



A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes.

Irish Anti-Emigration Campaign

The anti-emigration campaign is being vigorously advanced in Ireland. At a great meeting in Cork on Aug. 26, Bishop Sheehan, of Waterford, made the following address: He said he had to thank the Anti-Emigration Society for the honor they had conferred on him in asking him to preside over that meeting. The purpose of the meeting was, he could not help thinking, admirably described in a letter which had just been read in which it was stated that it was "noble, national and difficult."

since. There was a complete absence of those manifestations of great outward sorrow—indeed, in some cases there were manifestations of positive joy on leaving. If that be the condition of things it was high if they wanted to save the nation, to try and do some practical work. Now in order to do that they had to address themselves to two distinct classes, and to select the best way of reaching these two classes. They had, first of all, to address themselves to the Irish abroad, and he was inclined to think that that was a matter which had been too long neglected. They addressed themselves in the past mainly to the Irish at home, but now that the Irish abroad had a large share in bringing about the emigration of recent years. They induced their families in various ways to leave the country; in some instances they were holding out the promise of a warm reception in America, in other instances their efforts took the more substantial form of the passage ticket; and unless they got at the people who were making the promise to send the passage ticket they would not, as far as he knew anything of the question, get at the root of it at all. Then how were they to get at it? Directly, no doubt, by addressing them, but indirectly, and he thought, more powerfully still, by getting at the leaders of the Irish in America—getting at their political and clerical leaders, by getting at the Irish Catholic press in America, and addressing the Irish through it, and should appeal to the patriotism of the Irish people in America. If there be any bright page in the history of emigration, that page was the page which told of the love of the Irish in America for their native land, and they had a right to appeal to-day in that sacred name to their countrymen and women across the Atlantic. Ireland, their motherland, parted with them sadly and sorely because she was not able to give them bread, in the near future, with God's help, a different story would be told; and when Ireland, striving to rise from the depths into which she had fallen, addressed her children across the Atlantic to come and help her, surely that appeal will not be made in vain. He was very much impressed with a sentence in the letter read from Mr. Davitt suggesting the holding of a Congress at the St. Louis Exhibition. At such a Congress those leaders of the Irish people to whom he had referred might be present, where the question of emigration might be threshed out from the American point of view, as they were that moment met to thresh it out from an Irish point of view, and from which an appeal, such as that to which he had referred a moment ago, might be addressed to their excited fellow-countrymen. They had also to address the Irish at home; to point out to them the dangers which attend the Irish emigrant to America, the dangers of more than one kind; to body and to soul, and they had to enter into details with regard to these matters—not to make vague general statements, but to get at the facts, and then before the people in no exaggerated form, for there was no need of exaggeration; to tell them the simple unvarnished truth, to ask them to consider whether they did well in emigrating. There was also this to be borne in mind, and that brought him to say a word or two with regard to what he thought must be considered a very important function of the Anti-Emigration Society, and that was this, that there was no use whatever in striving to keep the Irish people at home until they managed to provide remunerative work, and to provide also what was only of less importance than remunerative work, that was, to provide recreation and amusement for them—to relieve the dullness which attended the lives of so many of them, which no matter how well off they might be from a money point of view in this country would never in these days keep them at home. They must work in this matter in connection with the technical work that was being done in the country; they must work in connection with those various committees, libraries, all these must be dealt with if emigration was to be removed. The work before them was difficult, but any society that took it up would have the sympathy and support of all classes in Ireland, by no matter what name they might be called. It was a common platform for every man, no matter who he was, so long as he had the heart and soul of an Irishman at all. He thought, too, that they would have more support than probably most people imagined from the Irish in America; and in connection with this matter there was one aspect which appeared to him to be one of importance, and also suggested a great deal of hope. He wondered whether it was a dream that some day or another a number of their countrymen in America who had made wealth and fame in that land might be induced to return, at this critical period of their motherland's existence, and to lend the help of their money and that adaptability and knowledge which they had acquired in the greatest school of initiative and energy that the world had ever seen—the United States of America. He could not help thinking that one thing which would largely contribute to lessen emigration from this country would be to establish in various parts of the country, by Irish-Americans of wealth, industries of various kinds. They were going to far distant lands, those Irishmen in America, investing their money. Why not turn their attention to Ireland, and see what good they could do here? They would want them particularly in the beginning. When they were placed on their feet, they would be able to shift for themselves; but meantime the danger was that their country would be drained to too great an extent—that the people of other countries, of England and of Scotland, might come over, and it might be too late, and it might be impossible to appeal to the Irish in America. He believed they were entitled at this crisis in their country's fortunes to appeal to the Irish in America to come and help them.

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Archbishop Ryan's Golden Jubilee

On September 8 must Rev. Patrick John Ryan, D.D., the beloved Archbishop of Philadelphia, completed the fiftieth year of his ordination to the priesthood. On April 21, 1897 (October of the twentieth anniversary), the Catholics of the Archdiocese observed with great pomp and enthusiasm his Episcopal Silver Jubilee. Then, as now the eloquent prelate refused to accept any public praise, feeling that as his spiritual children had responded so generously to his appeal for the Protector, he did not wish to tax further their willing liberality. On the forthcoming observance of his Golden Jubilee he has simply requested the clergy and laity of the archdiocese to assist him in the large expenditure incurred by the transfer of the orphans of St. Vincent's Home, who formerly were housed at Eighteenth and Wood streets, to new quarters purchased for them at Twentieth and Race streets. The object of the appeal of His Grace is one that will stir up the Catholic instinct and charity of the faithful of the archdiocese, and no body will envy the extreme pleasure that will fill to overflowing the heart of the venerable prelate when he has provided for the little ones entrusted to his charge.

Archbishop Patrick John Ryan was born February 20, 1831, in the town of Thurles, County of Tipperary, Ireland. He passed the happy days of his childhood at his father's home in Cloneyharr, near Thurles, where the surroundings, rich in ruins and tradition, must have appealed to his youthful vivid imagination. We are told that, from his early years, he possessed a keen intellect and docile heart. These were days of great agitation in Ireland, when the nation, aroused from the lethargy of centuries, was led by Daniel O'Connell to demand its rights. Here in this part of the island the hills had echoed the words of the "Great Comptoner," and Sheel, the brilliant orator, represented the county in the British Parliament, while the fervent muse of Davis paid tribute to the patriotism of its people.

"'Twas vain to try with gold or steel, To shake the faith of Tipperary."

Patrick John Ryan's early education was received at the school of the Christian Brothers in his native town, and he began his classical studies at the school of Mr. Naughton in the parish of Rathmines, near Dublin. Even then he was a great admirer of Daniel O'Connell, and when the great Liberator was imprisoned in Richmond Bridewell, in 1844, he read a sympathetic address, in the name of his fellow-students, to O'Connell within his prison walls.

Called Back 331 Years

The Orillia Packet publishes a letter from T. A. Osborne in which he says: "The Treasurer of Pentanagushene, Mr. Carmichael, has kindly handed me for examination a medal loaned him for a few days by Mr. G. W. Powley, a former well known townsman of Orillia, and which proves to be a most remarkable and interesting reminder, indirectly, of the French missions to the Hurons of two hundred and fifty years ago, and of a great historical event as well. It contains an image of the Pope in the centre, with an inscription above in Latin, viz: GREGORIVS XIII. PONT. MAX. AN. in Roman characters. This very interesting relic was found by Mr. Powley on the lot formerly owned by him in Orillia, on the old portage road, imbedded in solid clay, about a foot below the surface, having been thrown up by a workman while digging a trench for some lilac shrubs—a location entirely conformable with its history and its mysterious billet in this romantic spot. Here was the former well-known Indian trail most likely followed by Champlain or by the missionaries in their arduous labors in passing from station to station, and is a further confirmation of the fact that Orillia occupies a very important site of the former Huron Confederacy and in the plan of Jesuit missions. While this strange medal commemorates an event which has long since passed into history, its discovery in this once remote corner of Nouvelle France gives rise to some very interesting speculations and reflections.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Buckley's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Grain is Lower—The Live Stock Trade—Latest Quotations. Tuesday Evening, Sept. 8. Toronto St. Lawrence Market.

Trade was inclined to be a little quiet on the market to-day. Most of the farmers were in for the Exhibition and on such an occasion the receipts of country produce are bound to be light. The grain on the market amounted to 300 bushels. Wheat—One hundred bushels of red sold at 75c per bushel. Oats—New oats are quoted firmer. Two hundred bushels sold to-day at 35c per bushel. Dressed Hogs—Trade continues quiet and the market has an easier tendency at 10c to 12c per lb. Butter—Very little was offered, and trade was quiet. Quotations are unchanged at 15c per lb. Eggs—Practically no farmers were offering stocks, and quotations are unchanged at 15c per dozen. Poultry—Receipts were fair, and the demand keeps steady. Quotations are about steady at 10c to 12c per lb for chickens, 7c to 8c for fowls and 3c to 12c for ducks. Hay—About 15 loads were offered. No. 1 timothy sold at \$9 to \$10.60 per ton. Straw—One load sold at \$10 per ton.

Toronto Live Stock.

Trade at the Western Cattle Market today was brisk, although the run of cattle offered was light. There was a fairly good demand for nearly all kinds of stock and prices were well maintained, and in some cases there was a firmer tendency to the trade. The receipts amounted to 34 cars, and included 84 cattle, 1,500 sheep and lambs, 400 hogs and 23 calves. Export Cattle—Very few lots of these cattle were offered, but there was some demand, and prices were well maintained, with a slight tendency. Quotations are unchanged at \$4.70 to \$4.80 per cwt for extra choice cattle. The ordinary run of cattle is \$3.75 to \$4.00, others at \$4.20 to \$4.30 and cows at \$2.50 to \$3.70. Butcher's Cattle—The run was not large, but there was a fair offering of good cattle, and trade for these was brisk. The rougher stock was not so much in demand but quotations are unchanged. Picked lots ran at \$4.20 to \$4.50 per cwt, choice at \$4.10 to \$4.30, fair to good at \$3.75 to \$4.00, common at \$2.25 to \$3.10 and cows at \$2.50 to \$3.50. Stockers and Feeders—There was not many offerings. Quotations are about steady at \$2.25 to \$3.70 per cwt for stockers and feeders. Milch Cows—There were not many offerings, but the quality was fair, and all were sold at \$2.25 to \$3.70 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep were steady and lambs were inclined to be firmer. Trade was quiet for both. Quotations are unchanged at 45c to 50c per lb, or \$2 to \$10 each. Hogs—The run was about steady, and everything was sold. Quotations are unchanged at 10c to 12c per lb, or \$2 to \$10 each.

Montreal Live Stock.

Montreal, Sept. 8.—Trade at the Montreal stock yards, Point St. Charles, yesterday was steady. Cattle—Receipts amounted to 200 head, most of which were fair quality. The demand for stock was good, and at noon none remained unsold. Prices ranged as follows: Choice beef, \$10 to \$12; good, \$8 to \$10; medium, \$6 to \$8; common, \$4 to \$6. Calves—Receipts amounted to 40 head, the quality being mostly medium. The demand was rather dull. Poor stock sold at \$3 to \$4 each, and good at \$5 to \$8. Sheep—Receipts of 100 head, and sheep brought \$4c per lb, lambs selling at 3c to 3 1/2c; the demand was active both from butchers and exporters. Hogs—Receipts of hogs amounted to 500 head. The demand was good and prices ranged from 5c to 10c.

East Buffalo Cattle Markets.

East Buffalo, Sept. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; steady unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 100 head; lower, \$2.25 to \$3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; fairly active; 10c to 12c lower; heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.30; mixed, \$5.20 to \$5.30; Yorkers, \$6.25 to \$6.35; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.10; roughs, \$5 to \$5.25; stags, \$4 to \$4.50; grassers and dairies, \$3.50 to \$4.20. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,000 head; sheep steady; 10c to 12c lower; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.40; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.50; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$4.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; slow; Texana, \$5; western, \$5; good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.15; cows, \$1.50 to \$4.40; heifers, \$1.50 to \$2.40; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.40; calves, \$2 to \$3.50; bulls, \$2 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Texas-fed steers, \$2.25 to \$4.00; western steers, \$2.25 to \$4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; steady; 10c to 12c lower; mixed and butchers, \$5.40 to \$6.00; heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.60; light, \$5.60 to \$6.10; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$5.80. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; steady; 1c to 2c higher; lambs steady to 10c lower; good to choice wethers, \$3.25 to \$3.75; fair to choice mixed, \$2.25 to \$3; native lambs, \$3.75 to \$5.35.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Closing previous day, To-day, Sept. Dec. Sept. Dec. Chicago ... 80 1/2 82 1/2 80 1/2 81 1/2 New York ... 85 1/2 87 1/2 85 1/2 86 1/2 St. Louis ... 81 1/2 83 1/2 81 1/2 82 1/2 Detroit ... 84 1/2 86 1/2 84 1/2 85 1/2 Milwaukee ... 82 1/2 84 1/2 82 1/2 83 1/2 Duluth ... 80 1/2 82 1/2 80 1/2 81 1/2 Minneapolis ... 80 1/2 82 1/2 80 1/2 81 1/2

British Markets.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.—Opening—Wheat, spot steady; No. 1 standard California, per cental, No. stock; Walla, \$8 3/4 to \$8 1/2; red winter, \$8 3/4 to \$8 1/2; No. 1 1/2, \$8 1/2 to \$8 1/4; No. 2, \$8 1/4 to \$8 1/2; futures dull; September, \$8 1/4 nominal; October, \$8 1/4 nominal; December, \$8 1/4 nominal; mixed American, per cental, new, \$7 1/4 to \$7 3/4; futures dull; September, \$8 1/4 nominal; October, \$8 1/4 nominal; Flour, Minneapolis, \$2 1/2 to \$2 3/4. Liverpool—Close—Wheat, spot, No. 1 standard California, per cental, No. stock; Walla, \$8 3/4 to \$8 1/2; No. 2 red winter, \$8 3/4 to \$8 1/2; No. 1 northern Manitoba, \$8 1/2 to \$8 1/4; No. 2, \$8 1/4 to \$8 1/2; futures dull; September, \$8 1/4 nominal; October, \$8 1/4 nominal; December, \$8 1/4 nominal; mixed American, per cental, new, \$7 1/4 to \$7 3/4; futures dull; September, \$8 1/4 nominal; October, \$8 1/4 nominal; Flour, Minneapolis, \$2 1/2 to \$2 3/4. London, Sept. 8.—Opening—Wheat, on passage, quiet and steady. Corn, on passage, quiet and steady. Pigs, on passage, quiet and steady. Weather in England and elsewhere, unsettled. English country wheat markets of yesterday, quiet. London—Close—Number of cargoes of wheat arriving off coast since last report, one; number of cargoes of wheat waiting at outports offered for sale, three. Wheat, parcels No. 2 Calcutta Club, September, \$2 1/4; Corn, on passage, quiet and steady; 1,500,000 bush; do corn, \$28.00 bush. Antwerp, Sept. 8.—Close—Wheat, spot, No. 2 red winter, mixed, \$2 1/2 to \$2 3/4. Flour, spot, Minneapolis, \$2 1/2 to \$2 3/4. Paris, Sept. 8.—Opening—Wheat, tone steady; September, 207 3/4; January and April, 207 1/2. Flour, spot, No. 2, \$2 1/2 to \$2 3/4. French country wheat markets quiet. Paris, Sept. 8.—Close—Wheat, tone firm; September, 207 1/2; January and April, 207 1/2. Flour, tone firm; September, 207 1/2; January and April, 211 1/2.

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For the noblest man who lives there still remains a confidant. The amenities are mortal, but the humanities live for ever. Everything is possible, but without labor and failure nothing is achieved. The granite hills are not so changeless and abiding as the restless sea. Hoopes did not make our liberties, but they reflected and illustrated them. If the power to do hard work is not talent, it is the best possible substitute for it. It is one of the precious mysteries of sorrow that it finds solace in unselfish thought. Tolerance is a calm, generous respect for the opinions of others—even of one's enemies. Tolerance is silent justice blended with sympathy. Tolerance always implies wisdom and kindness. It seeks to convert others from error by gently raising them to high-grounds, by leading them to broader lines of thinking, by patiently helping them to help themselves. Tolerance does not use the battering ram of argument, or the club of sarcasm, or the rapier of ridicule. Sincerity and pure truth, in what age soever, finds their opportunity and advantage. Throughout the whole web of national existence we trace the golden thread of human progress towards a higher and better estate. We cannot study nature profoundly without bringing ourselves into communion with the spirit of art, which pervades and fills the universe. Poverty is uncomfortable, but nine times out of ten the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be tossed overboard and compelled to sink or swim for himself. If you are young, look onward to the opening trials of life, if you desire to find yourself strong in God's grace and established in holiness, you must be sure of prayer; if you are middle-aged and not so holy as you feel you should be, and look on to old age and its peculiar difficulties, you must be sure of prayer; if you are old and look on to death, etc., be sure of prayer. Let us all look into the bright heaven above us; are you to be there? It is to be your everlasting home? Be sure of prayer.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 16, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely: (1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years, or— (2) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother, or— (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by himself in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at the Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

JAMES A. SMART, Deputy-Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from Railroad and other Corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

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