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Vol. IX.—No. 33.

The Lords and the King's Declaration

Catholics Would Endure the Present Insulting Form Rather Than Accept Lord Salisbury's Humiliating Compromise.

London, Aug. 2. - In the House o. Lords to-day, on the motion for going into Committee on the Royal Declaration Bill.

Lord Rosebery moved that the order of July 23rd last committing the bill to a Committee of the Whole House be discharged, and that the bill be referred to a Select Committee. He believed that if care were exercised. and the representatives of the Catholie Church were consulted so as to discover what form of words, though equally binding in the Protestant sense, was least offensive to their creed, a declaration might be drawn up without difficulty which would be better than the present form, and one which might live.

The Earl of Crewe opposed the motion of his noble relative.

The Archbishop of Canter ary said the wish for a declaration against the supremacy of the Pope was a very marked thing at this time. Since the Bill of Rights had been drawn up the doctrine of the supremacy of the Pope had become a very much more serious danger to our political and national life. He thought further time ought to be allowed, and that the noble Marquis ought to be a little merciful, and not hurry them as he was doing.

The Earl of Portsmouth said that unless the Roman Catholic Peers were willing to accept the declartion in the form in which it had been amended by the elimination of words which were personally offensive to their religion, they must be prepared to ac-

cept the declaration as it stood.

The Lord Chancellor said that while the Committee had a right to modify the language of the declaration, they had no right to invent a new one. If they were to enter into the discussion of the adoration of the Virgin Mary they were immediately within the region of religious controversy, and that was the very thing that it was desirable to avoid. He hoped the House would try, if possible, to avoid all expert exposition of the theological doctrines, which were quite irrevelant to the purpose in hand, that of disclaiming on the part of the Monarch that he belonged to the Roman Catho-

Viscount Halifax said that if the declaration were a political necessity, let them have a political declaration,

and not a theological one.

The Duke of Norfolk said that when they agreed that there should be no Catholic Lords placed on the Committee they had not known that all efforts would be availed to bring to their objections were.

the knowledge of the Committee what

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After a few remarks by Lord Brave, Their Lordships divided, and there voted-For going into Committee105

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee on the Bill.

The Earl of Kilmerey moved to substitute for the declaration in the bill -I, A B, by the Grace of God, King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do, in the Presence of Almighty God and before this Great Assembly of my people, solemnly and sincerely declare, avithout evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, that I ever have been, am, and ever will remain a steadfast member of the Reformed Church of England, established by law, and that as such I do and continue to disbelieve in and dissent from and reject all such doctrines of religion as are at variance with those of the Protestant Faith, which I profess and swear to support and maintain; and, moreover, that I repudiate all foreign claims, if any, to command allegiance and exercise authority in metters spiritual as well as temporal within my dominions, so help me God."

Lord Tweedmouth hoped Their Lordships would not accept that amendment, or any of the other amendments, which would require the Sovereign to declare that he was a member of the Church of England as established by law. He believed that it would be found that not more than one-fourth of the Protestants of the empire belonged to that Church as by law established, and it must not be lost sight of that in Ireland and in the Colonies there was no established Church. A much more effective way of making themselves secure against having a Roman Catholic on the Throne would be to take two or three of the doctrines of the Roman Catholie Chruch, and require the Sovereign to declare that in those doctrines he did not believe.

The Marquis of Salishury observed that the bill had been framed with the object of striking out from the declaration words which had given offence to Roman Catholic subjects of the King, and if they proceeded to introduce new formularies, considerable opposition would undoubtedly arise under discussion The declaration would certainly give offence to a tellow-countrymen number of their and he hoped Their Lordships would not accept it.

Lord Landall strongly objected to putting into the mouth of the Sovereign controversial statements with regard to religion, and, rather than consent to the condemnation of a particular religion by a new enactment, he should prefer to retain the violent and offensive language of the present form-

After further discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

Earl Grey proposed to omit the words declaring the belief that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there was not transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at, or after, the consecration thereof, by any person whatsoever, and that the invocation of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are contrary to the Protestant religion, for the purpose of substituting the words: "I will to the utmost of my power maintain the laws of God, the true progression of the Gospel and the Protestant reformed religion, as established by law." All they wanted was to guard against the possibility of the Sovereign of this country being a Roman Catholic, and that could be done without the use of words calculated to raise angry passions or give offence. The words he proposed were taken from the Coronation Oath, and he contended that with the Bill of Rights, they would afford every security that commonsense con 1 require.

The Committee divided, and the amendment was rejected by 74 to 14. Lord Halifax then moved to put into the place of the reference to transubstantiation, the invocation of the Virgin Mary, and the Sacrifice of the Virgin Mary, and the Sacrate of the Mass, the words—'' __ a member of the Church of England, as by law established, the doctrines of which Church I undergnedly believe and profess." He claimed for the amendment that it was temperate, and precise in its meaning, without offending any, Christians in the counter

Lord Cross hoped Their Lordships would not accept the amendment, and on a division, it was defeated by 79

The Bishop of Salisbury then moved

RONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1901.

EDITORIAL

A DAY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN

A wonderful exhibition is under way in Buffalo. Its greatness, its system, its endless novelty, amaze and enchant the visitor. In every branch of human skill and knowledge, wherein inventive genius advalces the marvelous side of our age, the Pan-American is an exposition in the fullest and truest sense of the word. The United States Government building is a place to spend days in, to learn the practical elements of a liberal education. The other beautiful structures in the summer city of harmonious color and happy crowds are equally perfect. Display, convenience, comfort, pleasure, are consulted in all the modes of getting around among the buildings, and about the spacious park. But the predominant fact noticeable to a stranger is the obliging courtesy of the employes. To get in or out of the exhibition gives as little fuss as entering and leaving one's own house. This perfect system is characteristic of the United States. If the Pan-American were intended for an exhibition of American personal capacity it would be a distinguished success. Every official knows his business and does it. It is a pity the Canadian pavilion behind some useless buildings. But that should not oficials employes from Canadian and excuse They are paid and should be attending to duty. business, even though little business is to be done. The one Canadian who understands the American official attitude thoroughly is Commissioner Steiner, representing Ontario. Painstaking courtesy, accurate information and personal kindness are encountered by those who meet Mr. Steiner. Our Toronto Exhibition officials should go over to Buffalo and study the respect which the Pan-American employes show to the public. A boy who was going into the grounds tendered the price of an adult's ticket. It was an astonishing thing to hear the man at the window say: "Ithink you can get in for half-fare; try it anyway." The boy tried and entered for half-fare. What we are accustomed to reeing in Toronto is a mob of barkers selling reserved seat tickets for the grand stand when there are no reserved seats left,

to insert in the room of the part of the clause proposed to be left out the following: "I do believe in the Gosthe clause proposed to be left out the following: "a lo believe in the Gospel of Our I or I Jesus Christ, and assent to the Jospel of the Church, as by law established in this realm, and reject the doctrines of the Church of Rome on the Supremacy, infallibility, and dispensing power of the Pope, and on transubstantiation."

The Marquis of Salisbury agreed that the reference to transubstantia-tion was not so felicitous in its terms as it might be, but the Government making no change in the bill which was not nece ry to remove any-thing calculated to give offence.

On a division, the amendment was rejected by 77 votes to 6.

The Bishop of Salisbury then moved that the declaration should omit reference to the Virgin Mary, and should read—"The invocation of saints."

should read—"The invocation of saints."

Earl Spencer regarded this as one of the most dangerous amendments. The one thing of which Protestants were afraid was this question of invocation of saints, and he objected to any alteration of the form on that point.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

The Earl of Camperdown moved the omission of the words, "as they are now used in the Church of Rome." His object was to do away with anything that was offensive to the Roman Catholic Church.

The Marquis of Salisbury did not think the Church of Rome would feel themselves apprieved or injured by the retention of the words.

The Duke of Norfolk thought it

retention of the words.

The Duke of Norfolk thought it would be better if the words were omitted, but it was part and parcel of a declaration to which they objected

The amendment was withdrawn. The clause was then agreed to, and the Bill passed through Committee without amendment.

The Late Mr. Patrick Boyle.

The desire is very much in the minds of the late Mr. Patrick \$ Boyle's friends that something should be done by way of a tes-timonial for the benefit of his daughter. I. is not revealing any secret to say that The Irish Caradian last year dragged Mr. Boyle down into extreme embarrassment; and what this means need not be dilated on. There is no doubt that an influential committee could be anpointed in Toronto to acknowledge and take care of a fund for the daughter, who was the only companion of her father's later years and who is left unprovided for. An informal meeting of a few friends has already beent held, and it has been decided to send out a circular in Toronto calling a representative meeting for Monday night next, the 19th inst., in St. Vincent's Hall. All who receive the circular should make it a point to be present, and give their counsel as to the best means of making the proposed testimonial a success.

Power of the Irish Party

The record of the Irish party in the present Parliamentary session has been a splendi! one. It has fully asserted itself as the only disciplined, capable and undivided Opposition to the Government. It has placed Mr. Ballour in many an awkward place and extracted many alterations of the Ministerial policy from him. The latest victory which it has wrested from a hostile Parliament is described in the following despatch of Wednesday morning.

"London, Aug. 14.-The House of Commons passed the factories bill to a third reading last night, after a heated debate, which arose out of the action of the Government in withdrawing a clause, including laundries within the scope of the bill, because the Nationalists strongly object to official inspections of the Catholic Conventual laundries, on the ground that such inspection would be subversive of the discipline it is necessary to maintain in reformatory laundries conducted by nuns for tallen women.

Mr. Ritchie, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Balfour frankly admitted that this concession was necessary, but many of the supporters of the Government hotly denounced it as a surrender to Irish obstruction.

The Conservative papers to-day are angry at what is described as a "cowardly surrender' and "melancholy weakness." They attribute the result to Mr. Balfour's mismanagement of the House, in driving important contentious business into the last days of the session."

The withdrawal of the obnoxious clause was keenly desired by Enghsh Catholics, but scarcely hoped for. In its latest issue The Catholic Times of London said:

"It is well known, and admitted indeed by all Parliamentarians, that the Irish members invariably give their support to legislation calculated-to benefit the laboring classes. They did so consistently during the discussion on the Factory and Workshop Acts Amendment Bill, and by their vote aided the contentions of the Liberal party for reform. Through Mr. Redmond's instrumentality s clause was inserted exempting from inspection "inmates of an institution conducted in good faith for religious or charitable purposes." And now it is said that when the bill comes up for consideration at attempt will be made from th Opposition side of the House to erase Mr. Redmond's clause. We see no reason whatever why convents, to which laundries are attached, should be submitted to irespection. The good, gentle ladies who manage them may be trusted to look after the inmates; and to watch over their well being."

But Mr. Redmond has put the clause through in spite of Tory and Laberal.

Correspondence

A Reply to the Editor of the Evening News.

To the Editor of The Register:

In a previous communication regarding the unprincipled bigotry of The Toronto Evening News, I stated that happy to say that the instalment in question must have produced a decided effect. The exteriminator of vermin is highly pleased when he hears a vigorous squealing from the quarter in which his trap is set. And certainly no thieving old rodent set up a more villainous shricking than that which took the form of a leading article in The Evening News of Saturday, Aug. 3rd. I did not deal with that article in your last issue for two reasons: First, because of absence from home: and, secondly, because I did not want to profane an issue devoted to the kindly personality of Patrick Boyle, with such a maiodorous subject as The Evening News. I now proceed to the uncongenial task and make no apology for doing my work vigorously. It would be absurd to spray the codling moth with rose water.

The article of The Evening News now under discussion may be divided into three heads - su attack on The Catholic Register, and attack on The Register's correspondent and a defence of itself against the charge of unprincipled bigotry. Each will be taken up in the order numed. The News heads its attack on The

Register with the motto: "Politicians at work." Yes; politicians of the gutter-snipe variety-politicians have been beating the drum of bigotry for years because their heads are too empty to formulate a decent policy, are at work in the office of The Evening News, and are evidently preparing for the coming fray. The Liberal politicians against which The News directs its snarling are of a different stamp from these, as the Liberal press of Toronto is careful to exclude from its columns the insults to Catholics which form the stock-in-trade of The News and its worthy yoke-fellow, The Mail and Empire.

The News misrepresents in the most dishonest manner the charge made against it in The Register. "Our offence," the News says, "has been to publish news and letters which the editor of The Register would like to have censored. . . . One of the principal counts in the indictment against The News is that we published an illustrated history of the "wifth of July on that date." No, sir; The Register did not attack you for publishing news, even dirty news - the frothings of pulpit bigotry, illustrated histories of the Orange Order. The Register knows that all this is the breath of life to you. But The Register attacked you for publishing grossly insulting misrepresentations of the most sacred of Catholic doctrines and refusing to insert a reply. Like the sneak you are, you evade the point at issue, and try to slink away under cover of abuse of the present management of The Register and praise of the same paper under the control of the late Patrick Boyle. You were evidently ignorant of the fact that on the last day of his life Patrick Boyle inserted in The Irish Canadian the very same communication you attack The Register for publishing. Truly, you are a widely read and accurate Next comes your attack on the writ-

er. to whom you attributed the communication in The Register. With your customary candor and good breeding you speak of the "long winded pro-duction of an obscure priest." The communication which appeared in The Register must have seemed unpleasantly long to the things crawling in the pestilent puddle of The News office that fear above all a keen and bracing breeze. With regard to obscurity it has always been sought by priests who have most zealously worked for their Master. Notoriety especially of the firebrand kind they aupremely dread.

I come nov. to the most characteristic portion of The News' article-its attempt to relute the charge of bigotry. It brings forward with great parade, as a proof of its liberality, that it published on the 17th of Murch an article on St. l'atrick from the peu of Rev. Dr Teefy. Now the 17th March is Ireland's national holiday, and is relebrated as such by all denominations. Rev. Dr. Teely's article was written along these lines and had nothing in it distinctly Catholic. Just imagine the collowed impudence of the fellow who thinks that betaus

he published a sketch of St Patrick's life, he has therefore carte blanche to vilify the most sacred Catholic doctrines and refuse to insert a line of defence? Suppose that The News grossly misrepresented Scotch Presbyterianism, in the same way, refusing a chance of reply, on the pica that it published an interesting article on St. Andrew last November, I do not think that the hard-headed Scotchmen would appreciate logic or liberality of

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Lastly, The News seeks to escape on the plea that there must be a limit put to the latitude allowed to the crank portion of the popula-To this I reply that even cranrs have rights. When attacks of a grossly insulting and untruthful character are made against the religious convictions of even a crank, he has a right to space for a reply. The sneer of The News will be appreciated when I state that a communication The News refused to publish was written over his own name by a Catholic professor who is well known throughout the United States and Canada as the author of an excellent manual of philosophy. I have applied for this letter . to the source to which it was returned, and hope by the next issue to submit it to your readers who can then judge of the charity and judgment of The News in refusing to publish it in order "to hide the writer's infirmi-

The News challenges The Register "to quote a sentence from any expression of opinion on our part that will justify his charge." The Legister did quote the infamous and malignantly false headings of an article which appeared in The News of July 3rd. It will quote others before long, for its correspondent intends to apply "Rough on a few more doses of Rats "

In conclusion I ask the reahers of The Register of every political stripe to ponder these questions: Why is it that the Conservative sheets in Toronto, and these alone, make a specialty of vilifying Catholics in what; they hold most sacred-their faith? Why line the Conservative party never repudiated such action on the part of, these sheets? These questions are beyoud all party manoeuvres; they concern the highest and holiest rights, of Catholics of every party. Too long and tamely have they submitted to insults from the political riff-raff that unfortunately has been permitted to dominate the Conservative press in Torouto for years.

CATHOLIC TRUTH.

THE SALISBURY COVERNMENT DEFEATED.

London, Aug. 13 .- The Government sustained a defeat late last night im the House of Commons on the report stage of the factory bill. The question was whether women and children should stop work at noon or I o'clock on Saturdays, and the Home Secretary supported the present practice of working til' I o'clock. House, by 163 to 141, disagreed with him, and the Radicals and Nationalists went wild with delight.



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The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED FOREIGN NEWS

Monsignor Michael Kelly, Rector cl the Irish College, was, as has already been related, nominated by the Sac-1ed Congregation of Propaganda Fide, as Coadjutor Bishop, with right of succession, to His Emmence Cardinal Moran, Archbisop of Sydney, and this nomination has been ratified by His Holiness Leo XIII. The solemn consecration of the new Bishop will take place on Thursday, August 15th, the Feast of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady, in the Pope's Church of St. Joachim in the Prati de Castello at Rome. The consecrating Prelate will be His Eminence Cardianl Satolli, Archbriest of the Lateran. It is expected that in the month of September the new Bishop will depart for his distant mission.

The work of Monsignor Kelly as Rector of the Irish College at Rome has given very great satisfaction to the Sovereign Pontiff and the Propagauda, and His Holiness was so pleased with his work here that he was not willing to let him go from Rome. This fact alone constitutes the highest testimony to the merits of Monsignor Kelly.

The students of the Irish College

leave Rome to-morrow, 16th, for the higher and cooler oir of Tivoli, where they pass the summer in a large villa on the slope of the hills looking to-wards Rome. All, or nearly all, the colleges of the Eternal City are closed for the summer, the vacation begin-ning to-day or to-morrow. The Tusculan and Sabine Hills and the slopes of the Alban Mount are dotted with villas where the students of the ecclesiastical colleges of Rome pass the hot summer days. The American college villa is in the vicinity of Castel Gandolfo, a summer residence of the Pontiff's previous to the Italian invasion of Rome. The Scotch college villa is on the slope of a hill behind the town of Marino. The villeggiatura of the English College is on Monte Poizio, behind Frascati, and the surrounding scenery suggested to Cardinal Wiseman scenes for his work "Fabiola."

It is interesting to note that the site on which the villa of the Irish students stands at Tivoly is generally held to have been the site of the Villa of Cassius, one of the chief conspirators in the plot for the assassination of Julius Caesar. Massive rums of reticulated walls, and of great rubble platforms for the support of buildings on the hillside underlie the present villa. Excavations made in the vicinity in the latter part of the 18th century brought to light fragements of statues and mosaic pavements. A certain De Angelis, excavating here in the year 1774, discovered beneath a space of a few square feet a series of statues in marble, including statues of Minerva, a faun, a sleeping boy, a recumbent figure of Bacchus, several figures of Hermes, and a series of marble busts, representing Greek philosophers and poets - Eschines, Solon, Bios, Anacreon, Periander, Pittacus, Clerbulus, etc., etc. In the centre of one of the mosaic pavements found on that occasion is a little picture presenting a view of the Nile. A series of grotesque paintings in fresco were also brought to light The Hall in the Vatican Gallery is largely indebted to these excavations on the site of the Villa of Cassius Here are the brsts of the philosophers just mentioned, and also a very fine statue of Apollo playing the lyre. "The images of the orators and famous poets of Greece," says a French witie, "as well as the images of the philoso-Romans, for Greek literature had penetrated into Rome, as well as Greek philosophy. The Villa of Cassius at Tivoli, offered, as does the Hall of the Muses at the Vatican, where the statues of the Muses as well as the busts of several philosopgers, which have come from this villa, are gathered together, a striking example of the association of philoso phy and the Muses."

Thus is the interest of a student's summer holiday enhanced by considering the aucient memories associated with the place in which he dwells. In deed the whole neighborhood in which he takes his daily walks abounds not only in picturesque beauty, but also iù historical associations. Tivoli is eminently beautiful—the cascades formed by the rapid little river, Anio are world renowned, and the "Temple of the Sybil," a gem of ancient architecture set in a landscape of unparal-Isled beauty:

"And high on ruddy crags before me

The pillar'd circle of the Sybil's shrine In matchless gracefulness, and still di-

To classic pilgrim."

And on the other side of the valley, a now desecrated little Franciscan monantery stands on the site which arch-

acologists ascribe to that of Horace : villa at Tibur of Tivols. This is not the celebrated Horace's Farm, which he received from Macconas, and which is held to be near Lucenza, in a very beautiful situation. Such reminiscences as those which gather around the places where the students pass lend them a human interest that is never afterwards forgotten.

Yesterday, 14th July, the fete of the French Republic, was observed in the two French Embassies at Rome that to the Ourmal in the Palazzo Farnese, and that to the Vatican in the Palazzo Rospigliosi. In the former the mercantile and professional elenents prevailed; in the latter the Arrical and literary. The Ambassador to the Ourrinal. M. Camille Barrire. could not assist at the reception, so that the Charge d'Affaires, M. Legrand, received those of his compatriots who called. These were comparatively few, as the heat was oppressive, and many members of the French colony have gone to the seaside and to the hills. A telegram from the absent ambassador, which was read, and conversation and the drinking of champagne constituted the ceremonies of the day at the Farnese Palace.

At the Rospigiosi Palace M. Nisard, Ambassador from France to the Holy See, received his compatriots and friends personally. Amongst those who visited were: The Minister of Russia to the Vatican, M. Goubastou, the Procurator of Missions for Abyssinia; the Superiors of French schools and charitable institutions, the "pensionnaires" of the French Academy, Mon-signor Vignon, Monsignor Guthon, and others. Monsignor Duchesne, the Director of the French School of Archacology, visited both the embassies.

The King and Queen, with their baby daughter, Princess Yolanda, left, Rome on Wednesday afternoon for the of Racconigi in Piedmont. Along the streets traversed by the Royal cortege on its way from the Palace of the Quirinal to the railway station, a considerable crowd had gathered, inspired mostly by curiosity to see theRoyal baby. A passage was kept clear by soldiers in the streets for the passage of the Royal carriages. In one carriage rode the King and Queen with General Brusati, in another the baby Princess in the arms of her nurse - a peasant woman from San Vito Romano, near Genazzano and a sort of governess, a Miss Stella Dickens from England. The Royal coach containing the young King and Queen was so closely surrounded by mounted cuirassiers, holding drawn swords that it was almost impossible to catch a glimpse of the new Sovercign for whose sake all these precautions are taken. From time to time the newspapers contain reports which may be alarming reading to their King, that a new anarchist has left America charged with the task of assassinating some of the Soveriengs of Europe. At no time since Italy came under the rule of the House of Savoy was the King so conspicuously guarded against the execution of plots, of which he might become the victim, as the present occupant of the Throne, Victor Emanuel III. Perhaps King Humbert was a little heedless of his personal safety, and left himself, by his courage and his trust in the people, open to attack. There are in the special measures of protection with which the successor of King Humbert is surrounded evidences that his Ministers do not think it safe to trust his person to ordinary guards.

In Racconigi there are cool breezes rounded by the faithful Piedmontese. Nevertheless at the arrival of the Sovereigns there no one was admitted to the station but the officials of the Court. The King and Queen and the ex-Queen Margaret return to Rome for the commemoration of King Humbert's death, on 29th July, the first anniversary of the day he was struck down They will assist at a Requiem Mass in the Pantheon on that day. A national pilgrimage from many parts of Italy will come to Rome, taking advantage of the large reductions of railway rates conceded for this occasion, and visit the Pantheon on that day. Thus, an unusual crowd of parriotic tourists will enliven at that period the summer duliness of the Eternal City Immediately after these commemorations the members of the Royal family will return to seek a cooler atmosphere, leaving Rome in a

species of abandonment. Leo XIII. never leaves Rome, nor issues beyond the precincts of the Vat'an. During the past week His Holiness made another visit to the Vatican Gardens, and passed the hot hours of the day in the towe, of Leo IV. The rest of the week is given to the reception of bishops, diplomatists, leads of religious orders, and those travelers who are privileged to see

The Sovereign Pontiff has, out of

thousand francs the subsidy he bestows annually upon the Commission of Sacred Archaeology, for the continuance of excavations in the Catacombs with more energy, and for the preservation of the works already brought to light. This will also help to the publication of books in which the discoveries will be described. It has not been possible to demonstrate at full length the findings in these early Chilistian concludes, only . bare record of them can be kept further account of them will soon be

THE SEE OF NOTTINGHAM.

It is rumored in well informed Cath olic circles that the choice of the Pope has fallen upon the Rev. Father Mac-Call to fill the vacant See of Nottingham. Father MacCall was for some years connected with the Brompton Oratory, which he left in 1893 to take work at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. Subsequently he was appointed Rector of the Duke of Nor folk's Church at Arundel.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

On the completion of the Catholic Cathedral at Westminster an interesting relic will be removed from the little church of St Peter at Marlow, Bucks, where it has been venerated for very many years, says an English paper. It is the reputed hand of St James (the Greater), the Apostle, which is preserved in a crystal casket. The relic was brought from Germany to England in the year 1133 by the Empress Matilda as a present for her father, Henry I., who greatly The famous Benedictine Abbey of Reading was founded in order that a fitting shrine migh, be provided for the hand; and the abbey, called St. James' Abbey, was conse crated in 1163 by St. Thomas of Canterbury. The relic remained there until the Reformation, and it subsequently passed to Dr Blenkinsop, who died in 1792. Then it was placed in the Museum of Reading, and eventually the relic came into the possession of Mr. Scott-Murray, whose family have been associated with Marlow and the neighborhood for many years.

IRELAND DEATH OF AN IRISH PRIEST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A telegram has been received in Ar magh from the Most Rev. Dr. Mc-Sherry, Bishop, Port Elizabeth, announcing the death of Rev. Peter Fox. which event took place at Aliwal North, South Africa, on the 26th inst. This said piece of intelligence has caused w. lespread regret in the Archdiocese of Armagh, where the deceased labored on the Mission for a number of years. Father Fox, who has been called away at the comparatively youthful age of forty-four years, was a native of Carrickmore in County Tyrome. He was a diligent student in St. Patrick's College, Armagh, for a number of years, and from thence he passed to Mavnooth, where, after a

brilliant scholastic career, he was ordained to the priesthood, His first appointment on the Mission was to curacy of Moneymore, and he was subsequently transferred to Dungannon, where he rendered yeoman service for the Church, and gained the lasting esteem and endearment of all who had the privilege of knowing this good-hearted and sincere young priest, From Dungannon he was transferred to Cullyhanna, County Armagh, and after working here with characteristic energy for some time he contracted a disease of the lungs, from which he never thoroughly recovered. The discase developed so seriously that he was obliged to seek relief in a Continental health resort, where he spent about nine months, endeavoring, with the indomitable spirit which always characterized him, to regain his health. He recovered somewhat, and he could not live in the climate of his beloved native land, he emigrated to South Africa about three years ago. There he was able to minister occasionally in the diocese presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. McSherry, to whom he was well known, but the fatal lung malady again overtook him, and he passed away, resignedly, on Friday, in a distant clime far away from the old land which he loved with a fervent and pure love, after a most editying and exemplary life unselfishly devoted to the service of the

TURBULENCE IN BELFAST.

Notwithstanding the urgent representations of the Irish Party in Parliament, the Government has refused to make provision for the protection of Catholic workmen on the Queen's Island, Belfast. The periodical stoning, or beating, or drowning, of mere Papists has, apparently, no influence on the mind of the Irish Executive. Perhaps, however, the maltreatment of an English commercial traveler will be considered of sufficient gravity to draw official attention to the state o. affairs that exists at the shipbuilding vards. This Englishman, in the course of his day's business, visited Messrs. Harland and Wolff's. "On his return along the Queen's road"—we quote from The Belfast Echo, a Unionist

journal-'he was attacked by a number of young men, who threw pieces of wood, stones, etc., at him. The ringleaders demonded his name and asked for money, and insulted him by every means possible. They told him that he was a reporter in the local Nationalist paper, and had seen him put his notebook in his pocket. They rudely snatched his order book from him, and while they were penasing its contents he walked into the south yard of Messis. Workman, Clark and Co, and told what had occurred Shortly afterwards he drove to the Ulster Club on a car in company with one of the principals in that establishment. He left Belfast naturally disgusted at the brutal and cowardly assault committed on him." The incident speaks for itself, and needs no comment. The pity of it is that the visitor to Harland and Wolff's on the occasion, who was taken by these genial "young men" for a reporter from a Catholic paper, was merely an English commercial traveler. Heshould have been the English Governor of Ireland himself, Mr George yndham. Then, perhaps, the rulers would have begun to appreciate the realities of the situation on the Queen's Island.

The death of Monsignor DeL'Escaille, Dean of the Metropolitan Chapter of Notre Dame, is deeply regretted. The deceased ecclesiatic was a great friend of Ireland, and belonged to the St. Patrick's Association for a considerable time. Of late years it was Monsignor De L'Escaille who usually said Mass for the Association on St. Patrick's day in one of the side charels of the cathedral. He was about 77 years old, and was a splendid type of a French priest of the old school. He had a tall, commanding figure, and owing to his dignified bearing he was sometimes compared to one of the iamous chaplains of the Court of Louis Quatorze at Versailles. Monsignor D L'Escaille was formerly for some years Vicar-General at Boarges, under the then Bishop who bore the historic name of De La Tour d'Auvergne, one of the best and most famous in France.

A notable tribute to Lourdes has been paid by a Viennese lady, the Countess Maria Rosstitz. Writing in The Vaterland of Vienna the Countess describes her impressions while visit ing the Pyrenean Sanctuary, and concludes by saying: "Happy France that possesses so holy a place. Whither no one can go without feeling the better for it!" The Countess also says that it is impossible that the devil should prevail in a country possessing Lourdes, and that France can certainly never go under while such a Sanctuary exists on her territory

French writers are evidently becoming more and more interested in the personality and in the career of the late Cardinal Newman. It is to be hoped that they will in time print extracts from his writings in their school and university books, and also give him a larger space in examination papers. In those latter there has always been too much Macaulay. Carlyle, to a certain extent, and Macaulay ad infinitum, has evidently been the motto of the French professors who prepare such books and papers. Attention will now, no doubt, be more directed than before to the writings of the author of "Apology," the 'Grammar of Assent, and "Callista," owing to the book of Mademoiselle Lucic Faure, daughter of the late President of the Republic, and to the newer volume on the English Cardinal written by Father Bremond, S. J. Father Bremond's contribution to Newman's literature is entitled "Religious Unrest: the Dawn and the Morrow of Conversion." The French Jesuit author has evidently been well supplied with information on his subject from England and also from Rome. He brings out the great figure of Cradinal Newman, in full relief and omits nothing, from the days with the Pusev family and the events at Littlemore down to the close of the wondrous career at Birmingham, when "the great dream woven bctween the Soul and God," as the Cardinal hunself had defined life, was broken forever.

THOUSANDS' LIKE HER. — Tena McLead, Severn Bridge, writes: "I owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for curing me of a severe cold that troubled me nearly all last winter." In order to give a quietus to a hacking cough, take a dose of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil thrice a day, or oftener if the cough spells render it necessary.

In North Carolina vast quantities of pine needles are gathered and prepared for stuffing cushions and furniture, being so treated as to preserve the balsamic odor, for which a medical virtue is claimed. Mattresses filled with this material are largely sold for hospitals.

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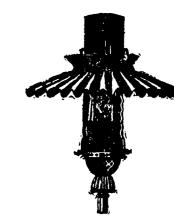
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A WONDERFUL NUT.

A native of the western territories of Africa, the Kola Nut is not likely to remain much longer in obscurity if the properties which, on good authority, it is said to possess, are found to be as stated. From information communicated to the Fiji Agricultural Association by Sir Thomas B. Thurston the cultivation of this nut should form an important industry of the future in tropical countries. Its qualities are as varied as they are extraordinary, some of these qualities have only lately been discovered, one of the most active investigators being Mr. Thomas Christy, F. L. S., who has proven that Kola feeds the muscular system and prevents a rapid waste of tissues. The British Government have been making experiments with the pure paste of the Kola Nut in order to ascertain how far it would meet the difficulty of transporting provis ions in time of war as a concentrated sustainer of human life. Mr. Christy strongly advises planters in the colwho have low damp lands, to devote their attention to the cultivation of Kola, which is sure to "ise into importance when its properties become better known. The usefumess of Kola in hot climates, when water frequently contains the germs of various diseases, should be great, as a small quantity added purifies and changes foul water that would be dangerous to drink, unless it were first boiled or treated in this way.

Dr. Nachtigall who writes from personal experience gives some interesting information regarding Kola in his book on the Soudan. It has a marvellous effect when taken into the human system, it is agreeable, stimulating and neurishing. In some places where Kola happens to be scarce, such value is set upon it that for the dry powder of the uut an equal weight in gold dust is given in exchange.

In the West Indies and Fiji where Diarrhoza is so prevalent, Kola has been found useful in allaying it. This wonderful nut has risen into such request as a medicine, that for the pub-lic good the authorities are investigating its many properties, and there is satisfaction in knowing "that the same is being done in this country and elsewhere. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of these experiments sufficient evidence has been already collected to prove that Kola has an extraordinary influence in counteracting the effects of alcohol, that it acts as a powerful tonic in cases where the digestive organs are defective, that it purifies foul water, and that it sustains hard workers with very little food. The Kola tree (Kola Acuminata) grows to a height of twenty or thirty feet, it has large leaves, and begins to yield about the fifth year. After the tree bursts into blossom the flowering is almost continuous, a bearing tree having fruit and flower at the same time. Two crops are obatined in the year, in June and November. When vine the nuts are gathered with great care and bought by merchants who ship them to different places.

Medical men prescribe the Kola before meals to people who have reason to feel anxious about the state of their liver.

Everybody knows the :efreshing prope ties of tea due to the theine therein contained, and of this Alkaloid Kola contains proportion than either tea or coffee, and more obromine than cocoa. The ice and obrome it may be stated, are largely made up of nitrogen, which forms four-fifths of our atmospheric air so essential to animal life. As a

forms four-fifths of our atmospheric air so essential to animal Jife. As a medicine Kola will undoubtedly take an important place in the future, it seems admirably suited to the case of invalids who require something strengthening, without having an appetite to taste food, for a person partaking of a nut weighing only aquarter of an ounce feels his frame braced up even by that small quantity.

Kola Tonie Wine is manufactured from Kola, Celery and Pepsin. In this combination we have accomplished a scientific triumph because it has been proven that not only must disease of almost every kind give way to its health-giving properties, but it puts the system into such a condition of perfect healthfulness, that it is a practical proof against all disease. Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Asthmá, Rheumatism and all nervous troubles, can be cured by using Kola Tonie Wine. Beyond the peradventure of a doubt, the Hyglene Kola Company has one of the linest remedies on this continent and of which might be truly said, 'Tis a wonderful product of the continent and of which might be truly said,' Tis a wonderful product of the continent and of which might be truly said,' Tis a wonderful product of the continent and of which might be truly said,' Tis a wonderful product of the continent and of which might be truly said,' Tis a wonderful product of the continent and of which might be truly said,' Tis a wonderful product of the continent and of which might be truly said,' Tis a wonderful product of the continent and of which might be truly said,' Tis a wonderful product of the continent and of which might be truly said,' Tis a wonderful product of the continent and of which might be truly said,' Tis a wonderful product of the continent and of which might be truly said,' Tis a wonderful product of the continent and of which might be truly said,' Tis a wonderful product of the continent and of which might be truly said,' Tis a wonderful product of the continent and of which might be truly said,' Tis a wonderful product of the continent and o

COCKLE SHELL PORTIERES.

These very unique portières are made of strings of cockle sheels which may be gathered by the hundreds on the sea-shore. Most of them have a small hole through them, but, if they have none, one is easily pierced with a stout steel needle.

The shells are strung in long strings like the bend curtains that are so much liked, are specially effective in a shore cottage, and are not to be despised as a decoration for the bizarre cosy corner which is furnished with a jumble of pretty odds and ends.

The shells may be gathered in the daily rambles, and it really takes very little time to gather chough for a pair of porticies, for every tide brings a fresh supply. When enough have been collected for a good beginning one might give a cockle-shell bee, and offer a prize for the one who soonest made a string for the portière. The shells come in so many tints, ranging from écru, reddish grays, etc., that the effect is very pretty, and one has the satisfaction of possessing something that can not be bought in the stores.

If the shell is very hard a little muriatic acid dropped on it will soften it, but great cure must be exercised in its use, as if it touches the skin it makes a severe burn not tasy to

* * * CREAM PUFFS.

Genuine cream puffs are made by process quite unlike that employed for other cakes, as they are both boiled and baked. One cup of hot water and one-third of a cup of butter should be put over the fire and allowed to

Into this is then stirred one cup of flour, to be cokked until it draws away from the side of the pan. Remove this paste from the fire, stir very smooth, and when it is cool, beat in three eggs, one at a time. Drop the mixture by generous spoonfuls upon a greased baking-pan, allowing plenty of space.

For the cream use one cup of milk, one-third cup of sugar, one egg, two tablespoons each of flour and corn starch. Flavor to tast .. Custardmaking was too fully discussed in previous issue to require explanation

"If the suggestion for desert is carried out, the custard must be made a second time with the flour omitted, so that it will be thin enough to pour over the pulls.

WASTE IN COOKING.

Professor Marshall, the noted English economist, estimates that \$500, 000,000 is spent an ually by the British working classes for things that do nothing to make their lives nobler or truly happier. At the last meeting of the British Association, the president in an address to the economic section, expressed his belief that the simple item of food waste alone would justify the above-mentioned estimate. One potent cause of waste to-day, is that very many of the women, having been practically brought up in factories, do no: know how to buy economic.lly, and are neither passable croks nor good housekeepers. It has been estimated that, in the United States, the waste from bad cooking alone is over a thousand million dollars a year!-Professor William Mathews, in August Success.

WEALTH OF ECONOMY.

In almost all the cases where men have accumulated great fortunes, attention to margins and remnants has the secret of their success. Wealth did not come to them in huge windfalls, overwhelming them with opulence, but by gradual acquisitious,

whose long career of success shows that it meets the needs of women, contains in the September number a special article, carefully illustrated and devoted to the attire of atout and elderly women This article, with its practical, useful advice about fabrics and quantities, will be appreciated by those who are neither slim nor under twenty-one.

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HOME-GROWN PLOWERS. The love of growing things is so umversal that in almost every home will be found flower bearing plants. The successful care of them needs a considerable amount of special knowledge. An expert in such matters is Ward MacLeod, whose writings on the care of plants and whose answers to plant questions appear only in The Delineator. The article for September deals with the shipping of flowers, bulb plants for the window garden, and the care of chrysanthe-

NOTE-BOOK JOTTINGS. Kerosene is a fomous cleanser. the rubber rollers of the clotheswringer become grimy or greasy, a thorough rubbing with a cloth dampened with the oil will make them as good as new.

The same treatment will remove the rust from bicycle tires and nickel stove trimmings,

Half worn of faded dress-skirts of gingham or print will be found very useful to protect better dresses when one is engaged in housework. The trimming should be removed, and the skirt ripped up the back, so that it can be put on and off quickly.

In case of fire, especially from he explosion of a lamp, smother the flames with salt or flour water is ineffectual in an oil blaze.

Leading dry-goods and department houses are placing a convenient and sanitary arrangement in their toiletrooms in the shape of cans of powdered soap. By the pressure of a spring sufficient powd is released to the hands satisfactorily. A moist cake of soap that has been used by "nobody knows whom," is an unpleasant and unsightly object on a washstand. A small package of powdered soan is indispensable in one's traveling-bag, and does away with the necessity of a cumbersome box or oilskin bag for holding a cake of soap This toilet requisite comes in another convenient form also, that of a l'ttle booklet, from which the "soapleates" may be torn as needed.

For cking out the fuel some house wives tear newspapers into pieces soak them in cold water, and press into balls nearly as large as an range. These are dried on the plate rack of the kitchen stove, and afterwards placed in the fire among the

"The man who goes with the tide is much wiser than the man who tries to pull the tide his way. The man tho succeeds is the man who keeps his finger on the public pulse and shapes his course accordingly." - Au-

The Common Dread of Kidney Disease

Due to the Sudden and Unexpected Deaths Which Result-Constipation a Frequent Cause-The Unusual Bfficacy of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver

Kidney diseases may last for years Ridney diseases may last for years, and at times may seem to disappear entirely, but unless radical treatment is taken death is likely to result at some unexpected moment. The most frequent cause of kidney adments is constigation and neglect to keep the bowels regular and active. With constitution the average regular in the constitution of the stipation the exerciory functions of the kidneys fail, the convolued tubes become choked up, and the tissues are gradually wasted away The liver cells also are compressed and destroyed, also are compressed and destroyed, and the most complicated ailments arise.
So far as is known, Dr. Chase's



THE ORIGINAL LINEMAN.

The spider is the original telegraph lineman. Indeed, he is something more. After his lines are stretch establishes a "central," .o which he runs as soon as any sort of vibration tells him that prey is entangled anywhere in his web. Once at central he listens a minute, then, having gathered the direction, glides to weave still further netting of sitken web about the luckless wasp or fly that has fallen into his "He" would more properly be writ-

ten "she," says a writer in The New York Sun. As in case of so many insects, the female spider is ever so much bigger, more powerful and more resourceful than the male Spider courtship is, in fact, a perilous process for the wooer. Unless he shows himself both brave and numble, he is in danger of being eaten before he gets the car of his fair one. By way of evening matters, after marriage he shows himself a most heartless parent, seizing upon the clutch of eggs as soon as laid and devouring them before the eyes of their agonized mother. Thus it is that the mother spider keeps a death grip upon her bag of eggs. It is the daintiest fairy silken pocket, varying in shape and size according to species, but always exceedingly handsome and well spun. At the first hint of attack the mother seizes it and hurries away, often spinning a thread as she goes in the effort to escape. She will lose a leg, two legs even, cheerfully in its defense. That is not, however, so wonderful as the fact that the lost legs very quickly grow again.

The name spider runs back to the Saxon spinan, to spin, also the root of that austere word spinster. The Litch name for the insect is cop. or cob, a head, hence cobweb, head cobwoven, is lingually allied to the so famous Spion Kop. But cobweb is by no means so expressive as gossamer or sommer-webben, the summer woven. In substance spider web is nearly

identical with silk. But the spinners of it are far too wise to reel it up into cocoons, which may be plundered by men to feed the desire of the eyes and the pride of life. Web spinning is very wonderful work. The workers indeed deserve high rank as civil en gineers and often deal with knotty problems in ways bespeaking almost human intelligence, as, for instance, when they spin loose threads so deftly and with such nice calculation of wind force that the loose ends are carried exactly to the chosen spot, often a couple of yards away, and there anchor themselves of their own mo tion. It is thus the fairy cables which net trees and boughs and stretch across all summer paths are set in place. They are invisible save where the full sun glints upon them, or else when a misty morning strings them with dewdrops. None the less, they hold firm and serve as aerial passageways, along which the spiders run to and fro safely and swift. Or else they serve as guys to brace the main web. In spinning the spider shows architectural genius to match her engincering skill.

First she surveys a site, then stretches across it a strong thread. She is not particular about having this first thread very taut; all that can be managed later. She spins another thread from the end of this diagonally to another point, whence she goes to a third anchorage, a fourth, even a fifth. Now she has a clear central inclosed at irregular angles. The inclosing threads have been spun of pure silk.

The next thing is to go over then with a viscid exudation, which will their own thoughts, and nake their make whatever touches them stick, own decisions. They have leaned When that is done she spins the web proper, running from side to side, with " thread trailing behind her, until ali the web-spokes are in place. Before she weaves the ravs together with crossing threads she must know that both they and the anchor threads are dependable. So she runs about, stretching, straining every one, and if it breaks, spinning it over. Where there is pronounced slack, she either takes it in by slicing a new thread near the centre and fastening it outside or by attaching light weights, pebbles, bits of stick and so on to the web's lower edge.
Now begins the last work-running

round and round. The crossing threads are spun double-first very fine, then with a coarser ply. At the middle, where the ray threads meet and cross, she either builds herself a snug sta-tion or, after everything is done, cuts away the tangle and leaves a small clear space. This is the parlor into which the traditional fly was invited -with disastrous results-but Madamo Spider does not habitually sit in it. Instead, she lurks out of sight, ambushed at the foot of a ray thread. When vibration tells of prev, she seeks the parlor, locates the disturbance

and straightway goes to see about it. A strong-winged insect, as a wasp or bumble-bee, left to himself will soon break of her flimsy toils, though he may so entangle his wings in doing so that he a ver flies again So she takes no chances. Nimbly she runs down the nearest ray thread, spinning as she runs. When she is a little beyond her victim she dexterously loops her new cable around him, draws it taut and fastens it.

When this has been repeated half a

dozen times the prcy, bound wing and foot, is ready for removal. She fastened a new thread at the parlor, loops it around the fly or wasp, carries it. back and pulls it as tight as she can. Sometimes she moves her prey a whole half inch with one shread The next thing is to cut away all the outer threads that hold him. This she does quickly, then spins a new cable from the parlor. Thus spinning and cutting, unless the prey be disproporionately big, she brings it at last to the parlor, or very close about it, and there sucks its juices in leisurely content. But if it is too big to be moved, she gnaws off a leg at a time, sucks them and after awhile attacks the carcass. Sometimes, with fiercely stinging insects, she bites them just back of the neck, so as to paralyze them.

CURIOUS VENTRILOQUISM. One can no longer be sure that ventriloguial effects on the stage are honestly obtained, inasmuch as contrivances have been patented recently for producing them artificially. In the mouth of a doll, for example, is concealed the receiver of a telephone with a wire communicating with the mysterious region known as "behind the scenes." When the manikin is desired to talk, a hidden confederate furnishes the utterance, he effect being highly satisfactory the deludes that the ed audience, which su performer behind the footlights is do-

ing it all.
Of late ventriloquists have tried to vary their performances by introducing, in addition to the old-fashioned dolls, stuffed animals, such as dogs, cats, and even horses, which appear to join in the conversation. This likewise is sometimes managed by the telephonic method, the receiver being placed in the mouth of the figure. In this way even a pig may acquire articulate speech, to the delight and amusement of spectators

The term "ventriloquism" is a mistomer, inasmuch as nobody can talk in his stomach, and the popular notion that a performer in this line "throws his voice" is altogether a mistake. The fact is, that the whole deception consists in speaking without moving the lips (a method to le acquired only by long practice), and in pitching the voice so that to the audience it will have the sameacoustic effect as if it proceeded from the quarter to which the expectant attention of the spectators is directed.

THE CHRONIC LEANERS. A large proportion of the failures in life are to be found in the ranks

of the chronic leaners. Everywhere we go we meet earnest, conscienticus workers, who are amazed that they do not get on faster. They wax eloquent over their fancied wrongs, the injustice that confines them to inferior grades, while persons with no more education, ability, or perseverance than they possess, are advanced over their heads

To the casual observer, they seem to have cause fo grievance; but, when we analyze these people, we find what the trouble really is. They are incapable of independent action. They not make the slightest move without assistance from some outside source, the advice or opinion of some to rety. They have no confidence in themselves-do not trust their own powers. They have never learned to stand squarely on their feet, to think upon somebody from childhood. all through the formative period of charter-building, until a habit of leaning is chronic. Any faculty which is unused for a

long time loses its power. It is a law of nature that we must use or lose. If s. man ceases to exercise his muscles, they soon become weak and flabby. The same inexorable law governs man's mental powers. So, the men and women who have never learn-ed the fundamental lesson of self-reed the fundamental lesson of self-re-liance, who have never used their God-given faculties in reasoning with themselves, making their own decis-ions, and in being their own final court of appeal, grow up weaklings, parasites. God intended them to stand alone, to draw upon His inex-haustible power without stint. He meant them to be oaks, but they have become vines. Not realizing that all growth is from within, they have re-versed this fundamental truth and en-deavored to draw their strength from the outside.—O. S. Marden, in August Success.

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THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1901.

ORANGE GUERII LAS IN BELFAST For weeks our Irish exchanges have been filled with alarming reports of recurrent outbreaks of Orange ruffianism in Belfast. The lives of Catholic workmen in the shippards are not considered safe, and many mob murders have been attempted in open daylight Outrages upon Catholic property-owners are of daily occurrence The presence of a large force of military and police places some temporary Testraint upon the blood-thirsty fanatics, but it is feared that when the show of physical force is withdrawn, the guerillas will have the opportunity they are waiting for of precipitating much bloodshed. The peculiar thing is that the troops and constabulary only restrain the ruffianism. They do not attempt to repress it by severe action. The cause of the official weakness without a doubt is the pres ence of Colonel Saunderson and a few other Orange magnates in the Imperial Parliament. These men dare not open their mouths in condemnation of the lawlessness of the people who have sent them to Parliament. They are thick and thin supporters of the Government, and if the Government should order severely aggressive action Grand Master Saunderson and his friends would have to resign and would not be elected In this position the attitude of the Government is

We do not take the reports in the Irish papers as the basis of our opinions in this respect. We give the Parliamentary debate in which the Irish Chief Secretary confesses his weakness and does not hide the cause of it. The debate took place on August 1

Mr John Redmond asked the Chief Secretary the following question, of which he had given private notice: Whether he can state whether the rioting still continues in Queen's Island Shipbuilding Yard; and whether the Catholic workmen are still maltreated or driven from their work, and what measures the Government propose to take to maintain order? The Chief Secretary said-Since I came to the House this morning I have received a telegram that all is quiet. The men at work in Musgrave Channel were picketed vesterday from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m. by military pickets and a force of Royal Constabulary. The military forces in Belfast have been increased by a number of infantry and a squadof cavalry These measures have enabled the police to concentrate their energies in preventing isolated attacks outside the works. The managers of the works are posting, or have posted, notices threatening to curtail the hours of work in the event of any further disturbances. The Commissioners of Police report that the situation is improving. During the period of emergency I cannot propose measures of a permanent character for the maintenance of order in the future, but the fact that the emergency has required the presence of such a large draft of military makes it probable that we shall have to reconsider the relations between the Government and the City of Belfast in respect to these disturbances.

Mr. Redmond -Can the right hon. gentleman say whether the military are still in occupation of the shipbuilding vard at Queen's Island? Are they in occupation to-day?

The Chief Secretary-The military, I understand, are in occupation, supported by the Royal Irish Constabufary, at the approaches to the Musgrave Channel Works, and these services will be continued until their presence is no longer needed.

Mr. Redmond - In view of the seriousness of the present position of af-Tairs, and in view of the fact that permanent measures are not to be taken at present for the maintenance of order, will the right hon, gentlemen consider the desirability of putting a police barrack in the Queen's Estand for the maintenance of peace in the future?

The Chief Secretary-I think I have said that the extra number of military which it was necessary to draft in does suggest that permanent measures must be taken to preserve order, but during the emergency it is impossible to say what this measure

Mr. Redmond - U will repeat this

question before the end of the session, for it is of enormous importance that something should be done before Parliament separates (hear. hear) .

Mr. Healy asked-Why are the proposals rejected which were made when the Beliast Harbor Bill was before the House?

The Catef Secretary - There was a proposal to put a police barrack in side the saiphailding yard. I did re ject that proposal at the time, and I still think it would be a most unw c one.

Anyone reading the Chief Secretary's emarks most realize the seri onsness of the situation. He is afraid to promise a permanent provision for the maintenance of law and order, but he knows that the guerillas are only marking time to attempt the perpetration of acts which the Government cannot evade responsibility for. This is criminal cowardice

. . .

DEATH OF CRISPI.

Francesco Crispi, the last of the makers of what is called "Modern Italy," is dead. Pope Leo is said to have fallen upon his knees and prayed for him upon hearing the news. Before his death he is said to have received the sacraments. He was born at Ribera, in Sicily, on the feast of St. Francis of Assisi, 1819, and devoted a considerable part of his political energy to the work of annexing Sicily to the Kingdom.

It is a difficult thing to draw a picture of Crispi that would represent him with approximate truthfulness to readers in the country. It would not be a wide shot, however, to call him the Joe Chamberlain of Italian politics. Of course this description makes allowance for the substantial differences between Italian and British institutions. But as Mr. Chamberlain has been recreant to every priciple the temporary advocacy of which helped him into public prominence, so it was with Crispi, who played the conspirator against all things and people legitimately kindred to him. He was more successful, too, than Mr. Chamberlain ever can hope to be, for he held the office of Premier more than once. As the British Colonial Secretary has has to defend himself publicly in Parliament against charges of a financial nature incompatible with the position of a Minister of the Crown, so it was with Crispi.

The parallel ends at the religious Chamberlain has not, so far, found it necessary to use the weapon which Crispi considered most serviceable. The Italian ex-Premier was an inveterate anti-Catholic politician. An adventurer he was called, and an adventurer he unquestionably was. But it is the spirit of the Church to forgive her enemies; and the Pope is charitably reported to have said: "Well, Crispi wi : a good fighter." In death too, the Italian Catholic people will forget and forgive his disastrous schemes and his many offences against their best interests.

The venerable Pontiff, by nine years the senior of Crispi, lives after him, and exercises an influence upon the civilized world compared with which the legacy of Victor Emmanuel is but an infant's breath. It was to the aged Pontiff in his veritable prison that the Kingdom of Italy, the rember of the Triple Alliance, had to turn to supplicate for the word that secured the release of the Italian army from the grip of King Menelik, into whose hands Crispi's unfortunate ambition had delivered His Majesty's legions. Such has ever been the fate of vain political schemes against the Church

LESSON OF THE CENSUS. Several months ago when the newspapers were anticipating with more optimism than at present the annot accement of the census returns, we heard that the population of Carada was at the very least 6,000,000. The Register ventured, however, to suggest 5,500,000 as the highest guess any practical observer could make. Ottawa despatches, which may not be official, but which have the earmarks of authoritative inspiration, now say the returns will show 5,300,000 or 5,400,-000. This would make the increase for ten years in the neighborhood of half a million, or about the same as in the period of 1881-91. Allowing for immigration, there has been no natural growth in twenty years, and for the cause of this settled stagnation it would be wise to consult the lessons of the census in the United States. England and Australia. Some writers speak of it as the "Anglo-Saxon blight," but it is not a disease peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon people. The French also have it, along with official rebellion against the laws of the Church. The French-Canadians, who, as a people, are loyal Catholics free from it. like the Catholics of Onterio, a fact that is easily traceable

in the provincial statistics of schools The population of Quebec has advanced in the past ten years, the population of Ontario, if it has not lailen back, has remained stationary. The French-Canadians are helping to people the United States and the Cana dian West. The Catholics of Ontario are affected by a similar movement, and in both the law of the survival of the fittest is unfolding itself.

It has become the habit of fournal ists and others to blink the obvious truth of this problem of population in Canada Administrations are blamed by partizans, but the united record of twenty years under two administrations should alence hypocritical back erings. The province of Ontario the richest portion of the Dominion Its school population has been steadily falling off for twenty years. The people do not send their children out of the country to school. It is silly to try political diversions in order to hide the truth. No Government or policy will change or affect what is taking place. The census returns willbring disappointment to every Canadian who has hopes for the future of his country.

FATHER BERGIN RESIGNS.

The people of St. Cecilia's were ex tremely grieved by the announcement made on Sunday last that ill health had compelled Rev. Father Bergin to resign his charge. Rev. Dr. Treacy, who said the Masses, paid a sincere tribute to the respected pastor, under whom the Junction Church has flourished during the last six years. the early part of the year he had been confined to his bed, and a complete change was considered necessary. He has now been advised to live in Ireland, his native country.

The departure of Father Bergin leaves a gap in the ranks of the Ontario clergy, among whom he modestly held the reputation of an exceptionally brilliant theologian. When Dean of Barrie he was widely known in the northern section of the country as a man of rare abilities and exquisite qualities. An eloquent preacher, of striking presence and gentle though naturally reserved manner, Father Bergin stood high in the respect of the general community wherever stationed. In his pastoral duties he was untiringly zealous. When he took charge of the Junction about six years ago there were only a few scattered Catholic families using the then small school house as a place of worship. Father Bergin made an excellent investment when he bought the old Presbyterian Church site, where by his energy he succeeded in creeting a large and flourishing parish. One of the finest Catholic school buildings in or near Toronto has also been put up, and including Weston, three Masses a day are now said for the accommodation of the two hundred and twenty-five families in the parish.

There is one side of Father Bergin's character that upon his departure for his native country may be spoken of without indelicacy. He is an ardently patriotic Irishmau who holds his patriotism very near his heart and dislikes to make parade of it The Register hopes that the native air of his "gallant Tipperary" will completely restore him to the good health all his Canadian friends heartily wish him.

CATHOLIC UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE DECLARA-TION.

In connection with the debate in the House of Lords on the King's declaration which appears elsewhere in this issue, we have received a copy of mittee of the House of Lords by the Duke of Norfolk, President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, This document sets forth that "the socalled declaration against transubstantiation which the Sovereign is required by the Act of Settlement to make on his accession is a survival of times when the Statute Book bristled with harsh and penal enactments levelled at Catholics, almost all of which have since been repealed. The Sovereign is required to express his disbelief in certain characteristic and cherished doctrines of the Catholic Church in language of offensive violence. He is required to vouch his wn sincerity in this profession dishelief; and, lastly, he is required to avow his disbelief in some suppos ed dispensing power which no one has ever believed The declaration has to be made audibly, publicly, and on an occasion of much solemnity. Nothing is omitted that can give weight and force to the attack on our church, which is singled out from among all the various creeds that exist in the Empire for exceptional treatment. The Sovereign is not required to condemn those tenets of Calvinism which are rejected by the Church of England, or to dissociate himself from

min, or to declare that Mahomet is text of all vows ever taken by Jesan imposter and not a rophet. But for the Catholic Faith, which was held by so many of his ancestors and is held by millions of his subjects, he is made to utter a contemptuous re-pudiation." The statement examines the history of the declaration, notes the strong feeling which has been aroused in the matter not only in Great Britain but in the Colonies respecting it, and expresses an earnest hope that their bordships will recommend the abolition of the declaration. Finally, it suggests that the Sovereign might give every needful assurance to his Protestant subjects ly a owing his adherence to the doc trines of the Church of England established by law as they are defined by the legal tribunals of the land, without going out of his way to attack and condemn the doctribes of another church.

MISS MEEHAN'S PROMOTION. Miss Matilda Mecha, for a long time on the teaching staff of the girl's department of the Model School, and being next to the mistress in seniority, has been promoted to that office vacated by Miss Jones. The promotion of Miss Mechan has given very great satisfaction to the friends of the school, her professional standing being the highest, and her success as a teacher exceptional.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Extremes met at the recent conferring of degrees at the University of Melbourne. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York received his D. C. I., and an engine-driver in the employ of the Victorian Railway Department, James Horatio O'Connell, took the degree of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Science O'Connell is a towering Irish-Australian giant, and he gained these academic distinctions by his own unaided efforts, by constant study in his leisure hours, indomitable pluck and perse verance.

The results of the Irish Royal University summer examinations have been published. They show once more the superiority of Irish Catholics colleges, not one of which receives a penny of State aid, over the endowed Queen's colleges. In the number of distinctions won. University College, Dublin, easily heads the list with a total of 49, Queen's College, Belfast, secured 37, Queen's College, Galway, 16, and Queen's College, Cork, none. latter institution, which is splendidly equipped, receives no less than £12,000 a year from the State. Among the Catholic convents and colleges which have done well are Loretto Convent, Stephen's Green, which won 14 distinctions.

The spir' of prophecy has re-possessed our old friend Dr Wild Kingston this week he definitely fixed the date of Armageddon in 1930. In the nature of things the doctor will have been gathered to his fathers long before the arrival of the fateful year, and no one who may desire to do so can demand explanations, if the prophecy should prove untrue. In so practical an age, and in so tame a city as Kingston, it is strange enough that people have the desire to extract prophery of this order from so threadbare a prophet We observe that the doctor blames the Chinese Catholic converts for the war in the Celestial Empire. Without any pretence to prophesy we could have told that Dr. Wild would surely say something of that kind before he had spoken.

Mr. Edward C. Strutt in The Monthly Review for August gives a picture of Italy which is not pleasant to look upon. Having investigated the distress amongst the peasants of Apulia and other parts of the country, he finds the destitution appal-In districts where there is absolutely no crime, when times are fairly prosperous, innumerable thefts are committed. The object of offenders is to get into prison so that they may have food. Three young women were recently brought before the practor of Ugento on the charge of stealing olives. The pinched exp: ssion of their features and their ragged clothes excited the pity of the kindhearte 1 magistrate, who sentenced them to the nominal punishment of three days' imprisonment. bursting into tears, the prisoners threw themselves at the magistrate's feet and begged him to send them to prison for at least three months. The theit had been a preconcerted affair, and the starving girls were in despair when their scheme for securing prison fare miscarried.

In the current number of The Monthly Review, Father Gerard, S. J., temonstrated mildly with his countrymen on the universal prejudice chainst the Jesuit Order. He publishes, "in its naked simplicity," the most solemn and comprehensive of the vows taken by members of the Society, as a sufficient refutation of the charge that Jesuits are bound by oaths, which they dare not divulge; and refers those who wish to make further inquiry to the Library of the British the creed of the Baptist or the Brah- Museum, where may be found the full appointed parish priest of Caledonia.

uits. Father Gerard confesses the "widespread and persistent belief in the minurities of the "wily Jesuits is to him inexplicable; it is no more to be accounted for than "foreign ideas about the perfidious ness of Albion and the profound Machiavelism of his policy." He concludes his article with a good story of a Protestant who, after reading the "Constitutions of Ignatias Loyola," declared that "to read those Constitutions you would think that he had no other object but the honor and service of God!" The lady with whom he was conversing suggested that perhaps Ignative Loyola had no other object. "Ah, vell," said the gentleman, "of course, you know, I can't quite believe that!"

The Dublin Daily Independent, of

August 2, contains a long interview with Mr. Henri Bourassa, M. P., on the general attitude of Canada to wards Imperialism and with particular reference to the South African war. Mr. Bourassa confines himself to a statement of the facts, and puts his statement in studiously moderate words. One thing is very evident, that he has learned a great deal concerning Chamberlainism in his intercourse with British Liberals As far as Canada 13 concerned, however, Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke the truth when he declared last session that the war is over We hear nothing more further contingents, we have had vigorous protests from many of the returned soldiers, the war news of the hour occupies a secondary place in the papers that were whooping up the fighting spirit a year ago, and in short, throughout the Dominion, a sane disposition that the Beaver shall mind his own industrious affairs has re-asserted itself. There are evidences of the reaction against Imperialism, which is a policy hight, charged with peril to the peace and welfare of the Canadian people. The World has reproduced Mr. Bourassa's interview in full, and expresses the opinion that he will be often heard from during the next session. No doubt he will; but we mistake the good sense of the Parliament of Canada if the past two years' experience with militant Imperialism does not lead to beneficial results Peace is our star of destiny. Peace with our neighbors and with the world. Peace with the empire of which we form a part, and peace and co-operation among the races that make up our own population are essential to Canadian progress The future has its own problems; but there is nothing in the internal politics of Canada likely to divert us from the path in which we are moving Our danger can only come from the outside a...! Imperialism is plainly calculated to develop it.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER O'MALLEY.

Uxbridge, Aug. 8 -Rev O'Mallev, who has been appointed to the Oshawa-Whitby parish, was waited upon at the Presbytery here Tuesday evening by deputations from Uxbridge and Port Perry and presented with kindly worded addresses, expressive of the esteem in which he is held, accompanied by mementos of a useful character. The Port Perry congregation gave him a leatler covered easy chair, the Uxbridge friends presented him with a secretary and officé chair, the parishioners in Markham have a gold-headed cane waiting for him. Father O'Malley, besides being a good preacher and exponent of religion, is a public spirited citizen as well He has made friends among all classes of the community and his departure is sincerely regarded, although the new appointment is a promotion In replying to the adses the reverend gentleman, after returning thanks, expressed pleasure at the assurance that the kindly feeling existing towards him was not confined to Catholics alone. He hoped he would be able to preserve those friendly relations. He left Uxbridge with regreat and the best of wishes for all his parishioners and acquaintunces His successor, Rev. Father Richardson, from Toronto, has taken charge of the parish and is being very kindly received. He conducted the services on Sunday last.

PERSONAL

Mr J P Murray is ill.

Rev. William Hart, formerly of East Toronto parish, and for several years parish priest of one of the churches in St. Paul, Minn., is visiting his father, Mr. Lawrence Hart, and sister, Miss M. L. Hart, in the city at present. Father Hart is look-

Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, went to Muskoka yesteruay, where he will inspect some roads which need repairs.

Father Malone, of New Orleans, was a visitor in the city last week. Father Richardson, late curate at St. Helen's, Toronto, has been appointed by His Grace the Archbishop parish priest of Uxbridge, in the room of Rev. Pather O'Malley, removed to Oshawa.

Rev Father Gehl; of Galt, has been

446444444444444444444 CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. Twelfth Sunday after Pontocost.

Googel St. Kuke X. 23-27 18 | St. Joachim, Father

Bu. 18 St. Joachim, Father M. 19 St. Louis, B. C. T. 20 St. Bornard, Ab. W. 21 St. Jano Frances de C Th 22 St. Sympherian, M F. 23 St. Philip Beniti, C S. 24 St Bartholomew, Ap

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 German Catholics and the Press

The German Catholics display wisdom worthy of imitation in the policy they pursue with regard to the press, They make it an execution point of their ways and the control of their ways and their ways are the control of their ways and their ways are the control of the control of their ways are the control of the control of their ways are the control of the control o The German Catholics display it an essential point of their programme to supp t their own papers and to extend their influence. In most Catholic districts they have flourishing \(\frac{1}{2} \) Catholic organs, and two of their daily papers, the Rolnnische Volkszeitung and the Germania, are amongst the most powerful factors in moulding public life. The acting editor of The Germania has received a short term of imprisonment for I doing what he regarded as his duty in the public interest, and I his co-religionists have determ- I ined as a result to pay him special honor. There are amongst them no carping critics of his boldness in giving effect to
his convictions; they join hands
in thanking and encouraging
him. Furthermore, the German
Catholics, who believe in helping their friends and fighting his boldness in giving effect to Catholics, who believe in help-ing their friends and fighting the enemy, have in public meet-ing at Cologne denounced the anti-Catholic surfix in which ing at Cologne denounced the anti-Catholic spirit in which The Kolnische Zeitung, a bitter opponent of the Church, is conducted, and the subject of repeling the attacks of the anti-Catholic press will occupy the catholic press will occupy the attention of the forty-eighth General Congress of German Catholics which will be held at Osnabruck from the 25th to the 29th of this month. These German Catholics have a knowledge of the modern rec ments of successful public

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER LARKIN Peterborough, Aug. 9. - A telegram was received Thursday at St. Peter's Cathedral announcing the death at 12.30 that afternoon of Rev. Michael Larkin, parish priest of Grafton, : at that place. The deceased's gentle-men's illness, of a pulmonary nature, was of about a year's duration. Rev. Father Larkin was a native of Quebec, educated at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and became the first parish priest of Grafton in 1879. During 'us incumbency he has brought Grafton o the position of being the most prosperous parish in the Diocese of Peterborough, with one of the handsomest churches and a fine presbytery. The deceased gentleman was widely known as a most devoted priest and kindly Christian gentleman. He was 58 58 years of age. The funeral takes place on Saturday, at Grafton, at 9

o'clock a.m. Peterborough, Aug · 12.—The funerai of the late Rev Father Larkin, parish priest of Grafton, took place on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

The remains were conveyed fom the residence to the church, where solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Right Rev Monsignor Laurent, of Lindsay, assisted by Rev Father Twohey, of Picton, deacon, and Rev. Father McCloskev of Campbellford, sub-deacon. Venerable Archacon Casev, of Peter ed the culogy The service was very impressive There was a large congregation from the parish and outside places, for during his 22 years' residence at Grafton he had won the warm esteem of people far and near, and great numbers gathered to pay a last tribute of respect Besides those referred to the following clergymen were present: Rev. J. Brown, V. G., Peterborough, Very Rev. Dean Murray, Trenton, Rev. Fathers Lynch, Port Hope, D. O'Connell, Peterborough; Murray, Cobourg; Keilty, Dou-10; McGuire, Hastings; O'Connell, Burnley; McColl, Ennismore; McGuire, Wooler; J. O'Sullivan, O'Brien, D, D,, Peterborough, F. J O'Sullivan, Grai-

Interment took place in St Mary's Cemetery, Grafton, a number of the clergy acting as bearers.

posed testimonial a success.

DEATH OF MRS. O'CONNOR. Mrs. John O'Connor, wife of the proprietor of the Nealon House, 197 King street east, died at her home Saturday morning. The deceased lady was a native of the County of Pcel, but had been for many years a resi-

dent of the city. The funeral Mass was said at St. Michael a Cathedral at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, the celebrant being Rev. Dr. Treacy. Rev. L. Minnellan was present in the sanctuary. Among those who followed the remains to St. Michael's Cemicery was Bernard McCabe, King Township.

THE NEW CHURCH AT ALBION.

The Brampton Conservator of Aug. 6, has the following: Realizing that this is the "Growing time," and desiring to meet the growth which is demanded by their progress and prosperity, the Catholics of Albion who congregate for worship at Centreville, some time ago decided upor the erection of a new place of worship. The old building, which bears many evidences of the lapse of time and which has for a large number of years met the requirements of the people, is now to be replaced by a new structure, larger, more modern and more suitable m every particular With this end in view plans were laid some time ago and the necessary steps taken by Pather Whelan, priest of the parish and his loyal and faith-ful followers of the con-gation to creet a new building, and to them the ceremony of Sunday afternoon last must have been one of special gratification. On that day the corner-stone of their new edifice was laid by Archbishop O'Connor, of Toronto, in the presence of a very large assemblage, including representatives from many points in that section. The weather was ideal, the roads were good and it is estimated that upwards of 2,000 people took advantage of these favorable circumstances to be present at the interesting ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone. new building, in the erection cr which such an important stage was marked, will be a 'arge, spacious brick strucdure and, t is expected will be ready for opening this fall. Already large sums of money have been contributed to defray expenses and whough the cost will amount to seven or eight thousand dollars, there is little doubt that it will be met before the dat of. the opening. For this happy condition of affairs great credit is due to the energetic efforts of the parish priest, Father Whalen, and to the generosity of the members of the congre-

THE CEREMONY.
To the members of the Catholic Church the ceremony of the cornerstone laying must have been particularly beautiful and appropriate; to others present it may have been somewhat unique, but to all it was most interesting. Saortly after three o'clock the hour announced for the ceremony to be performed, the Archbishop ascalled the platform accompanied by Father Whalen, of the parish, Father Carbery, from Schomberg, Father Kelly and Father Kilcullen, Adjala, and Father Kerman, of the Gore.

His Grace the Archbishop delivered an able and appropriate address, which made a favorable impression on all present. He explained the meaning of the ceremonies which he had just performed, at the same time emphasizing the importance of the differ-The object of the cereent parts. mony, he said, was the setting apart of a place of worship; of a place of prayer; of a place where the doctrines of the true faith should be inculcated and in which should be taught the principles of brotherly love, and the greatness and goodness of the Lord Jesus Christ, who is one God world without end. He pointed out the importance of the use of holy water. This, he said, was composed, as many were aware, of water which had first been blessed by the prayers of the by the prayers of the church, and in which had had been mixed a quantity of salt. Water, as ery one knew, was intended to reiresh and cleanse, while salt performed the functions of preventing corruption. Thus in the church they desired cleanliness of heart which could only be obtained through deep true contrition for sin. By the ceremony at the cross was meant that on that spot the altar of the future church would be erected, from which the sacrifice of the holy mass would be administered. Religion without sacrifica was not perfect religion, for sacrifice indicates that all things belong to God and therefore by sacrifice He should be worshipped. Regarding the blessing and laying of the cornerstone, His Grace referred to Jesus Christ as having been the corner-stone of the great church which was to work so much good upon the earth. And thus, in laying a corner-stone, as had been done this afternoon, they were but carrying out the designs of a far-seeing and all-wise God. stone itself was solid, substantial and enduring, symbolic of the solidity and stability of the doctrines of the church which is the doctrine of God. Then, too, in going round the foundations, as they had done, signified that the building was set apart for prayer. The object of the church is prayer prayer which consists not only of requests which we desire to have fulfilled, but also of adoration and ac-

walks of life. "The Lord Joens Christ," making a

declaration of the mystery of the Trinity, and while we believe there is one God we also believe that there are three persons. This we may not be able to understand, but we are content to admit that God knows all things and if in some regards He has not taken us into His confidence, He still knows best. From here, too, should be preached the doctrines of the true faith, not human faith, and not a fanciful faith, which pleases and passes in a moment. Thus we were taught what we must believe and also what we must do for man's life is made up of believing and of doing. The church will not teach error or encourage wrong. It will not seek to hold up man, but will ever endeavor to place before the people Christ who is the true God and whose teachings are worthy of being followed. Then, too, the ceremony set forth that this church was established that the principles of brotherly love might flourish and be inculcated in the minds of the people. As he looked over the large assemblage which surrounded him, he was aware of the fact that they were not all of his own faith, but would to God they were; but while this was true, he recognized in their presence to-day, in the interest displayed, an indication of the fruits which had been brought forth by the church in their midst; the fruits of brotherly love. But he would also remind them that brotherly love did not consist simply in according to our neighbor that freedom of civil and religious lilerty which are accorded to all, but a brotherly love which consists of one mind and one heart. One mind in believing the teachings and one heart in doing them.

Thus, in endeavoring to perpetuate and inculcate these principles this church would stand as an evidence of the picty of its people and will always be regarded as a witness on behalf of the congregation which worships within its walls even when they are ot present to speak for themselves. The Archbishop also pointed out the many causes of thankfulness on the part of humanity which should influence mankind in acknowledging the greatness, the divinity and mercy of Jesus Christ and in showing this thankfulness should avail themselves of the privilege of this place of worship.

In the closing, he sincerely and heartily thanked one and all for their presence at the ceremony of the afternoon, by which they had shown their sympathy with the object of the gathering, by which they had encouraged those who were endeavoring to cope with and to overcome the difficulties of the world, and for which he trusted they might receive their reward in heaven. With all his heart and a great reverence of soul he thanked them again and closed the services by solemnly pronouncing the benediction. 4

ON BEHALF OF THE INDIAN.

Montreal, Aug. 8 .- A very interesting meeting was held in the Rideau Street Convent on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of discussing a proposal to bring Indian boys and girls to Eastern Canada after they leave the Industrial Schools and start them in life here. The idea originated with Miss Catherine Hughes, of Ottawa, who has been teaching for the last three years on the St. Reg.s Reserve, and who has been successful in interesting a large number of influential people in the subject. Miss Hughes addressed the meeting on Sunday and briefly explained her plan. She expressed unlimited faith in the capacities of the Indian. All they lacked, she said, was opportunity and it was the duty of their white neighbors to remove this difficulty in the way of their progress that it would be unwise to increase the present competition in the 'abor market by bringing Indians to the eastern cities; but six or seven Indians in each city would not make any appreciable difference, and if it did, the Indian had the same right to the use of his two hands as the white man had. As for the Indian girls, Miss Hughes was sure they would make excellent servants, being faithful obedient, gentle and cleanly.

Rev. Father Lacombe, the veteran missionary who has labored for over fifty years among the Indian tribes, spoke in a similar strain, and said that he thought Miss Hughes had been inspired by God for this work. He stated that when the boys and girls educated in the schools went back to the reserves, it was almost impossible for them to avoid relapsing into the old ways of life. contempt of the white people for the Indians also operated very unicoorably upon their character. They saw that they were despised and came to think there was no use in trying to rise to the level of the white men. The recent influx of white settlers had also been unfortunate for the Indians, for their old friends, the missionaries, sow had to give much of their time to the new-comers and the Indians feltreglected.

knowledgement of the grace of God, Mr. Charles Cook, an educated which assists us in the everyday Indian, and a clerk in the Indian De-In prayer, too, we use the words, partment, said that his own experisace had taught him how important it

was to give the Indian just such help as that proposed by Miss Hughes. When a hoy going to the high school, he had been so impressed by the superiority of the white man to the Indian that the feeling almost drove him back to the reserve. When he found that he could do things just as well as white men, his depression vanished and he felt that he had a right to mingle with the other race on a footing of equality. If a helping hand were extended to the Indian boys and girls just at this time, Mr. Cook was convinced that they would become useful citizens, producing revenue instead of consuming it. But, if allowed to go back to the reserves, as they are at present, they would infallibly sink to the level of their people. A white man would do the same in similar circumstances.

At the conclusion of the meeting a committee composed of Miss Hughes, Mrs, Phillpotts, Mr. E. P. Stanton, Mr. John Gorman, Mr. J. G. Foley and Mr. William Kearns, was appointed to draft a constitution for the proposed organization. Mr Kearns presided. Among others present were Mr. J. W. Hughes, Mr. Mr. Martin Benson, Mr. and Mrs. John Gorman, Mrs. Bracken, Mrs. Moylan, Father Therien, Father Contelance and Father Cha lebois. Another meeting will be held next

INTERESTING SERVICE AT THE HISTORIC CHURCH OF ST. RA-PHAELS.

Alexadra, Aug. 9. - On Sunday last a most impressive service was held at St. Raphael's, where the Rev. Father Bissett, Dean of Nairn: Scotland, officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Campbell, the popular and enterprising Catholic priest. Owing to the condition of the church, the interior of which is, at present, undergoing extensive repairs, the congregation assembled on the spacious and beautiful lawn in front of the old presbytery, which was built by Bishop McDonell in 1828. A temporary altar was creeted on the versudah at the main entrance to the house, and here the holy sacrifice was offered up in the presence of a large congregation, which included many visitors from adjoining parishes. The open air mass, although a matter of necessity, to gether with the presence of Canon Bissett, lent to the ceremony an air of antiquity and appropriateness, which served to recall happy memories of bygone days - the days of Bishop McDonell and old Father John.

Father Bissett addressed the cong egation first in English and afterwards in Gaelic, and the trend of his discourse seemed to harmonize so well with the surrounding conditions that it was listened to with marked attention. He began by stating that he had been sent out on a mission to this country by the Archbishops and Bishops of Scotland to solicit aid to complete a college the training of young men for the priesthood. This institution was known as Blair's College, Aberdeen College, Aberdeen. It was founded in 1829 (the year of emancipation) but it was inadequate to present requirements, consequently it had to be enlarged in order to accommodate one hundred and fifty students. This entailed an expenditure of about \$60,-000. He recalled to their minds the history of the early settlement of this county; recounted the circumstances under which their great grandfathers had emigrated from Scotland, and dwelt on the trials and adversities which befel the brave Highlanders who had clung to the ancient faith during the persecutions which were waged against the Catholic Church in the Highlands and Islands of Scot-

It was on St. Peter and St. Paul's day (June 29th) 1786, that the good ship "McDonald" cast off her moorings at Greenock and proceeded down the Clyde with 560 passengers who were going to seek their fortunes in the lands beyond the Western Ocean

"Forced from their homes a melancholy train

To traverse wilds beyond the western main: Where beasts with man divided am

pire claim. And the brown Indian marks with murderous aim."

Their parish priest, Rev Alexander McDonald, of Scothouse, on the memmorning of their departure said mass on board and he put the vessel and passengers under the protection of St. Raphael "the guide of the wanderer." After a rough voyage, during which the "McDenald" lost her latitude, the passengers were safely landed at Quebec. Thence the passengers proceeded to the place which was afterwards called Glengarry, and their first parish chapel they named St. Rapheal. "When I look at the modest, unassuming College of Iona here which was built by Bishop McDonell in 1825, where I am told that sixteen young men one morning took orders or were ordained by the Bishop, and think of our large college in Scutland, I am impressed with the difficulties and ob

stacles with which Bishop McDonell had to contend in this country. I commend you on the strength of your faith, the faith which in 563 had been preached in Scotland by St. Columba (Columkill), and afterwards by St. Finnan, and your fervor and piety today attests the zeal of those faithful Scottish Catholics of Glengarry, Knoydart, Morar and Slios More, who kept the deposit of faith which they had received through an unbroken line of generations from the early Irish missionaries, and had amid all the terrors of persecution practiced it in the caves and mountain fastnesses of their native land and handed it down without adulteration or interruption to their grateful posterity."

"The milk-white hind was doomed not vet to die."

"The cloud of persecution has passed over Scotland, and churches, convents, monasteries and schools are being erected all over the Highlands."

After thanking the congregation for the patient hearing which they had given to his remarks, the Rev Gentleman proceeded to take up the collection, which, we understand, proved to be, in the aggregate, a goodly amount.

ANNIVERSARY OF ARCHBISHOP PRUCHESI.

Montreal, Aug. 8. -- No greater mark of the high esteem and appreciation in which His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi is held by the priests of his diocese, and the people generally, could have been shown him than the very cordial reception that was extended to him to-day in honor of the fourth anniversary of his consecration as Archbishop.

Representatives from all the different parishes, religious houses, and communities, were present to wish him many years of successful rule. Messages were received from the various convents conveying the wishes of the many sisterhoods, and offering numerous spiritual bouquets. The day must certainly have been a very happy one for His Grace, showing as it did the vast amount of support he could rely on in attending to spiritual welfare of so large a dio-

At ten o'clock Pontifical High Mass vas celebrated in St. James Cathedral. It was sung by His Grace, assisted by Rev Canons Vallant and Archambault is deacons of office, and Rev. Canon Racicot as assisting priest. It was a "Messe solenelle," sung by a full choir under the direcof Prof. Couture. The main altar, with its lofty canopy of bronze, looked very pretty with its decora tions of natural flowers. A feature of the celebration was the donation to His Grace of a handsome marble and onyx railing, offered to the memory of the late James Callaghan, by his many friends.

The mass was attended by a large congregation composed of quite a number of the laity and members of the different religious communities of the city.

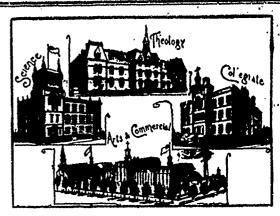
At the end of mass the Pontifical blessing was given by His Grace.

Shortly after noon a banquet was served in the large refectory of the Palace. Nearly two hundred priests and religious sat down and enjoyed the contents of a very recherche menu When justice had been done to the many good things, Rev. Canon Nantel, superior of St. Therese College, on behalf of the clergy of the diocese presented His Grace with an address. After referring in very fitting terms to many of the good works performed by His Grace since taking charge of the diocese of Montreal, he said that he would only be voising the opinion of every member of the diocese, in giving expression to a heartfelt wish that for very many years to come he will continue in the successful direction of affairs.

His Grace replied briefly, thanking all present for their many kind wishes. Among those present were

Bishop Gravel, Nicolet, Bishop Decelles, St. Hyacinthe, Canon Martin, Archbishop's Palace; Rev. F. Filiatrault, Superior of the Society Jesus; Rev. F. Collin, Superior of the Order of Sulpicians; Canon Savaria, Luchine; Father Le Pailleur, St. Louis de Mile End; Adam, Immaculate Conception; Dubuc, Viauville, J. E. Donnelly, St. Anthony, Pruncau, Boucherville; Dubuc, St. Joseph's; Rabeau, St. Lambert; Tasse, Longueuil; J. Quinlivan, St. Patrick; Perrault, Cote desNeiges; J. O'Meara, St. Gabriel; G. B. Villeneuve, Assomption; Brady, St Mary, Jeanotte, O. M. I. Chare-fils, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; Daignault, St. Pierre aux Liens; Ducharme, Superior of the Clercs of St. Viator; Robillard, Longue Pointe; Fucher Ville Marie Convent; Laforce, Hochelaga Convent; Bellerose, C. S. V.; Cherrier, P. S. S.; A. H. Coutu, Lecompte, S. J.; P. Etienne, representing Mgr. Falconio; Michaud, C. S. V.; L. Callaghan, Archbishop's Palace; Belanger, St. Joseph; Nantel, Superior of St. Theresa College; Allain, Sacred Heart Parish; Beaubien, Sault au Recollet; Bourget, St. Genevieve; Troie, Notre Dame.

(Continued on page-8.)



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NEW PONTIFICAL ORDER

And Some Interesting History of the Different Orders Conferred by the Holy Sec.

It is a well-known fact that the Pope, in spite of the occupation of Rome, is still acknowledged by all governments to be a sovereign, and as such he has the right to confer orders, decorations, and titles which are officially recognized everywhere as equal to the decorations of any other state. In considering them, we must distinguish between orders properly so called, and decorations, servicecrosses, etc There are five orders conferred by the Holy See, viz, the Order of Christ, of Pius, of Sylvester, of St Gregory, to which we may add that of the Holy Sepulchre, although it is entirely different from the rest historically and in the manner of conferring The highest rank is in the Order of Christ. It originated in Portugal, where it was founded in 1318 by King Dionysius, as an ecclesiastical military order to defend the boundaries against the Moors Pope John approved of it on April 14, 1319, but reserved the right to confe it himself. It is conferred very rarely. It has only one class, but as special reark of distinction a star o brilliants is sometimes given with it The real badge of the order is an oblong enamel cross of red with an inner cross of white, and is worn around the neck with a red ribbon, whilst the splendid star ornaments the left breast Like every Papal order, the Order of Christ has a special gorgeous court uniform, consisting of a red dress coat with white goldembroidered facings and cuffs, gold epaulets, white trousers with gold trimmings, sword, and two-pointed hat with white feathers. Next comes the Order of Pius, which was instituted in 1847 by Pius IX, who thus resuscitated the Order of Cavalieri Pii, founded by Pius IV. in 1550. Originally this Order had only two classes but now it has four, viz, the Grand Cross, commander of the first class '(swith star). Commander of the second class, and I'night's Cross cording to the Bull of June 26, 1849, the first three grades bestow hereditary, the last one only personal nobility, on the recipient. The ribbon of this Order is dark blue with two red stripes. The gala uniform consists of dark blue dress coat with red, gold-embroidered cuffs, white pantaloons with gold stripes, epaulets with the insignia of a colonel in gold, twopointed hat with plumes, and sword with mother-of-pearl hilt. The Order of St. Sylvester, according to tradition, is the most ancient of all Papal Orders. It is also called the Order of the Golden Spur, and is said to have been instituted by the Emperor Constantine and conferred by Pope Sylvester I. In the midd'e ages this Order was not only conferred by the Popes, but also by other sovereigns, and the title "Eques areus," or "aureatus," was considered one of the greatest titles of honor. Of this Order only 150 Commander and 300 Crosses can be given away; besides all the Papal Chamberlains are born Knights of the Golden Spur Of th Order of the Holy Sec, the one most frequently conferred is that of St. Gregory, founded in 1831, by Gregory XVI. It comprises two classes, namely, for military and civil services, and each division has four classes, viz., the Grand Cross of the first and second class Commanders and Knights. The Knights of the military division wear the decora-tion, which consists of a red indented enamel cross, in the centre of which is a picture of Gregory the Great, and on the reverse the inscription "Pro Deo et Principe," with a trophy; and those of the civil division with a green enamelled laurel-wreath The gala uniform consists of a dark green open dress coat with silver embriodered cuffs, without epaulets, white pantaloons, sword, and two-pointed chapeau with black plume. Properly speaking, the Order of the Holy Se vulchre of verusalem does not belong to this series, but forms a division by itself. Its history dates back to the time of the Crusades, when it was considered a special honor to be

the power to confer knighthood there Benedict XIV, reformed the statutes in 1747, and after having lapsed into desuctude they were revived by I'ms IX. in 1847. Since then the Patriarch of Jerusalem is the representa tive of the Pope in all affairs of this Order, and he has the power to grant it independently. In Rome he is represented by a bailiff of the Order, at present the Papal Chamberlain, Count Fant. This decoration is in tended for those that have deserved well of the missions in the Holy Land. Next after the Order of the Holy Sepaichre will now rank the Or der of the Pilgrims of the Holy Land, which has just been instituted by our Most Holy Lord Pope Leo XIII is like to the Order of the Holy Sepulchre in purpose and in constitumanner.

tion, and it is like to it also in the beginning of its history, being founded by Leo XIII. in a similar The decree of institution was despatched under date of May 2, 1900, to the Guardina of the Holy Land, Father Frediano Giannini The decree expresses the lofty religious and social purpose of His Holiness in creating this new Order, and the same is expressed by the decorations which the members will wear This is a Jerusalem Cross, viz, one large cross with smaller crosses in the angles and spaces. The joinings of the great cross bear the words of foundation. "Leo XIII. Creavit Anno MCM " The branchings of the main cross represent the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Baptism, and the Last Supper, and they are closed in transverse bars, or each of which are the words "Christi Amor Iraxit Nos." For the words of foundation are substituted on the other side a figure of the Redeemer of the Resurrection, for the sacred mysteries those of the Prayer in the Garden, the Flagellation, the Crowning with Thorns, and the Resurrection, and for the "Christi Amor," etc, this other legend: "Signum Sacri Iti. ris Hierolymitani." These decorat ons will be borne with ribbons of red made up with four-fold stripes of blue silk upon the left side of the breast, just as the Crusaders wore their crosses of old. They will be in gold, silver and bronze, according to the claims of the recipients, and these claims will be constituted and controlled by the devotion shown in pilgrimage-making to the Holy Land. Pilgrimages twice made give a free right to the silver cross, but for the reception of all the crosses it is necessary for the pilgrims to present letters from their parish priest, guaranteed by their Bishops, in proof of their moral lives and status of pilgrims, and to make an offering of ten francs to the Father Guardian of the Holy Land. The expenses of the decoration will be defrayed by each pilgrim. By the institution of this Order, Leo XIII. has performed an other great and far-reaching act of his Pontificate, and in the welter of things political in the East created a new protection for the Holy Places

"A FREETHINKER!" HE SAID. Perhaps there are few things in contemporary literature so peculiarly exasperating to a Catholic reader as the high-and-mighty manner in which agnostic, positivist and freethinking authors dismiss as beneath their notice all consideration of the supernatural and the miraculous. The pretentious assumption that genuine scholarships has set aside the miraculous as non-existent is as false as that science has said the last word on natural phenomena.

of the Divine Presence.

"Monsieur l'Abbe, I can not believe in your apparitions; for I am a freethinker," said a visitor to Lourdes, addressing the Abbe Peyramale.

"A freetainker!" replied the priest Then you should be a profound scholar in religious science Have you read our gospels?".

"A little "

"And the Old Testament?" "Never."

"Have you read Fercion? I know his Telemachus."

"Are you familiar with Lacordsire's Conferences?"

"No." "Or with Chateaubriand's Genius

of Christianity?" "

"No."

great privileges were bestowed on these knights since that time. Alexander VI. granted the Franciscans, the custodians of the Holy Sepulchre,

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POPE CONDEMNS A CHICAGO CROSS.

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New York, Aug 4. - Indignation has been caused among the ciergy and laymen of the Catholic Church over a cross bearing a tigure of the Blessed Virgin which has been offered for sale by a Chicago firm. It is called the "Cross of the Immaculate Conception," and was placed on the market about two months ago.

It met with a ready sale until one of them fell into the hands of Car dinal Martinelli, who, it is said, promptly forwarded it to the Pope-The cross was at once condemned by the Holy See, and the fact has just become known that Catholics are cautioned not to purchase it.

In a recent letter to Archbishop Corrigan and other high dignitaries in the Church, Cardinal Martinelli said

The symbols of Catholic devotion are not merely pious incentives to prayer, or to acts of self-denial and charity; they are expressions of the mind of the Church and of the truth: she teaches. To the thoughtful Catholic every object of devotion carries with it an appeal to his or her intelligence, in that it sets forth the doctrines of the Church.

"True, Catholic instinct generally recognizes any combination of teligious symbolism which fosters superstition or erroneous conceptions of doctrine, and thus lends itself to the propagation of falsehood and misrcpresentation of Catholic belief. The cross of the Immaculate Conception is a case in point. Under the plea that the Virgin Mother of Christ had a share in the passion of the Divine Son and that her immunity from the stain of original sin consisted in ner anticipated fruit of the cross of Christ, it combines 'he image of the Blessed Virgin with that of the cross and puts the figure of the Immaculate Mother where the hody of the dying Savious is properly placed to show that He died for mankind.

"Him we adore when we bend the knee to the symbol of the cross, and it is utterly misleading to put upon the cross of our Blessed Lady, who however exalted she is among the children of men, differs from her Divine Son by the illimitable distance that exists between the Creator and the creature-between God and man

So the pretty cross is apt to teach false doctrines and should not be used by Catholics, for a symbol that serves to deform truth is itself at best but a pretense."

Catholics all over the United States have been cautioned, both from the pulpit and in religious periodicals, against having anything to do with the cross in question. Archbishop Corrigan said last night that the clergy treated the matter quietly, as it did any similar condemnation.

THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

The London Globe has the following interesting paragraph anent the way in which the iniquitous Associations Bill may affect the monks of the Grande Chartreuse, who are so famous for the manufacture of the delicious liquer, which takes its name from their ancient monastery. "It is said that the Brethren of the Grande Chartreuse are expecting dispersal as an unauthorned body. This Order has, perhaps, had as chequered a career as any religious Order that now exists. On no fewer than six occasions has the monastery been destroyed by fire; once it was destroyed by in avalanche, once it was sacked by the Calvinists, and once the monks were obliged to quit it by a decree of the National Assembly. After such vicissitudes, an order of dispersal would perhaps breed less alaım than it would with other bodies, for their constant recovery after other disasters must breed hope that they will overcome the present one The French Government, infatuated as it may be, will, however, in our opinthink twice before it resolves upon interference with a Community whose industry contributes so much to the material prosperity of the country. The Freemason chique, which happens to be in the ascendant just now, are well aware that the materials for the manufacture of the famous liquer are to be gathered both in the forests of Austria and in those of certain districts of America, and that in the case of interference by them the monks are ready to transfer their industry to either of those countries.

NEGRO SUPERSTITIONS.

Many of the negro superstitions in Kentucky are quite interesting Ar old philosopher told me with great gravity: "If you want peppers grow, you must git mad. My old 'oman an' me had a spat, and I went right out and planted my peppalis, an' they come right up!" Still another saying is that peppers, to prosper, must be planted by a red-headed or by a high-tempered person. The negro also says that one never sees a jaybird on Friday, for the bird visits his satanic majesty to "pack kinding" on that day. The three signs in which the negrees place implicit trust are the well known ones of the groundhog's appearing above ground on Feb. 2, that a hoe must not be carried through a house or a death will follow, and that potatoes must

be planted in the dark of the moon, as well as all vegetables that ripen in the ground, and that coin must be planted in the light of the moon.

Feed gunpowder to dogs and it will make them fierce.

A negro will not burn the wood of a tree that has been struck by lightning, for fear that his house will burn, or be struck by lightning.

It a bird this into a house, it brings bad lack. If a crawfish or a turtle catches your toes, it will hold en till it thunders.

When a child, I was told by a black nurse that if a but alights one's nead it would stay till it thundered This was so terrilying that even now I have an unnecessary fear of being clutched by a bat.

THE MOST TRYING PERIOD IN A

YOUNG MAN'S LIFE. The transition or hobbledehoy period, between boyhood and young manhood, when a youth is no longer a boy and not yet a man, is the most trying time of his life. This is the age when the interrogation point as-

sumes colossa ery faculty of his nature is asking questions and wondering what the inture has in store for him This is the period which tries him. This is the time when great char ing of which he cannot solve, begin in his life. He is growing so fast, and his tastes are changing so rapidly, that he does not yet know what he is going to do, what occupation or profession to choose.

While the youth is in this unsettled condition, teacher and parents should exercise great patience in dealing with him, as whatever is put into this part of his life is put into the whole of life. This is the impressionable stage, when, if he hears a lawyer expatiate upon the beauty of the law, he will think that he is cut out for the bar, and will change his mind next day in favor of medicine, if he hears a doctor enlarge upon the nobility of the medical profession. The lad changes from one thing to another with equal impartiality and lack of judgment. He has not had sufficient experience to see the thorns the difficulties, the discouragements incident to the different vocations, but he sees only the flowers and the pleasant side of them. - O. S. Marden, in Success for August.

NEW USES FOR SAWDUST. Sawdust, which used to be a warproduct of the mills, is now being utilized in a number of ways. Compressed into bricks with tar, it is employed for making gas, the bricks being carbonized in fire-clay retorts. About eight per cent. of their weight is converted into gas. From 30,000 to 40,000 cubic feet of gas are obtained from each ton of the bricks.

Compressed into blocks with coaldust, sawdust makes an excellent fuel, 300 pounds of which are said to be equal to 500 pounds of soft coal. It gives little smoke and no askes worth mentoning. Bricks of clay and sawdust are recommended for building, being only half as heavy as ordinary bricks and taking plaster direct without the intervention of laths. In apartment houses sawdust is largely used for filling walls and floors, to

deaden sound. Mortar for building has been made recently of sawdust instead of sand. Hardwood dust, which is worth much more than softwood dust, is utilized for smoking hams, being preferred to cordwood because it smolders slowly. Many objects of decorative art are made by compressing sawdust. Immense quantities of this material are used in ice-houses, fish-markets, and in every industry in which ice is employed largely. The distillation of wood alcohol and various chemicals from sawdust has become an enormors business.

Wood shavings, which were formerly thrown away, now find a ready market, being compressed to solidity by a special machine. This machine bales five tons of shavings in ten hours, which is about the daily surplus of a tair-sized planing-mill. One operator does all the work.

Such shavings are used largely for burning lime, they form an economical fuel for making steam, being consumed slowly and developing a heat almost as intense as that of good coal. w thrown

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Wood oil is now made on a large scale in Sweden from the refuse of timber cuttings, stumps and roots.



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"MO STOITIN BAN."

By Cahal O'Byrne. Is the hawthorn bough less white, Are the azure skies less bright Than they used to be in Grin in the days gone by?
the perfumed breeze less cool
the willows by the pooldoes the throstle's song awake
within my heart a sigh?

Oh, the May is just the same, And the sunset's golden flame Leaves a glory on the brown hills that watch out across the sea; And it's only my heart's moan That makes drear the world, and

Since that day that dawned and found you, stoirin, far from me.

There is wealth galore, they say,
In the strange land far away,
Where mo stoirin ban has gone to win
for me a golden prize;
But the gold for which I pine—
Would to God that it were mine—
Is hidden in his sun-kissed hair and
laughing Irish eyes.

Mine the black and bitter wo Mine the black and bitter where Slancy's waters flow,
Where the whispering willows hush to
hear my dige of ceaseless pain;
For mo stoirm ban, machree
(My heart's portion) shall I see
Back in Erin of the green streams never more again.

The Dowry

. . .

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CHAPTER I. There was a time, as our old codes of law say, when the dower of a young girl consisted only of a chaplet of roses. But that was long ago. Today the question of dower is the main point in marriages, and it gives rise in family circles to more than one scene which may be pleasing, sad or affecting. It is one of these family scenes that I wish to reproduce here. Let us go, then, to Villeneuve-Saint Georges, if you are willing, to the house of M. Desgranges, a retired merchant. His daughter Madeleine is asked in marriage by a young archi-tect, whom she loves and by whom she is loved. Nothing more simple up to this point. But M. Grandval is not willing that his son should marry a young lady with a dowry of less than 200,000 francs, and all Desgranges is willing to give is only 100,000 francs. His wife urges him to concede to the demand of the suitor's father; his

daughter begs him sweetly; he refuses plumply. 2" the good Mme. Desgranges belongs to the tribe of softhearted mothers who cannot say "my daughter" without tears in her eyes; she insists, she supplicates, and seeing her husband inflexible, she rises and says to him with indignation

"M. Desgranges, would you like to know what I think? You are soul less and heartless!"

'I know it, my dear."

"You are not a father; you are

"An executioner?" then declaiming:

'Oh! slayer of your child, naught

left for you But bear her mother to the horrid view.

as Clytemnestra said to Agamemnon when he came to lead Iphigenia to the altar of scarifice."

"M. Desgrauges!"

"Mme. Desgranges!" "Understand, M. Desgranges, that with your sarcastic phicgm you sucn making me forget myselt."

"All the same, you do not forget to remember yourself," replied M. Desgranges, in a low tone.

"Ah! that is too much."

"Enough, mother, enough!" said Madeleine, rising in her turn. "I do not wish to be the cause of my mother and father talking in this manner. And since he does not believe that he ought to do what we ask of him," she added, beginning to cry, "since he refuses what we so much desire, though it would bring happiness to Henri and me-"

"She is weeping," cried Mme. Desgranges. "Oh, my daughter! my little daughter! And that does not move you, monster. You can look on her tears; you can hear her say to you, with her gentle voice, that it would bring her happiness, and remain in-

"What would you, my dear? V hen I see a woman cry I am always sus-

"What?"

"It is not my fault. I remember that when we were first married you eried so much when you wanted to get anything out of me that women's tears have ever since struck me as interested."

"Oh, father, father!" cried Made-eine, "how can you suspect my leine. grief? You do not believe, then, that I love Henri?"

"Indeed, I do." "Henri is good and clever; you say yourself that he has a fine future as

an architect." "That is true." "His father, M. do Grandval, is

"One of the most honorable." "Well, then?"

"Yes, well, then? ' added Mme. Des-Well, then, let her marry him. I

give her my consent, and with myconsent 100,000 francs for dower; but 200,000 francs, as M. de Grandval demands-Nol"

"Why?" began again Mme. Des.

granges. "Your question is amusing. Because am not rich eno h to give 200,-000 francs to my daughter, without inconvenience to myself."

"There will be enough for you." "Enough is too little."

"At your age one has not many wants."

"On the contrary, each year brings one want more is not an infirmity which may not be an expense. My eyesight weakens, I must have glasses; my legs grow feeble, I must have a carriage; my hair falls out, I must have a wig, and overshoes and flannels. Why, my flannels alone cost me 100 francs a year.'

"But-"

"No, no. Let youth be poor, it is just, it is late. Has it need of anything? What matters good food or a comfortable home when one youth? But old ago-"

"You are not old," said Mme. Des granges, amiably.

"Oh, if you say agreeable remarks

to me the case becomes serious." "Come now," she said, coaxingly, "let us reason together. What does it all amount to, after all. Some trifling reduction in our housekeeping accounts. For example, have one servaut less." "Exactly."

"Well, so much the better."

"So much the worse. I am an indolent man. I like to be waited on." "And you are growing heavy, actually fat. While, if you waited on yourself a little, you would remain active,

young-" "I do not care for that."

"But I do care for it, for your sake. Now, to come to our table, we could reduce our dinner, let us say, one course-"

"Not a bit of it. That is just what I should not like. I am an epicure." "That is a sin, father," said Madeleine.

"So be it, but a very agreeable sin, and there remains so few sins of that I never hear the dinner hour sound without seeing float before me, as in a dream, the bill of fare, with out saying to myself, 'what nice dish of sweetineats has my wife invented for to-day?' Because I do you justice on that point, you have a great faculty for inventing toothsome side dish-

"Yes, yes," replied Mme. Desgranges gently, much flattered by this compliment for her housekeeping abilities, "But what happens? You eat too much; you hurt yourself. You are getting in very high color. The doctor says that you will have to pay for it; while with simple fare, growing discreet-"

'Oh, discreet! tiresome word." "You will remain cool, calm, clear-

headed; you will be 'even stronger mentallv." "Yes, yes. Mens sans in corpore

sano.'' "That is to say, if you had exer cised common sense you should thank Madeleine for the opportunity to give her this dower, because thus you prolong your stay in this world, and assure yourself of salvation in the other."

"Oh, father, father."

"Now see," Mmc. Desgranges went on, with more earnestness, perceiving that her husband was weakening a little. "Now see. I know you thoroughly. You have a good heart. All these little privations will be so many delights for you. Answer me. Would you not be too happy to bleed yourself for your daughter?"

"Yes, yes, I know. The pelican. But it seems that the story is not true." At this moment the young suitor enters; mademoiselle perceives him She runs to him and taking him by the hand, she says:

"Come, M. Henri, come. Join with My father is beginning to let himself be persuaded."

"T?" said Desgranges. "Ahl monsieur, monsieur!" cried the young man with emotion. But suddenly M. Desgranges,

ing quickly towards him, says: Why, I am glad you have come It brings me back to myself. you have no heart. What? You are loved by a pretty girl like her-good, educated, affectionate - and you are not willing to marry her if she has only 100,000 francs for her dover?"

"But, father-" "He haggles for you. But I, when I married your mother, though she was worth 50,000 francs less than

"What?" cried Mme. Desgranges. "Though she had 50,000 francs less than I, I did not hesitate." "Nor do I hesitate," replied Henri.

quickly. "It is his father who refuses, my

"Yes," said Madeleine, "it is his father. But he does not at all care for your fortune. He has told me twenty times that he would take me without dower; that he would love me better if I had nothing."

"That is true," cried the young

man.

"Yes, yes. They always say that. I said it myself-but to myself-"

"What," replies Mme. Desgranges, quickly; "it was not true then?" "What is true is that I think the maxim that fathers should immolate themselves for their children is a stup

id one." "Immolate themselves!" says Madeleine. "Do I wish it? Do we wish it? Will not this money remain in your hands?"

"Ta, ta, money cannot be in two places at once. If I give it to you, I lose it; and if I do not give it to you, I keep it. That is as clear day,"

"But, father-"

"My mind is made up on that point. A father ought to be better off than his children."

"What matters it who is the better off?" says Mme. Desgranges. "Will

not their home be ours?" A father should never trust to his children for support, and for the sake of the children themselves so as not to make them ungrateful." "Oh! father," bursts out Madeleine, "do you dare to say-"

"Your good little heart rebels at this word-"

"Oh, yes! You have hurt me so." "I believe it. I believe in the sin-cerity of your indignation, but-" "But," says Henri, "for what do you take us then, sir?"

"For children full of heart; of good sentiments. And it is for that reason that I do not wish to burden you. Have you ever heard of the play called 'King Lear'?"

"By Shakespeare?"

Well, do you know "The 'same. what sort of a man King Lear was? An old fool who was served just about And as for those precious daughters of his, Shakespeare, although he was Shakespeare, made a blunder in painting them as wicked at the start. What he should have done was to show them corrupt ed by the idiotic prodigaility of their father - led to ingratitude by bounty. That is the truth. Because, in fact, suppress bounty and there is no longer any gratitude. Now, as I have as much solicitude for your perfection as my wife has for my fection, I squarely refuse to despoil myself for you, for fear of exposing you to temptation."

"No buts. It is settled, Henri. Go find your father and try to make him renounce his claim. Hang it all, it is easier not to ask 100,000 francs than

it is to give them." "But," says Madeleine, "if he should not succeed in convincing his father?"

"It will be because he does not love you enough. In which case I shall not regret losing him."

"Monsieur, executioner, selfish man, naterialist," cried Mmc. Desgranges,

"Gol gol" "Good-by, forever, M. Henri,"

savs Madeleine. "No, mademoiselle, I shall return Your father is right. I should not be worthy of you if I could not win you by a conquest."

"All in good time, young man. think the better of you for those words. I will not give you a cent more on that account, but I admire you all the same. Go, and return."

CHAPTER II.

A month after this scene the young people were married; a year later Mme. Desgranges was a godmother; two years later M. Desgranges was a godfather. Three years rolled away and we again find the young and the old households, the parents and the children, installed in a pretty house at Villeneuve-Saint-Georges. I have said that Henri was an architect, but a young architect, which means too often, alas! an architect in partibus, as they say of bishops, that is, without a following. Of all artists the most unfortunate are certainly architects A poet, no matter how poor, can always find a pen to write his themes; a painter, a pencil and a bit of canvas on which to throw his ideas of a picture; but stone, dressed or rough quarried, and a piece of land for building, one has not ready at hand, and cannot find them at will. One does not build houses for the fun of it, and who intrusts a young architect with commissions? He has an art and no materials on which to exercise it; his profession is to construct, and he has no construction to make. Imagine a beaver with no opportunity to work! His sole customers are small house owners, who, having a crack to fill up or a window to cut through, take a young architect, as one takes a voung doctor for slight illness, in the hope of saving money. Such was the lot of Henri Grandval.

To comfort himself for these ignoble tasks, which he called dinner jobs, he employed his genuine talent as a designer and water color artist in making drawings for a chateau, in competing for all the great public edifices, in sending to the proper quarter projects for building of general utility; and, as he had the full right to call himself a practical man as well as an artist, he joined to his designs specifications, sectional drawings, plans of interiors, which did great honor to

the thoroughness of his studes, but which had one great inconvenience, that of costing him too much money; because it was necessary to pay the surveyors, the assistants, the accountants who had made estimates, so that he employed for his projects of construction all the money that his repairs brought him, he spent in poetry all that he made in prose. His income was corned, as the reader knows, from the dower of his wife and his own, which made for him a revenue fully sufficient for what was formerly called a citizen of the Marias quarter in Paris, that is, for one who wished to maintain a certain state, but is compelled to exercise a constant economy. But an artist! A man who loves the

beautiful. It comes high to love the beautiful You happen to find a beautiful piece of old tapestry; how can you resist the pleasure of buying it? You read the description of an admirable architectural work recently discovered: how can you avoid going to visit it? Artistic journeys are almost a duty for artists. What catches them more than anything else is the announcement of reduced fares, by means of big bills spread out on ev ery wall, bearing in great red letters these cabalistic words: "Thirty day tours in the north of Italy, with the right to stop over in the principal cities, 150 francs."

A hundred and fifty francs! It is so cheap! Nothing so ruinous as cheap things! These big bills are as demoralizing as brokers' shops, and you are all the less unable to resist Jun " ave the the temptation since lool, of being reasonable in yielding. Our young household yielded so often, and if you add that the husband was very fond of his wife, and, consequently, wished her to appear charming and well dressed; if you remember their three years of married life had been blessed by the coming of a girl and a boy, you will easily under stand that when the second half of each quarter came round they were pretty hard up - so hard up as break the heart of the good Mme. Desgranges and to bring down on the head of M. Desgranges a torrent of prayers and invectives.

"My dear, I beg you, increase their allowance.

"I shall certainly avoid doing so." replied M. Desgranges. "I think too much of myself for the course I have taken. My system is too good to make any change in it."

"How can you have the heart to see them and let them be so embarrassed?"

"They are embarrassed?"

"Frightfully, my dear." "So much the better! My son-inlaw will take all the more pains to find customers."

"But the customers do not come." "All the more reason to make them

"Their expenses have been increas

"You mean their happiness has been increased." And as Mme. Desgranges raised her arms to heaven, "See here, my dear, no exclamations, and let us reason together. Suppose that three ago I had given my daughter vears 100,000 francs more, as you wished, what would have happened?"

"It would have happened," replied Mme. Desgranges, with a mixture of indignation and tenderness, "that instead of enduring privations, as they have been compelled to do for the last three years, instead of denying them-

selves everything-" "Permit me, my dear, permit me.

It seems to me-" "It seems to you? Well, shall I tell you what I think? When I go to their house at the dinner hour, when I see their poor little meal, so modest-one kind of meat, one sort of vegetable and no sweet side dishes, the poor dears!-and returning home, I find you surrounded with good things roast chickens, larded partridges, because you insist upon having them nowadays-"

"What would you, my dear? In growing old-"

"Well, that pains me! I reproach myself for all the good things that I

"I do not." "I think we are disgusting"

"My dear wife, be calm, and let us come to the point, because you have strayed away from it. Follow my reasoning closely, if you can. To-day is Nov. 15; our daughter, our son-inlaw, their two children, their two servants, have been here in our country house since Aug. 13, say three months and two days, and they expect to remain, they, their children and their servants, until we go away,

say Dec. 20:"
"Well, do you want to reproach them for their stay here now? Are you going to complain of the cost to you of their presence? Do you ever ntend to banish them from your house-from my house? Oh, come now, stop there."

"My dear wife." "Deprive me from the sight of my

children; the sole consolation left me in this world," "Thank you."

"I know you well. It is just like you to think that the children make trips to Paris were affecting his

too much noise, poor chcrubs, their little voices are so sweet, their little feet are so delicate and pretty."

"But who has said they not?" said M. Desgranges, imaptiently; "let me speak, and again follow my reasoning. Why have our daughter and our son-in-law remained with us three wonths and two days, and why will they remain until Dec. 20?'

"What a question! Because they love us. Because they are pleased to be with us. Because they know how to please us. Because they are affectionate, tender hearted-"

"In fine, quite the opposite to me, are they not?" said M. Desgranges, laughing. Then going to his wife, There, come and kiss me. I love you because you are still a child." "What? A child?"

"I mean because you are and always will be the good creature, innocent, confiding, credulous, whom I

marraied with so much pleasure." "What? Innocent, credulous," replied Mme. Desgranges, a little of fended. "Do you pretend to say that our children are not-"

"Yes, my dear, they are all that you have said, and still more But do you think that your daughter, with her pretty face, that she takes pleas ure in showing, because others pleasure in seeing it, that your sonin-law, with his artistic tastes and his imagination, would leave Paris and the early winter amusements behind; even more, that he would go there every morning on his business and return every night, all for the happiness of making one at a game of piquet with a father who is beginning to be a little deaf, and a mother who would, perhaps, be better off if she were a little dumb?"

"But what do you suppose, then? What motive do you assign to their prolonged stay with us?"

"My dear," replied M. Desgranges laughing, "do you remember when you were young and had very beautiful hair, that you were delighted to go into the country to save parting your hair-to give your comb a rest? Well, our children are delighted to remain here to give their purse a rest."

"Ah, you unhappy man; can you suppose-"

"I do not blame them I accuse them of neither ingratitude nor indifference. I am sure that if they had 20,000 francs income instead of 10,000, they would still love us, but for shorter periods. Now, in fact. I do not know a son-in-law equal to mine; no fatherin-law has more deference, more attentions - he does not let pass one of my anniversaries, bixthday, day of marriage without hastening to bring an enormous bouquet."

"And you believe that self-interest only-"

"Ah, no, my dear! Not self-interest lone. No, a composite interest, half affection and half calculation - an unconscious calculation of which he makes no account, but which I divine; which is due to the fact that he has need of me, and from which I profit without wishing him any

"There, you are nothing but a wretch. You debase, you sneer at everything. One must be capable of such sentiments to ascribe them to others. It is monstrous."

"Not at all, it is natural. Old folks are very tedious. They must make up for it in some way. I make up for it by hospitality."

"Say at once that our children take our house for an inn."

"Oh, yes, no doubt of it; the Golden Lion Inn. Entertainment here for man and horse, for hard-up children who have to economize. Have they spent too much for amusements, balls, concerts? Go and pass a week with papa. Have t'iey a scheme for saving enough for a little journey? Go and spend a month with papa. One of the children is ailing; send it in the country to papa. And they send it and they come with it. And as they are received with open arms, and they are found in everything, as the father has a good establishment and a good table, as they find there good fowls and good partridges that the selfish father is delighted to share with his children, they come again, and they take pleasure in remaining.'

"Ah, miserable man. He turns ev erything to selfishness-even fatherly "But suppose the contrary," went

on M. Desgranges, without appearing to hear his wife; "suppose that I had doubled my daughter's dower, as you wished, what would have happened? To-day our children, considering my on in-law's somewhat impulsive disposition, perhaps would not be any better off, while I should be much poorer, I could not have them visit me so often, or take care of them so well while here, and the would come less frequently to my house, because they would be ad much more comfortable at home. Ah, matters are best as they are, my dear. For if my children were richer than I my daughter would have thought Villeneuve-Saint-Georges too damp in the autumn. Six weeks ago she would have feared the river fogs for children's sake, and my son-in-law would have declared that these daily

health. Here, then, is my conclusion, which I dedicate to all fathers who have marriageable daughters: "Would you keep your children, hold on to your money' Because, thanks to his money, t. o father remains the head of the family, the paternal mansion remains the family fireside, that is to say, an honored and comfortable resting place for the old, a place of tefuge and of pleasure for the young. and for the little ones a nest where they come to find health, and sometimes more intelligent care than that which their own mothers dispense. For all, in fact, a centre, a sanctuary where successive generations grow up and come to old age; where, in fine, are perpetuated traditions of respect and tenderness. Call my foresight calculation and self-interest if you will; I call it genuine fatherly love, that which consists in making the children happier and better. Because, note it well, my dear, my son-in-law, I am willing to believe, had the happiest tendencies towards making a charming son-in-law, but, in fact, without my forethought, these good qualities would have remained, perhaps, in a state of germ, buds only. To whom, then, owe they their full develop-ment? To me. Moral: I shall not add a sou to my daughter's dower."

CHAPTER III.

We are now at Nov. 30, fifteen days ater, but still at Villeneueve-Saint Georges; because if, in this sketch, I have a little violated the unity of time, I have at least respected the unity of place. M. Desgranges' house is in a state of joyfulness. Never has it appeared so gay, so happy. It is the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage.

"My dear," he said to Mme. Desgranges, "this is a day which must be worthily celebrated. No economies to-day. Spread every sail. Have a dinner as if I were a gourmand. I have expressly recommended to our daughter who has gone to Paris on business-I don't know what-to return with her busband on the 5 o'clock train. She will find in her room a pretty new dress, which I went her to wear to-day. yourself, if you still love me a little, in spite of my faults, prove it to me. Make yourself as charming as possible at dinner and to-night, because I have invited all the neighbors. Put on the diamonds that were my poor mother's. They represent to me those whom I have most loved in this world - her who gave them to me for you; you, who have worn them for my sake and for hers; your daughter, who will wear them for the

And thereupon M. Desgranges went away, in order to conceal a little

Why did not Mme. Desgranges not answer him?

Why did she remain for some time motionless, with her head lowered? Why did her daughter, on arriving, draw her into her chamber, weeping all the time? Why was the son-in-law so sober? Why did the dinner bell make all three tremble? Why, on entering the dining-room, was the mother so disturbed at the sight of her husband? Why, indeed? The exclama-

tion of M. Desgranges is the answer. "You have not your diamonds!" he The mother and the children were

silent, "You do not answer," continued the father, in a more severe tone. "It is for me, then, to speak. I know all. You have sold them! sold them to pay for your son-in-law's imprudence. Yes. Eccause it has pleased him to associate himself with an ill-judged enterprise, because he was fool enough to become surety for rogues who have deceived him, you had to pay half of his debts, since he still owes 12,000 francs, you must snatch from me the dearest remembrance of my poor mo-ther, the most precious evidence of

our tenderness; you must poison, in fact, the pleasare of this beautiful day. All it is too bad." day. All it is too bad."
The mother attempted to stammer

some excuses.
"That will do," replied M. Desgranges, interrupting her. "Here are the servants, go, take your places." Mother and children went silently towards the table; but suddenly, untowards the table; but suddenly, the folding her napkin, Mine. Desgranges uttered a great cry. Her son-in-law echoed her, and both ran toward M. Dsgranges, their eyes filled with tears. The mother had found her casket of diamonds and the son-in-law the 20,-000 frances of which he was in urgent

"Ah! my dear husband."

"Ah! my dear husband."
"My father."
"Very well, very well," replied M.
Desgranges, releasing himself from
their embrace.
"You will no longer call me selfish,
now. Well, my forecast was right;
and do you understand a last that it
is necessary for a father always to remain richer than his children, if for
no other reason than that—to be able
to come to their assistance at a critical moment, and to save them from a
catastrophe? Only, my tear son-inlaw, don't do it again, because I may
not be able to repeat my performance,"

THE HOPSE-poblest of the brute THE HORSE—noblest of the brute creation — when suffering from a cut, abrasion or sore, derives as much benefit as its master in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of Dr. Thomas' Ecletric Oil. Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lings, are relieved by it.

New Chamber **Furniture**

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We have reinforced our stock of bedroom furniture with a choice line of medium priced two and three piece suites in golden oak and mahogany finish. The designs are much superior to the general run of furniture, and in make and finish they will compare and finish they will compare a favorably with much higher priced goods.

Three piece Chamber Suites in oak.

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Leachers Wanted.

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

TEACHER WANTED-FOR S. S. No. 16, Cramahe — male; holding second-class professional preferred; duties to commence Aug. 19th. State experience and salary wanted to Thomas O'Grady, Morganston, Ont.

WANTED — CATHOLIC MALE teacher for Separate School; teach English and German; 50 pupils. Address, Rev. Jos. E. Wey, Carls-

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED female teacher holding a professional second-class certificate, for one of the junior departments of the Murray Street Separate School, Peterboro. Applications may be sent to the undersigned up to Argust 20th. State salary. Thos. J. Moher, M. D.

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

CANADIAN NEWS. (Continued from page 5.)

A RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

Montreal, Aug. 6. - At the convent of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Notre Dame street, Hochelaga, yesterday morning, His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi presided at a ceremony of religious profession. He was assisted by Canon Bellemarre, of the diocese of Nicolet, and Rev. F. Morin. The sermon was preached by Rev. F. Fouillett, S. J. Those who pronounced their vows were Sister Mary Bertilia, Miss M. Cullen, Boston, Mass.; Sister Mary Nil, Miss L. Rheaume, Windsor, Ont. Sister M. Charles, of Milan, Miss L. Marentette, Windsor, Ont.; Sister M. Walbert, Miss B. Callaghan, Detroit, Mich.; Sister Francis Regis, Miss M. Brule, Lake Linden, Mich, Sister Mary of Berthania, Miss L. Sylvestre, St. Barthelemy, P. Q.; Sister Andre of Florence, Miss A. Pilon, St. Louis of Gonzagua; Sister M. Camilla, Miss A. Bertrand, Valleylield, Que.; Sister M. Diomede, Miss G. Laberge, St. Etienne of Beauharnois; Sister M. Eleuthere, Miss Z. Beaudry, St. Roch L'Achigan; Sister Clement of Alexandria, Miss E. Massicotte, St. Genevieve of Eatiscan; Sister Agnes of Rome, Miss A. St. Germain, St. Hubert; Sister M. Felixine, Miss R. A. Rivet, Sti-Lin, of the Laurentides; Sister Julia of Merida, Miss R. Sauve, St. Timothee, Que.; Sister John of the Cross, Miss E. Peladeau, St. John, Isle Perrot; Sister M. Etheldreda, Miss R. Donnelly, Schnectady, N. Y.; Sister M, Faustina, Miss Brosseau, Stillwater, N. Y.; Sister M. Leonce, Miss A. Thifault, St. Lin, Que.; Sister St. Jr'.n Baptist of I.a. Miss. J. Morin, St., Celestine, Que.; Sister Jerome Emilien, Miss O.

Becatage, St. Roch, of L'Achigan; Sis er John Poptist Rossi, Miss A.

Aubert, Hull, Que.; Sister Mary Hel-

ina, Miss M. I. Bisson, Beauharnois; Sister Gastian, Miss II. Quimet, St. Peter, Ont., Sister Mary Donatian, Miss Z. Perreault, St. Stanislas, Que.

BISHOP O'CONNOR AT WHITE RIVER.

Peterborough, Aug. S. - A special despatch from White River, in Northern Ontario, under date of August 2, will be read with interest:

Rt. Rev. Bishop R. A. O'Connor, of Peterborough, was a visitor here from Thursday to Saturday, and attended several services at the pretty little Catholic Church. High Mass with choral service, was celebrated on Friday morning, when His Lordship addressed the congregation. His sermon was simple in language, earnest in expression, and in exhorting his peorle to be guided in all their life conduct by the church, they would then be best serving Almight God, and death would find them welcomed by Christ to His Kingdom, Confirmation was administered later, and the Bishop took the opportunity of giving the boys recently confirmed some excellent advice. He received promises from them that, at least until they reached manhood, they would not touch intoxicants, and in a few grave words, warned them against the evil effects of the drink habit. He congratulated the people generally on the pretty appearance of their little church. They were quite right, he said, in making their church beautiful. The house of God should always be the best house. rle commended the singing of the choir, and suggested more singing practice with the children. The right reverend prelate was accompanied by Mr. T. J. Crowley, a student, and was the guest, during his stay here, of Mr. and Mis. J. Coughlin. The distanguished visitor left for the east on the Imperial Limited on Saturday.

> • THE KILLALOE PICNIC.

Eganville, Aug. 9.-Notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain, over one thousand seven hundred people responded to the call, "Put me off at Killaloe," on the 7th. This little village is situated about twenty miles west of Eganville on Brennan's creek, which supplies power for two saw mills and a sash and door factory. It contains two hotels and several business places. On the hill overlooking the village is the Catholic Church in aid of which the picnic was gotten The church grounds contain about eight acres, one-and-a-quarter of which is used as a cemetery.

It being almost dinner time when the train arrived, the crowd wended its way to the picnic grounds adjoining the church Here everything was in readiness for the reception of those fortunate enough to be there Dinner over, the sports began. The baseball match was the opening event and although Renfrew team won, the Bradenells put up a good game and with a little more team practice could make a bette. team than Renfrew hustle to give them an even game. The event of the game was a "homer" by Jack & arphy of Renfrew, who, owing to his avoirdupois, should have engaged a runner. Hon. Mr. Latchford was present and got a royal reception.

FIFTY YEARS MARRIED.

Alexandra, Ont., Aug. 9 .- A very pleasant anniversary was celebrated on Thursday at St. Finnan's Catheon Thursday at St. Finnan's Cathedral, when His Lordship Bishop Macdonnell celebrated mass in commemoration of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Angus J. R. McDonald, 13-3 Kenyon, which took place in this county fifty years ago. Mr. McDonald is a most highly respected resident of the

•

county. Mrs. McDonald was formerly Miss Anne Cameron of Martin-town. The aged couple are cheered in their old age by a large and respected family. The two sons are John P., who resides in the west, and Mr J. D. McDonald of Montreal. The daughters are Mrs Hoey, Mrs. Kilkerry and Miss Sarah McDonald of Montreal, M18. H McDonald, Greenfield, Mrs. McGillis of Ashland, Wis., Sister Alexander of the Order of the Holy Cross, Montreal, and Miss Catherine McDonald at home. Our readers will join us in congratulating Mr. and Mrs. McDonald on their long and happy life.

DR McCABE BUSY OVER THE

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION Ottawa, Aug. 9. - Dr. J. A. Mac-Cabe of the Normal School returned to town yesterday from Caledonia Springs, and is now busy making the final arrangements for the meeting of the Dominion Educational Association which will open at the Normal School net Wednesday, Dr. MacCabo expects about 300 delegates to attend the convention The ministers of edu-cation for the different provinces or their representatives will be present at the directors' meeting on Tuesday evening. Hon. Boucher de la Bruere and Hon. R. Harcourt, Ministers of Education for Quebec and Ontario, respectively, expect to be present in person, and also Dr. MacKay, Dr. Inck and Dr. Goggin, chief superintendents of education respectively for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the N. W. T. Prince Edward Island and Manitoba will be represented.

M. P. DAVIS' NARROW ESCAPE Quebec, Aug. 3. - M. P. Davis, the well-known contractor, narrowly escaped instant death last night at the site of the Quebec Bridge. He was ascending from the interior of the big sub-marine casisson, when, reaching up to move a bolt which he thought was to further open the trap door at the top, he unfortunately brought it down with terrific force upon his forchead, severely cutting himself and causing excessive bleeding. His engineer, Mr Hoare, who was immediately behind him was nearly covered with blood flowing from Mr. Davis' head. Had the full force of the blow fallen upon the top of Mr. Davis' head it is feared his skull would have been fractured. As it is, he is in a fair way towards recovery.

WEDDED AT MARMORA.

Peterborough, Aug. 3. - On Monday last at seven o'clock a.m. a happy event took place at the Catholic Church, Marmora, when Mr. William O'Keefe, of Norwood, and Miss Nellie O'Neil, also a former resident of Norwood, were joined together in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Father Murtagh. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Shannon, while the groom was assisted by Mr. Laughlin, of Norwood. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the home of Mr. Thomas Cain, uncle of the where a reception was held. bride,, About twenty of the most intimate friends and relatives of the happy couple were present.

IRISH SOCIETY'S PICNIC.

London, Ont., Aug 8 .- Glorious weather and a great crowd were features of the Irish Benevolent Society's picnic at Port Stanley to-day. The thou-

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING COMPANY



JORDAN STREET

19.

S. CHAS, CRAHAM, Manager

LOCAL AND PISTRICT NEWS.

CATHOLIC CHI'DREN'S AID. There are at present under the care of the Children's Aid Societies of Ontario the following children, for whom it is desirable to obtain good

Catholic homes: Two girls aged seven vears, two aged four years, two aged three years, and one baby (girl) of ten months; also three boys aged even years.

Even when children are required chiefly for the assistance they can give it is better that they should be taken young before troublesome habits have been formed, and they will in after years amply repay the care that has been bestowed upon them

Persons wishing to obtain any of these children will kindly apply, giving references, number in family, distance from Church and school, etc. to Mr. William O'Connor, Inspector Neglected Children, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

INDEPENDENT FORESTRY.

The July report of application. for the month just published shows that 5,418 were accepted, the State of Michigan taking first place in point of numbers of any High Court jurisdiction, with Ontario second, and of the Ontario jurisdictions Central On-tario now leads. The new jurisdiction of Australia gives its quota of three hundred applications for the same period. At a recent Forester function at Sackville, N. B., Hon, Senator Wood, one of the speakers, is reported in The Sun as follows: "Senator Wood did more than welcome the visitors to Sackville. He did that heartily and gracefully, and his personal tribute to Dr. Oronhyatekha and Supreme Secretary McGillivray was sincerely eloquent. But he went further, and as a business man commended the Order of Independent Foresters as a business institution as well as fraternal organization. He spoke with knowledge and conviction on that point, for he was chairman of the Banking and Commerce Committee of Parliament when the Order went before that body seesing certain legislation. At that time, he said, there was a feeling that fraternal insurance orders were not conducted on financially sound principles, and therefore might be expected to go to wall. It was, therefore, only after the most careful inqui.y that the I. O. F. got the legislation it sought. It had twice secured amendments to its charter, each time in the direction of greater security to its members. With its very large surplus, which he was satisfied was prudently invested, it partook more of the nature of a mutual insurance company from the business standpoint, than a fraternal organization. Its affairs have been managed with very great ability and it gave the best guarantee of security to its membership of any organization of its kind in the Dominion."

LATEST MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Receipts of farm produce were 600 bushels of grain, 15 louds of hay, 2 of straw, a few dress-ed hogs and potatoes.

Grain-Wheat, white, bush \$0 70 to \$0 00 Wheat, white, bush ... \$6 70 to \$0 00

" red, bush... 0 69\$

" fife; bush... 0 67 0 68

" goose, bush... 0 67

Rye, bush... 0 70

Beans, bush... 1 20 1 40

Bart'ey, bush... 0 43 0 00

Oats, bush... 0 40 0 41\$

Buckwheat, bush... 0 53

SEEDS—
Alsike, choice, No. 1....\$6 75 to 7 co
" good, No. 2...... 6 oo 6 25
Hay and Straw—

Chickens, per pair. \$0 60 to 0 90 Spring Chickens, per pair. . 0 50 1 00 Turkeys, per lb. 0 10 0 12 Spring Ducks, per pair.... o 60 1 10

LOCAL LIVE STUCK.

LOCAL LIVE STUCK.

The run of live stock at the Cattle Market here to-day was fairly large, 78 carloads all told, composed of 1,-355 cattle, 218 hogs, 328 sheep and lambs and 30 cattles.

William Levack bought in the neighborhood of 200 cattle, composed of butchers' and exporters. Mr. Levack paid as high as \$5,10 per cwt., and as low as \$4,80 per cwt. for exporters, and from \$3.50 for common to \$4.25 for good, and as high as \$4,70 for choice picked butcher's cattle.

Whaley & McDonald, commission:

Whaley & McDonald, commission

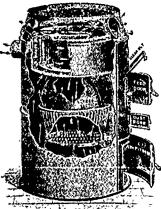
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salesmen, solu 24 butchers' cattle, 1,
J lbs. each, at \$3,70 per cwt., less

5 on the lot; 19 exporters, 1,250 lbs.
each, at \$5 per cwt.; 23 butchers' cattle, 975 lbs, each, at \$4 per cwt., less

\$5 on lot, 19 exporters, 1,400 lbs.
each, at \$4 85 per cwt., 9 butchers'
eattle, 1,000 lbs each, at \$3.90 per
cwt.; 22 cattle, 1,275 lbs. each, at

\$4.70 per cwt., 25 stockers, at \$2.45
per cwt.

Coughlin Bros bought 10 loads exporters at \$4 85 to \$5 to per cwt
Robert Hunter bought t load butchers heifers, 960 lbs. each, at \$4 per

J. Murton bought " butchers' cat-tle, 1,009 lbs each, at \$4,45 per cwt, less \$2 on lot.

William McClelland bought one load

with am McTelland bought one load of butchers', 980 lbs. each, at \$4 per cwt., and one load, 960 lbs. each, at \$3.60 per cwt.

T. Halligan bought one load exporters, 1,200 lbs. each, at \$5 per cwt.

H. Maybee & Son bought one load withheat at the contraction of the contraction o

H. Maybee & Son bought one load butchers' cattle, 1,050 lba. each, at \$3,65 per cwt., and one load mixed butchers' cattle, 975 lba. each, at \$3.62 1-2 per cent.

Alex. Levack bought 20 butchers' cattle, at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Wesley Dunn bought 100 sheep at \$3.50 per cwt.; 220 lambs at \$3.60 each; 13 calves at \$6.75 cach.

Shipments per G. T. R.. Joseph Gould, 27 cars; F. Hum.isett, 3 cars; Brown & Suell, 16 cars; D H. Clemens, 1 car, and P. Campbell, 1 car, all cattle.

THE NEW ARTIFICIAL EYE

Within the past year or two a notable improvement has been made in the shape of the artificial eye; the new form is hollow, more or less full, with a closed back. It has no sharp edges or corners, and in the best quality is beautifully finished and rounded It is very comfortable to wear; has a natural movement, is more sanitary, and fulls out the orbit better than the shell eye.

The tare eye is favorably known in the large centres of Europe, and is fully endorsed by the Medical Profesion. It is now offered for sale in Canada, an assortment of the highest quality having been received by us.

Having litted several persons to their complete satisfaction we offer the new artificial eyes with every confidence.

We continue, as for many years past, to sell the highest grade of old form shell eyes. In these our stock is probably the finest in quality, if not the largest in number in Canada, and having in addition the only stock of the new form of artificial eye in the Dominion, we offer unequalled service to those who have had the misfortune to lose a natural eye.

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Pan-American Exposition. For information apply to Niagara St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Co., St. Catharines, or to H. G. Luke, Genera' Agent, Yonge St. wharf, Toronto,

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For Bowmanville-Newcastle every Tuesday and Friday 5 p.m.
For Fort Hops Cobourg every Thursday 5 p.m.
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agents, or A. W. HEPBURN. General Manager, Picton, Ont.

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