicted in the very

the great man alone.

But, to proceed, permit a remark concerning what your pastor says on the aubject of those who may be convinced that the Anglican system is false, and yet should not go to Rome. Why not? Because there is the Greek Church, and "I see no reason why it would not be more reasonable to join the tircek com-

Yes, the Greek communion, which, led by the heretic Photius, broke off from the Catholic closes in favor of a mutilated creed. This, in the extremity, is what your good rector has to advise. Anything to beat Rome.

He, Indeed, frames a five fold indletment against the Catholic Church, one drawn too often to have any force. Beaides, I shall show that his very indict ment is indicted by the members of the Ritualistic household His scheme includes the following points: -

(1) Papal supremacy and infallibility; (2) a teaching in respect to the Blessed Virgin: (3) the doctrine of indulgences; (4) semi-idolatrous popular devotion: (5) the communion in one

Now, in all this, as I shall show, Mr Ritchie is sadly behind the times, while those to whom these objections are offered do not seem to be aware of the fact that Ritualism is doctrinally disrupted, and, like the Protestantism which it denounces, is adrift. Indeed, Ritualism is itself Protestantism, howover difficult it may appear for the Ritualist to take in the fact.

Protestantism is not simply a scheme of doctrine, as Ritualists often suppose, nor even a scheme of false doctrine. The highest and best Protestant teaching, perhaps, to be found in this country declares that Protestantism is not any doctrine at all, but is "merely a principle of action." This fact is practically recognized by the Ritualist, who deby the highest authority in the Angli- | nounces his Low Church brother as a Protestant, and glares at him on the street when returning from church on Sunday. This is simply a case of the pot calling the kettle black. Ritualism is another name for Protestantism, the Ritualist being a dissenter who has lost his balance and gone astray. Ritualism itself illustrates the fact that Protestantism is a mental attitude, "a principle of action." What is that principle of action?" It is "private iudement." often spoken against by the Ritualist, but unhesitatingly acted upon as circumstances require. This principle

It would be well for the lalty among | entered into the Tractation movement the Ritualists to possess themselves of at the start. It forms the core of a copy of that Judgment and see where | Tracturiation, and it is private judge! ment that has split the movement in places today. All clong Ritualism has been engaged in warming it all around the smouldering campfires of Protesture ism, lighted by Cranmer and Rilley It is the some of dissent. As the result of private judgment, Ritualism destrically has gone bankrupt. Once it seemed to be a solid organization, but Puses and Keble passed away, defections to Rome took place, and the movement was left without leaders. The only bond of union to day is found in the rebellion spainst the llishous. This issue alone has produced two parties, while altogether there are at least four, we might say five or

> Four schools base been formally set up. The latest is represented by the Rev. Spencer Jones, rector of Bataford and Morton-in-March, in his work entitled "England and the Holy See," which has an introduction by Lord Hallfax. Mr. Jones, or "Father" Jones, has a large following of admirers, and en dorses not only Papal supremacy and in fallibility, but the entire body of Roman teaching, ending his volume with a vindication of the Jesuits. This school is growing rapidly, and in the United States has most devoted ad-

six, all the oillspring of that fell spirit

of dissent imbibed from the "reform-

Your pastor, speaking of the condition of the Episcopalian church at large, says that one of his flock going out of his parish for a Sunday, passing into some other Episcopalian parish, "finds the doctrine taught in the pulpit the very opposite of what he hears in his own parish. He visits other parish churches and finds that many of our clergy defend the most shocking, Broad Church theories, and that these are the very men whom the head of the diocese, successor of the Apostles, seems most to approve." But the preacher quite ignores the fact, if indeed he has begun fairly to appreciate the situation, that the same state of things is found to exist in going from one Ritualistic par ish to another. There is the inevitable clash between Ritualist and Ritualist If your pastor is not aware of the fact, others know all about it, and the "shocking broad Church theories" set forth are broad enough to include the Papal supremacy and infallibility denounced by Low Church Ritualists like himself. This has gone into literature, and the Rev. Father Jones explains, defends and urges upon the acceptance of Anglicans both of there "shocking" theories. In the latest Ritual "position" Leo XIII is the lawful head of the church, and your pastor's five difficulties are no difficulties at all. His own friends declare his teaching to be false where he says, in the sermon under consideration, "If we accepted Romanism to-day we should have to turn our backs upon the truths of bistory and rofces our belief in what is cer tainly false." Thus, what is false in his pulpit is true in his neighbor's; and Bishop Coleman of Delaware bas already emphasized the situation by withdrawing his support from the establishment at Graymore. Besides, the situation is growing worse day by day, there being not only two parties, but four, neither of the four having any authority beyond what is assumed by the preacher. Ritualism has now definitely lost all semblance of any unity and guidance that it once seemed to have. The Ritual movement is rent in pieces by the inexorable requirements of its inherent Protestantism. It is private judgment against private judgment, as in the Rpiscopalian denomination at large. The movement is already in the tolls of the rapids, and will soon go over the falls. Ritualism forms simply a poor device, a sorry make-shift for use in staving off the inevitable. The hand of history has already written its

private judgment about the real position of the North Star. From the beginning of the "Blessed Reformation' 'there was never the least interdict laid upon the habit of exercising private judgment in either doctrinal or ecclesiastical issues. The example was set by Henry VIII., who was supported by Archbishop Crapmer and the rest, the "unredcemed villains" of Dr. Littledale, who, in the languago of your pastor, were "successors of the Apostles." The Ritual morement has never lacked most notable examples of "private judgment." A conspicuous case has just been pointed out by a distinguished Episcopalian writer, who, having been always accustomed to this "mental attitude," is able to recomize it when it comes in sight. For illustration, he takes the Rev. Father Spencer Jones, styled, "The champion and expesitor of the Roman degmas of the Immaculate Conception, the Infallibility of the Pope, of Penauce and Indulgences, and at the same time the gallane desender of the Jesuit Order, the Holy Office and the Index !"

verdict, "Weighed in the belance and

found wanting." The Oxford movement,

no more than Protestantism, can now

be dedned otherwise than as a mental

attitude, while there are as many dif

ferent Gospels as preachers, who simply

resemble the sailor at sea without chart

or compass, each one having his own

Here, then, he says, is the Jones



platform, as stated by bloudf on behalfof Ritualists :

"We have said to the civil courts -we will not obey you; and on certain specific questions we have said also to the Bi-hors-we will not obey you

"The Bishops in their turn now ask use-and it is inevitable that they should do so-whom, then, will you obey? And to this we return the answerwe will obey the Holy Church throughout all the world."

But it is aiways to be understood that Mr. Spencer Jones and those for whom he is authorized to speak are to be the ultimate judges of what the Holy Church throughout all the world ought to say ! And in whimsical evidence of what they mean, Mr. Jones first proves the infallibility of the Pope to the entire satisfaction of his Protestant pri nate judgment, and yet, in the pride of Protestant self-will, he addresses to the Pope bimself the same defiance which he has hurled at the British civil courts and the Anglican Bisb.ps. "We will not obey you!"

Thus, it is left to private judgment to decide what "the Holy Church throughout all the world" holds to be true. The "Holy Church" is what each man makes it. Archbishop Laud, who f indoreed the Orders of the Continental Reformers, as you may see from my "Whither goest thou !" makes the German Schismatics a part of "Holy Church."

It might be said here in reply that Spencer Jones speaks for himself Well he may, since his speaking, if it had been done in the time of Elizabeth. would have sent him to the Tower It is treason, both to the Church of England and the British Constitution. He speaks for himself, but that is all your pastor can do. It is what all the men of his school are doing. Some day Ritualists may come out of their dream, realize that the situation is lost, and find that they are trifling with issues which closely concern the salvation of the immortal soul.

One of the American defenders of Ritualism, standing at the head of his "Order," declares .

"The society believes that the See of Peter is to this very day the city of Rome, and that Leo NIII, the Itoman Pontiff, sitting in the chair of Peter, is the vicar of Jesus Christ and by divine right the universal shepherd over the flock of Christ. This being so, Church unity can only be realized by all the bishops of the world acknowledging the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome as the successor of St. Peter and being

The Reformation is thus boldly trampled upon. What is more, the "blessed reformation" of your own Sadler is trampled upon. In fact, your pastor's five objections are crushed in the same way. Ritualism is not only Protestant. ism, but it is revolution. In the exercise of private judgment it now seeks to erect a branch of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. It despises the halfway measures of St. Ignatius Parlah, and adopts the whole Roman scheme. Ephraim is a cake unturned, and in the emergency your pastor bids you look to the Greeks !

Keble sang : "Speak gently of a sister's fall." But now the stoutest Ritualists tell us that the Church of England is the "fallen alster," who must go back to Papal supremacy and infallibility. They tell you about the absence of authority in Protestantism, but, my good friend, what authority does the Ritual party show! Ritualism, like the current Protestantism, is a house divided against itself. As when a worm is cut into four parts, each part assumes to have its own way, and in the exercise of private judgment wriggles to suit its own fancies, so the four parties are dismembered Ritualists develop, separate individualities, each ir good Protestant fashion following its own sweet will. Authority, unity, agreement you have none, neither in Ritualism nor "the Protestant Episcopal church." The Oxford movement, or Tractarian movement, is now what the individual Ritualist sees fit to make it. Mr. Jones says that it means Rome, with her supremacy and infallibility, and that Rituallets must prepare to submit. Read his book and find it so. .

At this point one is prepared to appreciate the remark of your pastor that Ritualism does not "loster Homanism." In reality, it has come to be the propaganda for "ilomaniem," since, if Papal supremacy and infallibility do not form "Romanism," where shall we be able to find it? Ritualism festers not only "Remonism" but Unitarianism, and a ltitualist has been obliged to publish a volume against Kenosla. Even on the mature of Christ it is Ritualist against Ritualist. One wing has reached Cambridge, Mass and the other is hatting at the gates of Rome. Ritualism bas me mend of its own, being port and jury

(Continued on page 8)

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OR

THE JACKBOOT LEGACY

A STORY OF OLD DUBLIN

truth is stranger than sction, cannot be better illustrated than by the following story, which we happened to light on among the papers of an old staff officer, who died not far from Bublin a few years ago, and who was descended from the hero and heroine of the tale. Changing a few names only, we shall proceed to relate the story just as to is stold in s those papers, without altering a single incident.

In a certain ancient street, not far sfrom old St. Patrick's Cathedral, a there dwelt in the commencement of - Queen Anne's reign as old man, namand Sam Grimes. It was no figure of - Weseech to call Sam ald, for at the setime our story commences, he had · just attained his ninety-eighth year. And yet, to an indifferent observer, he did not appear like one about to Aura his century, for he was still tiale and vigorous, and was endowed with that continual and jovial flow of spirits, that tends, more than rude licalth, to make a man look youth (u), even when he has progressed far teyond the stage generally alloted to us us the final one on life's journey. Keeping Sam's age in memory, it will be seen what a number of wild and stirring events he had witnessed wince the day he first opened his eyes supon the world's stage events which, from the happy temperament aforosaid, be had ever looked upon as things to be laughed at, and profited dry, rather than as matters of fear and sorrow. The Puritan Parliament avan victorious, and King. Charles' end fell upon the bloody scaffold. That did Sam care? Ourtainly, he was a trooper in one of Cromwell's .egiments, but beyond the actual fact -of:giving the "malignante" a thrashfor the mere fun or profit of the along, he was not a whit concerned. (Komwell died, and the "Merry Monanth" was brought home, to stultify 4.4th and low, rich and poor-his own ways self among the number; but will. Sam Grimes, although no longnerra trooper, was as jovial as even

Aformer the Second, and William and Mary, came and pessed away, but it were still the same with Sam Grimes. QAmd why? Simply because he was the Most and owner of "The Jolly Drumsome," a tavern of renown in the with, and one which was frequented send patronized by all kinds of cavalnone, muss, dandles, spongers, ruf--Manue mamblers, and so on, to the end rotithe estalogue. "Man Grimes was rich, for, besides

treing the host of "The Jolly Drummer." he was also the owner of exst_neive wine cellars in the neighbor-Lord. For many years he had been a A ldower. His only son, Abel, 6with rahem long before he had had some Missagreement, was living in Engclass, and there carrying on a thriv Ang husiness as a wine merchant. Of Whin the peighbors were not aware at the period of our story; so they W.sught old Sam's pessessions and tue wadoubted fortune he had made a self eventually fall to the lot of .1 inited Walton, the old man's grand ations, who was living with him at lim time. But old Sam, in his secret 's cart, thought more kindly of the abrout Abel, and determined at his whath to leave "The Jolly Drumsame and the wine collars to him, intracking, of course, at the same time mot to allow young Maifred to re-"and unportioned.

Windred Walton was the pink of Shandsome girls. At the period to erstatch we allude she was still in her "teens; and in the populous city of Emalia there was no more handsome Total than hers, no heart merrier or runto mileless, no locks more golden beacht and beautiful, no form more dair, no step more graceful, and no hand whiter and prottler than hers, as, day by day, she assisted old Sam in dealing out the wind goliete and ate tankards to his customers, for in those old times girls of her degree and expectations more not above attending to their business, indusdriously and contentedly. Winifred had spenived a good education, and this. in mobjenction with a materally refined fished, gave her a manner, winaffectually shielded her descent mitentions of

▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▄**▀▀▐**՝▄╃▞▄▘▞▀▘▞▀▘▞▘▞▘▞▘▋▘▋▘▋▘▋▘▋▘▋▘▋▘▊▘▋▘▋▘▋▘▋▘▋▘▊▘▋▘▊ The off-repeated ashorism, that I the coarser sort of customers that attended "The Jolly Drummer." But if the revellers of low degree, in consequence of what they thought her haughty and distant demeanor looked upon her, some with indifference, she

was not without a plentiful array of admirers among the higher bucks and exquisites that frequented the house. Foremost of Winifred's admirers was a gentlemanly dandy, whose name was Charles Parsons, or as he was called by his numerous acquaintances "Handsome Charlie," from the clear and almost effeminate complexion of bis well-cut face, and from the exquisito taste displayed by him dressing a la mode at the time. It was a marvel to those who did not know him intimately how Handsome Charlie contrived to indulge his taste for dress to such a degree, seeing that he had long ago got rid of his ample fortune in the dissipations of town life. But, to the unitiated few, all this was easily accounted for; for the worthy Charlie had means at his disposal by which he seldom failed to recruit his fortu. s. even at their lowest ebb, and many successive broods of poor pigeons-in other words, young country gentlemen-alter undergoing a process of plucking at his hands, had reason to deplore the hour they first entered the secret gambling houses in the Liberties, for, by means of certain nice implements called cards and loaded dice, many a bright guinea was transferred from their pockets to those of Handsome Charlie and his associates. But the sun of fortune cannot always shine upon a gambler, no matter how experienced he may be. For a few months previous to the time of the following incidents, Handsome Charlie had met with a continual run of ill luck, and thus it was that, with his affairs involved still more desperately than ever, he and some of his

'Come.'' said Handsome Chatlie holding up his pint of mulled claret, "We will for once drink confusion to Dame Fortune!"

companions entered the drinking room

of "The Jolly Drummer," on a cer-

tain Saturday night, in order to

drown care in a stoup of wine, and

look out for some stray pigeon whom

they might entice to his plucking in

the gaming-house.

"Righti" exclaimed his companion Here goes. Confusion to the blind jade!" and each imbibed a copious in such quarrels, namely, an involundraught.

"Ah!" rejoined another, "she has treated us shabbily. Since the night that Charlie there emptied the pockets of the College buck, in Rainsford street, we have scarcely got a single chancel"

At the mention of the College buck, a tall young man, at the far corner of the room, turned round upon his seat, and cast his bold, roving eyes with a half-defant, half-inquiring gaze upon the speaker and his party. Noticing this, Eandsome Charlie touched the foot of one of his companions under the table, and by slight gesture, directed his gaze upon the stranger in the corner.

"Look!" said Charlle, in a voice half audible to the stranger, "look, Tom Fenton, upon my life, there sits a second edition of the poar pigeon a second edition of the poor pigeon After this the . whole party turned and looked upon the stranger, who now returned their gaze with a somewhat indignant brow, and rather : vicious sparkle in his eye.

"He seems game," whispered one of the party to Handsome Charlie. "I think I have seen him before, and, if it be as I imagine, I will venture my life upon a rough guess, that we had better let him alone."

"Be it so," said Handsome Charlie. "I know, by the cut-of his shabby beaver, that his purse is not worth the throw of a die. So let him alone. Here is to the health of handsome Winnie Walton, who goes youder to give his sleeping draught of

boggarly beer to the scurvy fellow!" The latter, who had been listening all the while, attentively, heard and understood the remark of the gambling exquisite. He took the silver tankard, which, by the way, instead of beer, contained a full measure of hot sack, and smiling kindly upon Winifred, as he ecceived it from her now recovering herself-"far more

crately over to the table around which his satirists were sitting.

"To whom am I judebted for the cognomen of 'scurry fellow?' " said he, giving a general stare to the company. "To you, sir, I believe," continued he, at last, turning full and Bercely upon Handsome Sharlie.

"To me, sir!" answered the latter, with a supercillous glanco at the stranger. "Yes, I think I may acknowledge myself as father to the

"Perhaps," said the other, with a sucer, "you will also have the goodness to acknowledge the name of the worthy parent?"

"My name is Charles Parsons," answered the exquisite, with another insolent look

"Very well, Mr. Charles Parsons." resumed the other quietly, "I am a College man My name is Rupert Russell, and you will find my chambers at number twenty-four, old College square, in Trinity. Take this to aid your memory!" and with that he dashed the measure full of hot sack right over the face and elaborate shirt-front at Handsome Charlie

In an instant the latter was on

his feet, the sack wiped as well as his fury would allow from his face and eyes, and his sword drawn, for we need not remind the reader that every gentleman in those days wore a rapier under his coat-tail. Charlie's companions had all imitated his example, and one and all turning upon the stranger, who, with his face towards them, and his weapon extended, after the most scientific mode, in his right hand, now began to retreat to the corner of the room, in order to prevent himself from being surrounded. The moment he had gained that desirable spot his assailants, headed by the now furious Charles Parsons, were upon him, and the clashing of steel, as the young Trinity man parried the thrusts and lunges made at his chest and face. soon made itself heard in the outer room of "The Joly Drummer," where, at that particular time, old Sam Grimes happened to be sitting in his huge arm-chair. Up started old Sam with far more agility than might be expected from one of his age, and grasping a strong ashen staff, his constant companion, he strode into the inner room, where the unequal combat was, of course, promising to go against the bold, Trinity man, though he still held out stoutly, giving a few scratches to his assailants and receiving a few slight ones in return. But old Sam had been preon the handsome stranger, darted between the combatants, in order to prevent further bloodshed, and was just in time to receive a sample of the reward of almost all pacificators tary sword-cut in the arm from the wrapon of Tom Fenton, the bosum friend of Handsome Charlie, and which was, of course, intended for the heart of the young Trinity man At this juncture old Sam Grimes came upon the scene, and flourishing his ashen staff with a hand that had not lost its old dexterity at the broadsword, in an instant succeeded in striking up the rapidrs of the as

"Recover swords!" shouted old Sam, who to the day of his death never lost the military phraseaclogy he had learnt in his youth. "Right and left fianks, fall back in quarter troops; and centre retire in close order!"

sallants.

This antique command was obeyed sooner than it otherwise would, chiefly in consequence of the accident that had befallen Sam's grandnicce. Handsome Charlie and his companpanions dropped their sword points, and scowled sullenly upon the young Trinity man, who, supporting the drooping form of Winnie Walton with one arm, extended the other with his naked sword towards the group, and glared upon them in return, with a

look of mingled scorn and defiance. And now Charlies and his compeers had taken their departure, and Ruper' sat upon a chair, still supporting the young girl, while Sam Grimes essayed, with a practised hand, to stop the bloud and bandage the wounded arm.

"Keep your shoulder steady, Winnic." said old Sam, affectionately. "There! it's only a flesh-wound. not being frightened at such a little scratch. Hold her elbow. good gir. for she shakes the limb so that I kerchief properly round it."

"I was frightened," said Winnie

such a brave young gentleman about | ed to leave his papers and most of being run through the body

A slight but sweet thrill shot through the heart of Rupert Russell as he heard this acknowledgment from the beautiful young girl who, suddenly conscious of his look, now blushed as red as the blood that was still trickling slowly down her arm, old Sam in the meantline applying some lint which was brought by one of the attendants.

This was a nice situation for Warm-hearted and hot-headed voung man like Rupert Russell to be placed in. After raking up our memory of all the novels, remances, and even philosophical treatises, we have read on such subjects, after looking for innumerable historical incidents and parallels bearing upon the same, and throwing our own experience of the working of human hearts into the balance, we have come to the delibcrate conclusion that there never was a young man placed in such a posttion that did not fail in love At all | penses of the suit. At length he died, events, all we can say at present on the subject is, that before leaving the "Jolly Drummer" that night, Rupert Russell delivered himself of a few affectionate but rather confused phrases to Winnie Walton, and then drank two rousing tankards of mulied sack to her health. Heathen proceeded, in an ecstatic state of heart and mind. along the street, and meeting and joining a set of his college companions, got into a thundering affray ho died, leaving to mourn their loss with a party of watchmen, which tumultuous scene had the effect of ridding him of some of his exuberant spirits; after which he was enabled genitors were not a whit forgotten to retire to bed and sleep soundly.

Early next morning he was awakened from a romantic vision, in which Winnie Walton figured as a fairy queen, by the voice of his college chum, Bob O'Mabony, who was enzaged in an animated conversation. in the outer room with Tom Fenton. Handsome Charlie's friend. Bob was a tall, somewhat gaunt but handsome student, with a head of curling raven hair, and a pair of black eyes which were ever sparkling with fun and devilment

"I understand it all," he said, after Tom Fenton had laid the facts of the case before him. "It is useless to think of an apology from Rupert Russell: so the affair must be settled between himself and your handsome friend in the usual way. But what of the young girl's wounded arm, of which I have heard from my friend? Is that to be thrown into the shade altogether? As for my part, I say ceded by young Winlfred, who, seeing | that it would be a sin and a shame o let it pass; for you know such ; nice and delicate point of quarrel may not turn up again for a twelvemonth. In my opinion, then, the best, most friendly and most delightful way of settling the whole affair is this, namely, to have Rupert fight your friend for the cup of sack and you to fight me, at the same time and place, on account; of the wounded arm you gave to the fair maid at "The Jolly Drummer." Does this arrangement suit?"

"Admirably," answered Tom Fenton, who, whatever else he might be, was a man of courage. "For my part. I am quite content:" and, after settling the remaining preliminaries, he took his departure.

We shall not go into the details of the double duel, which was fought early next morning at Bully's Acre. All we can say upon the matter is, that Haudsome Charlie; appeared at "The Jolly Drummer," about, a week afterwards, with a lame step and one of his army in a sling, and when Tom Fenton made his appearance his sword hand and his face, showed many a deep mar kof the amicable sottlement he had entered into with

the victorious Bob O'Mahony. It is now full time to give some account of Rupert Russell, whose visits at "The Jolly Drummer,", after the above occurrences, became, day by day, more frequent and rogular; tion there is now no chance. You and for this purpose we must go back to the stormy days when old Sam's (and "Old Harry's") General, Oliver Cromwell, led his iron legions with fire and sword throughout the length and breadth of the land. At this period there lived in the ancient town of Tredagh, or Drogheda, an old gentieman who, as a merchant, was one of the richest men in the town. besides being owner of a fine estate in a certain district near the shore trust a courageous girl like you for of the Boyne. This old man had an only son-at that time a cavalry officer, fighting under the banners of the Kilkenny Confederation, After the shall never se able to get this hand, investment of Droghoda by the army of Cromwell, and before the actual slege commenced, the old merchant had contrived to escape, but so hur-

hir ready moves behind him in tho general sack that followed the house in which he lived did not, of course, escape. It was plundered, in fact, from threshold to garret, and remained for meny a year afterwards a frightful souvenir of the destruction committed during that terrible slege Soon after his escape, the old gentleman died, and when his son returned from the wars, he found the estate that should by right descend to him, in the possession of a distant cousin who had somehow or other gained favor with the government. After the Restoration the poor cavally officer entered into a suit at law to obtain possession of his patrimony but, although he went so far as to prove his identity and his right in all justice to the estate, the titledeeds had been lost in the sack of Drogheda, and the want of the turned the tables against him, after almost teggaring himself with the exleaving behind him, also, an only son, who, following the example of his father, tried every means in his power to obtain, possession of the estate, and in a law suit which he entered into during King William's reign, again succeeded in bringing affairs up to a point at the which the production of the missing title deeds would have made him successful. The loss of this suit broke his heart, and a wife and daughter, both of whom soon followed him to the grave, and a son by whom the losses of his pro-This son was Rupert Russell, who was now living in old Trinity, on a

We need scarcely say that, when the smallest member even of a delicate machine is put out of order. the whole construction is usually rendered unable to perform its stated evolutions. It was so with Handsome Charlie's hand, and we must remark, by the way, that a finer or more delicately constructed implement did not exist in the city of Dublin than that same member. One of the muscles that moved it had been almost cut in two in the encounter with Dublin " Rupert Russell, in Bully's Acre; and its master, being thereby rendered unable to handle either cards or dicebox with his wonted dexterity, was reduced, during the month that followed, to the lowest state in his financial affairs. He still however, frequently visited "The Jolly Drummer;" but, of course, never either spoke or gave cause of insult to his late antagonist, except a stern look of hatred, when occasionally their eyes met.

somewhat scanty income

"Charlie," said Tom Fenton to him, one evening, as they met together in the shabby garret that now served for their lodging, "I have been thinking seriously of your affair, lately; and I have come to the conclusion that there is only one method by which to free yourself of your embarrassments What do you think it is?"

"I am sure I din't know," answered Handsome Charlie, "except it is to cure my hand as speedily as possible, and take to box and dice once more." "You' must guess again." said

Tom. "Your method is far too uncertain in your present need. Old Solomon's bill will be down on you before six weeks are passed, and when that time comes, you are sure to be disgraced and in prison There is another plan."

"Out with it, then," refurned Handsome Charlie, somewhat testily, "for I am in no humor for guessing at the present moment, I assure

"What would you think of marriage?" remarked Tom. "Marriage" exclaimed Charlie "With whom, pray?"

"Let us see," said Tom, reflectively. "Of marrying in your own stamust, therefore, descend a littic, and try to make up in fortune whatis wanting in birth and breeding. What do you say to Winnie Waiton?"

"Between us both," said Charlie. "I have been thinking of Winnie Watton for some time past. But I cannot reconcile myself to bring disgrace upon an old family like mine by marryings so far beneath me, be she ever so beautiful Besides, I can see no way of bringing it about Old Sam is too shrewd not to be aware that I have ruined myself long ago " "Well, " it can be brought about,

I advise you to proceed in the matter at once,' resumed Tom Fenton. "If you were once married, and had the money in your hands, it would oveds of the scheme hand, he steed up and walked delib- frightened than hurt, when I saw ried was his flight that he was forc- be easy, to get rid of both wife and A circumstance happened soon af-

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some Winnie, while I sound your praises in the ears of old Sam," and off went both worthies, without further delay

As they were sitting over a p climinary cup of wine, at the far end of the room, a number of students entered and took their seats in the opposite corner Among them was Rupert Russell, who, after gazing rather cavallerly on Tom and Handsome Charlie, sat down amidst his companions, and called for a supply of ack

"You can now judge for yourselves," said Rupert, gaily, while they were waiting for the wine, "you, I say, that have not been here before, can see with your own eyes, if she is not the handsomest girl in

"Ton my honor," said Bob O'Mahony, "I that have seen her-will go farther, and say that she is the prettiestgirl in Ircland "

"They are both in love," remarked another student "Which do you think is most likely to win the affection of this lovely Hobe"

"Oh!" said Bob, showing under his swarthy brows, a mock look of de-Dair. "I resign my claims in favor of Rupert You know, she perilled her life for him, and in such a case no one has a chance when he is in the field. But, here she comes "

"No staring," whispered Rupert, as his companions, one and all, went their gaze upon Winnie Walton, who now entered with a large vessel of wine and some drinking tankards. "Come, comet She is a lady overy inch of her, and it is unfair to cause her a blush especially as she looks so lovely to-night "

"Do you hear that?" whispered Tom Fenton to his comrade in the corner "Mark me, Charlie, you will have to look to it sharply clse you lose your best and last chance; for yonder crack-brained Trinity man is mad in love with the girl."

"I will look to it, ' answered Handsome Charlie, in a low, but vehement whisper, "and if it were only to thwart him in his passion-yes, him I hate as I hate the demon of darkness-I will look to it, and win her, although he thinks himself so sale and pleasant in the matter Comet my last crown is gone, and we cannot afford to have it known at "The Jolly Drummer, that Charlie Parsons is at last penniless!

With that the two friend stood up and left the house, Handsome Charlie revolving in his mind the Sest manner of gaining the good-will of old Sam Grimes, in order that he might make known to the latter his intentions regarding Winnie Walton. Before he reached home, however, Charhe had come to the self-consoling conclusion that old Sam would be unly too glad to have a gentleman of his birth and powerful family connecfrom as a nephew in-law, and it was finally resolved that night, between himself and his worths adviser Tom Fenton, that once the ceremony was over that bound him for ever to Winnie Walton-the moment he got her fortune into his hands, he would get rid of her in some way or other, and set off for London, in which El Dorado the two villatnous associates hoped to live a folly life on the pro-

ter that seemed to aid their nefactous plan At this time the only theatre in Dublin was in Smack Alley, and matrimonial fashion, to the hand-I here the lively citizens thronged, night after night, and made the roof resound with their applause of the merry company that then occupied the stage. Among the other play-going people was Sam Grimes' nextdoor neighbor, Donat Connor, whose three blooming daughters usually accompanied him on each nierry visit to Smock Alley About a week subsequent to the incidents we have related above, these three jovial girls not only persuaded their father to take them to the theatre, but coaxed old Sam Urimes to allow Winnie to accompany them; and away they all went, as happy a party-if happiness can be incasured by amount of laughter-as could be seen in the whole cits. The play was at length over and the audience were in the act of leaving the theatre, when they found the narrow street half blocked up by a rude timber stage, on which a "Merry-andrew," painted and bedizened in the most grotesque fashion, was playing off his capers, and bantering the crowd-around with an infinite amount of wit and volubility. In this individual, as he now made the most judicrous grimaces at some over-dressed exquisite in the crowd, and again gave forth the name. the life and actions and many of the secret affairs of some swaggering buck beneath him, or made witty lokes on the rotundity of some fat citizen, few could recognize Bob O'Mahony, senior "wranger" in Old Trinity, and bosom friend of Rupert Russell, Bob O'Mahony it was, nevertheless; but of his identity not a single soul, either in Trinity College or in the city, was aware, not even excepting Rupert himself, who happened that evening to be away at a dinner party, beyond the suburbs. We he known, however, it would occasion but little wonder among the crowd, for the students of those days were in the habit of playing off some of the wildest tricks and antics imaginable.

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He gives himself to them He has the grace that reverence lends-

Reverence, the crowning flower that benda The upright lily stem.

Fiery his blood and young,

Though deep and strong his sense of Wrong,

His spirit is gentle, his heart is great. He is swift to pardon and slow to

hate. And master of his tongue.

Fond of his sports? No merrier lad's Sweet laughter e'er rang. But he is so generous and so frank, His wildest wit or his maddest

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them but once in three months, It was rather dull for the moman. As there was so little amusement to be found, she made the most of the few sources she had. Chief among these were the gathering of shells, of which many and fine varieties were to be found on the reef at low tide.

This reet surrounded the island on all aides, with the exception of a twenty foot channel, through which access was had to the island from any ship which camo there. This reel was like a wide, flat shell covered deep by the water at high tide, but when the tide was out, a wide stretch of coral rock was left almost bare, varying from twents feet at the narrowest point to over 100 at the widest This shell of rock was cut through and through by fissures in which the water still stood many feet deep. Besides the fissures the reef was dotted with pools having no outlet at low tide, Some of the pools were only a few inches in depth, others were 10 or 15 feet. These pools and fissures made walking on the reef rather dangerous until one learned the position of the deep places.

But time familatizes one with anything, and it was but a few months before every day saw mother and child clad in bathing dresses, on the chance of a tumble into deep water, roaming over the surface of coral, gathering the many-hued shells which were to be found there. Harp cowries, strawberry cowries, leopard shells and hundreds of others were to be had, the rarer kinds even in great profusion, while of the common kinds a bucketful might be taken each day without apparently lessening the supply in the least.

One day mother and son had been out almost the whole tide and, fairly laden with spoils, were working back home, when, as she stepped across one of the smaller pools, the woman saw at the bottom what appeared to be a magnificent leopard cowry, the largest she had yet seen. The water was pretty deep in the pool, being almost up to her waist as she stepped down into it, but she was so near home that she did not care, though she got wet through. Stooping to pick up the shell, she found that the water was even deeper than she had supposed, for as her fingers reached to the bottom of the pool her face was almost wet by the waves which came rippling in with the rising tide. But the moment required to pick up the shell would not injure her, even though she had to put her face into the water, so she stooped lower, with

Her fingers closed on the richly spotted object, but instead of the hard, smooth surface she had expected to seize, her fingers sunk deep into some soft, slimy substances, and before she could drop it and rise from her atooying position a sudden aplash and flurry dashed the water, into foam, and two snake-like objects rose from the depths and twined themselves around, her arm, bare to the shoulder, with numbing force.

The water, but a moment before clear as a crystal, was in an instant clouded with ink, and another makelike form rose and twined around her arm, increasing the force and pressure until she suffered agony from the hold upon her arm, as well as from the fright.caused by the sudden attack of the unseen foe.

Her face was scarcely three inches above the surface, of the pool, and to her horror she found that the strength of the creature was sufficient to keep her from rising any higher, and she know that a few moments more of the pain would weaken her so that she must be drawn down into the pool instead of being able to escape from the horrible creature which beld her in its grasd.

In the first shock a shrick of fear had startled the boy, who was some distance from her, and he came running back to see what had caused the cry. Ho was only three years old, so could be of no assistance; indeed, the mother feared that the child might also be grasped and dragged into the pool. She called to him to run to the house, some little distance away, around a point of land which hid it from sight, and call for help. She had but little hope that aid would reach her before she would be drawn into the water, for the numbing hold upon ber arm was making her so faint that she feared she would lose herself and fall an easy prey to the monster. She had seen many little squids and knew that large ones were often taken here, but liad not supposed there were any large enough to be dangerous.

The boy ran orying around the low

To The

Readers

Register

WE HAVE ON HAND a few bundred copies of "THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC OF of "THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC OF ONTARIO," 1902, which we have been giving away as a PREMIUM to paid-up subscribers of our paper. Any of our readers who have not as yet procured a copy of same, may have a copy free by sending us 10c. (ten cents) for postage, etc., together with their name and post office address.

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Masses of the Dead, and Indulgences.

It contains list of The Ontario Clergy, The Parishes of Ontario, The Liturgical Calendar prepared by The Rev. J. M. Cruiss. Toronto.

A list of The Holy Days of Obligation, Fasting Days of Obligation, the Abstenance Days, the Rules of the Church regarding Marriages,

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All the same of th R·I·P:A·N·S TABULES

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Enterprise of the territory of the property of und to a woman to all her strongth to the large drawn into the post terror nelp diould come.

The tide was river rapidly Water after wave came rapher of a switch ing against ber form, tach or extraleing a little higher dasher a lettly more of its spray in the bonded face Beath seemed very goar, but her only fear was of the horrible teak, which ... she know weald be burnd in her quivering fleels so soon a she should lose her strength and fall into the pool to where 'the desit ich could grasp her with all its arms

She could not raise her head to son-If help was coming but she strained her ears, hoping to a ar nothtens or tottes Not a sound not her train ed he ring. The war r rose higher and higher Each wave low broke in her face-almost over her head. One or two moments more and she must fall A frency of fear gave ber momentary strength, and she strove to tear herself tope, but in vain. Each effort but exhausted her little remaining strength, leaving her weaker than before, a more unresisting prey for; ber foe.

A wave bigger and higher tham. usual came, solling in and broker above her bead. She must die.

But as sho, gave a last strangled? cry, a sudden rush of feet, a dash through the water and her arm was grasped by steong hands, and also was raised above the surface a little Other hands reached down beside her and grasped the unseen form of the monster, and with a mighty pull from the two strong pairs of arms it was torn from its anchoring hold. upon the rocks and thrown up into the open air.

The choking, strangling woman wan carried above tide mark, the octopusstill attached to her by its slimpe arms. As the attempt to pull its away caused her excruciating pain, the arms were one by one cut off... and even then the horny disks still clung with considerable force' to the bruised and erushed arm. The creeture had used three of its eight arms; to crush its prey, and held itselfe & firmly anchored to the rock at thebottom of the pool with the potherme It took all the strength of two heaves men to tear the hold of those five arms from the rock

Had belp been delayed five minutes. longer it would have been in value. The woman would have been dragged. into the depths of the pool and the strong, beak-like mouth of the devilfish would have been tearing het tiesh

while she still lived When the creature was dead spread out on the sand it measured? only 7 feet from the body to the end of the longest ray. The body was about the size and shape of a bim wash-bowl, turned bottom up, The booked, horny book, shaped almost like that of a parrot, but shorter inproportion to its width, was placed, between two wicked little eyes soll

larger than one's thumb pail. When alive the body was motion. with brilliant dots of color, red, yeblow, orange, on a white background; but after death the whole creature. was a dirly diegy gray, the arms losing half their size as life left the creature. For many weeks the bruises and cuts upon the arm which had been held by the octopus remained: painful reminders of the terrible. death she had so narrowly escaped.

Whetever the disks had been lessed into the flesh deep indektations remained. The sharp bone edge of the disk had almost cut into the flesh. But time bealed the bruises, though it could never remove the nervous fear which kept the woman from even caring to huat the reel for shells unless she had a companion with home strong enough to rescue her from: any demon of the deep which should might encounter,

This was a yeary small specimen of? the octopus of "deril-fish." Had the creature been of the regular ectoputs size and attempth, one grip of Mag. mighty "arms": would have chebed ber to death.

Bickle's 'Asti-Consumptive System stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic to breaking up a cold, A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail It is a medicine prepared from the active principles. virtues of several medicinal herbaand can be deposited upon for all pulmonary complaints

F & Unite Dop-1've got . . turts, two granimothers an' a greatgrandmother. Becond Office May-Geet Not a lot of ball sames and southtue

OAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octoors Mar.

Mainly About People.

There was a witty fellow out to at -Michigan hospital," says Representa-tive William Alden Swith, "who had a come for fed on a daily died of egg and; catherry. His physician asked him how ik he liked it. 'It would be all right, doc-ster,' he said, 'If the ogg was as new as the shorry and the sheary as old as the

It is related that once, when the Earl took Lauderdale was at asser with King: There is a good saying, that for is weaks fearts and wise men eat them."
There is a nother as good," replied the dart of Shattesbury; "wite make jests another because fools repeat them;" and the King remarked Lauderdale to gaske sure of his second for future.

During the recent sheet car strike in soon. Louis, Professor Fruit, the weather whenever, was sheet to get on the tar, when a member of the anticke committee stepped up to farms and caked if he intended rid-"ang on the car. The prefessor resetriker sought to persuade him not to wide, but he started to got on the car. Well, if you ride on that car we will withdraw our patronage from you,"
"suid the striker. "I don't eare whether
, you gatrenize me or see. I'm in the
wrather business," regied Professor
"Affait, and he entered the car.

Affact, and he entered the car.

An a Georgia justice sourt a colored witness was asked to meme the time a difficulty occurred. "Hit was in fodder pullin' time, suh." he replied. "You don't understand me," said the judge. "I mean, what time was it by the clock?" "Dey warn't no clock dar, said," asid the vitness. "Well, by the win, then?" "Now," exclaimed the witness, triumphasity, "sence you hex come right down ter business I'll tell you plain: Ef de sun hed been a shinorea plain; Ef de sun hed been a shin-in hit would er been hout two hours on a half by sun; but ex de sun didn't P tow his face 'tall dat day I couldn't ser fer sartin des what time hit wus!"

At the funeral of a lawyer of state se sown not far from Philadelphia, and was known among his friends as a unbeliever, an eminent gentleman man Philadelphia reached the house after the minister had begun the serson. Not knowing how far the service and progressed, he accosted a wellriend of the deceased, and who was noted for his great sense of humor, wall, leaning over his shoulder, saked near whisper: "What part of the ser-cions have they reached?" To which the Quaker, without a smile, replied: "Fast opened for the defence."

A Ltory of poor Aurelien Scholl, who stry joined the majority, gives a mosed-lies of the caustis humor which ande him an addity among French western. At a celebrated case-not, I Malak, the Malson Deres, though he TE Verdier's, alast morthund establish-ment—he was offered a Burgundy, which was praised by the host as "true effect," but had, in fact, become a "Mite sharp with age. "Yes," said "Smoll, after tasting it, "velvet, but effth pins in it!" Soon after came a Serdeaux, said on the same authority the he "the most generous wine in his coeffice," "It is," was this time the vertilet, "for it has given away all its r good qualities!"

What Office Boy-I've got sixteen ... two grandmothers an' a greatamemother. Becond Office Boy-Geet Wet a lot of ball games you oughter

WAS TORTURED BY ECZEMA 30 YEARS

- A Wragdful Case-Itching Almost Unbear ablo-The Flesh Rew and

Dr. Chase's **Ointment**

/ Mr. G. H. McConnell, Engineer in -Murry's Foundry, Aurora, Ont. similar: "I believe that Dr. Chase's ziledment is worth its weight in gold. ther about thirty years I was trouand with eczema, and could not obtain any cure. I was so-unfortunate m to have blood poises, and this devisitored in ecrema, the most dreadtel of skin diseases.

"I wan so bad that I would get up at night and ; scratch myself until find was raw and flaming. The totterm I andured is almost beyond deperigition, and now I cannot say megthing too good for Dr. Chase's Distinct, It has cused me, and I recommend it because I know there

. is nothing so good for itching skin." You people realize the suffering canned by eczema and other itching with diseases. This is an example of what Dr. Chase's Ointment is doing eth the way of relieving suffering mankind. Many of the caree it brings about are more like miracles than earthing plos, 60 cents a box, at all era of Mineason, Bates and Co.

Emigration and Religion **Statistics**

Further particulars are obtainable of the figures contained in the completed report of the Irish census. Amongst the most important are those relating ism. to emigration.

As stated yesterday, the total number of emigrants from Ireland during the ten years, form 1891 to 1901, was 430,093, compared with 768,103 in the previous decade, and bringing the number for the past 50 years to the appalling total of 3,846,393. Of those who left the shores of Ireland during the past decade no less than 309,626 were between the ages of 20 and 45, and of the remainder 24,786 were under 10 years old; \$2,834 were over 10 and under 20; 16,220 were agod 45 or upwards; while the ages of 60 were unspecified. From the foregoing it will be observed that 70.5 per cent. of the emigrants were between the ages of 20 and 45, that is in the prime of life. The number of emigrants during the past 20 years was equal to an aver-

age annual rate of 52.5 of the moan population, the rate for the province of Leinster being 7.8; Munster, 18.0; Ulster, 0.2, and Connaught, 19.0 per thousand. County Kerry suffered more beavily than all the other counties from the terrible drain on the population, the average annual rate for that county being 26 6 per thousand, the other counties coming in the following order :-Galway, 202; Clare, 20.1; Leitrim, 19.4; Sligo, 19.0; Mayo, 18.8; Cork, 180; Roscommon, 17.1; Longford, 15.8; Cavan, 149; Limerick, 14.7; Waterford, 14.7; Tipperary, 146; Queen's County, 13.8; Carlow, 12.9; King's County, 12.1; Tyrone, 120; Donegal, 11.2; Monaghan, 107; Fermanagh, 10.4; Kilkenny, 10.2; Londonderry, 10,1; Westmeath, 100; Armagh, 9.5; Antrim, 9.1; Meath, 9.0; Kildare, 7.4: Wexford, 7.0; Down, 7.0; Louth, 6.3; Wicklow, 7.2, and Dublin, 4.1. From the above it will be observed that in all the five counties of Munster

the rate exceeded 10 per thousand. DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS. Of those who left the country between 1891 and 1901, as many as 405,565, or 93 6 per cent., went to the colonies or foreign countries, and 27,061, or 6.4 per cent., to Great Britain. Of the former number 387,489, or SQ.4 per cent., of the total emigrants, went to the United States; 8,531, or 2 per cent., to Aus tralia; 8,581, or 1.5 per cent., to Canada; 841, or 02 per cent . to New Zealand, and 2,117, or 0.5 per cent., to other countries, and of those who left for Great Britain 17,518 went to England or Wales, and 10.443 to Scotland.

RELIGION. The table dealing with the religious professions of the people show a steady decline in the percentage of Cutholics to an "error prevalent in some places on population, as a whole. In 1801, when the question of religion was first taken cognizance of in these census returns, Catholics formed 77.69 per cent. of the whole population; in 1871 the proportion was 76.80; in 1881 it was 76.54; in 1891 it was 75.40, and last year it was only 74.21, the actual number amounting to 3,308,661 in a total population of 4,458,75. The percentage of Protestant Episcopalians, on the other hand, has as steadily increased, though their actual number has fallen off. In 1881 they were 11.96 per cent of the population: in 1871 they were 12.34; in 1881 they were 12.36°; in 1891 they were 12.75, and last year they were 13.03. Similarly Presbyterians increased from 9 02 per cent. in 1801 to 9.04 per cent. in 1901, while Methodists increased from 0.79 per cent. in 1861 to 1.60 per cent. in 1901, and all other denominations from 9.84 to 1.43 per cent. Ontholies have their highest proportion of the population in the province of Connaught. Arranging the provinces in the order of absolute strength of Catholics, it will be found that, with the exception of Connaught, they follow the same order when placed according to the proportion which the Catholies bear to the whole population. Thus in Munater there are 1,007,876 Catholics, forming 93 6 per cent. of the population of the province, Leinster comes next with an absolute number of 961,768 Catholics, and a proportion of 80.2 per cent.; Ulster has 699,-202 Catholics, with a percentage of 442 of the population, whilst in Connaught, where the Catholics are 95.8 per cent. of the population, they number only 619,-816. From thece figures it will be anparent that Catholics form the great majority of the inhabitants of each province, except Ulster, and even in Ulster they largely exceed in number the

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles virtues of several medicinal herbs. and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints

numbers of any other denomination, the

population of that province reduced to

a basis of 1,000, being composed as fol-

lows :-- 142 Catholice, 227 Protestast

Episcopalian, 239 Presbyterians, 30 Me-

thodists and 32 members of "all other

denominations."

A Letter to an Episcopalian (Continued from page 5)

cel with a disintegrating Protestant

Ritualism is not only Protestantism. but it is Acatholicism, which now has its fall. The teaching of St. Ignatius is nil. You are sheep without a shepherd, and, therefore, permit a counsel and seek the true fold.

Your pastor suggests, in his sermon, that by leaving the Episcopalians you would cast discredit upon the ordinances employed in the past, yet I do not find that the ordinances enjoyed by the followers of the sons of Korah are spoken against, while the command was given to take up and care for Korah's censers. But what does your pastor's suggestion make for the salvation of your soul? On the other hand, no one would doubt your salvability in the Roman Catholic Church, and in the now discopted and lost condition of the Oxford movement. why not come into the Catholic ark?

Since the following was put in type I have received No. 3 of "Catholic Parish Tracts" on "Transubstantiation," in which your pastor declares that Article xxviil. of the Church of England does not condemn transubstantiation as taught by the Roman church, and this infers that transubstantiation is a doctrine of the "Protestant Episcopal church." This assumption has been refuted many times, yet your pastor persists in telling his flock that Article xxylil. was simed at "error prevalent in some places on the continent three hundred and fifty years ago." "On the continent," but where on the "continent," and by whom was this error taught that the Caurch of England must needs go out of the way to condemn it? Who tells us that the Anglicans thus went abroad to stamp out an obscure error that no one had ever heard of in England? In fact, Episcopalians in England and the United States repudiate the transubstantiation, and have ever done so. In England they have knocked down and destroyed the alters on which the Catholic Mass was said, designating the very orders of the priests who said the Mass as the "atinking, greasy and anti-Christian orders" of Rome. They also politely observed "With all our heart we dely, detest and spit at" these orders. In fact, everybody really conversant with the subject and willing to treat it honestly, knows perfectly well that your good pastor fails to state the case correctly, and that the transubstantiation condemned by the article is the transubstantiation condemned by the corenation oath

tifical robes as the "head of the Church of England." This oath condemns not the continent." but the transubstantiation taught by Cardinal Vaughn in London Town. If your pastor teaches the "Roman view of transubstantiation," then, according to the oath, as administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Reverend Rector of St. Ignatius is an "idolater." The Church of England has ever held that transubstantiation was idolatry, and no one will ever be able by any false history, sasumption or sophistry to change the record. This is simply a case of private judgment arrayed against the Church of England, and the person guilty thereof is as much a Protestant as John Kensit. But Ritualism is capable of any depth of Protestantism, as proven within a few weeks by The Church Times, which, at the end of the Archbishop of York's charge on reservation and fostering communion, informs his Grace that he is all wrong and not qualified to treat hese subjects. The Ritual movement is practically dead. Private judgment has reduced it to the condition of the Episcopal church in general. It has neither faith nor orders. Like the Anglican body at large, Ritualism Is

taken by Edward VII., arrayed in Pon-

simply the victim of Protestantism. I need only call attention to your rector's impeachment of the Incarnation, where, in touch with an old heresy, he teaches that Christ was not truly born of the Virgin Mary.

With kind regards, faithfully yours, B. F. De Costa-

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C: M. B. A.

HAMILTON

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902

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Boats Leave Yonge St. Wharf 7.30 and 11 a.m. Frag Returning leave Hamilton 5,30 p.m.

Amusements for old and young. Baseball, between C. M. B. A. members, Hamilton and Toronto; dancing, childrens' games, etc.

T. F. Callaghan, Chairman, Wm. Moran, Treasurer; Jas. Callaghan, Committee-Aid. Wm. Burns, J. J. Seltz, P. J. Crotty, Frank J. Walsh,

D. P. Kennedy, E. W. D. Stock, W. J. Burns, E. F. Wheaton. Tickets may be had from any member of the Committee, of from E. F. Wicaton, 15 King street west; J. J.

Scitz, 15 Adelaide street east.

On most farms chickens have free range. A free range for chickens has its disadvantages, but it is unquestionably the place for rearing chicks with hardihood. It is on the free range where strong, vigorous breeding stock is produced. In speaking of a free range we are free to say that there is a vast difference in even a free range. Nothing will be found anywhere that is equal to a farm range for fowls. Flocks that range all over the farm are exposed to many dangers, but these are the ones that are sought as good breeders

when quality is found there. In addition to the varied diet seems ed by such fowls there is obtained that vigor that alone can come with ever cising and rusticating about the farm. The human being will have his appetite wonderfully improved when he gets out and commingles with nature. One who has been running down on account of se-dentary habits will develop an appetite like a threshing machine should he get out and camp, hunt and fish and take all kinds of open air exercise. This same kind of development is also found in the chick that is given the same opportunities.—Poultry Farmer.

Keble's Mistake.

Apropos of the rather slighting re-mark in Cecil Rhodes's will, with reference to the college authorities of Oriel, that they "are like children as te commercial matters," someone recalls the story once current of John Meble, who in his time was burear of Oriel. The worthy poet was thrown into a panio by the discovery that the college accounts came out about two bhousand pounds on the wrong side. The learned and plous men of Oriel tried in valu to find out where the ar-ror was, and it was not until an expert was called in that it was discovered that Keble, in carting up a colmmn, had inadvertently added the date of the year to Orlel's debts.

Husband's Face.

Benedicts who are in the habit of trying to paim themselves off as apring out alarm, that the physiognomist is on their track. He has, in fact, evolved a new terror called the "nuaband's face." Every married man la said to possess it, and it marks him out a Benedict just as surely as if he had a label to that effect hung round his Don't imagine, says "Pick-Me-Up," that we are noing to give the secret away—the ladies know too much already-but any duly certified may-ried man who sends along auticiont sheques and stamps to cover the postage, coat of backing, and registration, can have it by return, or later. It is fast as well to be on your guard, heya. There is small comfort in being told by a casual confection that you are not what you pretend to be, even supposed ing you aren't, and if a little wrinkle from "one who knows" can avers drouble, I'm sure you're heartly water hame. ine. as beteleases yet 1886

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago Wheat-Imerican and Canadlan Live Stock-Cheese. Tuesday Evening, Aug 6.

Terento St. Laurence Market. The receipts of goods and other form produce here today were list, as is usual in mediately after a heliday, and hesides that the fattiers are too tasy new to market much stuff. There was no wheat received that are easier, but bashels selling at

20, to 51c. Positive were light the de-mend was small and the market was steady at quotation. Butter-There was not rouch offering, there was very little inquiry and the mar-ket was unchanged. ct was unchanged. Fags-The demand was light owing to the arge offerings of fresh fruits and prices

large offerings of fresh fruits and prices were easier.
Vestables. The receipts were light, 1, t apparently ample to dit the demnts! Prices were easier in some lines.
Itsy and Straw. The receipts were nest, heling 20 loads of har, which sold at \$15 for old and \$10 to \$12 for new. There was no straw offered. It was quoted at \$11. Dressed Hogs.—There were none received.
Prices were steady at \$0.50 to \$0.75.

Cheese Markets.

Cheese Markets.

Campbeliford, Aug. 5.—The Campbeliford Cheese Board net to day; 1,430 loans were offered. The sales were as fellows:—Hodgson, 323 at 9/5c; 3/agrath, 100 at 9.7-16c; litenton, 61 at 9.7-16c. Balance refused 9/5c to 9.7-10c.

Belleville, Aug. 5.—At the last meeting of the Campbeliford Cheese Reard Ar. J. II, Lowery, the instructor, called the atlention of the board to the impurity of the milk which it belong sent to some cheese factories. This was shown in many cases by dirt and neglect of proper precautions in handing the milk. It is likely that, should the alleged offence continue, the board will authorize Mr. Lowery to prosecute the offenders.

Ingersell, Aug. 5.—At the Cheese Board held here to day 1,600 colored and 230 white were offered. No bids; no sales.

Toronto Live Stock.

Toronto Live Stock.

Toronto Live Stock.

Trade to day was fair all round, and there were but few changes in prices, liegs were driver and sheep and lambs a tride higher. All lines of cattle were unchanged in price. The run of cattle were unchanged in price. The run of cattle were unchanged in price. The run of cattle was fairly large, but the total foccipts of everything were 00 loads—1,333 cattle, \$70 hogs, 236 sheep and lambs and 10 caives.

Export Cattle—Were steady at \$3 to \$0.00 for choice ones and \$4.23 to \$3 for medium.

Butchers' Cattle—Were unchanged, selling at \$5 to \$3.63 for picked lots and \$4.23 to \$5 for choice ones.

Feeders and Stockers—Fair demand at \$3.00 to \$4.75 for short keep feeders and \$3.50 to \$4 for heavy sto kers.

Sheep—Lisport enes sold itmer at \$1.70 to \$3.63 per ent, with a better demand; bucks, \$2.60 to \$2.75, and calls \$2 to \$3.

Lings—Were in good demand and firmer at \$7.25 to \$7.37½ for choice ones and \$7 per cut, for lights and fats.

Lambs—Firmer at \$4.25 to \$4.00 per cut, with some choice loin a high as \$5 per cut.

Caires—Sold at \$2 to \$10 each or \$3.50 to \$5 per cut.

East Buffalo Cattle Market.

East Burato, Aug. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; steady; shighing to export steers, \$8.75 to \$8.25; common to fair tutche, a steers, \$4.75 to \$5; common to fair tutche, a steers, \$4.75 to \$5; common to fair tutche, a steers, \$4.75 to \$5; luthe, \$3 to \$4.75; feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.75; stockers, \$3.25 to \$4.75; feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.75; stockers, \$3.25 to \$4.25; veals steady; tops, \$7.25 to \$7.50; fair to good, \$0 25 to \$7; common to light, \$3 to \$6; grassers, \$3.60 to \$4. Bigs-licecipts, \$2.20 head; active: beavy, \$7.05; mixed, medium, \$7.53 to \$7.75; beavy, \$7.05; mixed, medium, \$7.53 to \$7.75; light do, \$7.75 to \$7.75; pigs, \$7.5 to \$7.80; light do, \$7.75 to \$7.75; pigs, \$7.5 to \$7.75; granlings, \$6.75 to \$5; sheep, \$2.25 to \$3.75; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5; sheep, \$2.25 to \$2.40; exes, \$1 to \$4.60.

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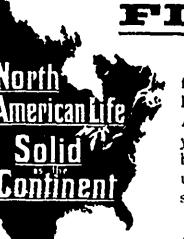


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