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# The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will feet the rest."—BALMEZ.

Vol. V.-No. 38.

### TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1897.

### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### Serious Illustrations of Bungling and Incompetency.

### The Penitentiaries' Muddle.

THREATENED REVOLT AT St. VINCENT De PAUL.

The writer noticed that, in your welldited and outspoken journal, you pubchted and outspokou journal, you pub-lished a short time age some articles commenting upon the recent farcical in-jury held at Kingsten penitentiary, which betokened great interest in the subject discussed by the writer. The facts stated were accurate, the views and deductions drawn from them were logical and irrefutable. The saturnalia of disorder and insubordination which filled the quiet villagors of St. Vincent de Paul for several days last week with

de Paul for soveral days last week with terror and alarm, owing to the spirit of revolt shown by the convicts, is the natural sequence of the mudding, in the administration of the prison.

No one should find fault with the Minister of Justice or the Solicitor-soureal for having asked and obtained from Parliament money to enable an investigation to be held into the management and affairs of the positiontaries, provided this were necessary and that room tandards of the positiontaries, provided this were necessary and that good would result from such an inquiry. Nothing authentic has yet been given to the public to show the necessity for the course pursued, or to justify the normous exponse which has been incurred. Had the Minister of Justice selected as commissioners men qualified for the position by reason of their experience, impartiality, their high seese of justice and honor, a very different result might have cusued. Sir Oliver Mowat—unwittingly, no doubt—made a very had choice in the two first commissioners he appointed for Kingston, and the third one, tacked on after a couple of months as a sop to the Catholics of Oliver to the triangle of the commissioners he appointed for Kingston, and the third one, tacked on after a couple of months as a sop to the Catholics of Onton the sun so the Catholics of Onton that Mr. Noxon is an extreme partizan, and was quite as ready to do the same work at Kingston pention that yas he performed in the Central Prison, where he lent his valuable aid to bring about the removal of Mr. James Massie from the position of warden. Mr. Moredith, being a persistent and importunate office socker, despite his large pension from the public fundam, moreover, a milk and water Conservativo, was thrown in as a make-wight with "Be or" Noxon to give the commission an 1 c of impartiality and respectability. The climax was capped by the appointment of an individual familiarly known as Bob Eliback by his intimates in Kingston as secretary to the commission.

For weeks after the inquiry opened

the appointment of an individual likarly known as Bob Eilback by his nates in Kingaton as secretary to commission. Or weeks after the inquiry opened ack busied himself in procuring from a control of the control of th

oxtouded the same protection to those whom he was specially and estensibly appointed to safeguard as the vulture does to the lumb. "Covering and devouring it." It would, indeed, be hard to find a more partizan, projudiced or pottifogging official document than the one which bears the signature of James Noxon, E. A. Merodith and O. K. Fraser, now before the public in the shape of a departmental blue book. If, by this time, the worthy trie be not ashamed of their production, well 'tis simply because there is no shame in them. By well-informed persons it is said that Mr. Fitzpatrick did not approve of the two commissioners appointed at the outset. It wore to be hoped that he has no respossibility reg, rading the third. The very slight attention which their report has met with from Sir Oliver Mowat and Mr. Fitzpatrick is significant of the estimation in which thou report has met with from Sir Oliver Mowat and Mr. Fitzpatrick is significant of the estimation in which thou now hold the commissioners, and thoir six months dawdling of time and waste of public money at Kingston.

The Commission opened at St. Vincent of Paul in April. The octogonarian Tory, E. A. Morodith, was from plact and proposed larcoart Kingston. The bundons, the reckless disregard for all relamonated and improved upon as the pond institution for the prozince of Quebec. For reasons not yet made public, one of the first acts of the commissioners was to suspend the wavelon, Mr. Telesphore Oniumt, and the product larcoart Kingston, was brought against him by a villager named Chart; and, who claims to be a member of the Legion of Honor, and who declared in his specification of the charges that he had no personal knowledge of the truth of any of his allegations! This man has recently, and the prison recoved a government appointed in April account and the declared in this specification of the Charges that he had no personal two products and the bound of the charges of defence, as as to offical documents, or the bonofit of logal advice. The Mourteal Star,

of the same date:

"Last Saturday the Government Prison Inspector, Mr. Stowart, came here and on Monday he issued an order that not only were the convicts not to use any more tobacco or receive any more tobacco, under any circumstances, but they were to be deprived in future of all the little havries which they were heretofore permitted to receive from the friends who wisited them.

mischief-working methods of the com-unissioners and the childlish, out-of-date "Laurier Tobacco polloy," "a pretty lettle of fish" is being cooked at the St. Vinc-at de Paul penitentiacy. And what has been done to meet the emerg-

The same paper states that Mrs. Shortis salled on Saturday for Iroland. Can any one doubt that the manifer of the salled on Saturday for Iroland Can any one doubt that the manifer of the salled of t

### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

The Latest Addition to Ontario's Active and Solid Catholic Institutions.

Kingston long sinco attained the rank of an educational centre and the growing strength of its colleges must give great satisfaction to the people. The College of Regiopolis, the latest addition to its active and solid institutions, was so quictly re-instituted that less than usual attention was attracted; but the indominable spirit of the Archbishop of Kingston has founded it so solidily that it is already, at the beginning of a second session acquiring permanency. The college received lucor policity of the Archbishop of Kingston, which was a continuation of a second session acquiring permanency. The college received lucor policity of the college of a university. The discontinuance of sectaring grants in 1869 so discouraged the bishop and staff that the college was suddenly closed. The Merchauts bank building boing in the market last year it was purchased by his grace Archbishop Cleary and within a very few months the first session was opened. The work austained in the lower branches is similar to that of the collegiate institutes of the province and the higher work in arts has also been ontered upon. It is the archbishop's intention that the province, and that a superior education in Arts shall distinguish it. The two junior classes take the regular bigh school work, the third leeds to primary certificate, the fourth to junior matericulation. In a few years ligher branches will be added, as there is the fullest expectation that the reputation of the school work, the third leeds to primary certificate, the fourth to junior faculation in Arts shall distinguish it. The two junior classes take the regular bigh school work, in the third leeds to primary certificate, the fourth to junior faculation in Arts shall distinguish it. The two junior classes take the regular bigh school work, in the third leeds to primary certificate, the fourth to junior faculation in Arts shall distinguish it. The two junior classes take the regular bight school work, in the third leeds to primary certificate, the fourth to province, and

Grand Concert Next Tuesday Evening

Grand Concert Next Tuesday Evening
Arrangements have been completed
for a grand sacrod concert in St.
Michael's Cathedral on Tuesday evening,
September 28th, which promises to
cellipse any provious musical oven held
under Cathelic anapices in this city.
The object of the concert is to aid the
Altar Society of the Cathedral parish;
and the ladies of the society are certainly
to be congratulated upon their programme. The artists include many of
the most prominent musiciaus of the
orty, so that the very best treatment of
the crening may be confiduently expected.
It will be more interesting to our readers
than any description to give the programme itself:

tiorrio, Solo-Ave Maria, Mrs. McGann, Harp: Siguor D'Alle-andro's, Cello: Paul Haln; Trio-Tiprezo, Misses Tymon and Konnedy and Mr. Gorrie; Solection - D Allesandro's Orchestra; Sola and Chorus-Tantum Frgo, Mr. Anglin and Chort; Organ Solo-(a) Offertoiro in D Halt, to Largo emaostosa allegro Sonataop 12, Mr. F. H. Torrington. Miss Fannie Sullivan, Musical Director.

Director.
It is only necessary to add that the admission has been placed at the most reasonable price, tickets being 25 and for children 10e. Mr. F. H. Torrington, director of the Collego of Music, will act as organist.

### Return of the Archbishop of Toronto.

AN INTERVIEW.

The Most Reverend Dr. Walsh, Arch bishop of Toronto, who sailed for New York from Liverpool on the Britannic on the 7th, arrived home on Saturday

Scrk from Liverpool on the Britannic on the 7th, arrived home on Saturday last. His Grace has been onjoying a short visit to his native Ireland, and is quite re-established in health. He received a representative of The Redistration on Thesday morning, and spoke upon the crop and other conditions in Ireland. Asked concerning the contradictory cable reports of increasing distress, the Archbishop said:

The weather during the month of July was exceedingly pleasant; but during the month of August rain fell incessantly. This long continued wet damaged the potate crop very seriously, and caused it to be, on the whole, a failure throughout the country. The reports made by the bishops and priests as to the deplorable condition of the crop may be relied upon.

Asked as to the reports of actual and prospective famine, this Grace added:

"I do not speak from any personal experience, because I have on been in those places where acute distress is reported; but it is to be feared that in some parts of the country famine will provail. I do not anticipate such results of the postner of the country and act the other to the expedition of the postner of the country and on the other to the capital condition of the postner of the country and on the other to the capital condition of the postner of the produce of the tountry, and on the other to the expedition of the postner of the produce of the tountry, and on the other to the expedition of the postner of the Duke and Duchessel Very keep lease the result of the Duke and Duchessel Very keep lease the results and managed by the Lord Lieutenant

ess of York to Ireland had been regarded with much interest on this side of the occan.

The Archbishop said:—Their visit was managed by the Lord Lieutenant with great tact, for he made it plain from the beginning that they came not as favering any class of politicians, or any religious denomination, but simply as the guests of the Irish people. Their reception was respectful and hearty.

Replying to a suggestion that his order of the control of political conditions in Ireland would be of general public interest:

His Grace said: I do not intend to make any reference to politics. I did not concern mys. with it, my visit being solely for the by the office of the property of them Rule are as well understood on this side of the Atlantic as on the other.

The readers of The Recorsers throughout the country will be glad to know that the venerable Archbishop looks hale and hearty, the air of his native country having restored to him his wonted vigor as well as his health.

## $\mathbf{R}$ The Motherland England England England SCOTLAND The Motherland England Scotland Scotland

Catholic Education.

The Prize Lists of the Intermediate Board have been published. The full lists confirm and emphasize the gratifying success of the Catholic schools and colleges. In the Senior Grade, Master Thomas Kettle and Master Peter Byrac obtain first and second places respectively for Clongowes Wood College, and cloven of the valuable E50 prizes in this grade, out of nine teen awarded, have been carried off by Catholic students. In this grade the gold medial sales are almost exclusive by the prizes of Catholic students. In the grade the large gold medial for first piace, the content of the large gold medial for first piace, sies obtains the English media and a special prize of £4. Master Peter Byrno recoives the Classical Gold Medial, and Master Charles J Barry, of the Presentation College, Mardyke, Cork, secures the Cold Medial for Modern Languages. In the Medile Grade the first three places have been taken by students of Belfast colleges, but the fourth place is occupied by Master William Martu, of Rockwell inken by students of Belfast colleges, but the fourth place is occupied by Master William Martin, of Rockwell College, to whose noteworthy successes we shall have further reference to make. The same student obtains the Mathematical Gold Medal, Master Patrick O'Mahony, of Presentation Oollege, Oork, being awarded that for Modorn Languages, and Master Felix B. W. Hackett, who so nearly obtained first place in the Junior Grade of 1896, leing consoled by securing the coveted Gold Medal for English which was withdrawn altogether in this grade last year. The Classical Gold Medal is awarded to John P. MacDormott, of St Patrick's College, Oavan, who won a similar medal in the Junior Grade in 1896, and in the Junior Grade a similar medal in the Junior Grade a similar medal is carried off by Master Ohorles J. Dolan, of the same college, a very creditable record for the Cavan College. Master Thomas F. Rahilly, of Bisckrock College, obtains first place in the Junior Grade with large Gold Medal, being closely pressed by Master Thomas Baoon, of Clongows Wood College, another student of the same college, Master John T. Mungovan, winning the English Medal. The Medal for Wodern Languages in the Junior Grade is awarded to Master Edward W. Farroll, of Christian Schools, North Rich mond street, which famous schools have the phenomenal total of sight exhibitions in the Middle Grade. Thus it will be seen that in each grade four out of five gold medals have in every case been secured by Oatholio students. but the fourth place is occupied by Master William Martin, of Rockwell

out of five gold medsle have in every case been secured by Ostholio students.

Astria.

The Duko and Dochess of York had hardly embarked on board of the Royal yacht in the Roads at Carrick forgus when an ill-conditioned section of the populace in Belfast took occasion to vent their party feeling. No one will be surprised to hear that it was left to Belfast to mark the close of the Royal visit by ench a duplay of relgious rancour. Excited crowds, carrying slicks, paraded the main thoroughfarce singing party songs and acting in a defiant and boisterous manner. The police had to interfere. Many of the children who were at times being conveyed by tram homewards from Ormston struck up enatches of the "Boyne Water." and in Donegal street expressions insulting the Catholio relgion were, sad to say loudly used by juniors. North Queen street is a Catholio and Nationalist quarter. There the mobegan to curse the Pope, sing the National Anthem, and cheer for Sandy row and the Shankhill road. They most flung volleys of stones, of which they had evidently a plentiful supply, towards the houses in North Queen street, and a number of windows were emashed. No opposition party making an appearance, the Orange rowdies moved down Luscasier street, which is mainly tenanted by Catholios, and attacked several houses. Tho shop teopers adjoining, slaarmed by the violent demeanour and conduct of the mob, tried to shutter the windows, but before they were exceeded a strong party of the "lambe" demolished the windows in bouses in North Queen street. When the procketida of sammunition with which they had come provided were exhausted they picked to shutter the windows; but before they were successful a strong party of the "lambe" demolished the windows in bouses in North Queen street. When the procketida the picked to shutter the windows; but before they were successful a strong party of the "unber" demolished the windows in bouses in North Queen street. When the pocketida to sammunition with which they had come provided were exhausted they

Large takes off the north-west coast, and fishing off the Donegal coast has been very successful during the past month. The boats of the Oongested Districts Board have worked from Killybega round to Sheephaven and have had large takes. Bheephaven is reported to be full of fish. The prices realized during the past three weeks have amounted to £800 The fish were received and packed at the Oongested Districts Boards stations at Killybegs, &c., and were for warded immediately to the English markets by the Board's agents.

markets by the Bosius oggan.

Bestla.

The price of bread in Dublin has been increased. The 4th loaf was increased in price from 5½ to 03, and that of the 2th loaf to 31. A prominant member of the trade states

that it is possible a still further ad vance may be made within a fortnight.

The sudden cold of the first week of September and the bad storms in the Phoemix Park gave Publiners the first touch of early winter—winter in golden and nut brown September. If the cold and the hall at this time of the year presage anything, Dublin probably has the unhappy prospect of a klond'de winter.

At a largely attended meeting of the general Executive Council of the '95' entenary Committee, at the Otly Hall, Dublin, Mr. John O'Leary in the chair, the following resolution was carried:—

"That the attention of the meeting having been directed to the announcement that Mr. John Clancy, T.O., Dublin, has given notice of motion to move the Municipal Council of Dubin that a site of the upper end of O'connell street he granted to the Executive Council of the 98 Centenary Committee for a memorial to Wolfe Tone, this meeting, while crediting Mr. Clancy for having interested himself in the subject, desires it to be known that such notice of motion has been given without request of the Executive Council.

\*\*Gainar.\*\*

The first stroke of work has been done have for the Carrier of the Carrier of the council of the stroke of work has been done have for the Carrier of the carr

given without request of the Excoutive Council."

The first stroke of work has been done here for the Cathedral of over sixty years contemplation. Years ago as absorption was opened for the crection of this cathedral, but from one cause or another the project fell through, and the money (a few thousand pounds; collected lay idle in bank. But now at last, thanks to the energy of the worthy Bishop of Clonfert, Most Rev. Dr. Healy, D.D., the work has been begun, and will undoubtedly continue to a successful end. The site selected is in Barrack street, and has a fine sweep of road before it.

site selected is in Barrack street, and has a fine sweep of road before it.

Kerr.

The death occurred rather suddenly at his residence, Ballyheigue Castle, of Colonel James Grosbie, D.L. The deceased gentleman, was over seventy years of age.

It is stated that the Duchess of Teck has been so pleased with the reception accorded to the Duchess of York and her accounts of the beauties of Killarney, that she proposes to pay a visit to Ireland next year if her health permits.

The official list of applications to fix fair rents at the next sitting of the Land Sub-Commissioners in Killarney has been published. Amongst those who are going to apply for the fixing of a "fair rent" is the Earl of Kenmarc as tenant, the landford being Mr. Henry Herbert, J.P., of Cabirmane, about half a mile from Killarney.

William O'Brien in making an

William O'Brien, in making an appeal for popular organization against landlordism, recites the case of the Wildow Sammon, tenant of a tract of mountain at Casrowkennedy, on the road to Leenane. Her husband, who had paid his rent punctually all his life, died two years and a half ago. The widow, to pay the expenses of his illness and support the family of eight young children left on her hands, was obliged to sell the only cow that remained on the holding. On the 3rd December last she and her eight children were thrown out on the mountain side for an arrear of two years' rent—£14 14s in all. By one shift or another she had borrowed one year'srent—£17s—which she profilered at the rent-office a few days before the oviction; but the appeal of the unfortunate widow of a tenant who had paid to the last farthing until death overtook him, was rejected, and the children east homeless and without bread into the winter air. The bolding was promptlygrabbed by an ex-gamekeeper. whose own holding had been evicted and taken by the bailiff of the estate. On the 3th of February the Widow Sammon was sent to jail for a week for designating as a landgrabber the man who took the farm from which she and her children were voicted. In March she was sent to jail for seven weeks, with hard labor, for repeating the crime. A week after her release in May she was sent to jail for the hird time for five weeks at hard labor for being of the same opinion still. The next time, a few days after leaving prison in June, she was prosecuted on a charge of knocking down a wall valued at six stillings, for which the mother of the eight hungry children was consigned to the plank bed for fourteen days more. She had earcely returned to her hut when she was hauled before the magistrates for the fifth time for throwing some osds of turf, valued at one penny, into a boghole, and for "abusive language." She was fined five shillings and costs, and in default of bail for her future good conduct, was sentenced to imprisoment for two months more; and the day be

rejury, and in any mere contest of physical force it would have been too grotesque to silege that the ex-game keeper, with two strapping young men for sons and a special police oscort, had anything to fear from the hunted widow, whose eldest son is but oight years old. Mr. Lynch, R.M., in sending her to juit for the last time, thought it decent to remark—" She appeared to be a lunatic."—Mayo Nows, August 28th.

\*\*Meath.\*\*

The new Catholic church at Boher meen, Co. Meath, was opened for Divino worship on Sept. 5, the ovent being marked by solenin ecremonics befitting the occasion. For many years the need of a new church has been much felt, the old edifice being ill suited to its sacred purposes. About three years ago, a year after his appointment to the pastoral charge of the parish, the Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, the respected parish priest, set himself onergetically to the task of collecting funds.

### ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

Hits Jana Parnell

The Loudon correspondent of The Freeman writes—I saw Miss Anna Parnell the other day at a quiet English eeaside resort, where she has now stayed for the past three or four years. She looks remarkably well in health, spends mest of her time painting, and lives apparently a whelly solitary, self-bisorbed, but controlly contented life. Miss Anna Parnell was always the most like her famous brother of any of the family, and the years rather necessate than lessen the resomblance. She has an old Irish terrier, to which she is evidently deeply devoted, and nothing could exceed the interest she takes in this plethoric animal as she gives it its daily constitutional along the oliffs. All the other dogs are carefully kept at bay lest they might disturb the perfect serenity of its existence. Miss Parnell is often to be seen with a snapshot camera taking pictures of characteristic scenes in the life of the little Suffolk town, and her identity seems to be secretly known at all. Every evening at ext o'clock, rain or shine or wind, she goes for her regular bath when everyone else has long left the bathing boxes. She seems to take a dollght in breasting the waves on stormy evenings, and remains swimming for at least twenty minutes without taking a reat.

The Peps and Occot College.

At an important gathering of

the waves on stormy evenings, and remains swim.ming for at least twenty minutes without taking a rest.

The Peps and Octot College.
At an important gathering of Catholic dignitaries, clergy, and students at Oscott College to celebrate the reconstruction of the college, so as to include all the coutborn dioceses, Cardinal Vaughan, who was attended by Archbishop Stonor and the Bishops of Birmingham, Leeds, Newport, Shrowsbury, Clifton, and Northampton, announced that he had received a letter from Rome approving of the extension of the seminary. In this communication the Supreme Pon tiff, after expressing his solicitude for the higher education of the clergy, stated that he was intensely grafified at the glad tidings that all was quite ready for the Immediate opening of the extension of the guardianship of the Blessed Virght, for he discerned in that a most harpy augury for its His Holiness warmly commended placing the institution under the guardianship of the Blessed Virght, for he discerned in that a most harpy augury for its stability and growth. The Pope bestowed upon the institution his Apos tolio Benediction, and conferred academic honors upon the Rector and Professors of the college. Cardinal Vaughan added that Leo XIII. had been convinced by many years' experience that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Church in these days if large seminarles for the study of theology and philorophy were instituted by the combination of a number of dioceses.

Peath of Le Carcia's Mether.

Mrs. Maria Passmoro Beech, mother of the Government spy in Ireland and America known as Major Le Carco, died last week at Colchester. Mrs. Beech was seventy-asveny years of ago, and was the widow of a former collector of rates in the town. The deceased was visited there on several occasions by her son.

SCOTLAND.

Resords a Priest.

ceased was visited there on several occasions by her son.

SCOTLANO.

Headerle a Priest.

On 30th August, the parishioners of St. Augus inc's, Langloan, Coatbridge, gathered together to honor their late curate, by presenting him with an illuminated address and obeque for £100. The proceedings took place in St. Augustine's Catholiu School. Long before the hour of begunning the school was filled to overfloowing. The "Soggarth Aroon," Rev. John Hughes, P.P., Saint Augustine's took the chair, and was supported on the platform by Very Rev. Father Van Stephont, M.R., St. Margaret's, Airdio ; Rev. Father Doody, U.G., Ardrie; Rev. Father McAvoy, P.P., Cadzon; Rev. Father Erown, O.C., St. Augustine's, Rev. Father Brown, G.C., St. Augustine's.

1 Steath Israeler who Bide is Persery.
Signor Marconi does not claim to be the actual invontor of wireless tele graphy. He candidly admits that he samply adapted the appliances of other inventors to obtain the result he undoubtedly did obtain for the first time. He, therefore, is not likely to dispute the slaims are forward on behalf of Mr. James Bowman, Lundssy, a nauvo of Unndee, that he conceived the idea of telegraphing without wires as early as

1881, and carried it into practice forty Life of the Country Priest. years since. Like the originators of many other speech making inventions, the practical application of which has proved a vertiable philosopher's stone to the facile assimilator of the original idea, Mr. Lindsay duel in ponury in 1862.

Catholic Truth Society.

Watters For Tax Register.

A special meeting of St. Michael's branch of the O. T. S. was hold in St. Vincente Hall last Sunday afternoon. After the usual business had been transacted it was decided to hold two meetings in October. The first, on the first Tuesday of the month, will be an open meeting: there will be musto and Very Rev. Father Ryan will give an address. The second meeting will be in the nature of a consert, and a lecture will begiven by Mr. T. O. Waish. This gentleman is known as a brillant speaker, and his lecture will prove a most entertaining part of the programme. The date will be announced later. In conformity with a suggestion made recently by a rev. speaker at a meeting of St. Mary's Branch, it was unammously decided that as many members as possible should meet on the first Monday in October, and proceed to St. Mary's Branch for the purpose of holding a joint meeting. The idea that the differ in branches should combine more as a esceedingly good one, and seems to meet with much favor. The hospitality of St. Mary's Branch is well known, and the members of St. Melhael's are looking forward to a pleasant and profitable ovening with their conferces.

The attendance at the meetings is, as a rule, far too small to be properly representative. The season for regular and frequent gatherings is at hand, and we must wake up to a sense of our responsibilities in the matter. It is not chough to join the society and think no more about it; we must also attend the meetings which are held primarily for the purpose of laying the affairs of the society before the numbers and taking their opinions as to the course to be pursued in certain questions. Union a strength, but there can be no union unless each individual member will consider himself or herself as part of the whole, and act accordingly.

By the way, I should like to offer a respectful suggestion that St. Vincont's Hall would be considerably improved if it were occasionally dusted. Where all the dust, comes from it is impossible to say, but its quantity is extremely discomposi

to the gentlemen in charge; where fore, being a woman, I would remark meekly that floors require sweeping and chairs and tables dusting—some-

and chairs and tables dusting—sometimes.

It is impossible to measure the
good that the Catholic Truth Society
has done and is doing. Besides bringing Catholics together and fostering
a friendly feeling for one another, it
is keeping alive that spirit of faith
which the present trend of thought
is threatoning to overwhelm, not alone
outside, but inside the Church also.
The devil is busy sowing the tarces
broadeast, let us unite in a strong
purpose to root them up, and with the
help of grace we shall succeed.

There will be a grand sacred con
cert, with orchestral accompaniment
held under the auspices of the Alter
Society in St. Michael's Cathedral on
Tuesday, Sept. 20th, at 8 p.m. This
is a treat which lovers of good music
sliculd not miss.

TERESA.

C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A.

On Sunday, 12th September, at 162
Strachau avoue, Toronto, Kato Landy—late of he Toronto College of Music—daughter of J. J. Landy.
Such was the given notice which informed the public that another life had been quenched; another life translated from its earthly to its heavenly sphere, leaving a bereaved family to mourn the departure. Brief the words and brief the life of this daughter who passed away amidst a scene of parental, brotherly and sisterly love, to join the obeir of angels surrounding the throne of God, there to utilize in His praise talents which were a special gift to her and a source of pleasure to others in this life. Brothers, by this romoval deep affile tion has been east upon a worthy Brother of Branch 19 OM B.A. To this Brother, bit wite and remaining children the members tonder their heartfelt sympathy, and they unite in prayer to God that He comfort those silicated in this their hour of decolation and sorrow. The plant grows and flowers wither and die, but the roul of man liveth forever.

Be it recolved that this avpression of symgathy with our sificated Brother follow the usual course of procedure.
Signed on behalf of the members.

W. J. Surru, Ree. Seey.

The Proprietors of Partacles's Pills are constantly receiving letters similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beam, Waterloo, Out., writes: "I nover used any medicine that can equal Parundeo's Pills for Dyspepsia or Liver and Kidnoy Complaints. The rolled experienced after using them was wonderful." As a safe family medicine Parundeo's Vegotable Pills can be given in all cases requiring a Cathartle.

(Wateres et a Ton Stratege

"To portray the haunts of busy men, It needs the pencil, they defy the pen.

Enjoying, as I now do, the lesure interval between the laying down of one responsibility and the taking up of another, I have determined to see and report something of the busy outside world, and to ascertain if the struggles and worries of life are shared alike by all the children of Adam of overy race and every clime. This may seem a pretty broad view to start out with, and its fu filment may fall very far short of the mark, but I can already report progress in my investi-gations, and say deliberately that the conditions of human lite socially and religiously a.3 very different one from another. The contrast strikes me keen ly, for I have just left the turbulent business world wherein the graspings and strivings of sordid mercantile life had well-nigh blotted out of my mind a right concention of the higher ideals

land well-nigh blotted out of my mind aright conception of the higher ideals and purce jays that belong to the more fortunate individuals who live in the purce atmosphere of peaceful and asneuffed homes, far away from the breath of the continuous that embitter the life lived in the tainted abodes of avarious trade and commerce. I realized this difference atmost at the outset of my pourney, for I am at this present writing the guest of the Rev. T. F. Collins, the respect of and devoted partsh priest of the united districts of Brighton and Wooler.

To be freed, as in my case, from the gresser sort of business as above alluded to, was in itself an emancipation, but to fall at once into the collins, well-regulated atmosphere of a priest's home made the contrast doubly in pressive. Then, again, I drew fresh inspiration from my surroundings, for the walls of the room in which I wrote those pages were adorned with paintings that revived the tenderer comouse of the soul. On the wall direct, yopposite me was "The Descent from the Cross," "The Sacred Hoart of Jesus" was nearby, and on my left hand was the painting depicting the Mau of Sorrows bearing his crown of thorus. Close to that was "the Virgin and Child," and on my right was placed the expressive picture of "the blessed heart of Mary" pierced by a sword. Then, around about stood photographic likenesses of many venerated priests who had made fractral calls upon the popular pastor, and in the same room were many mementees speaking the love and devotion of many parishioners, and in the cabination the far corner reposed "speaking pictures" of innocent child hood flanked by those of young maid ens in their first communion robes. All those things spoke with brresistible force to the heart, and no contamination of the sordid world outside could withstand the appeal in their first communion robes. All those things spoke with brresistible force to the heart, and no contamination of the sordid world outside could withstand the appeal in their first communion robes. All thos

have been in its first stage. If I have met sunshine to day, my progress to murcow may be disfigured by shadows, and to make the picture true both sides of humanity's struggle should be considered.

be considered.

While I to day rest in peace and calmness under the placid roof of my reverend friend, my next etopping place may be amidet the hurry and usatle of a community who in their everyday life taste of the bitter experience of the dark side of human nature, and this deletal tale the faithful recorder is bound to tell own in its nakedness and deformity, elso his report will be partial and unrehable—
Whether the dueleter relates the weekle. Whother the depictor relates the world's weak or wees,
He should sketch it exactly as it goes.

This theory involves a weighing and balancing of the griefs and ills that befall humanity as against the sum total of the bliss and joys that fall to

total of this bilsa and joys that fall to the lot of mankind.

Those who are conversant with both sides of the great human problem know well that grief and will otion far outweeph all the real joys and gladness that mankind can olaim to its oredit, if this grueome fact be a real truth, will it not provoke the serious-minded moral thinkers to a deep study of its joint of the primary cause? And will not that doep study of the vital problem lead to inevitable conclusion that mankind in general is greatly to blame for a large part of its own misfortune and distress?

distress?

The moral legrosy that eats the deepest into the heart of man is the soffish greed and lust for wealth. It is on record that the late Ool. James Fisk said of his own father, "Ho would not lie for nothing, but he would not lie for nothing, but he would rely many lies for a gain of ten cents."

If from term of the state of the legrost is the said of his own and not lie for nothing.

would not lie for nothing; but he would tell many lies for a gain of ten cents."

If free from this degrading vice of the dishonest hoording of money, millions of men to-day would be better Christians, and they would have a higher idea of the end and purpose for which they have been born. It is useless to speculate as to their probable amendment of life, for so long as the thirst for gold continues the fell monster of greed and avaries will always have his sway, and during the continuance of that state of moral dislocation the great Law-giver will not be obeyed, nor will His precepts and Commandments get their just fuffilment. There is a great moral power and visible agency — the Catholic Church—working with all her might to stem the rising tide of corruption and she is striving with all her force to Christianze and to make men honest and virtuous, but the task before her is appalling and only by head-head-way against the onward flow of mankind is due to the withdrawal of the protecting hand of Providence will be oreatures, for the blind-led mortals have spurned the tender helping hand, and in following their own troneous ways they have fallen into a moral abyes, that hardly admits a ray of honest train or light.

I hope this hurried sketch will interest the readers of The Recisran. At a later dute I may cross the boundary line or it may be that I will cross the Atlantic, and shall strive to tell them what I think of the happiness and moral status of the peoples in these other lands. Will Ellison.

### A Distinguished French Priest.

A Distinguished French Priest.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Rev. Father Lajoic, superior general of the order of Olores St. Viateur Paris, France, was in this city on a visit on Wadnesday, accompanied by Rev. Father Charlebois, superior of Bourget College, Rigaud, Quebec. Rev. Father Lajoic is in Canada on a visit to the various houses of the order of which he is head. These houses are situated at Rigaud and Joliot, Que., while others are in different places in Canada. Rev. Father Lajoie was born in Canada about sixty years ago. He was olected superior general of the Oleres St. Vinteut, or Viators as they are more generally known, a few years since, while he was still resident of Canada He afterwards took up his abode in Paris, France, in the muther house of the order. He is the first Canadian who has ever been cleated superior general of a foreign order.

Ile will leave Canada for France on the 9th of October.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 4 A O.H. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our worthy Brother, Patrick J. Woodley, Resolved—That we, the members of Division No. 4, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by his father, mother and grandmether, and pray that Atmighty God may console them in their affliction. But further

may console them in their affliction. Be it further Resolved—That a copy of this resolution be sent to the parents of our deceased Brother, inserted in the minutes of this meeting, sent to The Minutes of this meeting, sent to The OATHOLIC REGISTRA for publication and our observer drapped in mourning.

Signed,

R. J. Taulty, Presidt,

Jos. Coady, Rec. Secy.

300 Momain of Woman

.....TALKS BY "TERESA" Book was of the contraction of t

What is imagination? that peculiar quality of mind which weaves a thourand images from nothing, which traverses vart worlds searching out the mysterious and the unknown, and from the depths of man's inner consciousness crolves strange mytth saving a shadowy appearance of truth; which makes the poot, the artist, and the author. From the very dawn of conscious being imagination begins. The child lives in a world of his own, peopled with creatures of his own fancy. In the golden dawn, at noon and in the silence of the night, magination is over at work peopling the unbreakable solitude of the mind with pictures reflected from itself. When I was a little child I have lain in a dark room with wide open eyes What is imagination? that peculiar create; to make characters; to weave wality of mind which weaves a thouse stories; to see things in one's mind's

When I was a little child I have lain in a dark room with wide open eyes staring at countless myriads of bright gelden spots following one another in quick succession up the wall. Sometimes, when it was light enough just to be able to see the pattern of the wall paper, I have gazed until a misty haze came over everything, and suddenly the wall opened and I could see a vast expanse of water on which sailed ships large and small. I used to like a donse, black wall of darknoss, without a ray of light, for thereon I could picture all sorts of strange and fantastic shaper, dancing goblins; vistas of terraces; towering pinnacles; palacee and lakes.

oblins; vistas of terraces; towering inuacles; palaces and lakes.
Sometimes, by a peculiar introspecion and concentration which I cannot exeribe, I have felt any own head swell o oncornous proportions till it seemed of till the room. I must say that on he few occasions on which I have since executed the exercises of the say at these times. repeated the experiment it has not been particularly pleasant experience, and that satisfaction I could possibly have derived from it. I cannot imagine

It is a fact that should be more widely It is a fact that should be more widely known, that children generally possess far more vivid imaginations than most people are aware of, and unless their fancies led into proper chanuels they are in danger of forming habits of mind which in later years are almost impossible to cradicate. One quality of magination that should be treated with a constant of magination that should be treated with a deciding a deciding

create; to make characters; to weave stories; to see things in one's mind's cyt.

No one without imagination could ever become famous. For it sets before us a goal that we can see; something to be attained, to attrive for. It pictures us rich, or famous, or powerful; and the outrigles of the mind are awakened to struggle for the object set before them. Imagination has made generals, it has made poets, painters and writers, religious outhusiasts and saints. Yes, and it makes converts you cannot convert a man who is entirely deficient in imagination. One thing, however, imagination, lone thing, however, imagination, one thing the work in the will never make a great criminal.

All the best writers on criminal call they possess it in sufficient degree of would picture the consequences of crime of them in such a manure as to act as a positive deterrent. Perhaps it is thus that education, which fosters and develops the imagination, is causing a gradual falling off in criminal statistics. Of comes crimes committed upon impulse do not count, it is only deliberate and systematic oril-doors that we are considering.

It may easily be seen that the imagination.

It may easily be seen that the imagination is no small factor in moulding the life and habits of an individual.

The small Saint Teresa, with her imagination fred by the picture of the martyrdom which was to lead her to God, and which, poetical as well as vidiqued before the saint strength of saint arone, given the saint strength of saint arone, given the saint strength of saint arone, given the saint strength of the saint arone, given the saint strength of saint arone, given the saint strength of saint arone, given of the saint arone, given the saint strength of saint arone, given the saint strength with the centuries, and before which the devils fly in terror.

It is a scrious consideration for you, parents of children, when you remember that your greatest power for good over the souls of your children, lies in their wonderful and vivid imaginations.

Remember of saint arone, given or proportion to its truth; that a love of the word grant of the saint arone, given or saint the force of the soul of parents of children, when you remember th

and that the more woundard the process of the mysteries of religion; the older your child from the mysteries of religion; the older your child grows the more will its mind expand and become full of the knowledge of and faith in Ood; a faith that nothing in after years can shake. Have nothing to do with absurd and impossible wonders, they tend to perverthe mind and arcuse a dangerous rest-lessness and longing after novelty, and indeed, the less anybody, young or old, has to do with such things the better for their peace of mind.

The obici interest of American nowspapers seems to contro in porsonality. To toll the truth it is difficult to soe how these oncrmous sheets, produced as they are day after day, and week after week, could possibly fill their columns at all without resorting to long accounts of how much money Mr. Jones J. Fullbags has, where and how ho got it, and what he does with it; or how many dresses Mrs. Harrison S. Swelltop brought over from Paris, and how she robunced; "(I believe that is Yankee for cheated) how costoms officials, etc., ad housean.

"bonnecel," (I believe that is Yankeo for cheated) the customs officials, ote, and nauseam.

Possibly such journalistic methods are not objected to by the people most considered as falling beyond the scope of outside criticism.

But, setting aside the question of the exceedingly bad taste displayed by these journals; it seems a great pity that the American newspapers, wielding the outpress of the considered and the properties of the propert

A marked tendoncy in the newest blouses is loose and overhauging fulness at the walst. Some are even mad bilk a sailor blouse, hanging over the waist

all round, in Russian style The bolero front is still much worn in Paris, and low warsts fasten in front, most of them being reade to closs at the sid;; the wide front thus attained allowing opportunities for rich trimulage. Black will be the favourite wear of the full season, and soutache braid will be much in demand for garnuture. Stevese continue to shrink, in spite of feminine protect but outd or garmouts will continue to retain the full sleeve, in order better to accommodate the trimmings of the diese sleeve.

That so one ultra fashitomable has worn Juring the summer a hat garnished with radiches (untatton presumably) is out arpriving when one considers the usual mental aberrations attending upon a rage for nevely. After all, flowers are common, so why not vegetables for a change? And why not cabbages? Or a whole collection of greenstuff aranged ava saind? Or a fow nice, radigod as a radigod to a saind?

Grand Picule in Glengarry.

GLERNEUS. Sept. 17—The piente whiten was told at Glernevis yesterday was, undoubtedly, the event of the season throughout the eastern portion of the diences of Alexandria. Maple Grove, which is certainly an ideal pienter whiten is certainly an ideal pienter of the more of people gathered from all parts of the united counties. During the day the groups of smiling faces and the gay dresses of overy conceavable shade and texture, moving to and froamong the trees, made a bright and over-chauging panorama. Amongst the unusually large number of elergymen who were present from the different parishes of the duceses, were noticeable, Very Rev. Dean Twomey, of Villiametown. Very Rov, Dean Mo Donald, of St. Androws and Rev. Father Fox of Lochel. The weather, which in the morning was somewhat threatening, proved more propitious than might have been expected. A slight shower fell about noon, but the thick foliage of the trees sheltered the grove, and few of the pleasure-seckors wore slightly inconvenioned. After the rain-fall the weather cleared, and hot, bright sunstine glinting down through the maple leaves, made the furencen all that could be desired. The booth and fishpond were well-patronized and the games were witnessed by large numbers of interested and enthusiastic spectators. All day in the following parishes of Alexandria, St. Raphael's and Williamstown while Glengarry was still part of the diocese of Kingston. The corner-stone of tite large and beautiful church was lad, and the parish deductions from the adjoining parishes of Alexandria, St. Raphael's and Williamstown while Glengarry was still part of the diocese of Kingston. Rev. Father Gauthier, now Vices-General of the archdiocese of Kingston. Rev. Father Gauthier was conceeded in 1889 by the Very Rev. D. O. McRae, V. F. the present zesious and universally beloved pastor. The debt incurred in the building of the church and presbytery is stilt, in part, unpaid, and it was in sid of this good work that yesterday's

The Franco-Russian Alliance.

Mgr. De Cabrieres, Bishop of Montpollier, not only enjoined upon the olergy of his diocese to introduce into the ordinary services of Sunday, the 5th inst., the "Te Deum" and the prayer "Per gratis sgendis" in thankegiving for the conclusion of an alliance between France and Russia, but addressed a long pastoral to his priests and his flock suggested by the same subject. It coutants passages remarkable for patriotic forvor and elevation of thought. "Let it not be supposed," writes this prelate. "that we undervalue the role of statesmen both at Paris and Bt. Petersburg in this great work of pacification. Honor to all those who, both near and far, have personally contributed to a happy conclusion the alliance of France with Russia. But it behoves us Ohristians and Frenchmen to make our erv of gratitude rise much higher. Yes, glory to God, glory to Christ who loves the Franks! Gory to the Virgin Mary, Mystucal Queen of France, who from the sanctuaries that touch the Alfa, from Alsace Lorraine to the Alfa, from Alsace Lorraine to the Pyrences, deigns to extend over all our provinces, our towns and our fields her protection, at once eo manifest and so continuous! Do no suppose, my brethren, that this alliance which we appland so cordulally is designed to serve interests that are only human and of the temporal order. Providence goes further than ourselves in works that it favors and crowns with success."

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gvery house.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

tiames field on Maturday In St. Mich.

Annael transe field on sterday in St. Michael's College Groad.

The Catholic schools of this city held their games on St. Michael's College grounds on Saturday.

The teembers of the beard present wore: Very Rev. J. J. VeCann, V.O., chairman; Rev. Father McE stee James Ryan, Me Jasel Walsh, William Ray, There were also prevent Rev. J. R. Teefy, President St. Michael's College; Rev. Father Werney, Rev. Father Warray, Rev. The children. The price and boys enjoyed them-solves and said thatit was the best day's fun that they had this year. The chairman presented the prizes. Everything passed off without a hitch. The parents and friends of the children expressed themselves as having spent a very pleasant atternoon. Every worst was keen-lemselves as having spent a very pleasant atternoon. Every worst was keen-lemselves as having spent a very pleasant atternoon. Every worst was keen-lemselves as having spent a very pleasant atternoon. Every worst was keen-lemselves and help without a hitch. The parents and Following are the winners and the schools which they attend:

10 yards race, open to girls under 6—Mary Cahill, St. Patrick's, 1; Mary O Leary, St. Patrick's, 2; Lens Evey, St. Annes, 2.

11 yards race, open to girls under 8—76 yards race, open to girls und

O Leary, St. Pattick's, 2; Lenn Evoy, St. Anno's, 3, 76 yards raco, open to girls undor 8—Mable Wright, St. Mary's, 1; Elia O Grady, St. Patrick's, 2; Annie Tovin, St. Basil's, 8, 76 yards raco open to girls under 0—Bortla Boland, St. Holeo's, 1; Mabel Wright, St. Mary's, 2; Katie O Grady, St. Patrick's, 4, 1 wolli John, St. Mary's, 2; Sarah Young, St. Patrick's, 1, 1 wolli John, St. Mary's, 2; Sarah Young, St. Patrick's, 8, 1 wolli Dishon, St. Mary's, 2; Katie Young, St. Patrick's, 8, 1 wolli Dishon, St. Mary's, 2; Katie Young, St. Patrick's, 8, 1 wolli Dishon, St. Basil's 2; Katie Young, St. Patrick's, 8, 1 wolli Dishon, St. Mary's, 2; Katie Young, St. Patrick's, 1, 1 wolli Dishon, St. Anno's, 2; Katie Rock, St. Mary's, 8, 2004, 7; Ella Dissotto, St. Anno's, 2; Katie Rock, St. Mary's, 9, 2004, 5 ones to how sinder of

Sette, St. Anno 8, 2; Natio Rock, St. Mary's, 9.

60 yards race, opon to boys under 6—
Joe Tobin, St. Patrick's 1; J. McTague,
St. Mary's 2; W. Hasoum, St. Mary's, 8.

60 yards race, opon to boys under 7—
George Rosch, St. Paul's, 1; W. Kehoe,
St. Hi-lou's, 2; Thompson Boyd, St.
Patrick's 3.

76 yards race, opon to boys under 8—
El. Foloy, St. Michael's, 1; Joseph Haffy, St. Paul's, 2; Norman O Leary,
St. Michael's, 3; Norman O Leary,
St. Michael's, 3; Norman O Leary,
St. Michael's, 2; M. Grayhart,
St. Mary's 2; Alf Graut, St. Michael's, 3,
100 yards race, opon to boys under 10—
Joseph McEroy, St. Mary's 1; Geo.
O'Duonhoo, St. Patrick's, 2; W. Lynch,
St. Francis, 3.
100 yards race, opon to boys under 11—
J. Halloran, St. Patrick's, 1; Patrick
McCarroll, St. Holen's, 2; J. Kano, St.
Mary's, 3.
100 yards race, opon to boys under 12—Francis Tilly, St. Paul's, 1; A. Drohau, St. Mary's, 2; W. Grayhart, St.
Mary's, 3.
100 yards race, open to boys under 18—John Tracy, St. Holen's, 1; B.
Hoselh, St. Patrick's, 2; W. Ganhart, St.
Mary's, 3.
100 yards race, open to boys ander 18—John Tracy, St. Holen's, 1; B.
Hoselh, St. Patrick's, 2; W. Ganhart, St.
Mary's, 3.

yards, three-legged race, boys 10-S. Lyons and W. Keating, St.

Paul's, 1.

100 yards, three-legged race, boys under 12-William Keating and S. Lyons, S. Paul's, 1.

Lyons, S. Paul's, 1.

Lyons, S. Paul's, 1.

Lyons, S. Paul's, 1.

Lyons, S. Paul's, 2.

1. Tacy, S. Halou's, 8.

100 yards race, open to boys 14, under 16-T. Dollan, De LaSalle, 1; T. Sommer, De LaSalle, 2; J. Tew, St. Paul's, 2.

100 yards race, open to boys 16, under 16-T. Dollan, De LaSalle, 2; J. Low, St. Paul's, 2.

100 yards race, open to boys 16, under

Paul's, 8.
100 yards race, open to boys 16, under
16—T. Lyons, Do LaSallo, 1; T. Drohau,
De LaSallo, 2; J. Watsh, De LaSallo, 8.
100 yards race, open to boys 16 and
over—P. Charlebois, Do LaSalle, 1; V.
Hefferin, Do LaSalle, 2; J. Watsh, Do

Dio yards imported by the control of the control of

100 yards three-legged race, 14 and LaSalle 1

Throwing baseball, open to boys 12 nd neder-Joseph Benson, St. Patand under—Jeseph Benson, St. Pat-rick's, 1.

Throwing baseball, open to boys 14 and under—James McClosky, Do La-

Ireland and Royalty.

Lonnox, Sept. 18.—A royal residence in Ireland new appears to be within reach, since the Queen seems to support the proposition. In a long letter to the Duchess of York congratulating her upon the success of her recent ten with her husband, in Ireland, her Mejesty asks if she would like to speed part of each year in Ireland Ou the other hand, Mr. Michael Davit declares the Iriah do not want royalty in Ireland, and he ass-ris that the Duke and Duchess of York mistook Irish hospitality for loyalty. ity for loyalty.

The Pope and the Sultan.

The Rome correspondent of The Louden Daily News says: Mgr Bouett has delivered to the Pope an autograph letter from the Saltan design with the Eastern question, and expressing satisfaction at the approaching conclusion of peace and two consequent prevention of further bloodshod.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1897.

Calendar for the Week.

Sept. 23—S. Linns. 24—S. Our Lady of Ransom, 25—S. Ninian, 26—16th sit. Pent. 27—SS. Cosmas and Damian, 28—S. Wenceslans. 29.—S. Michael, Archangol.

The example set by the business men and politicians of Moutreal in giving Sir Wilfrid Laurier an evation without regard to party spirit has been taken up in Torouto. Here also the Premier is to receive from the citizens and the Board of Trade that public recevition of his services in company. land. Franco and Iroland to represen land, France and Iroland to represent the Canadian people; and no one has ventured to deny that the Dominion was proud to have him as its represent-ative. So it is only fitting that all class, party and race lines should be obliter-ated in the public recognition of the Premier's admirable behaviour on the other side of the Atlantic.

The unfair spirit of an evening paper that has been oudeavoring to make copy and capital out of the attitude of the Government towards Irish Catholics may be judged from a fact that has come to our knowledge. The paper in question has published what purported question has phonisted what purported to be a communication to the editor from Mr. Nicholas Murphy, Q. C. Any one reading the letter would naturally think that Mr. Murphy was anxious to get his views into print, also to attack get his views into print, also to attach get his vows into print, are to attack, certain politicians The facts are these: The paper sent a reporter to interview Mr. Murphy, and the interview was accorded in the usual way. But when the account of it appeared in print it began "T he deliter of The News," and concluded with the signature of the Q.C. To be sure it contained nothing that Mr. Murphy might not have said with entire propriety in answer to the questions of an interviewer. But he is placed in a false position by the unvarranted signing of his name by some one in the newspaper office and the manner of publication.

The latest "religious sensation" in the United States is the defection of Evan-golist B. Fay 'lills from Christianity— if this be the accurate description of his conduct. Mr. Mills has been maintainlls has been maintain minational connection ing a double de ing a double denominational connection, subscribing both to Presbyterianism and Congregationalism. It was not his fault, he says, that he had not joined all other denominations. Had they been "broad" enough he would have taken out membership tickets in all the eccts. For some time, he adds, he has been investigating Unitarianism, which is not recognized by outsiders as a Christian form of belief. But Mr. Mills has found the Unitarians so "broad" that he pro-poses a closer affiliation, which it would appear calls for the discussion of his ignation from Presbyterianism and Congregationalism, the next "broadest" forms of belief. Outside the circle of congrigations, the dext products forms of belief. Outside the circle of American sensation hunters, the poculiar professions of Mr. Mills yesterday, today or to morrow should an anter of ne consequence; but because his favor has been bestowed upon the Unitarians his cause is certain of wider notoriety. He has placed the Presbyterians and Congregationalists in a position where they must either diseard or retain a number who entortains Unitarian synathies. This re-opens the wh. 11ter-Protestant theme, Is Unitarianism an un-Christian doctrine? So that Mr. Mills thus secures perhaps a longer lease of notoriety than his defection in any other direction could have premised him.

him.

England intends to re-open negotiations with the United States for a general treaty of arbitration. The solicitude of the Imperial Government to find a basis in fact for British-American friendship becomes more evident every day. But how is England to overcome the influences that prevented the ratification of the Arbitration Treaty a few months ago! Last week there was an offer "to do something for silver" by the Bank of England consenting to hold ene-fifth its reserve in white metal. It may be that there is some diplomatic connection

between this step- which is plainly a sacrifice on the part of England--and the unsatisfied desire for a treaty of the unsatisfied deare for a treaty of arbitration. It is certain that England would give a great deal, and oven sacrifice a little, to secure the treaty. The last thing she would like to see is any serious trouble with the United States. It may be interesting here to mention an historical fact, published for the first time by a critice in the mention an instorical fact, published for the first time by a writer in the present number of TheQuarterly Review. At the time of the Mason and Sliddell incident, during the Civil War, the British Government saw no decent way out of it than by sending an ultimatum to the President of the United States But the Queen personally interiored, insisting that a circular despatch should insisting that a circular despatch should be sent to all the Powers, pointing out to thom how desirable it was that a condict be averted, and inviting their co-operation. All the Powers, as a consequence, sent representatives to Washington, urgently recommending President Lincoln to surrender the Confederate cuvoys arrested on board a British ship by the Northerners. The Queen's personal policy proved successful; but towards what other power than the United States would such steps have been taken? uavo been taken?

The more the true relations of the Imperial and United States governments are considered the more feelbardy and Imporial and United States governments are considered the more foolbardy and reprehensible must appear the conduct of some parties, as well as a section of the press, in Canada, to render the relations of this colony with the neighboring republic as irritating as possible. Look, for instance, at the foolish proposal made by one J. K. Kerr, an impulsive politician, to the Canadian government last week. Canada having laid unprecedented duties on placer miners in the Kloudike, and reserved every alternate claim, fear was naturelly aroused lest trouble should occur between the Canadian officers and the Americans who form the overwholming majority of the miners. The pres and cons of the case have already been rather bitterly discussed in the press, especially in the United States, and the subject has been brought to the attention of the been brought to the attention of the United States government. At this stage, in steps Mr. Kerrand offers to send 'drilled men" into the Klondike to ac as volunteer police in case of need, persumably after the manuor of Pinkerton detectives in Mazieton, All Mr. Morr-modest man-asked in return was that the government should hand over to the company with which he is connected its reserved claims. It is was that the government should have over to the company with which he is connected its reserved claims. It is casy in looking at this proposal to see the working of Mr. Kerr's powerful mind. Conceiving, perhaps accurately, that the government has reserved the alternate claims, not for "the people," as The Globe puts it, but as future bribes in the policy of political proselytism that has already estranged from Toryism a soor of such rampant patriots as Ed. Busby and Ed. Sheppard, Mr. Kerr probably thought that himself and a fow political friends might avoid the rush of applicants for government claims by grabbing half the Klondike in advance. He could not have paused to consider that for any doings of hi-"drilled men" involving trouble wif. the United States the Imperial government would be responsible, just a. President Kruger holds England responsible for the acts of Jameson's men in the Transwal. It may be added that Mr. Kerr did not volunteer to go to the Klondike himself; he would be content to figure as a stay-at-home Jameson. This is the same Mr. Kerr who objected a little while ago to Irish Catholics being represented in the Dominion Cabinet. The latest outbreak of his political gonius, although his scheme has been rejected by the government, should immortalize his name—as The World has already christened him—Klondike (Klondy for short) Kerr. For he is the great Klondiker. great Kloudiker.

Thoughtful Canadians will turn with alacrity from mischief making side-show politicians to the utterances of the few responsible statesment on the government side, like Sir Wilfrid Laurica and Sir Richard Cartwright. The references made by both these gentlemen to the United States at the Board of Trade suguet in Moutreal on Thursday last were timely and well expressed. Sir Wilfrid said: "It is the same blood which flows in the veins of the people on the other side of the line and the people on this side of the line. It is the same stock that has peopled the two countries; and after all we have a c.t. community of interest and institutions." Sir Richard expressed the same statemanhike view. "In the first place," he said "I think we owe it to cursolves and we owe it to the empire in the highest degree to do everything we hourstaby can to convince the people of the United States that we desire to Jive as good neighbors and friends with them." It only remains for Sir Wilfrid and Sir Richard to make their opinions respected by their followers, and especially by their newly-converted followers, whose lip-loyalty, as daugerous as it is inpudent, was their political stock-intrade as Tories, and, as they seem to think, good for like service on the responsible statesment on the gove est side, like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir

Liberal side. All such miscrable demagogues are loyalty shouters for the sake of the political profit they hope to derive from it. The Conservative party is well rid of them; and they cannot be expected to remain in the Liberal party any longer than speculation and scheming for a share of the spoils pays. It will be an undesirable triumph indeed for this cloment in Cauadian politics if the man whose banner they called their own during the recent campaign is taken into the Cabinet. Everyone knows that Dalton McCarthy simply used them for his own purposes in the Liberal side. All such miserable deused them for his own purposes in the elections. In alliation with Liberalism Mr. McCarthy has played a winning game for the first time in his life; and if he is made Minister of Justice he gain the physicale from which Sir John Macdonald held him back, to make way Macdonald hold him back, to make way for the wise, broad-minded Sfr John Thompson. It is risky to credit newspaper rumors; but, if this one, which is persistently circulated in connection with the mention of Sfr Oliver Mowat's name for the Lioutenant Governorship of Ontario, should prove well founded, neither the popularity of Sfr Wilfrid Laurior nor the experience or Sfr Richard Cartwright can save the Liberal party from speedy shipw.eck.

### Canada and the United States a Contrast.

More experienced civil servants of Canada have been dismissed without stated cause or proferred explanation. The Liberal press regards this sort of matter of fact air; and thing with there is but little disposition shown by the Consecrative press to criticize it. The idea on both sides seems to be that the governing party has th power to do as it pleases; and when the turn of the other fellows come cound they will do likewise with their political opponents. Even the "re-moved" followers of the party out of power seem to accept their treatment as incidental to the chances of political

In behalf of a number of Catholics whose "removal" has been accom-panied by evidences of extreme injus tice THE REGISTER has raised its voice against the gross immorality of the Canadian "spoils system," with its natural train of entirely evil influences. It gives the power to private, political and religious malice to kill any civil servant in a defenceless position. This is proved by specific cases—that of Mr. Tennant of Gretna, Manitoba,

r one. We have already pointed out that Canada is to-day the only country on earth disgraced by the operation of the "spoils system." There is no need to speak of the British Civil Service, for it is the cleanest in the world. The Canadian press has been in the habit of holding the American system up to odium : but little has been said ut the Civil Service Act of 1888. and the Amending Act of 1897, which measures have raised the United States civil service almost to a level with the British.

The principle upon which the n reformers of the Civil Service proceeded is considered by the highest authorities to be a legal one in th strictest sense. It is a principle that has always been so respected in Great Britain. Briefly it is this: That s political party temporarily entrusted with the power of administration has no more right to commit an unjust act upon a civil servant than upon any other citizen; that the law governs all alike, and that the civil servant se appeal to the law as the orlinary citizen.

President of the United States Civil Sorvice Commission for copies of the Act of 1889, the Revised Civil Service Rules and the Amendments to the Civil Service Rules, all of which will be found most instructive to Canadians who feel like blushing for the disgraceful state of things in the Dom In a nowspaper article we cannot attempt to fully explain the scope of the United States law, if that be necessary. All we shall do is to elucidate its principle and quote those provisions which bear upon the legality of the point under consideration.

In the first place there are distinct rohibitions laid upon the Government, safeguarding the vested interests of civil servants which we shall quote

or over servance water we shart quote:

No person in the oxecutive civil service
shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed,
or make any stempt to procure the
dismissed of the componential of any
other person therein because of his
political or foliagious opinions or afflianoticed or foliagious opinions or affliapolitical or foliagious opinions or affliaof the componential or of the componential
No question in any examination,
of orm of application, shall be so framed
as to elicit information concerning, nor
any other strompt be made to ascertain,

the political or religious upinious or affiliatious of any applicant, competter, or oligible, and all disclevers three shall be discounted. And no dis-crimination shall be evereised, threat-cud or promised, against or in rayor of shall be discourteonanced. And no unshall be devertised, threat-cued or promised, against or in favor of any applicant, compositor, or cligible because of his political or religiour opinious or affiliations.

No recommendation of an applicant, compositor or oligible, involving any disclosure of his political or religious opinions or affiliations shall be received, filed or considered by the commission, by any board of examinating, by any board of examinators, or by any nominating or appointing officer.

In making remorals or reductions, or in imposing punishment for delinquency or misconduct, penaltics like in character shall be imposed for like offences, and action thereupen shall be intendirenging or utilitations of the offencer.

The meaning of the foregoing pro

The meaning of the foregoing pro visions is that the political or reliopinions and affiliations of any civil servant shall in no way prejudice his vested interest in the service, his right to promotion, or provent his liability to punishment for infraction of the Civil Service Act or Rules. A Supreme Court decision, already quoted in The Reoister, has laid it that the well conducted member of the own service has vested interests, and that the law protects those interest.

Let us now see by what act a civil ervant merits dismissal. Rule 2 provides as follows :

Any person in the civil service of the United States who shall willfully vio-late any of the provisions of the Civil Service Act or of these Rules shall be dismissed from office.

Every accused civil servant has the n law right to defend himself against charges of violation of the Rules. is provided for by the Amending Rules of the present year:

No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the held of the department or other appoirting of ficer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to

Here again the United States prac tice is broadly based upon a recognized legal princip.e. If a man is accused he shall have sufficien, notice of the accusation, and a full opportunity to offer his defence before an impa. A tribunal. If the Civil Service Com n impa. 'al mission cannot be quite impartially appointed, the next most desirable result is obtained by making it bipartisan. The commission is com-posed by three persons "not more than two of whom shall be adherents the same party.

What a humiliating contrast Canada

offers to the United States. Here the Government brazenly undertakes to remove men from office for "parts sanship." Where the Governmen thinks it can prove partisanship, the accused is haled before a partisan commission and condemned by a tribunal of political opponents. Where the Government cannot find the ex-cuse of "partisanship" it proceeds without any investigation, and removes the Gove the civil servant, for reasons of private malice, or of political or religio opinion-a manifest outrage agains freedom of conscience. In article we shall consider in this con aection the powers of partisan administration.

### Partisanship in the Penitentiaries

The convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, Montreal, created pandemonium in that institution during the preliminary canter of the com-mission of investigation on the scent of 'partisan" blood. For a week the emeute kept the people of Montreal in terror; but by latest accounts the excitement inside and outside the prison is decreasing.

We have begun this week a series of articles upon the influence of partisanship in the penitentiaries, which we carnestly invite theattention

What has attracted our attention to the lessons of the St. Vincent de Paul revolt, is not so much the complexion of the list of "partisaus" doomed to remo val. as the obvious connection between the methods of the investigating c nittee and the insubordination of the convicts. Never was a clearer instance of cause and effect. Every incident of the outbreak proved it.

In The Montreal Star of Saturday last, at the height of the panic, the public read that "the Acting Warden public read that "the Acting Warden Mr. Foster. . . has inaugurated a system of convict clerks and assistsystem of convict clerks and assist-auts. . These men have full access to everything and without any particular trouble they could over-power the two guards who are in the front part of the prison. In addition front part of the prison. In addition to that it is strange to say the men selected for the handling of all the

valuable papers in the prison office are two well known forgers. would be very easy for any of the half dezen cony of a to get the key out of the cupboard that opens the arsenal and possess themselves of any of the onded rifles that are always there. The ammunition safe is of equally easy acces to them. This is in the Warden's office.

Columns of similar terrorizing reports—and none of them were con-tradicted—appeared in The Star. No wonder Montreal refused to go to bed while the panie lasted.

The experienced warden and deputy warden had been desmissed, without, as far as is known, any charge against The prison for a wh charge of inexperienced and distrusted partisans, whose greatest care was to induce the convicts into making accus ations against the old officials.

We hope the facts we intend to publish on this subject will be inquired into by a parliamentary commutee.
Montreal has passed through a crisis: but that is nothing compared moralizing influence of partisanship in the ponitontiaries upon the criminals nd outside the penal institu ingid tions of Canada.

### Victims of '47-8.

A friend writing from Montreal describes the requiem service held on Sunday last for the victims of the e fever of 1817-8, as the largest Irish-Catholic demonstration with for some years in that city. Our report of the demonstration on another page shows that a common sympathy marked every uttorance of the various speakers; and that it was the true speakers; and that it was the true sympathy of Irishmen. The bond of race and nationality between them-solves was entwined with characteris-tic veneration for the French race, in remembrance of the scenes of fifty years ago. Archbishop Bruchesi did not need to be reminded of the loyalty of the Iris 'atholic portion of bis flock; but the position which he occu-pied on Sunday last in Montreal was me that but rarely can fall within the experience of any prelate, and its lesson must have been peculiarly grateful to him. The demonstration had its practical as well as its commemorative side; and its dimonsions must be considered as amply assuring the early erection of a suitable monument.

### Gloomy Prospect Ahead for lraland.

The value of having the opinions so calm an observer as the Archbishop the prospects of 'The value of having the opinion of of Toronto touching the prospects of famine in Ireland is at once evident. His Grace, who knows Ireland and its population as well as any man living out of the country, has just returned from a visit to the land of his birth; so that considerable importance at-taches to his statement, to a representa tive of The Register, as to the actual state of the crops, and the results like ly to be felt within the next month ty to be felt within the next month or two. Ireland is a wet country at its best, and owing to the nature of the soil on the low levels distributed ireregularly over the entire area of th issland, the incessant and heavy rain lescribed as having fallen during August entirely destroyed the potat crop in those ill-favored districts, north, south, east and west. Where the season's crop is the only barrier between small tillers and starvation, we can easily imagine the consequent alarm prevailing over a large portion of fee land. And the actual basis of this indreds of priests who have signed and published the facts.

### The Templar.

The Templar of the 17th has son remarks upon an article of ours of of course, it does not like our prohibitio which was hardly to be ex pected, but is greatly in love with its own "noble band of prohibitionists."

So be it, Mr. Templar. An earnes man, even if mistaken, is better at any time than a by poorite in the right. St. Paul was wrong in the pur that carried him to Damasous. that carried him to Damascus, but fearfully in carnest, and so had the grace of convorsion. The scales fell from his eyes; and may we not hope for the repetition, in a small way, of the miracle in the instance of our cotemporary? We should have no other feeling than pleasure at such an

But it is not for this we take notice It of his rather mild strictures upon our all speculations. We wish to correct a misprint in our own article. The sontoneo, "It is their fees they are fighting for, not the public good," should read: "It is their fad they are fighting for," We hate the imputation of motives, and never dreamt of calling the prohibitionists venal, or caning the pronouncines would, or founder of money than their neighbors; but we do hold, and published our belief, that their peculiar views are unasound, or what are popularly do certibed by the above short word. Au rever, Mr. Templar. Be tomporate. Callin' names, as they say in the West, is no good.

CORNER STONE CONSECRATED.

By the Archbishop of Kingston-Addition to

Ey the Archbishep of Kingston-Addition to Norre bame Consent

Kingston has witnessed the solemn and impressive corementy of laying and consecrating the corner stone of the addition to the Convent de Norre dame which was performed by Archbishop Oleary, assisted by a number of clergy from outside parishes, among thom being Rev. Vica-General Cauther, Hrockvil' Rev Frs. Kehoe, Cushondall: Nev. e. Portsmouth; Meagher, Portsmouth; Meagher, Portsmouth; Meagher, Portsmouth; Meagher, Ringston; Beecher, Kingston; and O'Brien of the Archbishop with mile and staff leading his clergy in solemn procession round the raw building chanting the "Misc Upon arriving in front of the stone, the procession came to a standstill, and the Archbishop laid the store, blossed it, sprinkling it with holy water. The procession then resumed its way and the pupils of the convent, who were stationed close by, sang an appropriate bymn. The coronomy was simple and short, but very impressive, and was witnessed, so far as the gathering darkness would permit, by a vast assemblage of spectators.

The corner stone had been swung inco its place by a crane in readinces for the executing and British flags. It is of local limestone and measures three feet soven incless in length by two foct two inches in length by two foct we include and a leaden casket, soven inches long.

inches in width.

In a cavity in the stone was placed a leaden casket, seven inches long, five inches wide and two inches deep, in which had been placed a copy of The Whig and other local papers; medsla, including a jubilee medal, coins, and a document inscribed with the names of these who performed the ecromony of laying and consecrating the stone.

the stone.

The inscription on the stone read:
"Quod bonum, faustum felixque sit
rei Catholicae, juventuit praesertim
femineae in bonntate et disciplina et
scientia instituendae Jac. Vinc. Ciesry,
Archiepus Regiopolius primarium
domus hujus lapidem auspice Deo,
lustravit, collocavit XVII kal. Ostobris,
an. MDCCCXCVII."

an. MIOCOCKOVII.

Translation—That it may be good and fortunate and prosperous for Catholicism, especially for the training of fe.nale youth in goodness and discipline r d knowledge, James Vincout O'eary, Archibishop of Kingston, by the favor of God, blessed and laid the primary stone of this house on the 10th of the kalends of October (10th September) in the year 1897.

The building is constructed of local limestone, rock faced, with cv. stone trimmings, is four stories high, including basement. The size is sixty feet by forty-nine feet, the new kitchen and laundry building being thirty-five feet by twenty-three feet. The front will be towards Johnston street.

The basement apartment will be JVII."
-That it may be good

will be towards Johnston street.

The basement apartment will be used as a play-room for the pupils of the convent. The ground floor will contain the chapel, 87 feet, 6 inches by 10 feet; boarders' dining room, 25x19 feet; sistors' refectory, 18x19 feet, besides halls, corridors, vestibules, etc. The first floor story will contain the sisters' community, 23x19 feet; be?-ooms, infirmary, 12x19 feet; be?-ooms, infirmary. 25x19 feet; sistors' refectory, 18x19 feet, besides halls, corridors, vastibules, etc. The first floor story will contain the sisters' community, 23x19 feet; ber'-coms, infirmary, 12x13 feet; Per-coms, 19x10 feet; with servants' ome, dining-room, etc., in rear. The top floor will contain a music hall 47x40 feet for closing exoroises, entertainments etc., with dressing-rooms and all requisite adjunts. A hall ten feet in width runs alongside the music hall, the entire length of the apartment. The osiling will be grained, den 2-chaped, and artistically decorated. 1 ontire building after the new portion has been completed will measure 05x19 feet, and will in every respect, be a credit to the city. The tower over the main entrance on Johnson street will have a cut-stone niche, and will be furnished in ornamental metal work.

The addition is being erected under the supervision of architect Henry P. Smith upon whose design it is built.

### John Kay, Son & Co.

John Kay, Son & Co.

This well-known and most reliable firm advertise in this issue of The Research Research and drapories. The goods on the Research Resear

SOLD EVERYWHEHE

### Tours in Newfoundland St. John to Placentia

(WRITTEN FOR THE RESISTER.)

Now a days it is becoming quite the general practice of American touries to makeasummertrip to Newfoundland, and such an experiment is no less beneficial to the country visited than to the visitor. To the country it means advertisement, appreention by the outside world; the telling abroad of her vast resources; her great agricultural possibilities, mineral wealth, sporting attraction and unique scenery. To the visitor it is the coming into a place at once new and old. Now in being only now, at the end of the century brought prominently before the American public new in developments and improvements, new in the aspiration of her people after a fuller national life and nore complete opening up; old in history and sottlement; one the day in the plant and trading importance dating back to the year 1407. —when Join Cabos startled ingland with the intelligence that he had found a western isle. In this now and old country the traveller finds a trading importance during access to the year 1407,—whon Join Cabot startled Ingland with the intelligence that he had found a westorn isle. In this new and old country the traveller lunds a history and folktore, such as would give them to myriad writers. He finds hunting grounds where deer may be stalked and grouse shot as in no other part of the empire, and he finds acoustic the territory of the country, and he finds acoustic the foliage and carpated by ondloss diversity of flowers and leaves; lakes innumerable clothing the face of the country and sending their tributaries to the sea; arms winding in from the occan, around points and headlands, for miles, enemied in the pages of history and great bread Bays, opening out the Atlantic and giving an immonse length of coastal line to Newfoundland. Here, to work the first temperable with the find genial summer heat temperable by never failing breezes from the occan. This picture is not coverdrawn. It is in rubstance the verdict of every visitor that Nowfoundland. Here, the first temperable spectrum of the first shaped of delight of coastal line to Newfoundland is a voritable spectrum as and torvist's Paradise, and that too long this Paradise, but in our days the railways has unlocked its treasures and expendent of delight, but in our days the railways has unlocked its treasures and expendent of delight Newfoundland, but amongst the most charming is that which we have undertaken to describe, viz., the run from St. John the first shaped in the admiration of the world. Many delight Newfoundland, but amongst the most charming is that which we have undertaken to describe, viz., the run from St. John the first shaped of the great swithin a few houts, reach of the capital. The traveller leaves the city, and very elevely opens up the charming view of Conception Bay, which In all its length far winding lay, Or promontory, creek and bay.

Of promontory, creek and bay
And islands that ompurpled bight
Floated amid the livelier light.

Floated amid the livelier light.

Conception Bay is a vast expanse of water, detted by islands and overlooked by great cliffs, with crocks and coves running between. It is a vision of mirror like see, blue or silver according to the hour, and generally as calm as an island pond—anticelaspol for boating and sketching. It reminds travellors of the far famed bay of Naples. Off in the centre, Kelloy's Island and Bollo Island, ilko Nowhoundland capes seem to float on the waves. Bollo Island is covered with vegotation, a veritable Emera'd Isle. It is now of world wide fame as an iron region; in the near future it will be a famous tourist resort. As the train speeds on a broad view of undulating country stretches on either side: Moadow land, bills and vales all over a great growth of over green tresside: Moadow land, bills and vales all over a great growth of over green tresside: Moadow land, bills and vales all over a great growth of over green tresside: Moadow land, bills and vales all over a great growth of over green tresside: Moadow land, bills and vales all over a great growth of over green tresside: Moadow land, bills and vales all over a great growth of over green tresside: Moadow land, bills and vales all over a great growth of over green tresside: Moadow land, bills and vales all over a great growth of over green tresside in the great growth of over green tresside in the great growth of the growth of the great growth of great growth of great growth of the great growth of great growth great great growth great great great great growth great grea

### ABOUT DOGMA.

Obriger son Tue Breiste

In the mulat of the complexity of dogma which has long burdened religious thought, we find the days a growing demand for time plicity.—Rev Oscar Is. Hawes, Unitarian Jarvis street, Toronto.

We would like very much to know what is meant by this statoment. The Unitarian elegy have the repute of being carefully instructed. They claim to be in advance of the times. They write well, and are smooth, city, plausing the meaning of the control o

to be in advance of the times. They write well, and are smooth, eily, plausible speakers, but they are accused of shallowness in thought. Whether this steter imputation lies against the run of them we don't protend to say, it is cortainly justified in the case of Mr. Hawes by the sontence queed from him above. Degma a burden to religious thought! Did any one over hear such a statement? How can there be religious thought without it? Can man think, and think nothing. As well say he can see, and see nothing, or hear where there is no sound. In every thought, religious or otherwise, there must be three things: lst, a thinker. 2nd, some kind of a religious thought; and 3rd, some kind of a religious them. The presence of a tree, or a house, in fact or in memory, coubles me to think of a tree or a house. But I have neither sense or memory of God. How the can I think Him unless, to use the language of Scripture, somebody tell me? And any belight who talks ment tell me he or a house. But I have notition sense nor memory of God. How then can I think Him unless, to use the language of Scripture, somebody tell me? And anybody who tells must tell me by means of speech, and that is expressed in propositions, or their equivalents. It can't be otherwise. Whether we call those propositions truths or dogmas can make no other difference than this. Knowledge comes to us in various ways, sometimes by reason, sometimes by reason, sometimes by experience, and again by testimony, and it is handly, and according to the requirements of science, to have a different word for the outcome of each process. Thus, "two and two make four," and "there is a city called London in England," are both right knowledge, but we call one a truth of arithmetic, the other a fact of geography or bistory. Then logic has its conclusions, and geometry its demonstrations, and science its observed phenomena; and as far as those are correct they are all truths, and the different word standing for each only reminds us that we have reached them by different paths. Now the truths which are the object of religious thought come to us in a way entirely their own, and have, to say the lossit, as good a right to as soparate or what may be called technical term for their suppression as has arithmetic, or history or any other science. Dogma is that term, and most folicion the tenth, but also is bringing out the manuer in which such truths which are the object of religious thought come to us in a way cutting their own, and have, to say the fact, and why we use it.

All this boung true, what can the misister mean by dogma's being a burden to a man walking. They do weigh, it is true, but walking is impossible without them, and thinking can't be done by man without he aid of words, nor right thinking without right words; and right words, which s... my continue the longest being a burden to a man walking. They do weigh, it is true, but walking is impossible without them, and thinking can't be done by man without he aid of words, nor rig

which s. his me good to the Holy Glass and the Aposites, are nothing close that degma. How, then can be call them a burnty of the Holy Glass and dogma. How, then can be call them a burnty per them to the them t

place, which can be only when each is net up in a right form of words—or doguna.

There is simplicity in the alphabet, or multiplication table, but for those only who have mastered its complexity. The visible things of the world are indefinitely complex, but it is by a right study of that complexity, St Paul toils us, we can rise to the conception of the one necessary Being beyond.

Again, Christ ordered His church to teach a wast variety of things—no loss, indeed, than all the things if had commanded. How can that be done without a corresponding number of true statements or dogunas? For only statements that are true can teach.

Of course those statements all point in the same direction, and onen upon our souls an uver-widening view of God. The more rays the more lift in the case they are many and the sum himself souly one! Yot that, only in more series they are many and the sum himself souly one! Yot that, only in more sorious matter, is about what he does whe quarrels with the complexity of dogmas, every one of which is a ray from the eternal Sun bearing in upon every decide soul both the light to know and the warmth of grace, to enable it to do the things which are necessary for the service of God.

CLIC REGISTER, TI

We might stop here, but are tempted to give a popular illustration of the falseuess of the view that represents complexity as the necessary onemy of simplexity in human knowledge, whether of earthly or divise things. And we 
begin with an object of earth. That 
object shall be Mr. Hawes himself, 
about whom we will suppose a complete 
stranger nating enquiries of a mutual 
friend. The friend then begins by saying Mr. Hawes is a man—a true saying Mr. Hawes is a man 
hogrous are men; is he a Chinese and 
Negroes are men; is he be reply. The 
rower of them is the reply. The 
rower of them is a her own 
white, to which of the new are at 
white, to which of the rower on 
past in the could answer it would 
be truth No. 4. Four dogman already 
in this simple matter overy one binding 
the intellect of him who would profess 
a true knowledge of the rower and past
to and and color of hair, the style of his beard 
and color of hair, the style of his beard 
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and color of hair, the style of his beard

## Kidney Trouble Cured.

WELL KNOWN HOTEL-KEEPER RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE.

Suffered Greatly from Kidney Trouble and Indigestion-He Doctored for a Long Time Without Getting any Relief.

rom The Standard, Cornwall. room the Standard, Commell.

Tho march of the world's progress is forced, protracted and continuous, the competition for suprenacy is keon. The man of business must keep rank if he would secure any covetable measure of success. The watchfulness, vigilance and thought involved in modern superintendency produces a severe strain on the physical and montal powers of modern business men, and exposes them to the attacks of certain diseases. Considering that much depends on health in this straggle, it behooves those who would be victorious to guard against the first approach of disease. Neglect of carly adjustment of digestive and kidicy disorders as often fraught with dire results; added to this is the unpardonable trifling with health by exportmenting with all manner of worthloss decorations. It is simply invaluable to make the acquaintance of a safe and effective remedy such as Dr. Williams Pink Pills. James Macpherson, hotoloseper in the village of Lancaster, Glougarry county, has done business for a number of years in Lancaster, and having successfully catered for the patronage of the travelling public therefore is favorably known not only at home but also abroad. In conversation with a newspaper reporter he cannot be added to become disordered. Some days I could move apparatus seemed to become disordered. Some days I could move around, then again I would be obliged to go to bed. I tried several things but with indifferent success. Occasionally I folt relieved, but in a day or two the old symptoms would return vitil a more depressing effect. This kind of thing wont on until Thecame troubled with my kidneys, which was a very annoying addition to my sufferings. I was restloss, with a sensation of sick modicine was taken and his directions obeyed, but I did not inty the case of the summer I had an attack of the same complaints and I found Dr. Williams Pink summer I had an attack of the same complaints and I found Dr. Williams Pink plus and were addition to my sufferings. I had undergone previously. I may further add

there to those who are summing delay."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renow and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the eystem. Avoid initiations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Death of Mgr. Toner.

Mgr. P. J. Touer, missionary spectolie and honorary chaplain to His
Holiness Pope Lee XIII., and chaplain-general to the American war ships,
was stricken by the heat in his room in
a hotel in Philadelphia Sept. 11. He
died soon afterward in the Jefferson
Hospital, to which place he had been
removed for treatment. Mgr. Toner
was 65 years old.

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Toronto, April 2nd, 1691.

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FIGRENCE SUBRIDGE,

Principal Toronto Cooking School.

Stratford, Jan. 16th, 1895. Stratford, Jan. 1885. The Gunver. Thor. Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Dear Stra-feanno. speak too hichly of
the "Souvenie" Range I purchaved from
your agent here. It feesay to manage, consumes very little fuel, and is an excellent
baker. Yours truly,
MRS. B. O'BRIEN.

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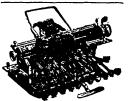
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Missis, Washen, Grant, Tynon, Nennody,
"Cello—Mr. Paul Hahn, Laber—Mr. Standy,
"Cello—Mr. Paul Hahn, "Laber—Mr. Standy,
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Miss Pannis Sullivan, Modal Director,
Mr. Pt. H. Torridgeto, Director of the Toronto College of Music, Dan kindly consented to preside as
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Admission, 32 Conts. — Children, 10 Cents,

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### Chats with the Children. CONTROLO DE CONTROLO DE CO

MOTHER & THOU OHT. Lost night, my dartier, as you slop!
I thought I heard yet sigh,
And to your title crib I cropt,
And watched a space thereby;
And then I stooped and kissed
b.ow
For oh! I love you so—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you will know!

Some time when, in a darkened place Where others come to weep. Your yess shall look upon a face Calm in eternal sleep; The voiceless lips, the writhled brow, The patient smile will show—You are too young to knew it now, But some time you will know!

Look backward, then, into the years,
And see me here to night—
See, O my darling I how my tears
Are failing as I write;
And feel once more upon your brow
The kiss of long ago—
You are too young to know thow,
But some time you will know
— Eugene Firld.

### SONG SPARROWS GRATITUDE

A SONO SYMBOUT GRATITUDE.

It is a rate occurrence for animals in a wild state to select man for a companion and friend, yot well an athenicated instances when this has been done are a matter of record. The following incident is vanched for by a young lady who is a close and accurate observer:

"Last week my brother, a lad of 12, killed a snake which was just in the act of robbing a song spartow."

"Lest week my brother, a had of 12, killed a snake which was just in the act of robbing a eong sparrow" enest. Ever since then the male sparrow has shown his grantude to George in a truly wonderful manner. When he goes into the garden the sparrow will fly to him, sometimes abighting on his head, at other times on his ehoulder, all the while pouring out a tunniltuous song of praise and gratitude. It will accompany him about the garden, never leaving him about the garden, never leaving him until he reaches the garden gate. George, as you know, is a quiet boy, who loves animale, and thus may account in a degree for the sparrow's extraordinary actions."— Courier Journal.

SISTERS OF MERGY.

The "India plaguo" correspondent of the London St. James Greate tell's many horrible truits to English readers. The English doctors can do little to prevent the spread of the infection. Hindoo, Mohammed'a and Parsec all alike fear and hase their English masters and look upon their medical remedies as poisons intended to exterminate the native races of Victoria's empire. The devoted doctors get little help or sympathy from their countrymen in India, who are only anxious to save their own change. "Oh, that we had some good, devoted nurses," sighed the hospital commissioner ten days ago.

"How many do you want?" asked a Catholio priest:

"As many as possible."

"You shall have them."

"Next day," writes the correspond-

a Catholic priest:

"As many as possible."

"You shall have them."

"Next day," writes the correspondent, "there came all the available Sisters of Mercy from a near convent. And I saw them ministering to the sick this morning with a gentle love heautful to behold, soft-voiced and cheerful, unmindful of all the dangers they ran. While panie-stricken Europeans acrambled from the plague, flying to every corner of the earth to escape its fell embrace, these loyal women are giving their lives with awest devolutions. — Sacred Heart Review.

### IMAGINABY SICKNESS.

A physician in extensive practice was lately asked: "What proportion, should you say, of those people who send a servant flying to your office with 'Come right away!' or ranke the telephone jingle with, 'Come as quick as you can!' are suffering chiefly from fear and imagination?" Stroking his beard, the learned medicine re plied: "Well, I might safely put it at two-thirds. When I arrive the mere announcement that it is nothing serious allays the fear. While I am writing the prescription and chattung pleasantly on some other topic, the last stage of convalecence has been nearly reached, and when I say, in an assuring tone, 'Take this and you will be all right in the morning,' the case is settled—Boston Globe.

### WHAT AILED THE BELL ?

WHAT AILED THE BELL?

It was the first of school after vacation. The children were playing in the yards The teachers sat at their deske waiting for the bell to strike to call the children to the offerent rooms. The bands of the different clocks pointed to a quarter before nine.

The bell was a sort of gong, fastened to the cutride of the building, and the master of the school could ring it by touching a knob in the wall near his desk. It was now time to call the children into school. The master pulled the bell, and waited. Sull the merry shouts could be heard in the school-yards. Very strange! The children were se engaged in play that they could not hear the bell, het hought. Then he pulled it more regrouely. Still the shouts and laughter continued.

The mester raised his window, clapped his hands, and pointe! to the bell. The children rushed into line

like little soldiers, and waited for the

ike little soldiers, and waited for the second signel. The teacher pulled and pulled, but there was no sound. Then be sent a boy to tell each line to file in, and he sent another boy for a carpenter to find out if the bell-olherd was broken.

What do you think the earpenter found? A little sparrow had built its neat made the bell, and prevented the hammer striking against the bell. The teacher told the children what the trouble was, and saked if the nest should be taken out. There was a tend clores of "No. sir."

Every day the four hundred children would gather in the yard, and look up at the nest. When the little birds were able to fly to the trees in the yard, and no longer needed a nest, one of the boys climbed on a ladder and cloared away the straw and lay, so that the sound of the bell might call the children from play.—Our Young Peeple.

People.

A GENEROUS HORSE.

The horse is generally rated as one of the most intelligent of animals, and a pretty incident that was witnessed by a number of porsons recently shows that generosity also enters into his character.

Two fine-looking horses attashed to single buggies were hitched at the curb opposite the Obestumt street entrance to the Merchants' Exchange. They were hitched soveral feet apart, but the hitching strapes allowed them sufficient liberty of movement to get their beads together if they so desired. The owner of one of them had taken the opportunity of a prolonged stop to give the horse a feed of oats, which was placed on the edge of the sidewalk in a bag.

This horse was contentedly munching his oats when his attention was attracted by the actions of the other horse. The other horse was evidently very hungry. He syed the plentiful supply of oats wistfully and neighed in an insinuating manner. The horse with the feed pricked up his care politely and reptied with a neigh, which must have been in horse lan guage an invitation to the other fellow to help himself. Evidently he accepted it as such, for he moved along in the direction of the bag as far as his hitching strep would permit. But the strap was not long enough and his hungry mouth fell about a yard short of the bag.

The other horse noticed and exemed to appreciate this difficulty. Fortunately there was some leawy to his strap. So he moved slowly along the curt. Then, after a friendly nose-rub of salutation, the two horses contentedly finished the oats together.—St. Louis Republic, June 20, 1897.

WILLE BABY'S SLEEPIN WHILE BABY'S SLEEPING.

The cratices hands, so keen for play,
Lie clinched and do not stir,
Her breath so light it scarce would sway
A web of gos-amer;
Her baby vioce that coos and crows,
In sweetest cadence keeping,
Is bushed; the house no music knows
While baby's sleeping.

Her sump eyes, that when they rise Dawn daytimes of delight, Behind their friging canopies Have set and it is night. Five little toes the cover shows Beyond its edge just peeping, Fair as a pink fwo-petalled rose, While baby's sleeping.

White bady's steeping.
See! On the pillow here I've found Golconda's treasure now—
The golden curis that cluster round My darling's check and brow.
Her lips just parted in a smile,
Some pretty secret keeping;
An angel whispers to her while
My baby's steeping.—J. L. Heatox.

### NOT TALL ENOUGH.

Just at the time when vague reports were beginning to creep abroad that Germany was meditating fresh extension of her frontier at the expense of Holland, a Dutch official of high rank happened to be visiting the court of Berlin, and among other spectacles got up to amuse him a review was organized at Potsdam.

"What does your excellency think of our soldiers?" asked Prince Busarch, as one of the regiments came marching past in admirable order.

"They look as if they knew how to fight," replied the visitor, gravely, "but they see not quite tall enough."

The Prince looked rather surprised, but made no auswer, and several other regiments filed past in succession; but the Ditchman's verdict upon each was still the same: "Not tall enough," at length the grenadiers of the

upon each was still the same: "Not tail enough."

At length the grenadiers of the guard made their appearance—a mag mifcent body of veterans, big and stalwart enough to have satisfied even the giaut-loving father of Prederlick the Great; but the inexorable critic merely said, "Fine soldlers, but not tail enough."

Then Prince Bismarck rejoined, "These gronadiers are the finest men nour whole army; may I sak what your excellency is pleased to mean by saying that they are not tail enough."

The Dutchman looked him full in the face, and replied with significant emphases, "I mean that we can flood our country twelve feet deep."—Loncon 'Ind Buts.

"I wunder why Dr. Reaper. is

"I wonder why Dr. Reaper-is advising all his patients to 40 to White Beach this summer?" "He probably intends to go there himself. 4

### The :: $\mathbf{W}$ andering.. Soldier.

There was once a soldier who had served his hung faithfully for many years and gauned many a badge of honor, which adorned his breast. When peace was declared, he obtained leave of absence and set forth on his travels, his sheke on his head, a piece of bread in his knapsack, and a draught of water in his flask. His purso was empty, but his heart was full of faith and hope.

Passing one day through a wood, he heard a sound that bespoke a spring near, and hastened forward intending to rest there and rofresh on its cool waters. On his way an old man methin, who begged: "llave pity on me, kind soldier, and give me a small piece of bread. I am so exhausted with hunger and fatigue, I can no louger hold myself upright."

The soldier at once opened his knapsack and gave the old man his last piece of bread, although he him self was very hungry. Arrived at the spring, he murmtred: "A draught of clear water must this time satisfy both thirst and hunger!" and, after rofreshing himself and refilling an open heath, he became very weary still he toiled bravely on, for at a short distance shead were a few trees, beneath whose shade he determined to rest and tofresh himself with a draught of water from his flask. But ore he reached the longed for shade an old man met him, who easid: "Have pity on me and give me something to drint: I perteh with thirst!"

The soldier handed his flask to the last and the poor soldier, and far and near, nor village, nor inn could be zeen, nor any living being in the floid strough which he passed.

Towards evening, being shmost exhausted with hunger and thirst, he plucked a few ears of wheat, rubbed them between his hands, ato the grain, and then lay down to rest before a cross that stood by the wayside.

Suddenly there stood before him the two old men he had me carlier in the day.

"You lave fed the hungry," said the first, "ask therefore a favor from the inexhaustible bounty of Heaven."

"Woll," replied the soldier, "if it be allowable, the thing I should like pipe that always remained full of to

'Wonder-sack, open thee! Then in shall hie All whom I name to thee, Safe there to lie!'"

As he finished speaking, he likewise

As he finished speaking, he likewise disappeared.

The soldier crossed himself devoutly, and repeated the Paternoster, Then he lit his pipe, hung the sack over his left arm, and went on his way, singing gaily. Hunger, thirst and fatigue were all forgotten. Ere nightfall he reached the capital and entered by the gate leading straight to the Jewish quarter, in whose streets shop touched shop. As soon as the sellers saw the stranger, they hastened from their stalls, and crowding round him, began with shill cries to excit their wares. They pulled at his clothes, urged him to onter their shops, and wrangled among themselves until the soldier, almost distracted by their clamor, angrily untied tho strings of his sack, crying:

"Wonder-sack, open thoo!

"Wonder-sack, open thee!
Then in shall hie
All whom I name to thee,
Safe there to lie.
Jows, enter!"

Safe there to lie.
Jows, entor "

Thereupon the sack opened itself out wide, and immediately all those who pressed around the soldier, deal ers, women, and children, fell head over heels into the sack; then the cords fastened again of themselves. The soldier shook the sack, threw it over his back, and wandered on, singing. The Jews began to scream and hegged for liberty.

"As soon as I let you out, you will begin anew to torment everyone who passes through," said the soldier.

"No, no; we will never do so any more," screamed they.

The soldier then untied his sack, shook them all out, and went on—ntending to see everything in the great capital.

Thus evening the King heard what had goeigrath he caldiered the soldier.

great capital.

That evening the King heard what had occurred; he ordered the soldier to be summoued and said:—

"You are a brave soldier, for you have by yourself overcome the whole crowd of Jows. Could you not mea sure your strongth against the demons who have taken possession of my father's kingly castle, and obliged met asbandon it and move into a new palace? If you succeed in saxing them away, I will give you gold in abundance and make you a Dake."

"I know not if I shall succeed, or in the way of the world in the large transition of the world in the went straight to the castle, that was quite empty, resolved to pass the inght there. Seating himself on an iron settle in the large hall, he placed that should take place.

As midnight struck a frightful moise resounded through the old castle, the doors flow open of thomselves, and in the threshold

resounded through the old castle, the doors flow open of themselves, and on the threshold appeared a two horned demon, who beat time on the floor with his long tail.

"How could you be so bold as to wenture hither?" he asked, grimly. "Answer, or I will wring your neek! "I am a soldier on my travele," replied our hero, smoking on calmy. "If you wlab to wring my neek at least wait until my pipe is smoked out."

"If you wish to wring my neck, at least wait until my pipe is smoked out."

"I will promise you that," said the demon, and seating himself, he wanted. Soon he eried, wrathfully:—

"Thus is too much! Hore, give me the pipe, I will smoke it myself. By the name of my master. I will!" The soldier obediently took the pipe from his mouth and handed it to the demon, who at once began to smoke, drawing in the smoke with all his strength and then letting it stream out through his great, hawked nose. Enormous columns of smoke poured forth from his nostilis and spread in dark clouds through the hall, but the pipe remained full of tobasco.

Then through all the passages of the oastle wild noises recounded, the doors flow open, and in streamed thousands of demons, who surrounded the soldier, screaming :—

"Whence came you hither? What want you here?"

When they learned that their col

thousands of denous, who currounded the soldier, sereaming:

"Whene came you hither? What want you here?"

When they learned that their collegue had promised to lot the soldier live until his pipe was smoked out, and saw that this did not come to pass, each in turn took the pipe and pushed and smoked, until almost out of treath. Soon the smoke atreamed forth from every door and window. The last demon thrust the pipe-stem into his mouth up to the centre, but all no use, the tobacco burned slowly on, but never decreased.

Meanwhile tumuit arose in the apital as the clouds of smoke were seen issuing from the eastle; the firebells were rung, and the fre-hose brought out to extinguish the sup posed fire, so that it might not destroy the town. The demons grew very un easy whon they saw the pipe would never be smoked out, and said to the soldier:

"Give back the word our chief pledged you; we will let you depart alive."

"I shall remain alive without your graeious p-runlesion," replied the soldier; "but if you wish to have back the word, you meet promise to quit this eastle now and for ever!"

"That we cannot do!" cried the demons. "Oneeseld in the subterranean vaults is a quantity of unrighteously-acquired treasure, stored up by the late King, who is therefore condemned to leave his grave every night and visit these cellars, where we torment him. This we must continue to do until someone discovers the treasure and distributes it amongst the poor!"

When the demons had finished

treaure and distributes.

When the demons had finished speaking, the soldier opened his eack, and said:

"Wonder-sack, open thee!

Then in shall his
All whom I name to thee,
Safe there to lie."

Demons, enter!"

Safe there to lie.

Domons, enter!

The next moment the soldler was alone in the hall, and the demons in prisoned in the sack were lamenting their cruel fate and entreating to be set at liberty. The soldier stuck the sack against the wall, then he said:—

"I alsall not let you' out until you promise to bring all that accursed treasure into this hall, and then leave the eastle for ever."

"Let us out, we promise!"

"Ath a pin 'he soldier made a hole in the sack, and through this tiny opening forth shot a little demon like a stone from a sling. Quickly the soldier closed the aperture, and said to the demon, who bowed respectfully before him:—

"Now go and do what I require; directly after that is done I will release the others!"

The little demon descended through a crack in the floor to the subservance accuractly, and ere the lapse of accuracy accuracy.

The little demon descended through a crack in the floor to the subterrance are vaults, and ere the lapse of an hour half the half was filled with gold and silver. The soldier then opened the sack, and a whole crowd of bate flew out meaning, and quickly disappeared through the open windows.

Our here now lay down to sleep unt in morning, when he went to the King and told him all that had passed. The gold premised him as a roward he begged might be given to the poor; he also declined the title of Luke, and test forth again to wander through the

set forth again to wander through world.

"Johnny and his tather are not on speaking torms." "What's the trouble?" "Johnny wouldn't lot his father fice off his little cannon on the Fourth."

FARM AND GARDEN.

"Fruit; the Dair; Swine; Thoroughbred Stock,
"These are the four great elements on which the prosperity of Ontario must depend for the future." So said F. W. Hodson, Director of Farmer's Institutes for the Province in a interview with The Sun.
Few people realize how much the thoroughbred shock industry means for Ontario even now.
An estimate propared for the Bureau of Industries in 1883 showed that there were then in the Province

Bureau of Industries in 1883 showed that there were then in the Province 10 599 thoroughbred cattle. No eximite was made of the number of thoroughbred sheep and hogs for the same year, but it is probable that there were about 20 000 of the former and 10,000 of the latter.

The importations have not, unfortunately, been as large since then as they attend to the former and active the constant of the former and the former and

The importations have not, unfortunately, been as large smee then as they should have been, but the development of herds already in existence has gone on to an enormous extent, and to-day O. O James, D-pnty Minister of Agriculture, estimates that the number of thorughbred animals in Outario is at least 250 per cent. greater than four teen years ago, while F. W. Hodson goes further, and says there has been an increase of 300 per cent.

goes further, and says there has been an increase of 300 per cent.

Assuming, however, that the lower figure is correct, there are to day then over 25 000 theroughbred cattle on the farms of time Province. When there were only a hittle over 10,000 the yadue was placed at upwards of one and a half million dollars. That was probably an excessive estimate then; it certainly would be extravagant to put the same proportionate value on the hords to-day. But Messrs, James and Hodson—noither of whom is given to romancing in matters of this kind—thuk it safe to say that the thoroughbred cattle of Ontaria are worth to-day at least \$2,000,000. We shall not be outside the mark either, if we add \$1,200,000 this as the value of thoroughbred step and \$600,000 for hogs coming under the same head.

If these calculations are correct, and they are based on the most reliable data available, the cash value of the thoroughbred cattle, sheep and hogs in Ontario is close on \$4 000 000.

But oven this does not begin to represent the full measure to which these thoroughbreds go in making up our national wealth.

There are, taking round figures for

present the full measure to which these thoroughteeds go in making up our national wealth.

There are, taking round figures for the purpose of easy salculation, 2,000, 000 cattle, 1,700,000 sheep and 1,300, 000 hogs of all sorts in Ontatto. In order to make up into round figures we have considerably under-stated the figures in the other classes. But the result, taking the basis of value into account, will be found about entreet; now estimating the cattle at \$25 each, the hogs at \$10 and the steep at \$6, what do we find? Wo find \$50 000,000 worth of cattle, \$18,000,000 in hogs and nearly ten and a quarter millions in sheep, or over \$73 000,000 all told. And of this grand total of seventy-three millions in value it is safe to say at least twenty millions is due to the strain of good blood infused throughout the Province as the results of the work of the breeders of thoroughbreds.

This is probably an under rather than over-estimate of what our stock breeders have accomplished. No man knows the position of the stock industry of this Province better than Mr. James, from whom we have already quoted; and he says there is hardly a herd in Ontario in which there is not a strain of good blood to-day. Speaking on this same point, of the value of good blood they. Speaking on this same point, of the value of good blood they. Speaking on this same point, of the value of good blood they. Speaking on this same point, of the value of good blood they. Speaking on this same point, of the value of good blood they. Speaking on this same point, of the value of good blood they. Speaking on this same point, of the value of good blood there is not a strain of good blood to-day. Speaking on this same point, of the value of good blood they. Speaking on this same point, of the value of good blood they. Speaking on this same point, of the value of good blood they. Speaking on this same point, of the value of good blood they. The difference is even greater in regard to mutton.

And this is looking at the matter from the meat side. There is

The production of twelve and a half million dollars worth of cheese in Octario this year, against a million and a half twenty-six years ago, has only been rendered possible by the improvement in our hords, due to the inflow of richer blood.

inflow of richer blood.

"The average value of the milk forrished by a scrub animal to a chesse factory in one season," says Mr. Hodson "is \$18, and the cost of feed for that animal is \$24. On the other hand a good grade, the keep of which will not cost over \$25 to \$80, will yield \$50 or \$60 in milk to the owner in a season."

joid \$50 or \$60 in mulk to the owner in a season."

But it is not alone in adding to the meat value of the herds and flocks, and in so largely increasing the annual value of our dairy products, that the breeders of thoroughbred stock have done good work. They have made this industry one of this great means by which money is brought into the Province. There was, says John Miller, of Brougham, as fine a show of Durhams at Winnipeg this year as at Toronto. Where did those Durhams couns from? Onsario Commissioners sent by the N. w Brunswick Government were at the Industrial Fair, and are now doing other fairs in this Province. What for? In order to purchase some of our blooded animals with which to improve the herds by the sea.

Half a million dollars a year, at least, says Mr. Hodson, are brought mute the Province in payment for the throughbred animals sent out to Manitoba. United States end the Martime Province.

And this business to bound to increase—is increasing. I not always companies, the value of shipments for the same period last year by \$20,000. This is largely due to the reduced on in freight rates accured by the Stock Breeders' Associations Treaduction in freight rates accured by the Stock Breeders' Associations for the freight rates accured by the Stock Breeders' Associations for so long, will help along the boom in floots of the Martime Province, now being contended for, will cause a larger outgo in that direction. And the improved times, for which we have all been looking for so long, will help along the boom in live stock as in everything else.

After all, however, the market both cast and west, within Canadian territory, is limited.

"Is there not," Mr. Hodson was saked in this connection, "dauge that the theroughbred business may be everything the stock and I am confident the fermers there will have to depend on us for fresh blood with which to improve their hords. Ontario is the great centre for theoroughbreds on this continent. Nowhere in America, I question if anywhere in the vorld, will you eee such a stock show as a seen here in the vorld, will you eee such a stock show as a seen here in Toronto every year, and on the stock here shown the farmers of the United States must draw for breeding purposes."

United States must draw for bredding purposes."

"But we are not depending alone on the market of the United States. We are moving for the capture of that of South America as well."

"A cargo has already been sent to Argentine by W. O. Edwards, M.P., and we are anxiously awaiting to hear the result of the shipment. We know there is an excellent opening there. Whole ship loads of stork are sent from Great Britain every year, and South American buyers pay the biggest price given in the English market.

"Taking everything into account," continued Mr. Hodeon, "the market open to our breeders is practically unlimited. But there will be profit only in the very beet. Animals that could be marketed with profit, for breeding purposes, ten years ago, are now fit only for the shumbles. For the best, however, there will be ready sale at high prices. We are going to have the best times we have seen in fifteen years, and the stock raising interest will, with intelligent management, have its dill share in the general prospority."

prosperity."

There is big money in good stock just now, at all events.

"There have been sales recently," says Mr. Hodeen, "of above-them bulls and heriers at \$150 and \$250, and the average for yearlings, taking small and large dealers into account, is \$75.

"Yearling thereuebbred sheep have gone as high as \$125 and \$150, with an average of \$30.

"Hogs at six months have fetched \$75 and \$100 as the outside figures, with \$20 to \$80 as the average."

An Orange Free State Bishop,

Au Orange Free State Insnep.

Monsignor Gaughrau, a Dublin man,
Bishop of Orange Free State, officiated
last week at the splondid Thanksgiving
Service in the Saro-Coeur, Paris,
when the "To Daum" was sung in
gratitude for the Franco-Russian
Alliance, which, as his Eminence
Oardinal Richard said in his lotter on
the subject, is a guerdon of peace.

Some of the Klondike miners will be coming back to this country next spring to mine for beefsteak and potatoes.



Bright-faced, happy, rollicking, playful babies, thousands of them all over the broad land, lave in their bodies the secula broad land, lave in their bodies the secula and play are facing death. The mother, he may be a secular to the majority of cases, is unconsciously responsible for this and state of affairs. Where the mother, during the auxilious period, sufficiently feminine organism, it is useless to expect a sound and healthy baby. Rvery woman may be strong in a womanly way, and have orbots, happy children. Sufficiently and have orbots, happy children. It is the discovery of un eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years of the sufficient o

### An Australian Ghost Story.

Mr. Balcombe, accompanied by his annarriod daughter and his two sons, magrated to New South Wales, and purche of a sheep-farm a fow miles from Sydney.

One of their nearest neighbors was alf Green, a bachetor Ho had a man servant of the name of Haggart, who had been a convict in Botany lay, but who had completed his time of panishment, and had re-cemed his chancelor with his master by soveral year of panishment, and had re-cemed his plant of the work of the bear of the work.

Year of the work of Bolcombe spokes of the work of the service of the work of Bolcombe spokes of the work of Bolcombe spokes of the work of Bolcombe asked, which we would have occasioned by Haggart that he had only that revy morning started for England. In all rames ment of the same, but told him that he had received heiters from England the day before, wich seemed to desturb him greatly; and greenmed that the metalligence conveyed in them must have caused his precipitate departure.

Mr Balcombe rodo away from his fremed door, chaprined at the want of good-feeling in neither sending him at mattend to his precipitate departure.

Mr Balcombe rodo away from his fremed wor, chaprined at the want of good-feeling in neither sending him at mattend to his precipitate of the work of

both betraying the same agitation, evidently produced by the same cause. As they both sat down, the older brother proceeded to ratify his promise of the previous night in these startling words:—

words:—

"Last night, as I was riding home alone at a brisk trot, I was nearly thrown over my horse's head by his stopping dead short in the middle of the road. He broke out into a profuse sweat; his mane became creet, his noatrals snorted, his flanks haved and palpitated with torror. 'In recovering my balance, my first impression was that he had soon a ranke, to which all horses have an limate antipathy. I patted him carcesingly on the right side of the shoulder to give him confidence, and leaned over, at the same moment, to see if there were any signs of a reptile on the ground. Observing nothing, I raised my head from my saddle-bow, and then beheld a sight which so shook my very being to its center that, under a sense of a week which almost froze my blood, I dug my spurs into my horse's sides and galloped from the spot like one distraught. As my heart bogan to resume its ordinarty pulsations, I recorted to the usual expedients of whistling and enguing aloud to drown refl ction, and in the hope of bracing up my un strung nerves. At first, I thought my brain had been over-estimulated with wine; then, that I had eaten some thing which had disturbed my digostion. Yet, the more disposed I was to ascribe the shock I had eaten some thing which had disturbed my digostion. Yet, the more disposed I was to ascribe the shock I had eaten some thing which had disturbed my digostion. Yet, the ourse disposed I was to ascribe the shock I had austained to physicial causes, the more firmly persuaded I became that it was attributable to supernatural ones. When I saw you last night I had not courage to conjure up again before my imagination the hideous phantom I had partially succeeded in laying, by talking more about it. Nor was I willing to expose myself to the ridical the was inherent the company of my brother to-night in travelling the same refer a minimal that it was a mental hallucination underwhich I and labored, but the finger of The Most Hight, pointing out to us the only means of discovering an atroclous crime. Well, t

leaught sight of this hideous object, he uttered a neigh of almost human agony, and darted off, as if possessed, and never stopped till he reached his table-door.

"Now, I know not what you may think of all this. But we two, at all events, have determined on our course of action. We consider we have received a specific 'call' to leave no stone unturned to discover the perpetrator of this heinous murder."

Not morning, in prosecution of their purpose, they jumped into their dog-cart and drove to a hut inhabited by Boshmen, a sort of human blood hound, singularly gifted with the services of one, and took him with them. They gave him no clue to the object of their scarch. But, when within some two hundred yards of the hunted spot, they dropped him out of the carriago, and told him to inform them if he noticed anything particular in their neighborhood. He stated off at a jog trot; but, as he drew mare to the railings into the adjoining field, he made his way to they reploadly which had been seen, he quicknouch his pactitum and man! Then, vaulting over the railings into the adjoining field, he made his way to they reploadly which had been seen, he quicknouch his partition. He plunged, feet foremse, emelt at the posts and rails and turning round, cried out with very locality which had been mayeritously indicated by the finger of the apparition. He plunged, feet foremse, into a curcular sheep-pond of considerable oriented the windle, into a curcular sheep-pond of considerable oriented the windle, into a curcular sheep-pond of considerable oriented the windle, into a curcular sheep-pond of considerable oriented the windle, into a curcular sheep-pond of considerable oriented the windle, into a curcular sheep-pond of considerable oriented the windle, into a curcular sheep-pond of considerable oriented the windle, into a curcular sheep-pond of considerable oriented the provided the prevention of the stone oriented the windle, into a curcular sheep-pond of considerable oriented the windle, into a curcular sheep-pond of con

decomposed body of the relissing Green in his night shirt—his threat out from ear to ear. The brothers helped him to lift the body into the dog eart, then drove to Green's house, and as soon as drove to Green's house, and as soon as Haggart made his appearance, laid hands on him, showed him the mutilated body of his late master, and directly charged him with the murdar. Taken thus unawares, he made no at tempt to defend himself, but obstinately held his tongue. He was tried, condemned and hanged; primarily through the instrumentality of the appartion; secondarily, through the circumstantial evidence produced against him.

partition; secondarily, through the circumstantial ovidence produced against him.

Not long after I had heard this story, the truth of the main facts of which has been correborated by two friends of my own, who were in Sydney at the time when Haggart was executed, I met at lunch, at the table of a most valued friend, the late Frederick North, M.P. for Liettings, a gentleman, who told this evry atory in my presence I said to him, "I have heard and repeated that story myself. But you speak as if you had known of the facts personally" "And so I did," was the reply. "I was the chief and older magistrate at Sydney, before whom the depositions against the culprit were taken." This gentleman I found to be Mr. MoArthur, the oldest and one of the meat respected settlers in New South Wales—From J. O. Young's "Memori of C. M. Young."

FIRESIDE FUN.

### FIRESIDE FUN.

"Isn't that a very slow horse of youre?" "Well, he isn't much for speed, but ho's easily frightened, and runs away a good deal, to he gets there just the same."

uero just the same."

Deep Affection.—"Dearest," said the summer young man, "you may not believe me, but I must tell you that you are the only girl I have loved this year."

this year."

Excited Wife—Oh, professor, the cook has fallen and broken her collar bone. Professor—Discharge her at once. You told her what to expect if she broke anything more.

Hicks—I suppose it is a bargain between Dick and Miss Sparker They seem made for each other. Wicks— Yes, as soon as they mat he made for her and she made for him.

" I can't understand Brown's failure "I can't understand Brown s murc. Ho was reputed to be a first-class husiness man." "It's easily explained. Some one told him once that he was a good poker player, and he's been trying to demonstrate it."

A Maritime Classity.—Brown—

a good poken payer, and nee been trying to domonstrate it."

A Maritime Casualty.—Brown—Thore's old Capt. Saltesa. Had lots of money once. Owned one of the finest ships ever built in the United States; but he lost her. Robinson—How? Brown—Playing faro.

A Gentle Soporfic.—"What's the matter with Blum? I hear that alarm clock of his go off half a dozen times between ten at night and ten in the morning." "Ho's troubled with insommia, and every time the slarm sounds he can roll right over and go to sleep,"

Souline Proof.—Oustomer—Is he an up-th-date parret? Dealer—Well, we'll let him speak for himself. (To parret.) Polly, want a cracker? The Parret.—Hoot, mon'l I dinna ken! Hoo's a' wi yo? Gang awa'! Customer—I'll take him.

tomer—I'll take him.

Sa(a.—"May I kies you, Mies
Tenspot?" asked young Mr. Huggins.
"Have you ever kiesod a girl before?"
selved the young lady. "Never!"
asseverated the young man. "Then
you may kies me. I draw the line at
men who kies and tell."
"Yavileta young da caster worth

### rgaseasasasasasasasasasa Domestic Reading เมรายนถติยยยยยยย

Whatever mitigates the wees or in-creases the happiness of others is a just criterion of goodness; and what-ever injures society at large, or any individual in it, is a criterion of ini-quity. One should not quarrel with a dog without a reason sufficient to vindicate one through all the courts of morality.—Goldsmith.

There is no cure for blushing, and it is well that there is not, for it is one of the prottiest things in the world—a mark and shield of modest It is true that some young persons blush out of diffidence, self conscious nees, lack of repose due to inexperience in company. That nervousnees will pass away when they got a little older and are more accustomed to being in company. But the blush of innocent purity—ch, that is lovely to see, and no one who has the delicacy of consencence that gives rise to it should wish to lose it

Gentleuess is the best test of gentlemanliness; a consideration for the feetings of others, for his inferiors and dependents as well as his equale, respect for their self-respect, will pervade the true gentleman's whole conduct. He will rather himself suffer a small upjury than, by an uncharitable construction of anothers behavior, incur the risk of committing a great wrong. He will be forbearant of the waknesses, the failings and the errors of those whose advantages in life have not been equal to his own. He will not boast of his wealth, or his strength, or his gifts.

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where the immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and is to be run for, not without dust and heat. Assuredly we bring not incoence into the world, we bring impurity much rather; that which purifies us is trial, and trial is by what is contrary. That virtue, therefore, which is but a youngling in the contemplation of evil, and knows not the utmost that vice promises to her followers, and rejects it, is but a blank virtue, not a pure.—Milton.

Labor is one of the great elements of society—the great substantial in terest on which we all stand. Not feudal service, or predial toil, or the irksome drudgery by one race of mankind subjected to another; but labor, intelligent, manly, independent, thinking and acting for itself, earning its own wages, accumulating those wages into capital, educating childhood, maintaining worship, claiming the right of elective franchise, and helping to uphold the great fabric of the state. That is American labor; and all my sympathies are with it, and my voice, till I am dumb, will be for it.—Daniel Wobster.

There are two ways of being happy—we may either diminish our wants, or augment our means—either will do—the result is the same; and it is for each man to decide for himself and do that which happens to be the easier. If you are idle, or sick, or poor, however hard it may be to diminish your wants, it will be harder to augment your means. If you are active and prosperous, or young, or in good health, it may be easier for you to augment your means than to diminish your wants. But if you are wise, you will do both at the same time, young or old, rich or poor, sick or well; and if you are very wise you do both in such a way as to augment the general happiness of suniety.—Benj. Franklin.

Beoj. Franklin.

Because you are without money, friende and talents, it does not follow that you are of no account in the world. Each school boy knows that Lincoln was a poor boy, that Grant was nobody in particular until the late war gave him his opportunity, that Livingston, the great African explorer, was a poor weaver boy, and Barns a plough-boy.

Application, industry and honesty were the magic keys that opened to them the doors of success. Others with friends, money and matchless talents, started in the race also, but came to maught because they lacked one thing—an unalterable determination to succeed—like many boys of today, they said, "I cant" and "I will." You cannot make your mark in a day, you cannot achieve succees at a bound; some men may have aparently done so, but in reality it was the work of years which had been patiently waiting its sure roward. In a word, it is the patient endavor and faithful work of every day which nables a man to make his mark.

Ho. To Curr Headelle.—Some poople suffer nutold misery day after day with Headache. There is rest neither day or high tuait the nerves are all unstrug. The cause is generally a distributed stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmoleo's Vegetable Pil's, containing Mandraka and Dandolioin. Mr. Finiay Wark, Lysander, P.Q., writes: "I full Parmoleo's Pills af first-class article for Billous Headache."

Parting From Old Friends.

Genoral regret is felt in the parish of Orecola at the loss of Mr. and Mrs. B. Lency and family, who for many years have been highly prosperous and exteemed residents of the place. Mrs. Leacy, who is an exemplary Catholic and an estimable lady in overy respect, was, a few evenings prior to her do parture, presented, on behalf of the League of the Sacred Heart of which she had been Prosident, with a heantiful statue, accompanied by the following address:

Dran Mus. Leacy—This gathering may be social rather than religious, yet we feel it is quite in order to call the attention of the friends around us to the coincidence that we are on the eve of attention of the friends around us to the precial feast of our "Blessed Lady."

This, in itself, makes the occasion opportune for the presentation of the small token of remembrance we wish to make the Mrs. Leacy that of our catemed friend to Mary, the "Help of Curistans," is also well known to us, and we account the Mary, the "Help of Curistans," is also well known to us, and we account the Mary, the "Help of Curistans," is also well known to us, and we account the Mary will treet the scend reason why no image of the Sacred Heart of Mary will treet the scend reason why no image of the Sacred Heart of Mary will treet the scend reason why no image of the Sacred Heart of Mary will treet with here gracious acceptance and approval. We beg to assure you, Mrs. Leacy, that we sincercely regret being you; that in so doing, our church will

olist a true and generous member, our parish an exemplary Christian; our village, a kind and sympathotic neighbor; the League of the Sacred Heart, an homered and zeatons President. Well aware of your characteristic modesly, we will not pain you by a long address, extending your many victues. Those good works, almost without your knowledge, perhaps against your will, have spooks for themselves. From the poople of Occola you will be a way a fervent. "God blees you be long a red the good wife and devoted mother on have been in the past. May the Almighty shower choice and abundant blessings upon you. May the Sacred Hearts of heart and have been in the past. May the Clearts of Jesus and Mary be with you; then, "come thore by or come there woo," you have the all powerful staff to lean upon. Finally, dear Mrs. Leacy, when in your how place of re-disease, your thoughes recur to other days, breathe a little prayer for the friends of Occola who have come to-night to bid you a fond farowell.

have come to night to bid yen a fond farowell.

Atwars os Have.—Mr. Thomas H. Porter, Lower Ireland, P.Q., writes: "My son, is mosth old, and croup so bad that nothing gave him relief until a rightor brought ne some of Dr. Thous: Echether Old, which I gave him, and in six hours he was cired. It is the best medicine I ever used, and I would not be without a bottle of it in my house."



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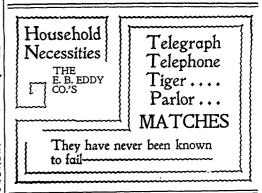
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### The Famine Victims Of Forty-Seven.

Momorial Tribute by the Irish Catao-lies of Montreal.

Suggestion of a Monument in the Cote de Neiros Cenete, y in Memory of the Martyre,

MONTREAL, Sept. 20 .- The Irish Oatholies of Montreal yesterday paid a noble tribute to the memory of those of their fellow countrymen who fifty years ago, emigrating from their own famine stricken country, had found a pitiful death on the Canadian shore

printil ceats on the Canadan shore through the ravages of ship fover. An immense gathering of people assembled at St. Ann's Church, bearing to the last resting place of the dead, the tribute of fond remembrance. After the meeting at the Church the various Irish Catholic societies preceded by a detachment of pollee and ar companied by bands with banners proceeded to the cemetery at Pont St. Charles where a platform, heavily draped in black and gold, marked the spot for the memorial services, which were conducted by His Grace the Arch bishop, Rev. Fathers Schelfbaut and Simard, who assisted him; Bishop Michaul, of Ogdensburg; and Rev. Father Scheithy Hon. J. F. Qunn, M.P.; Dr. Devlin, Hon. Judgo Curran, Mr. Alfred Perry and others were amongst those precent. The united choirs of the city opened the services by singing the Libera, followed by prayers for the dead.

The Rev. Father Strubbe spoke of the neglected state of the sacred spot, and expressed a hope that the utmost would be done by those of the faith to have the cemstery secured to the Satholic Church, in order that the sacred duty of prayer for the dead, so long neglected might be fittingly performed.

Dr. Guerin, president of the St. Patrick's Society, after reading a letter of regret from Rev. Father Brown, who was one of those present at the time of the terrible occurrences, when the unfortunate immigrants had been stricken down, said if their forefathers or predecessors went through such suffering and died for the faith, they surely had established their position in the country. At that time the Mayor of the city, a Protestant, died of the disease while ministering to the wants of The unfortunate immigrants. Dr. Guerin alluded with reverence to the noble Bisters of Charity, whose good works had been so marked on that occasion, and eleven of whom were buried in that plot, and also to the many good priests who had sacrificed their lives in trying to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate. More particularly school bearishoners, so they flew back in

their boscins, into their familles, the children of those unfortunate immigrants.

Mr. Perry, aced and enfeebled by years of exposure and stern work, was brought forward to address them, as one of the for who had witnessed the mournful scones of 1847.

Hon. Mr. Justice Curran wished to join with those who had spoken so oloquently of the heroic conduct of those who had themselves fallen in administering to the viotims, to the clergy who had scarffeed their lives until only one Irish priest was left, the Rev. Father Connelly, who ex claimed in the pulpit that God had but one more blow to strike, to the valiant Mayor of Moutreal, John Easton Mills, who in laying down his life in the cause of Christlan charity, had cemented the bonds of union amongst our fellow citizens of every Creed, a union which had happily subsisted to the present day; to our French-Canadian frigods who had acted so nobly in that hour of dire distress; but they should not forget the daughters of Motter d'Youville, the Grey Kuns, whose unceasing ministrations to the sick and dying was as bright a page as illumined the history of any religious community in

any land. Speaking of the Irish Catholic community in Canada to-day he said in Toronto the vancrable and claquant 'rolibishop Walsh presides, at Kingsten we have the scholarly Archbishop Oleary. We can point to Hamilton and Peterboro' and other places, and travelling down to the Atlantic coast we find Archbishop Oleary. We can point to Hamilton and Peterboro' and other places, and travelling down to the Atlantic coast we find Archbishop O'Brien by his zeel and splendid attainments casting new lustre on an already distinguished name. It had been sald in some quanters that our people in this eity had forgoten their duty. Not so. They had been true to their mission. Did they want monuments? Then look at the cluther of their mission. Did they want monuments? Then look at the cluther of their mission. Did they want monuments? Then look at the cluther of their mission. Did they want monuments? Then look at the cluther of their mission. Did they want for their measures of their monuments? Then look at the cluther of their measures of their monuments of 1847 and St. Bridget's Retuge, all these testified that 'he people had not withheld their generous hand from the sacred causes of religion or charity. The idea had been put forth that the fallen heroes of 1847 should have a ronument. They might not consider the spot where they stood in any way suitable, but if the romains could be transferred to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery, then, as the patriots of 1897 and 1898 had their monument al shaft, so might our bethrein have theirs in that consecrated ground, and let it be something worthy of commemoration. The Irish race in this country wished to be loyal to their whole duty to the land they lived in. As for the proves of their departed kinsmen; their love of the old land would never diminish, but in such manifestations there was nothing that detracted from the performance of their whole duty to the land they lived in. As for the heroes who sleep their last sleep in the sea monument which would reflect pride and pleasure upon

An Ancient Folkestone Custom.

Au Ancient Folkestone Custom.

There is a curious old manuscript in the British Minseum which informs us that annually "on the Foast of the Nativity of Our Blessed Lady," the inhabitants of Folkestone are to be called together by the blowing of a horn, in order to proceed to the election of a Mayor. The cross on which the ceremony was observed had long since been demolished, but the steps on which it had been receted to the complex of the ceremony was observed had long since been demolished, but the steps on which it had been receted remained, and a sun-dish had been placed on these. The Rev. Cauon Woodward, vicar of Folkestone, and other prominent townsmen made many unsuccessful efforts to have the cross restored. Prejudices have, however, been broken down, and last week there was a special service in the pariet church, the prescher being the Lord Bishop of Dover. The service was attended by the Mayor and Corporation of Folkestone, and by some hirty clergymen from various parts of the county Kent. After the service the civil and ecoplesiasical authorities proceeded to the cross, where the Town Bergeant sounded the horn, in accordance with ancient custom, which has been preserved by the Council Chamber. At the invitation of the Vicar, the Mayor unvailed the cross, which was afterwards dedicated.

How Catholies Face Death.

How Catholics Face Death.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was once asked by a minister his opinion as a physician on the effects of beliefs on the minds of those approaching death. He replied, "So far as I have observed persons nearing the end of life, the Roman Catholics understand the business of dying better than Protestants. I have seen a good many Roman Catholics on their dying beds, and it always appeared to me that they accepted the inevitable with the composure which showed that their belief, whether or not the best to live by, was a better one to die by than meet of the harder ones that have replaced it." Oliver Wendell Holmes was once

"Opporchunities," said Uncle Eben
"is pretty abo' ter come to ebery man
But it's a mighty good idee, jes the
same, fold him ter hust's roun' an'
send out a few invitations."

The Only Kind.—Irate Citizen (to
scorcher)—Ht, there, have pedestrians
or rights in this city? Scorcher
(whizzing by)—Cartainly they have—
funcal rites.

Commenter Carac.

An old physicar, retired from practipated in the hands by an New Holland and the hands by an New Holland and physicar, retired from practical physicar in the hands by an New Holland and pomnation are of Consumption Catarry, Asthma, and all Thr at and in the angular physicar in the hands and practical and analysis of the New wooderful curatite powers in thousand the it is the duty to make it known to fellows. Actuated by this motito as made in the catalogue of the consumption of the c

Florce Fighting in India.

The Haddah Mullah, with a large and well organized force of insurgent tribesmen, attacked the camp of Gen. Sir Bindon Blood, on Tueeday. Fierce fighting, which lasted fre hours, followed. Gen. Wodhouse was severely wounded.

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Oats 0 23	0 28
Rye 0 48	0.50
Peas 0 50	0 52
Hay 8 00	8 50
Straw 8 00	

Dresent hoge	50	80	60
Eggs U	13		u)
Butter, lb rolls 0	1.1		lt
do tube, dalry 0	12		13
Chickens 0	46		50
Tarkeys 0	09		10
Potatoes (new) per bush 0	48		00 80
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