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MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1st, 1888.

The Globe's Awful Confession.

That was an awful confession which The Globe put before the public on Saturday. Not in terms, we mean, but in what it implied. For it implied a great deal, as any one who can see who just considers it a little. First, it must be observed that the future of Canada was being discussed in almost every paragraph and every journal in the country. This is one of those safe statements to make, that everybody will say "ditto" to. But next comes something else, which may not command so easy assent. "Four opinions," we are told, are urged as to what our future will or should be:—Shall we (1) perpetuate the Confederation with British connection? or (2) retain British Connection and assume greater responsibilities by Imperial Federation? or (3) retain Confederation, but make the Dominion independent? or (4) abandon both Confederation and British connection to join the American Republic? The Globe invites any number of short, clearly expressed, truthfully signed letters in answer to these queries; and intending writers are told that they would do well to confine themselves, each one to arguments for the policy he prefers. Strangely enough, as appears to us, no mention is made of a fifth plan, which is the one for some time back supported by The Globe itself—Unrestricted Reciprocity; or a sixth plan, The Mail's, which is Commercial Union. But perhaps we are to understand that both are included in the fourth plan mentioned, which is "to join the American Republic." And verily we should say that they are; which is well known to be Mr. Goldwin Smith's opinion. For that bit of plain English—Annexation—includes both The Globe's fad of Unrestricted Reciprocity, and The Mail's fad of Commercial Union, as the greater includes the less. The awful confession now made by The Globe is twofold. First, "that the time has happily come" when Annexation to the United States is to be discussed among the live contingencies of the day. Second, that no policy of mere *Reform at home* can be sufficient for the country's needs. But it seems best to put the annexation part of The Globe's awful confession in its own words:

"Our design is to discover what course (one of the four named) is preferred by a majority of intelligent Globe readers who have spirit enough to sign their names to their opinions. Men who are afraid, from any reason, to stand publicly by their political beliefs count for little or nothing in politics. The time has happily come when almost any man may proclaim himself Imperial Federationist, Independence man or Annexationist as freely as Grit or Tory, and may safely despise bigots or idiots who would like to estrange his opinions. All signed answers will be welcomed by The Globe."

Do we say that this in vitation really implies confession by the organ of the "Grit party?" It implies that Reform, including the Clear Grit sort, is now ready to save the country. Else why Imperial Federation, Independence, or changes which the Globe seems to be anxious to discuss when the Canadian Reform party that had something to represent, of it, too. Neither William McKenzie, Roberts Baldwin, Malcolm Cameron, nor George Brown, was ever at a loss for want of something to reform, we should say. But in those degenerate days the avowed and accepted leader of the party makes public this declaration—that in the Reform party's platform there is but one plank, and that Unrestricted Reciprocity. And this humiliating confession of failure is accepted and endorsed by the party generally, so that what the leader has advanced the Reform party has clearly become responsible for. Shade of Malcolm Cameron! has Clear Grit Reform come to mean commercial annexation to the United States, "only this and nothing more"? Truth to tell, the awful confession was made some time ago by the Reform party in its corporate capacity, under the lead of Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. James David Edgar and others. It may be said that what The Globe now does is chiefly to call our attention to a thing already done—to *feel* necessary. To the gigantic blunder made by its leaders and its chief newspaper organ, the Reform party is held and firmly bound, for it has since abundantly endorsed the paper. The country very much needs to be saved; in fact is in a crisis, we are told. But no domestic reform whatever can suffice to save it; we must go outside for the remedy, which is to be found in some commercial arrangement with the United States. Now, is not this truly an awful confession for an alleged Reform party to make?

Gentlemen of the Reciprocity persuasion, can you name any party, in any country having parties—that has nothing to propose for its country's good *within home*, as we may say, but is forced to look abroad for its reform, as our Reform party is now looking to Washington? No such party, we are sure, can be named; no other country is disgraced as Canada is, by the confession from one of its great political parties that some new arrangement with some foreign country is all it has to propose.

A sudden thought strikes us. Perhaps The Globe's own preference is after all for the first course named—"perpetuate the Confederation with British connection." Or perhaps it is for Independance. For we cannot imagine that The Globe would become the champion either of Imperial Federation or Annexation. Anyway The Globe owes it to the country to relieve our doubts.

When the Hon. Peter Mitchell starts out to remonstrate with an erring brother he does so with much force of expression. The Montreal Witness after basking in the sunshine of the favor of the Liberal party and the Hon. Peter, took it into its head that because it had often asserted its Prohibition principles that when Mr. Lepine came out as a Prohibitionist, it was bound to support him though he might be a supporter of Sir John Macdonald. The Hon. Peter pshaws consistency, and has a plain brotherly talk with The Witness, in which he makes use of the following forcible expressions all referring to it: "Journalist Iscariot," "crank," professional hypocrites," "mawworms," "traitor," "mouthy," "sniffle, pious, anxious," "snake," "treachery," "thoroughfaced hypocrite," and a number of other equally affectionate references. The third party has an inexhaustible vocabulary. How will the "only religious daily" reply; will it turn the other cheek?

Toronto and an Inebriate Asylum.

Great interest is being manifested in all circles in the city in the project of an Inebriate Asylum for Toronto. This subject has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the authorities and citizens by The World in a series of articles. The need is great and unquestioned; the project is wise both from moral and economic standpoints; and those who have given most attention to the subject are most favorable to the scheme. Dr. Crothers, the able writer and lecturer on Inebriety, and the superintendent of a successful inebriate institution in Hartford, should have the support at Association Hall to-morrow night of Mayor and Council, magistrates and clergy, philanthropists, social reformers and the intelligent mass of our working men.

With wheat away up to the dollar mark the farmers of Manitoba will receive as much or more for their crop this year as last. But, they are now thinking, what an enormous profit would have been theirs if there had been no frost.

The Canadian annexationists dislike the veto power but they dislike Canadian independence more. They are willing that instead of having a veto exercised by a responsible government it should be placed in the hands of an irresponsible President.

Toronto and Hamilton.

Or rather it should be Hamilton and Toronto, for the "Ambitious City" is about to open a branch of its local bank in this city. The World congratulates the management of the Bank of Hamilton on this mark of enterprise, and trusts that they will find it profitable and pleasurable; for we know nothing more pleasurable to a Hamilton man than to make a dollar out of a citizen of Toronto.

The two cities are growing together, not exactly geographically, though Toronto has already got to the Humber in its westward march, but in the way of business and social intercourse. The old feeling of jealousy, that took its rise twenty years ago at the time Toronto and Hamilton were fighting for railway supremacy in Wellington, Grey and Bruce, is dying out and a better sentiment is taking its place. The number of ex-Hamilton people located in Toronto is very large and is growing.

Toronto has an advance guard of her enterprising citizens resident all along the Great Western up to Burlington, and some of these fine days they will be buying building sites on Hamilton's beautiful crest.

But what the two cities want most of all to develop freer intercourse is that the Grand Trunk double its track between the two places, and that the Canadian Pacific establish a rival service. There is plenty of business for both, provided the railways nurse it, which they can best do by running the distance in less than an hour and charging for the round trip a dollar a head to begin with, with commutation tickets much less. These figures may seem distasteful to railway managers, but we are convinced that they would pay.

As for double-tracking the Grand Trunk, that would not appear to be an expensive undertaking. There is, with the work already done at the two ends, and the sidings between, less than thirty miles to do, through a dead level country with little bridging.

The C. P. R. has been nibbling at a Niagara Falls road for some years, but we hear nothing now of its line in that direction. Will it wait till the Grank Trunk puts down a double track to Hamilton?

The Behring Sea complications continue. A few years ago Russia owned Alaska and claimed exceptional privileges in that sea but the United States contested the claims and would never acknowledge them. In the course of time Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia, and now they claim to have secured by the purchase privileges that they would not before grant existed. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the United States are peculiar.

A Healthy Indication.

The imports of dry goods during the months of June, July and August, which embrace the fall season's trade, according to figures given by The Monetary Times, are much below those of the years 1887, 1886 and 1884 and only slightly in excess of 1885. This cautiousness indicates that with light imports the wholesale dealers intend to curtail credits and that they will not probably force sales to the extent of last year. The purchases abroad for this year's fall trade were twelve per cent. smaller than for the corresponding period of 1887, eight per cent. less than 1886 and four per cent. less than 1884. Thus:

IMPORTS—MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Three months of 1884	Value	$4,396,253
" " 1885	"	4,316,398
" " 1886	"	4,573,187
" " 1887	"	5,037,296
" " 1888	"	4,327,007

The proportions of different goods coming into these ports may be gathered from the following tables:

DRY GOODS AT MONTREAL.

	1887, 3 Mos.	1888, 3 Mos.
Cottons	$ 448,029	$ 335,597
Woolens	1,709,297	1,605,390
Silks	362,910	400,982
Fancies	172,478	182,134
Hats and caps	82,148	72,216
	$2,768,862	$2,595,949

DRY GOODS AT TORONTO.

	1887, 3 Mos.	1888, 3 Mos.
Cottons	$ 329,006	$ 238,968
Woolens	1,111,092	978,755
Silks	270,942	270,121
Fancies	182,433	179,738
Hats and caps	75,301	63,371
	$2,968,774	$1,731,048

A farmer in Manitoba, who has five hundred acres of grain, has only one cow. With the increase of The World's circulation in the Prairie Province the butter interest may be expected to take its proper place in agriculture.

London used to have an "Hon. David Mills Editor-in-Chief"; Winnipeg has as the head of its morning daily, The Call, "Acton Burrows, President and Editor-in-Chief." There are no flies in Winnipeg after September sets in.

Canadian Mineral Products.

The report of Eugene Coste on the mineral production of Canada gives some interesting information. The total value of the products last year was $15,000,000 and of this about one-third or $4,669,365 was exported, the remainder being consumed in the Dominion. The volume of our mineral imports is yearly decreasing; last year the imports were valued at $27,166,966, and as compared with those of 1877 there is a very material reduction. In the coal output the increase last over the previous year was 266,475 tons, while as compared with last year's output of 2,368,89, tons that for 1877 was only 1,036,863 tons, an increase in the ten years of 1,332,028 tons. Therefore it will be seen that the coal production has considerably more than doubled. Thus:

	1877. Tons.	1887. Tons.
Nova Scotia	882,863	1,871,338
British Columbia	154,000	413,860
North-West	nothing	73,752
Grand Lake	"	10,441
Total	1,036,863	2,368,891

With the gold product, which is next in value, there has been a decrease since the climax of the mining boom of 1864 in British Columbia, although the output in Nova Scotia has rather increased. The total value last year was $1,178,637, of which $693,709 came from British Columbia and $413,631 came from Nova Scotia.

There was little change in the product of iron last year over 1886, although Nova Scotia produced three times as much as ten years ago. The total output ore was worth $11,087,728, $76,181 from Nova Scotia, $36,218 from Ontario, $26,806 from Quebec, and $56,90 from British Columbia. Iron was third in the value of Canada's products. Amongst the other products, bricks represented $986,689 with many places to hear from; petroleum $595,868; building stone; $552,267; lime, $394,859; silver, $349,330, phosphates, $319,315 and copper $342,345.

This is indeed a creditable showing, but the development of our buried wealth is as nothing compared with what we are justified in expecting within the next few years. It should not be many years before Canada's coal beds should be made to yield sufficient for our entire consumption, and the iron ore with which north Ontario is rich, furnish our manufactures, without dependence on outside smelters.

The extension of Canada's trade with Japan, so that the desirability of freer postal intercourse has made itself felt, is a matter of congratulation. It is another indication of this Dominion's commercial growth and extension.

Sep tember wheat went up ten cents a bushel from Friday to Saturday and we lost thousands of dollars—by not having some thousands of bushels to sell.

If the commercial union Jeremiahs can be persuaded to renew their famine and disaster cries next year, we may expect a recurrence of this harvest's prosperity.

SUNDAY'S PULPIT MEDLEY

THE CEREMONIES AND TOPICS IN TORONTO'S CHURCHES.

Requiem Mass For Souls in Purgatory—What Protestants Said about It—A Convent for Parkdale—Harvest Festival—Re-opening of the People's Church.

The People's Church, corner of King and Bright-streets, was re-opened yesterday after being largely increased in size. A full description of the additions to the building and the history of the church's progress has already appeared in our columns. At yesterday's services Rev. Dr. Williams, General-Superintendent Methodist Conference, preached in the forenoon, Rev. Dr. Hunter in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. Stone in the evening. There were large congregations at each service, and the choir rendered selections in an excellent manner. The collections were good and it is expected that at the close of the Jubilee meeting to be held to-night the pastor, Rev. J. McDonald Kerr, will be able to announce that the total debt, $2,800, has been wiped out.

At Trinity Church.

The re-opening services at the beautifully restored and enlarged church of the Holy Trinity, King-street east, were continued yesterday. The rector, Rev. Alexander Sanson, preached an admirable sermon in the morning from Matthew v.

20. Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven.

The occasion was utilized by "G" Company to decide their annual match, and a challenge match between the highest 15 men from "A" and "G" Companies was settled by the same scores.

The prize, a barrel of oatmeal, was won by "G" Company, making 864 points, "A" making 761.

The shooting was carried out under the O.R.A. rules, and by the kindness of Capt. Mutton, the secretary of the Association, their plant was made use of with great advantage to the regiment.

Great interest was taken in the Volley Firing match, six teams having entered, viz.: "A," "B," "D," "F," "G" and "H" Companies. The contest was conducted by the Adjutant, Capt. Manley, who ruled out "A" and "F" teams for violation of the rules which gave "G" Company the prize; but the committee decided that points only could be deducted for such errors. In consequence of this the prize went to "A" Company, which was so far ahead of all others that the 20 deducted points did not make any difference in the result. "G" Company was second.

A good hot meal was provided for the officers and men at noon by Mrs. Curran, mine hostess of "The Cottage."

The result of the match and of the whole year's shooting reflects great credit on the Rifle Committee, Captain Bruce, Captain Howard and Lieutenant Lambe, and on the Staff Instructors, Sergts. Tom Mitchell and Curzon. The rifles will be returned at once to their respective armories and the regimental arms will be inspected by the Brigade-Major at any early date.

Match No. 1, Regimental, open to all members of the regiment. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards.

Pte. McVittie, G Co.	66	Pt. J. Stewart G Co.	48
Staff-Sgt Mitchell G	64	Pt. Defoe.....G "	48
Pt. Brooks.....E Co.	63	Cor. Doole.....A "	48
Cor. Tew.....G "	62	Col. Sgt. Cussons A "	43
Sergt. Mowat, A "	60	Pt. G. Cooper. G Co.	48
Capt. Bruce, Staff "	59	Pt. Doherty.....F "	47
Pt. Shand.....A "	59	Pt. Dorey.....A "	47
Staff-Sgt. Curzon. G	59	Cor. McDonald H "	47
" Curran. A	58	Pt. J. Phillips. B "	47
Sgt. W. Jack. G Co.	58	Col.-Sgt. Johnson F "	46
Capt. Manly Staff.	58	Cor Taylor....B Co.	46
Cor. Fowler..G Co.	58	Col.-Sgt. Judge G "	45
Sgt. W. Dent..G "	57	Pt. Gurney.....A "	45
Pt. Davis.....H "	57	Pt. J. Bennett. E "	45
Pt. Hyder.....G "	56	Cor. Sparling..C "	44
Sgt. Blake.....D "	56	Drum. Waterhouse G	44
" Rogers.....H "	55	Pt. Johnson G Co.	43
Cor. G. Owen...G "	55	Pt. F. Cooper..G "	43
Pt. Suter.....E "	54	Pt. E. Gray.....F "	43
Pt. Hume.....D "	54	Pt. Robinson, B "	43
Sgt-Maj. Francis H	54	Pt. T. McMullen G Co.	43
Sgt. Smith.....A Co.	53	Cor. H. Lee.....H "	43
Staff-Sgt Dent G "	53	Sgt. Bowles.....C "	43
Pt. W. J. Urquhart A	51	Staff-Sgt. Hutchinson.....	42
Pt. Randall, amb.	50		
Sgt. Jack.....D Co.	49		

Match No. 2. Nursery. Open to all non-commissioned officers and men of the Regiment, who have never won a prize at any rifle match. Ranges 200 and 400 yards:

Pt. Brookes..E Co.	245	Pt. E. Gray, F Co.	236
Pt. Shand.....A "	42	Pt. Doherty.....F "	30
Pt. J. Phillips. B "	41	Cor. Fitzsimmons D "	30
Pt. Reid.....H "	35	Pt. S. Jackson, A "	30
Pt. J. Bennett. E "	34	Pt. McCullough, A "	29
Pt. Suter.....E "	34	Cor. Atkinson, F "	29
Pt. Dorey.....A "	33	Pt. Davis.....H "	29
Pt. Defoe.....G "	33	Pt. Heron, B "	28
Pt. Maddox...H "	33	Pt. Robinson, B "	28
Pt. Schreiber..A "	32	Beaman's Cowper "	28
Pt. W. Webster H "	31	Drummer Corlett "	27
Pt. Towers.....A "	31	Pt. Lyne.....	27
Pt. W. Smith. D "	31		

Match No. 3, aggregate; open to all members of the Regiment. Ranges 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards.

1st Prize D. R. A. Medal, and value		Staff-Sgt Curzon, "	69
Pt. McVittie G Co	84	Sgt. Tom Mitchell, "	69
2nd Prize O. R. A. Medal, and value		Pt. Hume, D Co.. "	67
Pt. Brookes, E Co	80	Pt. Shand, A.... "	67
Corpl. Fowler, G "	77	Pt. Cooper G Co.	65
Capt. Bruce, Staff "	77	Pt. Doherty, F "	65
Staff Sgt. Mitchell "	77	Sgt. Blake, D "	65
Sgt. Mowat, A "	76	Cor. Taylor, B "	65
" Jack, G "	75	Pte. Davis, A.... "	62
Corpl. Tew, G.... "	75	Sgt. W. Jack, D "	61
Corpl. Owen, G "	74	Pt. Randal, Amb "	61
Sgt. Rogers, H.... "	72	Pt. Defoe G.... "	60
Capt Manley, Staff "	72		

Match No. 4. Aggregate Cup match. Open to any member of the regiment. Ranges 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards. Prize—Silver cup, value $30. (Conditions—To be won by the same member of the regiment twice before becoming the absolute property of the winner.)

Won—1885—by Staff-Sergt. Mitchell.
Won—1886—by Capt. Manley.
Won—1887—by Pt. Peale, G. Co.
Won—Pt. McVittie, G Co., 84 points.

Match No. 5. Non-commissioned Officers' Challenge Cup. Open to teams of five non-commissioned officers from each company. Prize—Challenge cup, value $60. Cup to be held by Sergeant's Mess.

Won by "G" Company.

Match No. 6. Volley Firing. To be competed for by teams of five officers, non-commissioned officers or men, per company. Ranges and positions—200 yards standing; 400 yards kneeling, 500 yards lying range. Prize—Toronto Silver Plate Company's cup, value $50. Conditions—To be won three times before becoming the absolute property of the winners.

Won by "A" Company.

Match No. 7. Officers Team. Open to teams of three officers (or less) of any one company, or three Staff-Officers, (chosen by lots) of the regiment. Prize—Cosgrave cup. Conditions—The cup to be shot for every year, and to be held by the officer making the highest score in the winning team.

Won by the Staff.

Capt. Bruce	59	117
Capt. Manley	58	

Match No. 8 Company team. Open to teams of ten previously named officers, non-commissioned officers and men of any one company:

1st Prize—Aldwell Cup, value $300. Conditions—The cup to be shot for every year and to be held by the captain or other commanding officer of the winning company. Won by G. Co.'y, 581.

2nd Prize—The Exhibition Association Cup. Cup to be held one year by captain of winning company. Won by A. Co.'y, 525.

3rd Prize—The "S. Davis & Son" Cup, value $50, cup to be held one year by captain of winning company. Won by D. Co.'y, 422.

The following are the scores of G Co. match (Capt. Michie), ranges 200, 400 and 500 yds., 5 shots at each:

Pte. McVittie	66	Pte. Defoe	43
Staff-Sgt. T. Mitchell	64	Pte. G. Cooper	48
Corpl. Tew	62	Col.-Sgt. Judge	46
Staff-Sgt. Curzon	59	Pte. Gurney	45
Sgt. W. Jack	58	Pte. F. Cooper	43
Corpl. Fowler	58	Pte. McMullen	43
Sgt. W. Dent	58	Capt. Michie	43
Pte. Hyder	56	Pte. Hill	36
Corpl. Owen	55	Pte. Wilkinson	29
Staff-Sgt. J. Dent	53	Pte. Brimacombe	21
Pte. J. Stewart	48	Pte. Scott	16

Roller Rinks.

The two roller rink establishments, one in the east end on Princess-street, the other in the west on Shaw-street, and managed both by Turnbull Smith, are extensively patronised by the young people of these localities. Everything about them is in first-class shape, and the strictest order is maintained.

A New Law Firm.

Mr. J. M. Clark and Mr. W. D. McPherson have formed a law firm and opened temporary offices at 17 Toronto-street. Mr. Clark took a distinguished course at the University and in Osgoode Hall and has any amount of work and energy in his composition; Mr. McPherson is one of the go-aheads in the legion of young Toronto barristers; together they ought to make a good team. They are worthy of their clients' confidence.

factory; the membership had increased wonderfully. The church acted on true Christian principles and maintained its own poor. [Applause.] Details of this the Doctor gave and defended the practice. He thanked them for bearing with his "wildness"—[laughter]—and eccentricities, and hoped with God's blessing to be with them another eight years for their mutual benefit.

The Great Purgatorial Mass.

On this topic Dr. Wild vigorously expatiated last night. He said there were theological "corners" as well as wheat "corners" and doctrinal syndicates as well as oil syndicates. He pleaded his duty in exposing these and defending his position as a Protestant Congregationalist. He must show why he could not offer the same advantages to that church as Priest O'Connell does to his.

This led the Doctor fully into the questions of indulgences and purgatorial masses. Said the Doctor, "It is impossible for a Roman Catholic priest to say whether his ordination came to him through a bogus or a true Pope, but there is considerable bogus among the pack of 'em." [Applause and laughter.] Facetiously he referred to the claims of rival Popes and as to the time when three of them sat in the Chair of St. Peter, said the chair must have been very large or the old fellows very small. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

"If I cannot be saved unless I submit myself to the Pope then I am a lost man. Great God, can that be! All right, Mr. Pope, you can go." [Applause.] The whole Christian Church ought to battle against these Papal assumptions and presumptions. "I have a right to fight against one who un-Christianizes me. I have a right to battle against the Bull that sends me to hell; but I am not going there quietly—[loud applause]—if I have to go, I'll go under protest."

Then the Doctor told the story of the Pope's Jubilee, and his reception of $15,000,000 in presents. Queen Victoria on her Jubilee, received a present in money from the women of Great Britain and Ireland, but she handed it over to a charitable institution. (Loud applause.) Did the so-called Holy Father remember his suffering followers in Ireland and hand his money over to them. Not a bit of it. (Renewed applause.) Rome's cry is always, "Give, give."

The Pope's Jubilee terminated with the end of the year, but he kept the souls in Purgatory for eight months, having the power to release them by the Church's prayers. "What a God you are," thundered the Doctor "to give an Italian such power; and what a man the Pope is, claiming such power, to let the thousands writhe unnecessarily so many months in Purgatory!"

The preacher argued that if purgatory were a fact, then Christ's atoning work was incomplete; he satirized the tyrant meshes of Pope Leo XIII, asked why with his keys he didn't open the purgatorial jail and send the whole pack to heaven. Why? because it would destroy the Pope's source of revenue, upset a fine business worth many millions a year. The Doctor ridiculed the "Purgatorial Insurance Company," maintained they ought to pay income tax, and in conclusion said the whole thing was one of the grandest humbugs in the world. [Loud applause.]

A Church Clergyman on Prayers for the Dead.

At St. Stephen's Church last evening Rev. A. J. Broughall preached an interesting sermon on The Souls in Purgatory. These are prayers and prayers for the dead; it is necessary to distinguish the right from the wrong. Of course the soul never dies; it lives on after death. There is a state between death and judgment called the intermediate state in which all souls live, the good in a better and the bad in a worse place, awaiting the revelation of the last great judgment. This intermediate state is generally termed "Hades," or the unseen world, and is referred to by our Lord in the parables of the rich man and Lazarus. There is no intimation of a Purgatory such as the Roman Catholics hold, neither a third place besides paradise in which the faithful are detained and are aided by the prayers of the living and the sacrifice of the altar. From a very early date the Jews offered prayers to and for the blessedness of their departed friends. The all important point is the nature or purport of these prayers. They were for the "faithful departed." The prayers cannot be forced so as to imply or presuppose a purgatory. Purgatory was not the teaching of the undivided Church, it was not formally declared to be an article of faith until the Council of Trent. The Greek Church to the present day is opposed to it. As to the position of the English church on the subject it held that the dead in Christ are in joy and felicity in the hands of a faithful Creator and most merciful Saviour. Since the Reformation, however, members of the English Church, even including John Wesley, have followed the example of St. Augustine, who regularly prays for his mother Monica. Perhaps the great majority have refrained from this practice, and in their private devotion have remembered deceased friends. The great majority have refrained from the practice from the fear that they might be mistaken or not be praying in accordance with God's will, while others observed the custom with the pious proviso "if it be Thy good pleasure that I should so ask."

The R. C. U. and Bishop Hamilton.

Editor World: Is it more than probable that the bulk of your readers know next to nothing of the "English Church Union" save that, if the Evangelical Churchman be correct, it must be a disloyal and "Romanizing" society.

Now, sir, it is simply a defensive society. The ultra-Protestant party in the Church at home founded some years ago the "Church Association," so witily described by Bishop Mapes, and the laughter of the Bishops of Lords, as the "Church Persecution Co., Limited," for the purpose of keeping "by street or law the English Church within the lines of orthodoxy according to the Association's standard. To defend the assailed the E. C. U. made its special work. The latter has never retaliated under many tempting inducements. It has steadily repudiated persecution and the worrying of brethren by law, and above this its one positive aim has been to have the Ecclesiastical Courts placed on a sound basis, purged of their Erastianism, and fitted to promote justice and peace instead of being, as they too often have been, the unhappy cause of further strife and disintegration. I think our Metropolitan, who is not a fool nor a Romanizer, belongs to the E. C. U. and so may Bishop Hamilton without any stain on his sense or loyalty. Except that he or you always weak people "who believe every word," it would surely be superfluous to notice the Toronto spiritus. It sympathizes, no doubt, with the English Church Association in its not unreasonable regrets at having so little to show for its fifty or sixty thousand pounds' expenditure in law while the object of its long attack notoriously flourishes.

The Evangelical Churchman, with its English allies, does not think it a shame to talk of idolatry, and smirch the reputation of such bishops as Medley and Hamilton, even whose shoes it is not worthy to black; but alas for the reputation of its own party, it exhibits the worst sort of idolatry, in the glorification of money. What remedy does it propose to Niagara in view of the failure of ordinary there? Earnest prayer to Him who is able to save—that the faithful few shall study and teach more thoroughly! No—not a word of it; nothing whatever but that the laity shall button up their breeches' pockets! Reader, it is the literal fact. And this all the lone witness for the truth has to propose.

The open irreligion, spite, and ferocity of this Evangelical attack are enough to make every honest Chuch of England man who hears of it blush with a burning shame. Despair of its cause may tempt it to trample under foot the Truce of God, and return to its old tactics; but even its fanatical blindness should see that it is too late.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Sept. 28, 1888.

IN THE NAME OF THE TRINITY.

The Ceremony of the Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Parkdale Convent.

Despite the inclement weather yesterday afternoon large numbers of Catholics from all parts of the city gathered at West Lodge-avenue, Parkdale, to witness the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the new Convent of the Sisters of Charity at the head of that thoroughfare.

In the face of the drizzling rain, Very Rev. Father Rooney, Administrator of the Archdiocese, accompanied by Rev. Fathers McCann, Shea, Finan and McCabe, preceded by choir boys in cassock and surplice, issued from the present convent building and began the ceremony. The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union band was in attendance in uniform and furnished the instrumental music. In accordance with the rites of the Catholic Church on such occasions, Father Rooney, who was the celebrant, made the round of the foundations, sprinkling them with holy water and blessing them in the name of the Trinity.

The spot selected for the placing of the corner stone faces south to the right of the principal entrance. There the procession halted, and the stone was placed in position with all due solemnity. Within the cavity was inserted a sealed jar containing the coins of the realm, etc. After the Rev. Administrator had declared the stone "truly laid, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," Rev. Father McCann delivered the sermon. His text was, "This is the work of the Lord, and it is wonderful in our eyes."

The discourse was an eloquent panygeric on the order of the Sisters of Charity, and all the charitable orders of the Church. He likened the Church to a majestic river which flows on forever, fructifying the earth. In her monasteries and convents the needy and the poor, the blind, and the lame, have all found an asylum, and within the walls of these institutions were to be seen heroes and heroines, surpassing in devotion to duty those of romance or fiction. As doctors for the sick, as helpers of the needy, and as nurses for the plague stricken, they were ever ready to sacrifice themselves and give up their lives for their fellow beings. All through the centuries these orders have been multiplying in the Church, even from the days of St. Paul.

The speaker then gave a sketch of the history of the Order. It was founded in 1641 by Ven. John Eudes, a missionary priest, who established the first house in Caen, France, in the same year. In 1659 it was raised to the dignity of a Canonical Institution by the then Pope. Pope Alexander VII approved and confirmed the Rules and Constitutions, authorized the solemn vows and rules of strict enclosure, his example being followed by Pope Innocent XI and Benedict XIV. In addition to the three solemn vows of Religion (poverty, chastity and obedience), the members of this Order make also a fourth vow, to imitate as exactly as possible the charity of Jesus and Mary.

The order made rapid progress from the day of its inception and now possesses convents in different cities in France, Spain, Italy, England, United States and Canada, being introduced in Ottawa in 1866, and in Toronto in 1875. The founder of the Order was declared Venerable by Pope Pius IX, and his Beatification, which will add his name to the list of Catholic Saints, is in progress before Pope Leo XIII at the present time.

The present convent is occupied by 28 nuns, under the direction of Lady Superioress Sister Aloysia. The work of the order is principally to reclaim fallen women, and turn them, if possible, into proper courses, but their code of rules embraces all the acts of humanity it is possible for any of the human family to do one to the other. The building at present in course of creation was commenced by the advise of the late Archbishop.

Among those present at the ceremony were Ald. M. Woods, Ex-Reeve McMath, John Maloney, William Clarke, James Byrne, P. O'Connor, Dr. Aylesworth, Charles Burns and William Burns.

The Building.

The building will be a large one, having a length of 150 feet, with two big wings stretching far back almost to the present convent. The material used will be red brick, with Ohio stone dressings, and the entire cost will foot up to $25,000. Mr. John Herbert is the contractor for the work, and the architect Mr. Joseph Connolly of Church-street.

IT WAS THE WILL OF THE POPE.

Solemn Requiem Mass for the Suffering Souls in Purgatory.

It has been one of the rules of the Catholic Church from time immemorial that Masses for the Dead be not said on the Lord's Day. Yesterday this rule was broken for the first time by order of Pope Leo the Thirteenth, and to the older priests the innovation seemed strange. The reason why the rule had been so strictly adhered to in the old days was that black looked out of place on the altar on a day when it covered the pulse of God.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in obedience to the order of the Holy Father, solemn High Requiem Mass for the souls in Purgatory was sung in St. Michael's Cathedral. The mass was chanted by a choir of 40 voices chosen from the pupils of De La Salle and under the leadership of Brother Odo. The church was crowded to the doors and hundreds of the faithful received Holy Communion. Administrator Laurent celebrated the mass, Rev. Father Hand assisting as deacon, and Rev. Mr. Carberry as sub-deacon. The altar and pillars of the church were draped in black, with the altar itself one blaze of light, from hundreds of wax tapers.

At 10.30 the bier of death had disappeared, being replaced with linen and vestments of white. This mass was in honor of Archangel Michael, the patron of the Cathedral Church. Rev. Father Hand was the celebrant, Administrator Laurent acting as deacon, and Rev. Mr. Carberry as sub-deacon. The choir, which was at its full strength, sang the beautiful mass by Mercadante. The effect was really sublime, and the singing of a class seldom heard even in St. Michael's. The offertory piece was a trio, "Jesu Dei Vivi," being sung by Mrs. J. O'Hara, Miss Warde and Mr. J. T. Anglin.

The sermon was preached by Administrator Laurent, his text being the English translation of the word "(Michael)," "Who is like to God." The speaker said that the church in celebrating the feast of St. Michael, not only did honor to the great Archangel, but to all the orders of Blessed Spirits who stand before the throne of God. It was St. Michael who at the first moment of his existence turned to the Almighty and submitted to Him in perfect obedience. It was he who first took up arms against the proud Lucifer who would not be the subject but the equal to the Most High. St. Michael has been chosen by God as the protector of the Church of Christ as under the old dispensation he protected the Synagogue. Not less watchful is he now than then for the welfare of the faithful and at the end of the world he will manifest his protection in a special manner against Anti-Christ, the great enemy of the Church.

At the evening there were Vespers and Benediction, Rev. Father Hand preaching on the doctrine of praying for the souls in Purgatory.

In the Other Catholic Churches.

At nine o'clock yesterday Solemn Requiem Mass was said or sung in all the Catholic churches of the city and diocese in obedience to the Pope's decree. In Our Lady of Lourdes, Rev. Father McBride officiated; in St. Helen's, Rev. Father McCann; in St. Mary's, Administrator Rooney; in St. Paul's, Rev. Father Morris; and in St. Joseph's, Rev. Father O'Reilly.

—Caswell, Massey & Co's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypos and Quinine, is recognized as the best preparation known. Prescribed by the leading physicians. W. F. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

A Thief Makes a Haul.

C. E. Vardon, grocer, 447 Queen-street west, was robbed of $205 on Friday night, the chief sneaking into the house and depleting Mr. Vardon's pants of that amount while he lay asleep. The police suspect a man who left the city on Saturday morning, and are searching for him.

FOUR LUCKY MEN.

They Receive $10,000 by Investing in The Louisiana State Lottery.

The United States Express company yesterday brought just $10,000 in currency to the four lucky winners in the Louisiana State Lottery and who are at W. B. Soper & Company's store in North Salina-street. The book-keeper, Charles H. Gaffey, receives $3750; Albert T. Van Antwerp, one of the firm, $2500; Alexander Harrison, salesman, $2500, and Caleb Morgan, the former butcher for the firm but now with Mahar & Huntly, $1250. The ticket that secured wonthis sum, which was one-tenth of the capital prize of $100,000, was No. 52,469, and it cost these four men just two dollars, although they had more in the pool. They are in the habit of pooling fifteen dollars a month. Mr. Gaffey seemed very jubilant and justly so, when called upon by a reporter of the Herald to-day. He thought that the Louisiana State Lottery was one of the squarest institutions he had ever seen, and was earnest in his praise of the promptness and exactitude of all its dealings. He and his three companies have frequently been winners of smaller amounts which have been promptly paid. The last drawing took place on the 10th instant, and the moment the prize was drawn, the result was telegraphed to this city. The winning ticket was then sent on, and in about two weeks the solid cash came. Mr. Gaffey said there was not the least trouble or inconvenience in getting the money. His club will continue investing in the lottery. This is the second time that one tenth of the capital prize has been captured by investors in this city. Clubs have been organized in all parts of the city