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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IV.-No. 29

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUL 5 16, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION:

News of the Canadian Action in Ireland.

rest Speech by Mr. John Dillon-The Concen-tion Aiready an Assured Surcess- Luity Must Override Every Other Consideration.

cable despatch from Teront announcing the names of the delegates chosen from Toronto, Hamilton and St

Catherines to the coming Convention of the Irish race was received in London with immense satisfaction. The London correspondent of The Freeman telegraphed his paper as follows:

"The action of the Irishmen of Canada in connection with the fortheoming Convention of the Irish race is felt by the members of the Irish race is felt by the members of the Irish race is felt by the members of the Irish race is felt by the members of the Irish race is felt by the members of the Irish race is felt by the members of the Irish race is felt by the members of the Irish race is felt by the members of the Irish race is felt by the members of the Irish race is felt by the members of Irish race in Irish race is felt by the members of Irish race in Irish race in Irish race is felt by the Irish race in Irish

without parallel in the history of Ireland."

ADDRESS BY MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P.
Addressing a public meeting of the Iriah National Federation on July 1st, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who was loudly cheered, said:

I feel convinced that I only give voice to the sentiments of this meeting, and to the feelings which will be felt by all old and earnest Nationalists throughout the country, when I bid a hearty welcome to our chairman after his voyage round the world (applause). We are all more than delighted to see so tried a veterau of Irish Nationality and of the Irish National cause once more among us, with his fatth undimmed by his prolonged absence in other regions, where I darcsay overy day he met Irish Nationality and the county Tyroue heart important sentencement from Father Rock, delegate from the county Tyroue heart important sentencement from Father Rock, delegate from the county Tyroue heart protects and pleasure, and I will venture to say nothing could give more satisfaction to the meeting, than

THE STATEMENT WHICH LATHER BOCK

Mith regard to his own intentions and the intentions of the Nationalists of

with rogard to his own intentions and the intentions of the Nationalists of Tyrone, for whom he is fully entitled to upoak, as regards the coming Convention. Gustlemen, the information which I am in receipt of every day from different parts of the county leads me to the confident hope that what Father lock has just stated to the meeting represents a feeling which is steadily growing throughout the vast majority of the Irish centres (hear, hear). I believe that there does exist a widespread determination to make this Convention a signal success, and as Father Rock has truly said, "If the Nationalists of Iroland desired to make it a success they could do so." (Hear, hear). Now, with what motive was this Convention called? It was called for the object of promoting National unity. It was called because we are convinced by long opportance that the National cause cannot be brought to a successful issue cannot be brought to a successful sauce until the ranks of National cause cannot be brought to a successful sauce and therefore it was that after much consultation it was decided to call a National Convention, and to call it on lines so

comprehensive as to include so far as it was within our power, all the men who called thenselves Nationalists, to throw the doors wide open, and show that so far as those of its who were concerned in calling the Convention we were at all events.

far as those of us who were conventual in calling the Convention we were at all events

NOT WEATH TO FALK THE WHOLE BODY OF THE PROFILE OF HERY US.

Collected togother by their representatives. Having that object in view, we ondeavored to frame the rules and the regulations and the rall to that Convention on such lines that nobody could say he was excluded. Now, the Irish Party how weeks ago took a very serious step. They addressed an invitation to Mr. John Redmond and the section of Irish Nationalists who followed his lead to take part in the organization of that Convention. Now, I know perfectly well that that was a strong stop, a full representation of the Convention. Now, I know perfectly well that that was a strong stop, a one objection have been described us from any portion of the presentation of the taking of that will in the end triumph and in the end secure the support of the Irish race throughout the world will be the party which shows by its action that, irrespective of all personal considerations and of overything in the nature of heated language or abuse that may have been rived on the personal considerations and of overything in the nature of heated language or abuse that may have been rived went to in the past, it is determined to a public the property of the great task of restoring unity to Ireland (applause. Therefore, I believe we have done wijely and well in calling this Convention, and we have secured the assent and approval of our supporters throughout the world in

ly aud well in calling this Convention, and we have scured the assent and approval of our supporters throughout the world in OTHE ENDEXUDER TO THROW WIDE OPEN THE BOORS OF THE ONVENTION. SO AS to deprive any fraction of Irishmen calling themselves Nationalists of the opportunity of saying that they were denied a voice in this great assembly of the Irish people. Nobedy could for a moment doubt that the Convention was called under circumstances of considerable difficulty; the country was not well organised for the holding of the Convention as it had been on the eve of provious conventions, and there was a "other element of doubt imported into the present convention, and that was that it was proposed, for the first time in the history of these Conventions, so far as my knowledge goes, to admit to its deliberations representatives of the Irish people outside of Ireland. These matters gave rise to a certain amount to doubt, but I am glad to be able to state that the information which has reaches me that this Convention which has reaches me that this Convention which has reaches of conventions to thanks of the Irish National State of the Irish Party, Justin M'Carthy, in December last. The suggestion was adopted, but as I frequently pointed out it never for a moment entered that a large voting force of delegates could be expected to cross the Atlantic, still less the Pacific Ocean, and take part in this Convention. The object was that the doors of that Convention should be afforded to men of a representative character who might address our people, and convey to them

mon of a representative character who might address our people, and convoy to thom might address our people, and convoy to thom make it is a support of the might address our people and concerning which are the might people and the might people and capeciation to the effect of the presence at the coming Convention of such representative men thear, hear. I holk forward I confess, with the greatest possible hope and expectation to the effect of the presence at the coming Convention of such representative men thear, hear. I holive the presence of such men will now a powerful effect in waskening an epople to a sense of their disparation of the presence at the coming Convention of such presents of the might people to a sense of their disparation of the presence of the presence of their disparation of the presence of their disparation of the Archibishop of the presence of t

NATIONALISTS,
who believe in that cause, to be obliged
to listen to such quotations. But what
has occurred since this Government
came into power, which shows the
pusillaminity and cowardice of such
statements? This Government came
into power in July last with a majority
of 152; not a year has passed and that
Government is already in a state of confusion, covered with disgrace and weakend by three elections which have

THE NEW YE cry. All Appointments tunounces. With the Pacep-tion of Minister of Interior.

OTTAWA July 13. —The new ministry was announced to-day as follows: President of the Council—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

President of the Collect—Hole. Whirst
Scatchay of State—Hole. R. W. Scott
Minister of Irade and Commorce—Sir Riebard Cartwright
Minister of Justice—Sir Oliver Mowat
Minister of Finance—Hole. W. S.
Fielding.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hole. I. H. Davies
Minister of Militia and Defence—Surgeon Lieut Col. F. W. Bordon.
Minister of Public Works—J. Israel
Tarte.

Tarto.

Minister of Railways and Canals—A.
G. Blair
Minister of Agriculture—Sydney
Fisher.

Fisher.
Postmaster General—W. Mulook.
Minister of Customs—W. Paterson.
Minister of Inland Revenue—Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere.
Without Portfolio—R. R. Dobell of Quobec and C. A. Geoffrion of Mon-treal.
Solicitor-General. without a seat in the Gabinet—Charles Fitzpatrick.

Death of Mother Mary Joachim

Death of Mother Mary Joachim
It is with the deepest regret we
announce the death on Wednesday
morning July 15th, at 1-20 o'clock, at
Loretto Couvent, Bond street, of Rev.
Mother Mary Joachim (Murray). This
news will be read with sorrow throughnot the city. Mother Joachim had been
forty-seven years in the community of
Loretto, having been received by the
Roy. Mother Theresa (Ball) in June 1840
at Dublin Ireland. May her soul rest in
peace.

OTTAWA DELEGATION.

peace.

OTTAWA DELEGATION.

To the Irish Xational Coavention—Hon. John Contagan Among the Xumber.

OTTAWA. July 14—A representative gathering of Irishmen last night assembled at St. Patrick's Society's hall for the purpose of maning delegates to attend the great Irish Race Convention, which opens in Dublin, Ircland, on the last of September next. The suggestion of asking representative Irishmen the world over to meet in Dublin, and consider the troubles that have arisen and the best means of removing them, was first made by Archibishop Walsh, of Toronto. The matter was taken up by the Irish National Federation, and far ourabli passed upon. That body seniority is a seniority of the Irish National Federation, and far invitations broadcast infrueglinoids for invitations broadcast infrueglinoids invitations broadcast infrueglinoids invitations broadcast infrueglinoids invitations of Irishmen from all parts of the globosen by Ottawa:—The following delegates with the patrick Backerille, Mr. John Costigan, Mr. P. Carlson, Mr. William Cowan, Mr. A. Berey Hayee, Mr. Patrick Baskerille, Mr. George Okeefe, M. P., Mr. Chas. Murphy, Mr. F. R. Latchford, Dr. Freeland, Mr. John Henri, Mr. John Lyons and Mr. M. Starrs. These gontlemen were appointed a committee to arrange details, draw up a programme, and communicate with outside places for the purpose of having them send delegates to the Convention. The delegates were further empowered to add to their numbers if they thought cuch proceeding wise. A letter from the Toronto delegates was read, requesting that the Ottawa and Toronto delegates act in co-operation. A nother letter, sent by Mr. Edward Blake to a presonal friend in the capital, stated how anxious he was to see Ottawa creditably represented at the Convention.

Fifth Annual Pilgimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

Fifth Annual Pilgimage to Ste. Anne

Fifth Annual Pilgimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

The fifth annual pilgrimage of the archdiocese of Kingston, under the distinguished auspices of His Grace Archbishop Cleary, will take place on Tuesday, July 28. Special trains wan in from Kingston, Peterborough and Pombroke via C.P.R.—the only a rail route from Ontario to the shrinof the good Ste. Anne. Passengers will be landed within a stone's throred the church without change of cars, and, consequently, will not be subjected to the inconvenience of cars, and, consequently, will not be subjected to the inconvenience for cutes. A rofteshment of the control of the subjected the inconvenience for cutes. A rofteshment of the control of the subjected the inconvenience of the subjected the mean subjected the peter of the control of the subject of the control of the subject of the inconvenience of the subject of the sub

REGISTER JOTTINGS.

The French Minister of Public Wor-ship has summoned the Archibishop of Cambrai. two cures of Idllo, and two cames of Roubaix before the Council of Of State for having organised processions on Carpas Crusti Day in Jesaice of the prohibition of the Mayors. Some other priests have been deprived of their stinends

Mr. cladstone, acknowledging a copy of a drama on the Furkish attrocties in Crote. writes—1 thank you for your courtes, and shall read your drama with great interest. I look upon the discovernment as one which has been finally adjudged by the conscience of mankind and which only awaits the time of a just execution.

A Cape Town cablegram says In the Legislative Council at the Cape Mr. Van Rhyn moved that the "lovernment should approach the Impernal Government asking them to extend to the Irish political prisoners similar clomency to that exercised by President Kruger towards the Reform leaders The motion, was supported by the Motorney General, and agreed to without a division.

The following cablegram has been received in London At a meeting of Irishmen of Johannesburg at which Lord Ffrench. Mr Doyle, and Mr. J. W. Leonard, Q.C. Proper present, it was resolved to send a petition to the British Government asking for the rolease of the Irish political prisoners. England it was pointed out. snould follow the example of President Kruger and show morey towards its political prisoners. It was also resolved to peution the President to use his influences in this direction."

The Jesuit Order has lost one of its most distinguished members by the death of Rev. Sylvester Hunter. of Stonyhurst College. After taking high honours as a wrangler at Cambridge University, the deceased practised successfully at the English Bar, and on joining the Catholic Church in 1861 entered the Jesuit Order. He was for some time rector of St. Brun's College, and was subsequently engaged in lecturing on law at Stonyhurst to student intended for that profession. Fatter Hunter land a high reputation as affectingly and the student of the

The Pope dwells in his own city all the year through. The only relief he can obtain from the heated air of the Vatican is found in the gardens, where, at the tower of Leo IV he sometimes passes the hot hours of the day in the little villa which he has built there. It is he who is the prominent figure in Rome. Of the tens of thousands who visit Rome during the season there are but few who seek admission to the Quirinal, or apply for audience of the King or Queen. Everyone desires to see the Pope, and, if possible, to speak to him or have him speak to them, and, whether they be Protestant or Catholic, to receive his benediction.

Gibbon's letters are to be published in the autumn, and the Nineteenth Century contains an account of them in advance, from the pen of Mr. R. C. Prothero. They contain at least one good story, of which a fighting Irishman is the hero, and the Grand Jury of the County Dublin his claque—I am so unfashionable as not to have fought a duci yet. I suppose all the nation will admire Lord Br. hammer I will give you not instant of the county I will give you not instant of the county I will give you not instant of the county I will give you not instant of the county I will be a compared to the county of the

The celebration of the 75th anniver ary of the Pope's First Communion has been general in Rome and throughout Italy. In Viterbo, where he first approached the Holy Table on Thursday, 1st June, 1821, the Feast of St. Aloysius, special preparations were made for the commentoration of this event. He was then in his twelfth year; he had been a student in the Jesuits' College in that city for three years, and his picty and progress were in overy way satisfactory to the rector of the institution. Father Ubaldini. There is no portrait of him as he was thou. But the family traditions represent him as having delicate, clear complexion, and a kindly, gentle look in the oyes, such as is attributed to the youthful St. Aloysius or St. John Berchmanns.

Mr. P. L. Counellan, the well-known Rome correspondent of the Dublin Freeman thus describes the new Cardnals as they appeared at the recent consistory:

After the Pope all eves were directed to the recently created Cardinals as they proceeded, each accompanied by two Cardinals, from the Sistino Chapel at the end of the hall to the Papal throne. Cardinal Perraud. Bishop of Autuc (Frauce) came first, and from lip to lip the name "Perraud" was uttered as he passed. He is small, delicate, and thin, a clear cut face with a rather prominent nose, white hair wore long, and an exterior calm on the countenance

quite impressive. His fellow countryman, Cardinal lioyer, apparently older, is short, and his fee expresses suffering a short, and his fee expresses suffering. The transport of Calladelid, with a type of the property of the fact. The Prince Bishop of Saldung, Cardinal Halte is a large tall man, with a strong face hair completely white, calm and self-contained in manner. As he passes you feel that such a man would be a leader of men The Cardinal Bishop of Lygel, who is se powerful in that strange little Republic of Andorra in the Pyronees, passed by at a moment when the Swiss Guards were urging the Cardinals, and I did notice him sufficiently well to describe his appearance,

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Sketch of the Irish Catholic Selected From

The Globe publishes the following sketch of Mr. Charles Pitzpatrick, Mr. P., who has been selected by Mr. Inurior for the office of Solicitor tienoral.

Mr. Charles Pitzpatrick a prominent advocate of Unebec a well-known figure in the politics of the sister Province and one of the foremost propresentation of the Irish Catholic populate, his grand-father and the propresentation of the Irish Catholic populate, his grand-father and the propresentation of the Irish Catholic populate, his grand-father and the propresentation of the Irish Catholic populate, his grand-father and the Propresentation of the Irish Catholic populate, his grand-father and the Propresentation of the Irish Catholic populate, his grand-father and the Propresentation of the Irish Catholic population of Mosera Population of the Irish Catholic popu

At-the last regular meeting of the Cathedral Brauch of the Catholic Truth-Society, the following resolu-tions were unanimously passed:

Truth Society, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved that this Society place on record its heartfelt thanks to the Rev. Father Slevin, S.J., for the masterly address, "Lay Action in the Church," delivered under the auspices of this Society in the Cathedral on the evening of the 7th inst.

Resolved that this Society express its sincere sorrow at the death of a brother of our fellow-member, Mr. T. B. Winterberry, and pray our Heavenly Father to bring consolation to him and the other bereaved members of the family.

A. O. H.

At a special meeting of Division 3, for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral of our late Brother James Kelly. the following resolution-was unanimously alopted:
That wherear it has pleased Almighty God-to take unto Hunsolf Mr. James Kelly, a worthy member of this Division:
Resolved that Division 3 do hereby tender to our Brother and other members of the family their sincero sympathy, in the loss of so good a father from-lie family:
That a copy be sent to the family of deceased and published in The Cathola Resolvent and Record.
Resolvent and Record.
Hugh McCayrery.
Sc.'y of Div. 3 A.O.H., Toronto.

Awful Rallway Accident.

Ouana, July 12.—Thirty-one persons
were killed last evening on an excursion
train which dashed muto a freight at
Logau, Iowa, 35 miles east of this city.

THE MOTHER LAND.

Latest Mails from Ireland, England and Scotland.

Orsugemen Beying a Bevoiver for the 12th the Weapon Accidently Goes Off Mr Dilion on Cathelic Education in Furland—Bishop orley in Scotland

Amerim.

A most determined succide occurred in a street of Cromae street. Belfast. A woman manued Margaret Comnor, speed fifty-three years while alone in the noves, out her throat.

A syndicate is feneing off the approaches to the Giant's Causeway, it is contemplated to erect two large gates with the object of preventing parties landing from beats. The further development in connection with this new more will be watched with interest by the public generally. The Orange saturnalia of July was ushered in in Belfast on July lat by a number of bands, which paraded some of the principal streets playing party tunes, and attended by more or less boisterously aggressive crowds. No disturbances took place, but the police were exceptionally vigilant. In a namber of provincial towns and villages similar parades were held by the "brethren" on the list of July. In Bessbrook in the early morning groups of "loyalists paraded the streets indulging in party expressions. On their way through the town they samashed the windows in the houses of several Catholic inhabitants. Reports state that the Catholic church and preceptivery were the chief objects of attack. Here they halted, drummed and shouted, and ended by discharging a volley of stones in the direction of the windows.

At Belfast on June 29th J. J. Mullen, the champion long-distance runner of Ireland, fairly put the scal

of the windows.

At Belfast on June 20th J. J. Mullen, the champion long distance runner of Jreland, fairly put the seal upon his already great reputation by beating George Orossland for the second out of three times. There is no need to descant upon Mullen's previous performances, for they are well known to those who take any interest in athletics, and it is equally unnecessary to refer to Crossland's brilliant record, suffice it to say that Mullen is perhaps the best long-distance runner Iroland has ever possessed, while Crossland is generally considered the best man in England at the present time. Of this, indeed, there is little doubt, for he has recently beaten his only serious rival, Bacon, three times in succession, so that Mullen having now beaten Orossland twice out of three times, may very fairly claim to be the best man in the kingdom at the present time.

At the meeting of the Belfast Cor-

present time.

At the meeting of the Belfast Corporation on July st, Alderman Lawther moved the adoption of the minutes of the Council in committee approving of the Belfast Corporation Bill. Councillor Johnston said they could not shut eyes to the fact that two-thirds of the public of Belfast did not approve of the bill as it now stood, and to the way in which the wards had been mapped out. The citizens were not satisfied with the action of that committee in jerrymandering the wards as they have done. Councillor Bell said he had no idea of giving his sanction to the action of the committee that went to London. Councillor Bell said he had no idea of giving his sanction to the action of the committee. He was prepared to vindicate himself before the Public of Belfast for anything he had done in that matter. He believed the committee had done what was right and fair in meeting their Roman Catholic brethren, and if they brought about a good feeling between all parties that Corporation had done the best work they had ever accomplished. Councillor Young endorsed the remarks of Councillor McCormick. What had been done was done in the interests of the two with the town, in the interests of the ratepayers, and in the interests of that Council, that all parties of the public should be represented. Council or Barklie said the committee in London had not usurped the functions of that Council of Belfast, that was responsible. Council or Gentle of the Council of Belfast, that was responsible. Council or Sir Wm. McCammond council of Belfast, that was responsible. Council or Belfast, that was responsible council or Belfast with their committee bad done the very best they could under the circumstances. It was more honorable to the committee

On July 8rd a public meeting of the Catholic ratepayers was held in the Armanh Cath. In Reading Rooms. The purpose for what, the meeting was convened was to cassider what action the Cath. Proc. I this city should take with reased to the order of the convened was to cassider what action. Mr. Fattr. & Lavry proposed the following resolution, which was carried.

I the convened was to cassider what action and the cath. Proc. I the payers of Armanh. The work cath. It is and appears of Armanh. The work cath. It is an incipal with the case of a thin from taking and the case of an old comment of the cassing which Lavrender the process of the Comment was a carried to the first the case of t

Gaith to Ulster farmers."

Clare.

Clare.

Clare.

Clare.

When opening the assizes at Ennis Mr. Justice Murphy remarked on the peaceful state of the County.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has engaged a suite of rooms at the Royal Golf Hotel. Lahmeh, County Clare, for himself and Lady Betty Balfour, with a party of filteen, where they intend sojourning for the month of July. The magnificent seenery of the West Clare Coast, and the splendid golf links at Lahinch, which are considered the best in Ireland, having been fully appreciated by the right herorable gentleman on the occasion of his former visit to the coast.

Cork.

Cork.

It was understood that Mr. T. B.
Lillis, manager of the Munster and
Lemster Bank, Dame street, Dublin,
has been appointed general Manager
and Secretary in the room of the late
Mr. Fitzgibbon.

Mr. Fitzgibbon.

Derr.

On July 1st a meeeing of representative farmer of North Derry and Antrim was held in the large held of the Temperance Cafe, Coleraine, to take into consideration the now Land Bill and its relation to the present state of the country. Grave fault was found with the Bill.

The annual distribution of prizes to successful students at St. Columb's College, Derry, was held in the Assembly Room of the college on June 27th. There was a large and representative attendance of clergy and lairy. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty distributed the prizes amid loud applause.

The Orangemen and the Presbyterian Church authorities in Derry have, it is stated, got into loggerheads, and there may be some instructive developments. Little as yet is known to the public, but is a fact that the use of the first Presbyterian Church or "big meeting house," as it is familiarly termed, has been officially asked for a service on the July anniversary, and the application has been met with a refusal causing deep indignation amongst the brethern. Considerable influence has been set at work to change the decision of the Church Committee, but one or two members held out resolutely, and the use of the building will not be given to the Orangemen. It is singular, too, that the Apprentice Boys have recently disputed with the cathedral authorities as to the right to be consulted on the selection of the saniversary preacher. Thus on the last Apprentice Boy demonstration day the members went to Christ Church for their special service, whilst a service sparsely attended was held at the same time in the cathedral. This is the second occasion in history of the Orange or Apprentice Boy party displays that the first Presbyterian house, the largest in Derry, has been refused to the celebrants.

Dalls.

On July 3rd the Dublin Oil and Grease Works, the property of Mr. Le Broqui, Claumilliam place, which is situated outside the city boundary at Ringend was destroyed by fire.

Captain Charles Underwood O'Connell, who was organizor

the Gresham Hotel for some weeks past and visiting many old friends of the stirring days of thirty years ago. Since his richease from prison he has been living in New York.

Mr. Edwin Grundy Ponnington, Assistant Inspector-General and commandant of the Royal Irish Constability of the Competition of the Publim School Choirs was brought to an agreeable and satisfactory conclusion. The prizes rewarded on the results of these contests have been provided by the Corperation of Dublin, and the funds are administered under regulations male by the Royal Irish Academy of Musac. The laushble object of the Corporation is to encourage choral singing in the Put'm schools.

His Grace the Archbishop, of Dublin on June 28th laid the foundation stone of the new chappel attached to the Orphanage of St. Vincont do Faul, Glassetin. The work thus happily inagurated is one of great importance and pressing need. The laushble to the Orphanage of St. Vincont do Faul, Glassetin. The work thus happily inagurated is one of great importance and pressing need. The fine triphanage at Glassewin has hitherto found its resources saily cruppled, and, in the work of the Archbishop. a positive obstacle in the way of its work, by the absence of a chapel, or any suitable substitute for one. The institution, which is under the admirable charge of the Christian Brothers, maintains at present as many as 117 boys, who are trained and catered for in the most efficient manner.

A gentleman named Kobert Curus. of 41 Manor street, Dublin, was drowned at Blackrock, while bathing. On June 30th Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., while crossing Collego Green was knocked down by a cyclist, and thrown on the road way. He sustained a severe out in the forehead, from which blood freely flowed. He got, upon an outside cart, and drove to Dr. Fottrell, Rutland square, by whom his injuries were attended to.

On Juty 1st a shocking and sensational accident occurred at Booterstown, resulting in very serious injuries to two cyclists. A young man named Collins, and a company and yet

Reviewing the progress of the fishing industry during the past quarter The Freeman a Journal says that Ireland cannot claim to have had a very prosperous time. There is not much to be said in favour of the industry of Galway Bay, if we may accept the mackerel fishery at Arran and Cleggan. This has now closed for the season, but was most successfulduring the time that operations were carried or the only fish that is pleutiful in the Galway waters is the familiar gurnard, which is certainly in abundance, and has been so for the past six weeks. There is a general scarcity of every other description. Only one new fishing boat has been launched during the period named. A much needed improvement to the channel nectaons of Galway dock is about to take place, viz. the removal of some rocks upon which many a boat has gounded at low water. No accidents rocks upon which many a boat has gounded at low water. No accidents rocks upon which many a boat has gounded at low water. No accidents rocks upon which many a boat has gounded at low water. No accidents had a superior of the season of the safest bays in Ireland. At the meeting of the Ballinasloe Guardians on July 1st Mr. L. Conroy, on behalf of the guardians, signed a memorial to the Postmaster-General praying him to grant a superannuation allowance to Mr. Barry, the late Post master there, who has recently been dismissed.

R, THURSDAY, JUL

AOV. E. M'Adam, Clogher; Rev. Michael
Cottor, Cork; Rev. Philip Smith, Kilmore; Rev. Michael Agento, Cloyne;
Rev. Michael Hayes, Limprick; Rev.
Patrick Beecher. Waterford; Rev.
Patrick Rev. Thomas M'Parland, Armagh; Rev. John Rea, Limerick;
Rev. John Smyth, Killaloo; Rev, Wm
O Connor, Kerry Rev. James Conlan.
Meath; Rev. Thomas Masterson, Ardagh; Rev. W.O'Doghorty, Derry; Rev.
Laurenoe Stafford, Dablin, Kev. James
Marron, Clogher: Rev. Thomas Donlon, Meath; Rev. Patk. Sexton, Cork;
Rev. John Addow Fitzgerald, Kerry: Rev.
James Donovan, Ferns; Rev. Patrick
Flood, Clogher: Rev. John O'Connell,
Cork: Rev. John Maloney, Killaloo;
Rev. John Tierney, Clogher; Rev.
Patrick Duffy, Meath; Rev. Patrick
Ryan, Dublin; Rev. Patrick Fitzgerald, Kerry; Rev. Patrick Cansey,
Cloyne; Rev. Michael Kelly, Dublin;
Rev. Patrick Campion, Kildare; Rev.
Mathew Ryan, Cashel; Rev. William
O Dwyer, Cashel; Rev. Patrick Foloy,
Kildare; Rev. John Martin, Meath; Rev.
John Geraghty, Meath; Rev. Thomas
Hay Jon, Wilconnia,
Limertex

The Mayor of Limerick and a num-

The Mayor of Limerick and a number of representative citizens have presented a testimonial to Mr. Stephen Clyun, formerly assistant manager of the W. L. and W. Pailway in Lanerick

the W. L. and W. Pailway in Lanerick.

Amid a scene of great brilliancy the "Thomond" Bazaar was opened on July 1st. All the morning the streets of the city were gay with cyulpages and the bright and fantastic costumes of the stall holders hastening to take up their places. The splendid coaches of Mr. De Ros Rose. Mr. J. O Grady Delmege, and Mr. G. B. Quin conveyed Lord and Lady Emly and a distinguished party in the curious costumes of the Witches' Stall, with the orthodox high caps and brooms. At three o'clock the Mayor of Limerick arrived in state, attended by the Mace and Sword Bearers and most of the members of the Corporation. The High Sheriff, Mr. J. P. Gaffney, was also present.

Leath.

On July 1st a number of the 18th Hussars, at present stationed in Dundalk, ran anuck through the town, breaking windows, injuring property, and assaulting everyone with whom they came in contact. They probably fatally injured a resident of Chapel lane named Moagher.

Mesth.

Mesh.

Depositions have been taken of a man named John Cabill, who it is alleged was shot by Mr. Cecil Ball, Geraldstone, Navan. It is stated that Cabill and another man were poaching, and that Mr. Bell fred upon them.

At Maryborough Quarter Sessions
Joseph Porter, of Luggacurren, a wellknown emergencyman, was indicted
on a charge of having on the 30th
May assaulted Eliza Brennan, wife of
Wm. Brennan. He was sentenced to
12 months' imprisonment.

Roscommon.

12 months' imprisonment.

An important meeting of the share-holders in the proposed co-operative bacon factory was held on July 3 in Castlerea. There was a large and initiantial attendance of shareholders. The Very Rev. Monsigner Hanly was called for the purpose of having the views of the shareholders as to how to dispose of the subscribed capital, which was considered insufficient to start a bacon curing factory. During a long and protracted discussion it was announced that only 5,000 shares at 5s. each were taken, and this was elemented in the shareholder of the factory.

Roscommon church was colemnly dedicated on July 1st, in the presence of a great number of the representative laity of the counties Roscommon and Leitrim. Three bishops attended the ceremony—the Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Eiphin; the Most Rev. Dr. Hoare, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmaeroise; and the Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry.

Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry.

Tyrose.

On July Ist a party, who belong to the neighborhood of Mountcharles, were in the town of Donegal making arrangements for the coming Orange celebrations, and a man named Galbrath, in handling a loaded gun or revolver, discharged it, when the contents lodged in the head of another of the party named Cassidy, and at the same time Galbrath had his hand smashed. The deceased, who was master of what is called the Doorin Road Lodge, lived but a short time factor the accident. The Orangemen of the district were arranging for a display through Mountcharles on the 12th.

Westmeath.

Westmeath.

master there, who has recently been dismissed.

Kildare.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Wasieh, Archbishop of Dublin, held ordinations recently in the new College Churchi, Maynooth. The following have been ordained to the priesthood: Rev. David Dineen, Cloyne; Rev. Edmund Corbett, Galway; Rev. Laurence Brophy, Kildare; Rev. Thomas Maloney, Ossory: Rev. Patrick Maloney, Ossory: Rev. Patrick Keaveny, Tuam; Rev. Jum.

Sweeney, Cork; Rev. James Murphy, Cork; Rev. Patrick Rehill, Kilmore;

Mary's, wrote to the local poor law board a letter, asking the guardians to represent to the Valutation Office the excessive tax £250) that had been put on the Bower Convent, which, under any circumstances, was enormously high, and was three t.mes as high as the letting value, which was the standard followed by the Valuation Office in making assessments. Should, he said, the representatives of the people not interfere it the matter it was difficult to see how the establishment could be kept open.

England

e Appeal of a Birminghan Alderman The Apreal of a Birminehan Alderman.
Mr. John Dillen, M.P., has given for publication the following important letter he has received from Alderman Maunter. Chairman of the Birmingham Watch Committee, with reference to the case of the prisoners now in Portland.

Portland.

Holy Bank, Edgbaston,
June 20th, 1896.

To come pure experience, key, val.

Distributes, by M.1.

Distributes, and the second the s

(Factoseke.)
Holly Bank, Edgbaston,
February 13th, 1896.

Holy Bank, Elghaston,
Pebruary 13th, 1896.

TO THE RETH INNOTRIBLE SHE MATTHEW
WHITE RIBLEY, HOWE SHERMARY.

DAIL SIE MATTHEW—A deep affection for my country and an earnest desire for her highest interest has induced me to address you of the Lity Council with a pamphiet, a copy of which I uncle with a pamphiet, a copy of which I uncle with a pamphiet, a copy of which I uncle with a person outside the Council have I got a prison outside the Council have I got a got

iteous decision.

I remain Sir Matthew
Your obedient servant,
HENRY MANTON.

The distribution of prizes awarded to the students at St. Mary's Training College, Brookgreen, Hammersmith, took place in the Lecture Half of the college on June 27th. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop presided.

Mr. J. Dillon, Mr., in the course of an eloquent speech, said—I have listened with the deepest interest, and with the attention which his words must slways of course command, to the speech delivered by his Eminence, and I heard from him one romarkable statement which I listened to with peculiar satisfaction, and that was when he said that the Education Bill was dead its fate had not discouraged you. Our logical position, from which we ought not to allow ourselves to be driven, was this:—A child who desires to have religious teaching and who coest to a religious teaching and who coest to a religious teaching and who coest to a religious teaching and who speech of the correlation of the control of

frantic opposition by the idea that an attempt was being made to stop the spenditure of the School Boards an attack the progress of education. We ought not therefore to allow our causa to be in any way bound up with provisions which can be so interpreted. On the contrary, our efforts ought to be to level up. All we should do is to say "spend as much as you like, but treat us with equal justice." I believe that an agitation on those lines throughout the country will simplify the issue and ornable the Government next year to bring in a bill of five or six clauses which would get the question—a bill which would settle the question on the only permanent and satisfactory lines on which it can be settled viz, that of equal justice to all the children of the country.

Scotland.

Scotland.

St. Peter's, Aberdeen.
On Sunday last a handsome new altar
the gift of two deceased pious ladies of
Aberdeon was brought into use for the
first time.

irst time.

Scottish Ordination in Rome.

Scottish Ordination in Rome.

The Rev. Father Joyce, a native of Tables has just been ordained in the Scota College in Rome, and after a short residence in the Eternal City. In Scota to the Ordination of the Ordination of

Giasgow to Arrhibshop Eyro.

Catholic Procession in Filiaburgh.

Catholic Procession in Filiaburgh.

Father Lund. S. J. Glasgow conducted a Retreat for the congregation of the Sacred Heart, Editiburgh, during the past week, and it was brought to a close by an impressive and eventful colors by an impressive and eventful company. Arrangements had been more to had range may be recovered to the procession, and it seemed and a great many rotused to believe in the possible of holding it. Before three o'clock it work, the streets in the possible of the different colors of the control of the control of the control of the first communication of the Guides of the Grist Communication of the Guides of St. Aloysius and St. Agnes.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE.

CONVEYING WORDS OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED.

d Suffered From Heart Trouble and Liver Complaint, Which Wrecked Her Merrous System—Is Now as Well as Ever.

m the Carleton Place Herald.

Truth, it is said, is somotimes stranger than fiction, and in no way has this phrase been better exemplified than in the plant anvariable statement of Mrs. When the plant anvariable statement of Mrs. When the plant was a special as the plant and the plant and the plant as the plant and the plant as the plant and the plant as the plant and the plant a

A knowledge of the forms of court-esy is less essential than the practice of its facts.

Mother-wit is keeping the waters smooth as possible where your own barque passes over the stream.

THE HORSE—noblest of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as its master in a line predicament, from the healing, soothing action of Dr. Thomas' Ecukernte Olin. Larenness, swelling of the neck, stiffness, of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by it.

TERRIBLE RECONNOISSANCE.

STORY THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.]

While the surveys for the Great Northern Italway were being made in Montana, the chief engineer ordered two sturdy young Scotch Canadians, Alexander Stuart and Donald Mac Tayish, to leave camp on the Two Medicine River and make a reconnois-sance, or preliminary examination,

Medicine River and make a reconnois-sance, or preliminary examination, between Marlos River and the Flat-head River. The distance was forty miles, through a dense fir forest. Their instructions stated that they would be met on the main fork of the Flather 1 by a party of engineers under Alcek Stanatt's brother, well furnished with supplies. Hence the young men carried nothing except their blankets, small axes and knives, with matches, small axes and knives, with matches, pork, hardtack and tea for four days' journey. They expected to get through

carried mothing except their blankets, small axes and knives, with matches, pork, hardlack and tea for four days journey. They expected to get through in three days.

But the forest soon proved to be of extraordinary density, and though they put themselves on half rations on the second day, they had not a morsel to eat on the evening of the sixth night, when they reached atteam when they supposed to be the Flathead.

They now lost a whole day, first in attempts to eatch fish without bait, then in searching for bait. Knowing that fish bito well at the white grubs often found in decaying trees, they split seven fallen trunks without finding one grub. With their caps they caught two large spotted butterflies and a dragon fly, all of which the fish took off the hooks.

Frantic with hunger and disappointment, MacTavish proposed to cut a strip out of the skin of his breast and put to no for bait, but Stuart persuaded him to refram from submitting himself to the loss of blood.

On the eighth day they tried to make their way down-stream, but found the thickte and windfalls of the shore almost impassable to men their weakened condition. About noon they began to build a raft, and embarked on it next morning, the ninth day, when they had been sixty previous days on half rations.

The mountain stream to which they committed themselves was very swift and cold; their raft was quite uncontrollable by the poles they had out; they could do nothing but hold on the withes with which they had bound their logs together. Time and again they were nearly scraped off the raft by overhanging trees, and frequently they bumped against boulders in applies.

About noon, on smoothly turning a bend in the river, they saw a cloud of

their logs together. Time and again they were nearly scraped off the rath by overhanging trees, and frequently they bumped against boulders in rapids.

About noon, on smoothly turning a bend in the river, they saw a cloud of mist about a quaeter of a mile downstream and heard the low roar of a great fall. Now they gave themselves up as lost.

About the fall the river broke into a rapid. This carried the men down almost to the brink, when their raft shot into an eddy so violently that it went under and they went off among tree-trunks, bark, branches and all the rubbish the eddy carried round and round.

Fortunately they were in shallow water. Without much difficulty they waded ashore, and sank down exhausted.

When Alcek Stuart lifted his head

of the low bluff on the opposite side of the stream.

"What's yon Donald?" said Stuart, shaking his companion's shoulder.

"Yon? Man, it's the ridge of a tent! We're saved!" said Donald, starting to his feet.

They went back from the bank till they could see the flaps of the tent. Near it a drift of smoke arose. But no men could they see.

"It's the party we were to meet, no doubt," said Aleck. "The men will be away in the woods most likely. But where's the cook? It must be near dinner time."

"They wouldn't come in to dinner," said Donald.

"Maybe not. But where's the cook?

cook?"

With that they began to shout; but their voices were no weak to prevail now the roar of the rapids and the fall and a breeze that set from the other shore. In dispair the starving youths ceased calling, sat down, and kept their eyes on the tent and the smoke.

A quarter of an hour passed before they saw a man strolling carelessly toward them from a point near the

unmistakable, for they pointed to their mouths and stomachs; they picked twigs and fleeted to chew them; they sank to the ground and lay ne if dead to show their exhaustion.

Soon half a dozen hardack flow barely across the stream, and as many more fell into the eddy. Then four small pieces of bacon landed safely. On these provisions Aleek and Donald broke their long fast, while his brother was devising a way of getting quickly across the stream.

He tied a stone to a fish-line and

was divising a way of getting quotily across the stream.

He tied a stone to a fish-line and flung it with all his strength, but the line no retarded it that it fell into the eddy. Three times this occurred. Then Alcek said:

"Donald, we just exactly have to wade out and try to catch the stone."

"Ayo, just that," said Jonald.
"But what if the eddy takes the feet from under us and carries us into the current."

urrent."
"Then we'll go over the fall."
"Aye, will we? But what else can we do?"

"Then we'll go over the fall."
"Aye, will we? But what else can we do?"
With that they put their hands on each other's shoulders and entered the water, beekening with their freahands to signify that Jack Stuart should try another throw.
"Go back! Go back!" he yelled to them. "Wait a bit. We're making a bow and arrow." They could clearly hear his words on the breeze. Back they went and lay down side by side, watching. Both were aware that a strong bow could quickly brade by trimming and whitting down almost any small fir-tree. In the course of the next half-hour a rude arrow flow across and carried with it the heavy fishing-line.
On this they hauled till it brought them a light rope, which was, in its turn, attached to one that seemed heavy enough to carry a man traveling hand over hand.
They tied this rope firmly to the trunk of a tree. Then the men on the other side pulled it as taut as they thought safe for its strength, and secured it firmly or the bluff.
"Can you come across now?" shouted Jack Stuart.

thought safe for its strength, and secured it firmly on the bluff.

"Can you come across now?" shouted Jack Stuart.

Aleak and Donald shook their heads. Not only were they much weakened by hunger, but the rope slanted slowly upward from their side to the other. It would be easier for some one to cross on the down slant to them.

Soon Jack Stuart undertook the adventure. Over one shoulder and under the other he carried a tump-line, or long leather carrying-strap. Its ends were bound round a bag which contained a tin pail with dry tea inside, a package of hot beans from the recent dinner, a loaf of "salt-rising" bread and a piece of boiled pork—the best rations the camp afforded.

As the athletic young engineer seized the rone and are reader.

pora—use cess ranous the camp af-forded.

As the athletic young engineer seized the rope and came on hand over hand, Alcok and Donald observed its sagging with anxiety. By the time Jack had come half-way across the stream his toes were in the water. Ten yards farther and his knees were in .The rapid raced around his legs and flew up in white crests. but still he came on.

rapid raced around his legs and flew up in white crests. but still he came on.

He was constantly tempted farther by seeing that the rope appeared to rise toward the shore he was trying to attain. And still as he pursuad his course the sagging rope let him deeper into the stream.

It was tearing at his waist soon. All who looked on dreaded to see him tern from his hold and carried over the falls. But no man said a word. No man could come to his rescue.

The surveying party laid hold of the rope with intent to pull it in, and so lift their chief somewhat; but no sooner had they attempted this, and ascertained the degree of force necessary, than fears that the rope would break assailed them. They let go and shood fearfully watching the struggle. Aleck Stuart and Donald MacTavish could no longer stand up, so shaken were their weakened bodies by dread to see their friend borne over the charact. The two sat and shook and trombled, leaning against one another. Now Jack came very slowly. So fiercely did the breakers, now nearly up to his shoulders tug at him, and so mally did they sometimes heave his body, that the spectators expected to see him less his grip overy time he tried for a new one. It would be all over if he failed to eatch the rope once with his forward or left hand. Then he might hang for a few moments by the right arm before being swept away.

Jack saw his danger, and cased to the his hund off the rope in mishing

ments by the right arm before being swept away.

Jack saw his danger, and ceased to take his hand off the rope in pushing it forward. Now he struggled hard for overy six inches that he gained. And still the rope lowered him till the bag at his shoulders thrashed and pulled at him, and rollers broke as high as his chim.

Once a wave came over his head.

tent.

"It's Jack—my brother Jack!" cried Stuart. "If he's in camp theyll all be there. They'll be at dinner."

Both young men sprang up, shouted and waved their arms. Suddenly Jack Stuart saw them. Next moment at his call some twenty men ran out from among the trees where they had been eating, and began cheering and began cheering and gesticulating to the youths whom Jack had recognized.

"Throw us something to eat!" cried the wanderers; but either the breeze blowing from the bluff to them, or the ristling of trees on the bluff, or the roar of the waters, or all combined, prevented their words being heard. Their gestures, however, were

Ifalls, while still they gazed at the rapid to see where their young chief would come up. He astonished them all by coming up in the middle of the eddy, and coolly wading ashore through the driftwood.

"Why. Jack, man, how on earth?" cried Aleck, tottering to his brother, "How one earth what? How did get into the eddy? Why, I hung on to this end of the rope, and of course the current swung ne in. But I and a close shave. Well, you are a pair of skeletons. And I'm afraid the bread is spoiled."

He took the bag from his shoulders and opene? it. The bread was wet, but there was a large, dry piece in its centre. The tin pall had not lost its cover, and the tea was perfectly dry. The boiled pork was none the worse for the water.

Jack took his powter match-box from his pooket, started a fire, and soon gave the wanderers a comforting oup of tea with toasted bread.

"But how are you going to get back, Jack? And what are we to do?"

"Do, man! Why, you're going across the river with me. Where? Why, below the falls. I've got a raft down there on smeeth water."

"Why didn't you come across down there?"

"Because I was ma hurry to reach

"Yay tank to there?"

"Because I was m a hurry to reach you, seeing you starving. And who'd have imagined the rope would sag like

that?"

Before night fell they were all safe
in camp, and Jack was laying out
another reconnoissance for his brother
and Donald as calmly as though their
experience was nothing extraordinary.

Churches and Votes.

To the Editor of The Globe:
Sir,—The Catholic vote, the hierarchy and elercial intimidation are very much in evidence since the election. The other day The Globe saw a private letter saying that 75 per cent: of the Catholic vote in a western continuous had saying that is per cont. of the Catholic vote in a western constituency had changed over to the Conservative party within 18 hours before the election, and one item or another figures in the columns of that paper daily for our particular education.

ieular education.
There is another side to the story, and archier portion of the community to the control of th

When we have a true leve for God we never question His intentions, for we are convinced that He wills only what is for our good.

An Irish Catholic Applicant.

An Irish Catholic Applicant,
Ottawa Free Press- Mr. J. L. Dowlin's many strong and influential friends
are pressing his claims to the office of
County Crown Attorney, randered vacant
by the resignation of Sir. N. A. Belceurt,
M.P. Of Mr. Dowlin it may be said
that he enjoys in a marked degree the
confidence of the community, as well as
the respect and esteem of the members
of the legal profession, and his undoubted
ability and experience at the bar eminently qualifies him for the position.
Mr. Dowlin has always been an ardent
advocate of the Reform cause, and his
efforts on behalf of that cause ontitles
him to the consideration of his party.
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appointment to the office will be a most
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fatter intended for the Ed tor should be so ad orcessor, and must arrive not sate than Mondaye of each week to insure publication.

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All arrears must be paid.

Agents —P. Mixgeris and Wm Ris

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896,

Calendar for the Week.

16—Our Ludy of Mount Carmel, 17—E Leo IV P. 18—S, Camilius of Lelis, 19—S. Symmachus, P. 23—S, derome Amilianus, 21—S, Alexus. 22—S, Mary Magdalone

Goburn, "the boy preacher," and Dr. Jarman, "the excitable old man," are both at it again.

In the new Administration at Ottawa the Protestants of Quebec have three representatives and the Catholics of the Dominion to It used to be the other way.

The Globe—In the Thompson Ministry there were six Catholics in the Cabinet, and five in the Tupper Ministry. There are only a in the Laurier Cabinet out of a total of sixteen.

Mr. Morley has alluded to the helpess British Conservative party as a stranded whale." It is evident that Joe Chamberlain is the Jough in the whale's belly.

The Pope's Encyclical Letter on the Unity of the Church, which some Cath-olic papers have published in a manner that might lead the reader to think he had before him the complete text, takes up eight solid columns of the blanket sheet English papers.

Mr. Jeremiah McMahon, Treasurer of the Guelph Catholic Union, writing to renew the subscription of that excellent renow the subscription of that excellent organization to The REGISTER, says: "Wishing your intelligent, pure and independent journal further progress." A Catholic paper 'ould not wish for better commendation.

The press of Canada has accepted the assurances of the Republican press in the United States that the Free Silver men are lunatics. If this be so it follows that many of the world's great men of to-day, among them Mr. A. J. Balfour and the Archbishop of Dublin, who are Bimetallists, must be crazy. One-half the world is always convinced that the other half is mad. The question is which half? other half which half?

The number of "Curatian Scientists getting into trouble continues to increase. A Hamilton jury have now recommended the Crown Attorney to recommended the Crown Actorney to prosecute a practioner named Mrs. Wilson ot that city. A child eight months old receiving treatment from this person died from diarrhoea. The "Christian Scientist" said death was "metaphysical causes." the mother of the received \$1 from child. There was nothing metaphysical about that. It was a money transwith a plainly criminal co

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston having last week one to England for their annual holiwere received by the Queen and or members of the royal family, and by officials of all sorts, as well as by the ple themselves with remarkable The hospitality tendered to the Americans has been with satisfaction in England and in America as an honest and onstration. It must have in sed the Bostonians in that way have said that "the personal kind so of the Queen and the Prince and neess of Wales thrilled their nerves d brought lumps to their throats.

The incidents related of the Boston ans' visit to Windsor Castle include one protty story. The ladies of the party believing that the knives used by them at the luncheon belonged to royalty were determined to appropriate them for a private consideration with the uiters. There was a roaring trade me in knives and forks; but it turned out subsequently that those useful im-plements had never passed into the mouths of royalty, had never in fact been inside the Castle, and had been supplied by the London contractor for the luncheon. The story bards and luncheon. The story hardly bears stigation as it puts the low estimate upon the Bostonians and the wait-

ers of entering into a compiracy to defraud the Queen out of her household property. Moreover it is telegraphed by an American correspondent

The decision of the Hybrid Commit-tee of the House of Commons on the Derry Corporation Hill has been an nonneced it divides the city ate five wards. In three of these wards the Orang contact productions although forming a minority of the entire popula-tion. What the Catholics asked was that the city be divided into an wards which would ensure equal representa-tion in the inancipal Council - Heretofore they have had, as The Preeman's Journal well puts it. "less inflaence in than the Christian in the their own city than the country of Mahomet. country of Mahomet. According to the decision of the Committee they will the decision of the committee any man in future elect sixteen members of the Council out of forty. But that is not enough, and the Catholics who are the majority protest that at the least they are entitled to what they have demand ed-equal rights

ed—equal rights

Commenting upon the reported desertion of Mr. Blantl—eandidacy by representatives to the Democratic National Convention on account of the fact that the candidate's wife and children are Catholics, The Hamilton Herald says: "It is the n. lancholy fact that such considerations carry weight right here in Hamilton as well as at Democratic conventions in the United States. It is more than probable that one of the six gentlemen who were parliamentary candidates in Hamilton last month lost hundreds of votes for no other reason than that members of his his family are Roman Catholics, although he is himself a Protestant. We boast of the freedom which is enjoyed under our the freedom which is enjoyed under ou

the freedom which is enjoyed under our democratic institutions; but there can never be perfect freedom where the tyranny of religious bigotry is folk."

The newspaper that exposes and denounces bigotry in countries like the United States and Canada is doing one of the greatest services to society that the press can perform.

The editor of a home paper is often in receipt of letters that are elequent of the beauty and strength and steadfast-ness of the Christian character. Such the receipt of eters that are eloquent of the beauty and strength and steadfastness of the Christian character. Such a letter is now before us. Having respect to the sacred privacy of the writer we omit the name. We are in receipt of many letters commending this paper overy week; but we may say that we have never read anything that praises in highly the influence of the Catholic journal in the family as the words of this Catholic widow: "My husband died since we sent our last subscription. There was a while I did not care to read at all, I was left so very lonely with four small children, and I thought of stopping the paper. But on thinking it over I did not like to do so, we have been taking it so long. We first started on The Evening Canadian, then The Irish Canadian and now The Redistran, which I like very much. I think it is getting better all the time, and I should be very lonesome without it."

Good faithful Irish heart! May you and your children be long spared to each other. Your letter calls to mind the words of the wise man: "Who shall find a vallant woman." "Her children rose up and called her blessed."

Mr. Laurier's Ministry.

Elsewhere we publish the names of se who have been honored with office in Mr. Laurier's Administration. malysis of the new Cabinet shows that the following plan of representation has been carried out:

Catholic French—Canadians—Meser Laurier, Premier and President of the Council, J. I. Tarte, Minister of Publi-Works, and C. A. Geoffrion, withou

French-Canadian Protestant - Si Henry Joly de I

Inland Revenue.

Quebec English Speaking Protestats—Messrs Sydney Fisher, Minister
Agriculture, and R. R. Dobell, with-

of Agriculture, and A. A. On the Control of Control of

without a seat in the Cabinet.

Maritime Provinces—Messrs L. H.

Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance;

Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia; A. G.

Bair, Minister of Railways and Canals.

This leaves the portfolio of Interior

yet to be filled, and either Mr. Green.

way or Mr. Sifton may get that import
ant office. Mr. J. D. Edgar will be

Speaker of the Commons.

The World nawspanes which be the commons of the commons.

The World newspaper which has beer all along proving itself well-informed concerning the influences Mr. Laurier had to recken with in getting together his Cabinet. announced on Mon. y that Mr. J. K. Kerr of Toronto had under-taken a mission to Ottawa to oppose the principle of representation for the Eng-

lish speaking Catholies of this province and that he had been successful. In formation conveyed to The Readers through a private source confirmed the announcement in The World. We were interned that Mr. J. K. Kerr had returned to Toronto fully assured that the catholies wester Quobes would have the province that the catholies wester Quobes would have the seaton. no representation and that Senator Power of Halifax and Mr. Fitzpatrick of had been definitely chosen-Quebec had been definitely chosen-What Mr. J. K. herr may have against the Catholics of Ontario is not clear. He is promuent in the laberal mach in Ontario, and it is said that the machine politicians wanted all the loaves and fishes to themselves. They did not disguise their opinion that the Catholics of Ontario had lone litue for Mr. Laurier in the elections and that Mr. Laurier should retaliate by Joing less for them. According to The World of Tuesaay Mr. J. K. Kerr's remarkable mission failed at the last hour when mission failed at the last hour when it dawned upon somebody that the selection of senator Power would give the Maritime Provinces "the representatives in the Cabinet, three of them Nova Scottans, an undue proportion, and which if carried out would lead to great dissatisation." In addition to this fact we understand that Sir Oliver Mowat never gave his countenance to the greed of the Torouto machine, and that from first to last he did not disguise his opinion that would be a serious mistake to throw Senator Scott overboard after to throw Senator Scott overboard after his long years of party service in a command of responsibility and prominence.

Mr. Devlin contended against hopeless opposition on account of his speech and years are the provided Bull. vote on the Remedial Bill.

These facts should make it clear to the Catholics of Outario that unless they are content to wake up some morning and find their claims ignored by both political parties, and a greedy machine vorking against them all the time, they unite the next time they de mand that their rights shall be resp by a Federal Government. It is by a mere chance they do not find then completely ignored now, and even as the offices in Mr. Laurier's Government have been distributed, a big discount ha been taken off the main principle of Cabinet representation for the English-speaking Catholics of the whole

pagang cannotes of the whole Dominion.

Last week we pointed out that in all the past governments of Canada down to the regime of the "nost of traitors," there had been at least two English-speaking Catholies in the Cabinet. Under Mr. Laurior there will be but one. Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick of Quebec, who has received the Solicitor-Generalship is a thoroughly capable and representative man. Why was he not taken into the Cabinet? The only conclusion left open is that the spirit which the Catholie people had to confront and conquer in 1807 is again showing itself, and that the exclusion of one of the English-speaking Catholie representatives from the Cabinet is the thin end of the wedge.

This is a matter for Catholics withou This is a matter for Catholics without respect to party to look to. The Conservatives began the thing after the death of Sir John Thompson, and it is now ovident that the Liberals are nothing loath to seize the advantage of a temporary condition which spang into existence in a cabal and could "at have been continued in a strong Conservative government."

We have no desire to say one word that might embarass Mr. Laurier; but this principle of Catholic representation must not be passed over no matter who may be embarassed by the declaration

The United States Money Struggle

The platform agreed upon by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago on July 8th, and the choice of the Party candidate for the Presidency made on July 10th, are already subjects of world-wide attention. The prophets are telling on all hands what the future threatens or promises to the United States; but whatever the ultimate results near here have no proper the property of the Chicago and threatens or promises to the United States; but whatever the ultimate re-sult may be, we have this one fact be-fore us, that a great political party has espoused a revolutionary movement the seeds of which are sown in every nation of the earth. seeds of which are sown in every nation of the earth. We do not mean to say that Bimetallism is itself a revolution-ary cause; but that the Democratic Party of the United States makes it so.

At the outset let us take a glance at the condition of things for a long time prevailing in the United States. Workshops have been closed on every hand, farm have overywhere been abandoned, the army of the unemployed has become a danger to society, dobt has rendered every class discontented. Four years ago the people were instructed that the McKinkley tariff was the cause of all the suffering. Whether or not they had looked into things for themselves they at all events gave the Democratic Party a mandate to remodel the tariff according to the supposed requirements of the nation. The Wilson tariff was the result. But the depression and missey to-day shows a much prospect of continuing as they did when the high Protectionists were

turned out and the Tariff reformers were told to try their hand.

Last month the Republica Last month the Republicans met in St. Louis and once more decided to return to high Protection and with that and in view nominated McKinley as their Presidential candidate. The Ecocrati Party have since called together their National Convention and have decided, subject to protect from the States of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania; that the Taruf has inthe or nothing to do with the evil conditions weighing upon the co-arry. conditions weighing upon the courtry, that the secret is in the money system and that a revolutionary change in that dacction is demanded

We will explain as briefly as we can the history of currency of the United States. But first it may be necessary to give a popular and comprehensive definition of the term Bimetallism. At the present moment, in England, in the United States and in most other coun United States and in most other countries the law authorizes any private person to go to the Mint with any juantity of Gold over 123 27 grains in weight and get every grain of it back in coin. If the same person were to take any quantity of silver te the Mint it would be rejected. Bimetallism means that silver be by law as freely coined as gold.

Sin e 1873 one metal has been generally accepted and the other rejected. The United States had Bunetallism till the civil war. The system was then abandoned for paper meney. That lasted till 1873 when the gold standard was by law adopted. In the same year France, Italy. Belgium. Greece and Switzerland, (the countries forming what is called the Latin Union, limited the coinage of silver, and stopped it altogether in 1878. Since 1816 Bimetallism has not been the law of England. England.

We have shown that since 1878 silver has been generally rejected. It is a fact that since that year prices all the world over have steadily declined. The Bimetallists hold that this is simply cause and effect the Advocates of th gold standard assert that no co whatever exists between the two facts At the same time it is admitted on all At the same time it is admitted on all hands that a certain available supply of money is necessary for the transaction of the business of the world. Below that necessary supply the prices of goods must unquestionably be affected by the total amount of money. The whole question accordingly resolves it. goods must unquestionably be affected by the total amount of money. The whole question accordingly resolves itself into this: Does gold alone give the world a sufficient supply of money? This question may be answered by pointing to a spectacle that has fixed universal attention upon England in late years. England has been hearding gold, drawing it to herself from every corner of the earth, making every country dependent upon her. Individually, nations are dependent on the money system of all; and practically speaking the gold standard is now the money system of the world.

England's control of the gold supply appears to have affected the United States more ruinously than other coun-tries. Money has been diminishing to such an extent in the United States as tries. Money has been diminishing to such an extent in the United States as to produce yearly panies in the commercial world, and send the Government at Washington borrowing periodicularly of the bankers in London. Those who believe that the scarcity of money is the cause of the industrial and agricultural decay all over the United States are divided into two camps. On one side (the Conservative side) it is maintained that as every nation of the earth is dependent upon the money system of all it would be impossible for one contry, such as the United States, to have single recourse to Bimetallism as a way out of its distress. In addition to this they say that it would be absolutely impossible for one country to have a fixed value between gold and silver through Biguetallism, and that until all the nations now maintaining the gold standard go in for the two metals the United States is tied hand and foot. The other school (known as the Free Silverites) not only charge to the gold standard all the ovils from which the united States is big enough, independent enough and strong enough to have a money system of her own.

These conflicting parties met in a deadly struggle in the Democratic Con-vention at Chicago. No one imagined that the Free Silverites were as strong that the Free Silverites were as strong as they proved themselves the opening day of the Couvention. They put Scaator Daulel, of Virginia, in the chair over Senator Hill, of New York, the chief spokesman of the Conservative wing. The next step was to adopt a platform, and the Free Silverites had no difficulty in making it as strong as they pleased. In part it says:

they piessed. In part it says:

Wideclare that the act of 1873 demonstring silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the price of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase

in the burden of taxation and of all debta, public and private; the enrichment of the money-leading class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and the impov-

centhment of the people.

We are unalterstay - pood to mon-metallien, which has locked fast the pre-perity of an industrial people in the para-lysis of hard times. Gold monometallist is a Brittin policy, and its adoption in brought other nations into financial serv tade to London. It is not only un-Anbut anti-American, and it can be fa on the United States only by the stilling of that spirit and love of liberty which pre-ciained our political independence in 1776 and wan it in the war of the Revolution.

and won it in the war of the Revolution.

The Convention brought face to face with the paramount difficulty of fixing a ratio between gold and silver took the bull by the horns so to speak and put the following declaration on record:

We demand the free and unlimited coinaged part and and silver at rise present legal ratio of be to I without waiting for the aid or consent or any other hatton. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a rull legal tender equally with gold for all debts public and private, and we favor such legislation as will provent for the future the demonostization of any legal tender by private contract. legal tender by private contract.

sgast requer by private contract.
We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the
bligations of the United States the option
reserved by Jaw to the Government of reteeming such obligations in either silver
redu or gold coin deeming such ob

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-pearing bonds of the United States in time

bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and condown the traillecting with banking syndicates which in exchange for bonds and an enormous profit to themselves supply the Federal treasury with cold to maintain the policy of gold monomotalism. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore den and that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the National banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts, public and private.

With regard to the question of ratio it may be said that the Royal Commission of 1886 reported that in France, notwithstunding the changes in the production and use of the precious metals, Bimetallism kept the market price of silver approximately fixed at the ratio of 15½ to 1; and that ratio, it was added, might be maintained as a stable ratio if the nations would again consent to return to Bimetallism. So that the adoption of the 10 to 1 ratio is hardly a matter over which ridicule can be hurled at the Free Silverites of the United States.

The war declared upon the banks and money-lenders is a more serious matter, and concerning this we will say a word

The sensation of the Convention was its choice of a candidate for the presid-ency. The candidate is William J. Bryan of Nebraska, a lawyer 36 years of ago. He was not dreamed of as a possibility until he had delivered a speech in reply to Senator Hill which set the Convention and the country on The speech was not only a claration of war upon the Republican party, which has declared its adherence to the money system. to the money system of the nati-but the gold advocates in the Democi party were treated in exactly the same way. Mr. Bryan closed his remarkable speech with the following words.

spect, with the following words.

If they dare to come out and in the open defend the gold standar. I as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, havehind us the producing masses of the nation and the world. Having behind us the tion and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests, and all the tolling, masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them, you shall not press down upon upon the brow of labor this crown of thorss. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

Mr. Bryan's speech expelled the Democrats of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania from the National party. The representatives of these states intend, it is said, to name a pressure of the predict the utter destruction of the Free Silver party at the polls. That, however, is a matter that remains to be seen. The expulsion of the Eastern representatives shows for one thing how clearly defined is the battle between the populace and the money power—against all that an American understands by the phrase Wall street. It is not impossible that the Free Silver Democrats may elect a Free Coinage President and Congress. Should they do so it depends entirely upon the money power of the Republic whether the country must face a revolution as furious as the French Revolution, or whether it will embark upon the untried waters of Free Coinage with an independent money system against the world.

Already Wall street has threatoned the revolution; already it has declared that it has the power to corece both the people and their representatives. It hints that it is the real ruler of the

farmers who are mortgaged and of the wage carners who are dependent upon capital for their bread; that it can produce such a pame as will give pause to the most reckless reformers of the money system. Mr. Bryan's speech may be read as giving back threat for threat to the capitalists and money. It is not the candidar alone who has spoken for the Fr Comage press holds out the sim warming that in the present conduct the United States any such exhibit of its strength as Wall street proposes to gave many the court of a revolution of to give might convert a revolutio money system into a revolu the money system into a revolution of a different sort.

the money system into a revolution of a diluterent sort.

In any event standards and values will be tossed about upon the stormy see of the money struggle in the United States for some years to come. This will drive Luglish investors into Canada and other countries. The interests of the Dominion are not therefore likely to suffer on account of the fight being waged in the neighboring country. Should the United States ultimately adopt the Free Coinage of silver the effect will be world wide, and the cause of Binnetallism has advocates in overy land wise enough, and sufficiently well informed, to leave or tan open question mow whother the movement does not make in the direction of better times overywhere. The unquestionably dangerous period must be while the cause is lighting its way towards legal recognition. Once in clear water with the law supporting it the American reform might be the means of reforming the law supporting it the American reform be the means of reforming the

The National Convention

Three cheers for Ottawa! It is a noble delegation the Capital City has selected to attend the great convention of the Irish race. Montreal is not behind hand and this week the metropolis of Canada will select her foremost sons of Irish blood to join the

forement sons of Irish blood to join the Canadian representation.

The good news gives joy to the heart of every supporter of the Home Rule movement throughout the world.

The speech delivered by the Irish leader at the last meeting of the Irish National Federation in Dublin, which we republish in this issue of The Recustre, is inspired by the already assured success of the Conthe already assured success of the Con-vention. The sentiment of the whole Irish race responds to the key note of Mr. Dillon's speech, that unity shall overrule all personal considerations and overrute all personal considerations and that will be the first principle which will recommend itself with overwhelm-ing force to a truly great and represen-tative body of Irishmen. Let Canada do her full share to en-sure the one condition which Mr. Dillon truthfully declares now stands between leading and after government, that is the

Ireland and self-government, that is the reunion of the Irish people and their epresentatives.

Falling On Degenerate Days.

Falling On Degenerate Days.

Twelfth of July oratory in Toronto was remarkable chiefly for the wealth and redundancy of its allusions to history and lilies. These were naturally considered safe subjects. There is nothing in them that could possibly harrow the feelings of loyal Orangemen who must be forced to the conclusion that the times are quite out of joint in those days. There is Belfast for instance. The bulwarks of Orange exclusiveness in that good city are gone forever, and "Ballykilbag" Johnston weeps over the departed glories of Sandy Row. Take Derry again. Derry! Why its very walls seem inseparable from the "no surrender" legend; but alsa that historic city has at last surrendered to the Catholic population within its gates. And then there is Ontario. But why speak of Ontario while Dalton McCarthy wails by the wayside and not an Orangeman is connected with the Government at Ottawa? Well may the brethren turn once more to propitate the spirit of King William by recalling all that they fancy to leg glorious, pious and immortal in the memory of him to whom they sir

Saint of this land Hear our prayers
And send us thy blessing
With Protestant airs

All good Orangemen, who prove the rule of not praying to the Saints by mak ing an exception of King Will remember the hymn. Like modern Greeks, who "have Pyrrhic dance as yet," the Orangemen of the year of g 1896 have their "Protestant airs" loyal 1996 have their "Profestant airs" sure enough; nor do they permit us to forget those dulest lilts. But where, ob! where, is the "blessing" of King Wil-liam that so long secured to them the crown of the causeway and all the other good things that were going?

other good things that were going?
The arome of their history and lilies
is all they now can call their own.
That and, perhaps, the privilege of
stopping the street car traffic on the
streets of Toronto for an hour one day iu every year. But so much grumbling was heard about this last mentione was heard about this last montioned point on Saturday last that it would not surprise us at all if some citizen were to take the grievance into court and make it interesting for the Street Railway Company.

Ireland Under the Union.

Last week we called attention to report that has been presented to Hor Majesty by the Royal Commission ap pointed to consider the fluancial rela-tions between Great Britain and Ireland under the Union and the taxable capac ity of the two countries. We have since arefully studied the report signed by carfully studied the report signed by all the members of the Commission as well as the separate report signed by Messra Blake, Slattery and Soxton. The titer has we under-tand been drawn upby Mr. Sexton and must be regarded as the crowing success of that great mun's parliamentary labors. He present-with the greatest clearness and with an amazingly comprehensive grasp of all the considerations involved, the whole story of broken pledges, violated covenants and systematic robbery in the treatment of Ireland by which she has been drained of her population, reduced to poverty and overtaxed to the amount of £290,000,000 in the century of Union. We cannot protend to give our readers more than an outline of the statement which takes up many pages of The Freeman's Journal nowspaper in successive issues. The main report is learned by the Officers In St. cessive issues. The main report is signed by the O'Conuor Don, Mr. Bor-tram Currie, Sir Richard Martin, Mr Sexton, Mr. Blake, Mr. Slattery, Lord Welby, Lord Farrar, Dr. Hunter, Mr. J. d and Mr. Wolff

To begin at the beginning it is necessary to g. back to the pre-Union pledges of Mr. Pitt, Lord Castlereagh and others because one of the most shameful features of the report is the fact that the treaty of Union was absolutely and flagrantly disregarded in all its fiscal provisions. When Mr. Pitt, as British Prime Munister, introduced the project of the Legislative Union 1799, he assured the House that the British Government did not seek the Union "from a pecuniary motive." The measure "must infuse a large portion of wealth into Irohand," and "supply its want of industry and capital." The zeal, the spirit, and the liberal and onlarged policy of Great Britain gave ample proof that there was no ground for the apprehension that she would "tax Iroland more heavily," when Ireland became associated with her; and no foundation for the idea that Iroland would be subjected to "an increase of taxes" and "a load of debt." The contribution to be imposed on Ireland would be subjected to "an increase of taxes" and "a load of debt." The contribution to be imposed on Ireland would not be greater "than the necessary amount of its own present necessary expenses as a separato Kingdom." And in the following year Mr. Pitt declared to the House that, under the Act of Union, when passed, Ireland would "continue to contribute "in its accustomed proportion." The Irish Secretary, Lord Castlereagh in the Irish House of Commons gave corresponding pledges. In his speech of the 5th February, 1800, introducting the articles of the Treaty, he said, "If any sacrifice be made it will not be on the part of Ireland, but upon the part of Great Britain." of the Legislative Union 1799, he assure

Such promises were multiplied before the Union. The war debt of Britain at that time was in itself an insuperable that time was in itself an insuperable difficulty to the Union. It rendered common taxes impossible, and it was only upon the most express provisions of the Treaty and Act of Union that common taxation would not take place until the British dobt had been reduced to the ratio of 15 to 2 to the Irish dobt, to the ratio of 15 to 2 to the Irish debt, in other words in the proportion of their contributions, that the Union was carried. Article 7 of the Act of Union expressly provided that the charge for the pre-Union debt of each country should continue to be a separate charge until those debts came into the ratio of 16 to 2. Without recounting other definite and solemn provisions of the Act of Union we will pass on to the violation of the Statute in every important provision which soon enough came about. vision which soon enough came about.
Great Britain, through the renewal and
protraction of the war, was not only proented from redeeming enough of her
---Union debt within the first 20 years,

~Union debt within the first 20 years, was obliged to borrow year by year, so heavily, that the way to amalgamation by reduction of the pre-Union debt, in conformity with the Act, was permanently closed, there being no prospect of revenue available for the purpose. All money raised after the Union by loan for the service of the United Kingdom was to be treated as a joint debt. Post Union loans were in reality charged to the account of each country as its to the account of each country as its

to the account of each country as its separate debt.

If the pre-Union debt came into the ratio of 15 to 2, then (subject to contain conditions to be observed by Parliament) the system of contribution by fixed protions might be superseded by that of equal taxes imposed on the same articles. The prescribed computation was never made. The post-Union debt was divided into separate debts of each country contrary to the Treaty and Acts, and was added to the pre-Union debt of each was added to the pro-Union debt of each country; the totals thus made up were compared, and, several years after the time when those totals were held to have arrived at the ratio of 15 to 2, the proportional-system of contribution was discontinued, and the system of common taxes was established.

We will now see how the condition of freland responded to the operation of a lagrantly violated statute At the end first sixteen years (1801-17) when revenue of Ireland was turned into the common Exchequer, the revenue had been forced up by incessant mercase of taxes to five times what Lord Castle had been forced up by incessant increase of taxes to five times what Lord Castle reagh had fixed as the heaviest burden that could reasonably be imposed upon Ireland. The rate of the taxation per head went up in fact from 1s to 11. During the second period of sixteen years (1818-35) the average British rovenue of 58 millions felt to 51 millions but the Irish average of 1s, millions in the former period was still further force up to over a midnous in the latter, although the every diminished, and although the failure of the later increases of taxes in Ircland as constrasted with their ample yield in Great Britain had made it manifest that the war burden of 1s, millions was as severe upon the open courty as that of 58 millions had been easily borne by the expanding resources of the richer.

The next succeeding period of sixteen

resources of the richer.

The next succeeding period of sixteen years (1834-19) was marked towards its close in Ireland by the loss of the British market for cereals through Corn Law Repeal, the failure of the potato crop, the consequent great famine, and the the consequent great famine, and the beginning of an unparalleled emigration. Again, the British burden, which had averaged 58 millions in the first period, and 51 in the second, was reduced to 48 in this third period; whilst the Irish average of 43 millions in the war period (when expenditure averaged 90 millions a year) and which had been driven up to heart 5 millions are name between

when expenditure averaged 90 millions a year and which had been driven up to about 5 millions per aunum between 1818 and 1838, now stood (according to Treasury computations at £9,200,900, from 1831 to 1849, within which period Ireland, passing through the severest ordeal recorded in modern history, was nevertheless obliged to submit to increasing pressure of taxation.

In the next term of 10 years (1850–1865), Ireland, recovering slowly from effects of the famine, lost one-third of her population, and had a difficult struggio with the changed conditions of industry resulting from the repeal of the Corn Laws while Great Britain continued to make uninterrupted progress in population, and still more rapid advance in wealth. In this period Ireland was subjected to income tax, and her spirit duty was quadrupled. The additional burden thus imposed amounted to about 2 millions of pounds per annum. So as 2 millions of pounds per annum. So as the agony was piled on the country sunk lower and lower. Whilst the population of Ireland since 1845 has fallon away from 8½ millions to

1846 has fallon away from 84 millions to 44 millions, the population of Great Britain is the same period has gone on increasing from 20 millions to 35 milli-ions (as compared with 10 millions at the date of the Union), so that the

ions (as compared with 10 millions at the date of the Union), so that the British people have nearly quadrupled in number, whilst the Irish people have actually dimished by half a million in the course of the last 100 years.

The growth of the British people has been exceeded throughout the century by the growth of their capital and income. In the present generation the income. In the present generation the increase of the British population has been about one-third. The British gross assessment to income tax has mere than doubled. The whole British income has also approximately doubled within the same period. The increase in real average wages has very remarkably kept pace with the increase in the average income, and thus it is made manipace with the increase in the average income, and thus it is made mani-fest that the marvellous development of British property has been generally diffused throughout the whole com-munity of Great Britain.

munity of Great Britain.

But so contrary in Great Britain and Ireland respectively has been the proportion of taxation during the century to the state of resources in the several periods that the British rate of taxation per head, which at the Union, as has been abown, was 23, and during the succeeding war reached an average of close upon £5 per annum, is now but £24 s 104, whilst the firsh rate per head, which from 1782 to 1793 was about 48, at the Union 103, and during the pest Union war on the average 14s 6d, is now no less than than £1 8s 10d.

The portion of the report dealing with the present relative taxable capacity of Great Pritain and Iroland, that is to say what portion of the burden of imperial taxation should be borne by each, is certainly striking. The principle of equality of taxation adopted is as laid down by Bentham, Mill and Sir Robert Giffon. The principle in a word in this : That a nore resultable and the relative transfer of the principle in a word in this : That a nore resultable and recessarily a Giffon. The principle in a word in this:
That a poor population has necessarily a
smaller taxable surplus in proportion to
its gross income than a rich population.
The one has hardly a margin after
deducting a sum sufficient for decent
living; the other has a large
margin. Applying this principle to
the case of Great Britain and
Ireland we find that the present
income of Great Britain is estimated in
ovidence at certainly not less than 1,400
millions. The income of I reland is not
estimated at more than about,70 millions.
Taking 35 millions in round numbers
as the population of Great Britain, and
44 millions as the population of Ireland
if the calculation of £12 per head for

subsistence be applied, the results are, in the first place, that the average in-come of the inhabitants of Great Britain is Liv. and of the average Trishmen Liv and in the second place, that the average residue of the inhabitant of Great Britain, after providing for subsistence, is \$28, and of the Irishmen only \$1. If and of the frishmen only 21. At taxation were imposed in the proportion of the average incomes, the Irishmen would pay 11 for every 12 los paid by the inhabitant of Great Britain. But his residue being only £1 for every £7 of British residue, it follows that, on the his residue being only 11 for every £7 of British residue, it follows that, on the average, a system of tasation in proportion to incomes would take from the Irishman unearly three times as much comparatively, as from the inhibitant of Oreat Britain, out of what each of thom could afford to spare. Passing from averages to gross figures, and again taking the incomes at 1,100 millions and 70 millions and 70 millions respectively, and the allowance for subsistence 112 per head at 400 millions and 51 millions, the British residue would be 1,000 and the Irish residue would be 1,000 and the Irish residue would be 1,000 and the Irish residue is to the British in the ratio of only 1 to 60. Again, the result is exhibited that the imposition of taxation on Great British and Ireland in proportion to their gross incomes would appropriate three times as large a share of the Irish as of the British surplus. British surplus.

But this is not the whole of the story. The very limited surplus of Ireland is subjected to a wasting economic drain regarding which Mr. Murrough OBrion, one of the Irish Land Commissioners gave weighty evidence. Here is one item. For absentee rental he took as his basis of calculation a Parliamentary Paper issued in 1872. The return did not include superior rents, rent charges, or anuntities. Mr. O'Brion has simply taken the figures given in the return as transutties. Mr. CHROM has simply taken the figures given in the return as the rental paid by Ireland to absentee landfords of rural properties—£2,470,816—and has added a similar proportion of the rental of urban properties, £960,900. No addition is made for the great increase of absenteeism since 1872, or for the considerable proportion of large Irish incomes expended in Great Britain by persons who cannot be classed as

absentees.

The whole financial situation at present is reviewed in tables of figures which we need not enter into here; but broadly viewed, the situation shows that, after allowance has been made for the cost of the mere necessaries of life upon a scale as meagre as civilization will allow, the whole of the Irish balance is consumed by Imperial and local taxation, and by the economic drain from Iroland of value for which she receives, either no reducting at least, cither no return at any time, or, at least no immediato benefit

A fow figures may however be extracted. At the time of the Union Irish capital was estimated at 503 millions. At the present time it is, according to Sir Robert G. f.cn, not more than 400 millions. In the same period British capital has increased from 1,500 millions to 10,000 millions. Atter capital let us look at labor. According to Sir Robert Giffen again the average income of the look at labor. According to Sir Robert Giffen again the average income of the wage-carner in Iroland is about half, or little more than half, of the average income of the wage-carner in the United Kingdom, and even allowing the proportions of people in the prime of life in the two countries to be the same (whereas in fact the proportion is lower in Ireland), this would make the Irish share of wages such a proportion as would not materially affect the proportion derived from the income-tax assessment.

The only possible auswer to the shameful over taxation of Ireland (25,00,000 a year, or 2200,000,000 for the entire period of the Union) is that the cost of administering Ireland is equally excessive. To this Messrs Blake, Sexton and Blattery answer:

It is quite true, however, that the present cost of administering Ireland is very excessive the corresponding expenditure in any country with which Ireland can fairly be compared. But it is also true, and the fact is not entirely interest to the control of the con

to the gross produce of the revenue, and tarscreen's the revenue which Ireland would
have to pay, if taxed only according to her
Bot this flagrant will of wasteful and
disproportionate expenditure there is but
no renuedy, the removal of its cause, and
the cause will not be removed till the duty
is caus upon Ireland of conducting and providing for her own administration. In that
event Great Britain would be saved from
the loss which a longer continuance of the
present system is certaint and to the
flight of the property of the service of the service of the
fiftend of the service of the service of the service of the
difficulty of making a sufficient reduction
in the actual cost of government for a very
considerable time, that Ireland, in accepting a charge so burdousome in relation to
her means, should, for a period, be exemptd from contribution to the expenditure of
the empire. Which causes no augmentation
The reports conductive.

Reflections on the Ballot Box Frauds.

Frauds.

The high minded political partisans of Ontario made a great outery when the Quebec hierarchy issued a joint letter to their people before the elections drawing attention to the eacedness of the ballet and the grave duty of the voter, which chould put him on his guard against "perpury, intemperance, lying, calumny and violence. "Bower of the party spirit" said the Quobec Bishops.

In the tred and true Orange constituency of North Outario the electors had, of course, no need of advice of that kind. The high minded partisans took ample care of things in that riding. And what has happened? In a word the ballet box has been stuffed. Twenty-one ballots reported already as having been cast for one of the candidates were missing at the recount, and twenty one fraudulent lallets, none of them initialed many of them uncreased so that it was impossible that they could have passed into the ballet boxs at all, were found instead.

of them uncreased so that it was impossible that they could have passed into the ballot boxes at all, were found instead.

Here is the fruit of the partisan spirit. And because the Bishops of the Catholic Church are accustomed to warn their people against the poison of that spirit the partisans took offence.

We printed during the campaign the declaration- of the Methodist Bishops of the United States wherein it was plainly stated that Methodist Bishops upon moral issues in politics. Whether the laity insist upon keeping the way to partisanship clear for themselves, or whether they distrust the mastruction of their Bishops, the result is about the same.

In the late election Protestant ministers vied with their laymen as religious and political partisans. In that character there seemed to have been no danger of a conflict between them.

Mr. Hugh O'Leary Q. C., Lindsay, writing to The Globe, gives some remarkable evidence of the unanumity in partisanship between the Methodist ministers and the Methodist laymen in the South Victoria contest. Two ministers of the Methodist laymen in the South Victoria contest. Two ministers of the Methodist laymen in the South Victoria contest. Two ministers of the Methodist church in Mariposa used their pulpits on the Sunday before the election to canvass votes for the Methodist opponent of Mr. George McHugh. Mr. O'Leary's letter which we publish elsewhere is very interesting reading. Here them the influence of the Catholic Church and the Protestant denominations in politics. The former is confined to matters affecting faith and morals; the later is strictly limited to sectaria and partisan issues. And naturally amough the political partisans stand by those they know can be turned to unworthy use.

Sunday Cars.

Sunday Cars.

The Presbyterian Review pleads strongly for "a quick and effective awakening on the part of the Christian element in the community" to the re-opened prospect of Sunday cars in Toronto. With what nice discernment our Presbyterian contemporary limits the "Christian element" to the opponents of Sunday cars I Is this the New Christianity? Read "Sabbatarian element" for "Christian element" and we know exactly what the New Christianity means. But is it not absurd for the Sabbatarians of Toronto to endeavor to maintain here the perverted notion of Christianity that has failed even in the very home of their ancestors? Edinburgh and Glasgow have now a liberal Sunday, but Toronto holds out as the stronghold of a doctrine that is simply barbarous and intolerant any way you regard it, whether in its birth or in the manner of its maintenance. Wherever it managed to survive for a while it had the support of every species of local tyranny. And how could the Jewish Sabbath have otherwise been converted to the narevery species of rical tyradny. And wo could the Jewish Sabbath have otherwise been converted to the narrow, local requirements of Sabbatarian sects, the members of which ride in their own carriages to church in town and country? This is an infraction of the Jewish law as applied by the Sabbatarians to the Christian Sunday; but they forbid those who cannot afford to ride in carriages to ride in the street cars because that would infringe the Jewish law. They themselves are free to break a law which they fasten on others. They have no warrant in Christianity for their doctrine, and they make ducks and drakes of the Jewish law which they pretend to preserve.

trine, and they make ducks and drakes of the Jewish law which they pretend to preserve.

The Presbyterian Review makes allusion to The Star's Sunday car campaign, and to the letters, manufactured on the premises, appearing in that paper. We quite agree that the popular need of Sunday cars is not likely to be helped by any advocacy of the cause which The Star is likely to bring to bear. The Presbyterian Review is right when it calls this sort of thing "a harmless flash-in-the-pan movement." The Star, in want of an excuse for its continued existence since the elections, has, like Mr. Toots, taken to writing letters to itself just as it used to receive long "clothesline specials" during the campaign describing Roman Catholic Bishops in tears, and Dalton McOarthy, Joseph Martin & Co. marching to victory.

No advocacy of Sunday cars is needed at all. What is wanted is that the question be submitted to a vote once more.

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St. Peter's Church.

Rev. Father Slevin, S.J., the eloquent prices who was heard in the Cathedral a few days ago, will preach in St. Peter's Church corner of Bloor and Bathunt streets, on next Sunday even-ing. St. Peter's has undergone a thor-

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DEATH

NoLAY-On Sunday, July 12, at 35 Napper street, formate, Dorothea Havard, beloved wife of Denis volan, aged 28 years.

May her soul rost in peace.

CHAT WITH THE CHILDREN

Oh, what do you think the algebras say the children up in heaven. There is a children up in heaven in the same that the children is a children in the same from the same from the carth we are it to live in Lot appear do upon the water of pearl. Open them whe for the low fitting girl Said the and the same fitting girl Said the and the same from the carth, do you near the weep.

"Far on the cartin, do you near them weep,
Sail time the land problem again to sleep,
Sail time the land in the grid on a grant to sleep,
The shall we fail and the maint clouds
sweep
sweep
How and the wind to have in y
But now, and a grant to gotton of pears
Oh, way, the tipe we plot the diction grid.
Said the children up in heaven.

Said the children up in heaven.

"God waite? I et here where His littleones meet!"

Baid the entildren up in heaven

"Die simil play with us in the goden

arrect.

She had grown toe fair, she had grown

too sweet.

That golds this side of the pates of pearl, Said the children up in heav-h "Fly with her qui kly. O ancels dear:
Said the children up in heaven.
"See ! she is coming! Look there! Look
there!

there!
At the jasper light on her sunny hair
Where the valuing clouds are riven —
Oh, hush, hush. 'T ne swift wings
furl,
for the King Humself at the gates of
pearl
taking her han L. dear tired. little girl,
And leading her into heaven."

PLORENCE MONTHNGALE,

There is a beautiful story told of Florence Nightingale, the famous nurse of the Crimean War, which shows that when she was a child she had the nursing instinct strongly developed.

Her wounded patient was a Scotch shepherd dog. Some boys had hurt and apparently broken its leg by throwing stones, and it had been de cided to hang it to put it out of its misery.

oided to hang it to put it out of its misery.

The little girl went fearlessly up to where he lay, saying in a soft, caressing tone, "Poor Cap, poor Cap." It was enough. He looked up with his speaking brown eyes, now bloodshot and full of psin, into her face, and did not resent it when, kneeling down beside him, she stroked with her little ungloved hand the large, intelligent head. There was no hesitation in the child's manner: she was told what ought to be done, and she set about doing it as a simple matter of course. And so Florence Nightingale made her first compress and speat all of a bright Spring day in nursing her first patient—the shepherd's dog.

THE FIGHT OF THE HORSE AND THE HER.

Spring day in nursing her first patient—the shepherd's dog.

THE MOUTOF THE HORSE AND THE HEN.

A Dexter (Maine) gentleman claims to have seen a battle between a horse and a hen recently. More oddly matched contestants can searcely be thought of. Into a neighbor's orchard, where a horse was feeding, an old hen led her flook of chicks. Just what began the fuss the gentleman did not see, but probably the chicks made themselves too familiar with the horse's feet. The horse began kicking at the old hen with all its might, and with the prospect that if he could only hit her once, poultry would take a sudden rise in her vicinity. The pluck of the her was something wonderful. The chicks seudded out of the way, but their mother fuffied out her feathers, and ran her neck out straight before her, and darted for the horse's heels whenever they struck the ground. She pecked viciously at them, but the odds were against her, as the heels were labored under the same difficulty. He would look back for the hense labored under the same difficulty. He would look back for the hen, and take aim at her, and she would change has before the cyclone struck. For much fuss and effort and little effect the battle furnished a unique spectacle. Both sides quieted down after a time, and the old hen marched of with her chicks clucking vociferously, which was doubtless her way of impressing them with the fact that she "was not afraid of the biggest horse in Trotterdom."

WITH MINT SAUCE,
Mary had a little lamb,
And 'twas so very nice.
She passed her plate again:
ma'am.
"I'll take another slice!"

MRS BEECHER STOWE

MRS. BEECHER STONE.

Of Mrs. Harriett Beecher-Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tour's Cabin," who died the other day it cannot be said that her literatury gifts were precoious. Last year she herself recalled, in an article published for a charitable purpose, her first attempt at authorship. It was an epitaph composed at the age of eight apropos of the death of a kitten. It was decently buried beneath such an inscription as any bright little girl might write above a loved and dead tabby.

Here lies poor Kit,

Here lies poor Kit, Who had a fit And acted queer. Killed with a gun, Her race is run, And she lies here.

And she lies here.

Her fifteen years of childhood were uneventful, but spent in an exceptional environment of cultured society with lawyers, ministers, and professors, who were frequences of her father's circle. Her mother died in her early youth, and she was still a slip of a girl when she went to help her sister. Catharine, who was the head of a successful girls' school at Hartford.

PARM AND GARDEN.

FARM AND GARDEN.

It is hardly wise to sow grass seeds, and cortainly not clover, at this late time of the year. The Winter will probably kill the young and insufficiently roctad plants, and the seed and labor will be lost. If the seed as to be sown en whe... it would be safer to risk the surface sowing in the Spring, even without any harrowing, than the seeding so late as thus. But it is quite possible, and even desirable, to give the year, wheat a light harrowing in the Spring with a sloping-toothed harrow, the teeth sloping backward at a slant of forty-five degrees, so as to run over the ground and lossen the crust without injuring the plants; indeed, the slight appearing of soil drawn over the young wheat is a benefit to it.

Seed wheat may be safely covered

the young wheat is a benefit to it.

Seed wheat may be safely covered three inches deep, the seed sprouts at that depth, and the spire reaching the surface throws out new roots there, from which the stools grow and cause the plant to thicken so that several stems will proceed from the same root. The seed and the root-sprout from it die as soon as the surface roots are m.de. So that, knowing the habit of this plant, we consider that the depth of the seeding should be so much as to make the first sprout safe and give a sufficient hold on the soil which shallower seeding will not do.

The death of the aureunt beautiful.

The death of the current leaves is The death of the current leaves is due to the presence in them of a small insect, which burrows in them under the surface thus eating away the inner part of the leaf andleaving it faded and withered. There is no remedy after the mischief is done, the only resource being to act before this happens, and spray the leaves with paris green in water, at the rate of a quartor of an ounce to a gallon of water It will be well to add a little molasses to the water to hold the green in suspension better, as it is very heavy.

Bones are very hard and tough, and nec la strong mill, with heavy power to grind them small enough to be used on the land. But there is a simple process of softening them, in this way. Put them in a pit, mixed with alternatelayers of unleached wood ashee, and quicklime. The layers may be from three to six inches thick. Then wet the whole, so as to slake the lime. This makes the potash in the ashes caustic, and and this softens the bones in the course of a few weeks, so that they may be broken fine by beating with the back of a shovel. They are then ready to be used, spread on the lad; as much as ten or twenty bushels of the mixture may be used on one acre. This fertilizer is good for any kind of crops. It is excellent for corn, if applied in the hill, one handful to each.

The largest strawberry grown at the

The largest strawberry grown at the present time is that known as the Agriculturist. This was introduced twenty years ago, and under good culture is quite as good as at the first. The size of the fruit of this plant depends on the good culture of it more than on the years, for without this the largest fruits will be small and mean, just as a starved animal will be. There is no kind in cultivation known to us as the Birbeck. As this month—July—is the time for planting this fruit, it will be a good plan to procure a list of the best varieties from some respectable grower in the neighborhood, as the successful culture of this fruit depends largely on the adaptation of the varieties to locality and soil. Pot grown plants will be ready this month.

For all sorts of vegetable enemies

For all sorts of vegetable enemies some other remedy is to be used. This is some acrid substance by which the delicate tissues of the fungi (they all belong to this trube of almost invisible plants) are destroyed. The most approved and offective preparation for this use is the French invention becomes a the Rezdeave solution. moss approven and effective preparation for this use is the French invention from this use is the French invention known as the Bordeau solution.
The basis of it is the common blue
vitriol (sulphate of copper) dissolved
in water in the proportions of four
ounces of the sulphate to five gallons
of water. To avoid harm by the
caustic nature of the sulphate six
ounces of lime are dissolved in four
gallons of water, and the lime water
is added to the copper solution. There
will be a deposit, which is strained off,
and the clean liquid is diluted with
water to make twenty gallons. This
is sprayed on the leaves of the plants
attacked.

Apples are treated for the leaf rust

as played on the leaves of the plants attacked.

Apples are treated for the leaf rust and fruit scab. All other plants are treated for any kind of rust or blight by wich the foliage is attacked. Potates are saved from the early and the late blight, in short, every plant whose leaves are browned and curled by the numerous fungoid parasites may be saved from harm by the spraying on the leaves or fruits of this solution.

Cole and Kidney Differently.—Mi. J.

Colle And Kinner Direction. M. J. Wilder, J.P., Lafargeville, N. Y., writes: "I am subject to severe attacks of Colic and Kidney Difficulty, and find Parmeleo's Pills afford me great relief, white all other remedies have failed. They are the best medicine I have over used." In fact so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that discosses of almost overy usane and nature are driven from the body.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth
Be sure and use that old and well-tried
remedy. Mas. Wisstow's Scormins Synur,
for chaldren teething. It is soothes the child,
softens the gums, allays all pains, cures
wind colic and is the best remedy for
diarrhons. Twenty five cents a bottle It
is the best of all.

FIRESIDE FUN.

Wit is the power to say what body would have said if he had the of it.

of it.

The tembstone is about the only thing that can stand upright, and at the same time lie on its face.

What are the most uncoicable things in the world? Milestones, for you never see two of them together.

During the winter the hen may be dilatory, but she generally comes to the scratch when the garden is planted.

One of the hardest things in all public functions is to keep the brass band from mistaking itself for the entire procession.

Hisbee: "There goes a man who

band from mistaking itself for the entire procession.

Higbes: "There goes a man who takes things as he fluds them." Robbins: "A philosopher? Higber." No: a ragpicker."

"What makes you think he is flighty?" "Because he has a scheme in his head for navigating the air.

Footlytes: "Why don't you try to write an original drams?" Seenor. "If we can 1? I don't know a single forcign language."

"What are you doing now?" asked one Yale man of another. "I am writing for a hiving." "What do you write?" Letters to the governor."

Young Duff: "I never talk about things that I do not understand."

Jinkbots: "You complain of the exposes of a typewriter—why don't you have your wife to do it?" Heneck: "I can't detate to my wife."

Mrs. Musicus: "Did you have much tough la parapire to sure se beauti.

Mrs. Musicus: "Did you have much trouble in learning to sing so beauti-fully? Miss Frankly: "Yes; especial ly with the neighbours."

"The doctor says I am not to be worried," squeaked the rat to the terrier. "You're to be well shaken before taken," growled the terrier, soizing it.

seizing it.

Mr. Elwell: "Isn't it strange, but true, nevertheless, that the biggest fools always marry the prettiest girls?"
Mrs. Elwell: "Oh, now, go on you flattorer."

It always bothers a Frenchman who is learning English to read one day that a nurder has been committed and the next day that the murdered has been committed.

has been committed.

Dick: "You know that feller workin' in shaft 17 who wa, always kickin'
for a raise?" Mick: "Yes." Dick:
"Well, he kicked over a can of dynamite to-day, and got it."
"I've got one advantage over you
still," said the carriage horse, looking
at the bloycle in the next stall. "When
I'm worn out I can be worked up into
glue and canned beef, and you can't.
He: "It must be avosedingly

I'm worn out I can be worked up into glue and canned beef, and you can't. He: "It must be exceedingly gratifying to Gladstone to be called the 'Grand Old Man.'" She (prominent woman suffragist): "Yes; but I'd like to see anybody call me the 'Grand Old Woman."

First Thespian: "So you brought out your new tragedy during Lent. I suppose the audience gave you a reception 'meet for the occasion?" meet for the occasion?" Heet own tragedy during Lent. I suppose the audience gave you a reception 'meet for the occasion?" Heet own the comment of the

plied.
"Hypnotism is a great thing. I can hypnotize anyone, and what I desire the subject to do he does." "See here, professor," said the hitle tailor, "I'll give you 10 per cent. on all the money you can hypnotize out of my outdomers."

Mrs. Snarler: "(1) James L'esse."

oustomers."

Mrs. Snarler: "Oh, James, I've lost my dear little pug! I'm going to advertise, and offer a reward for its recovery, but I don't know how to describe its darling features." Mr. Snarler: "Better give a description of your own."

your own.

In an English graveyard in Chinathere is a stone to a well known hotel-keeper, the epitaph on which, after giving the name, age, etc., winds up with: "Erected by the guests staying at the hotel, as a tribute of respect. They will be done."

Taper: "I should like two weeks absence to attend the wadding of raper: "I should like two weeks' absence to attend the wedding of a very dear friend." Mr. Gingham: "It must be a very dear friend indeed, to make you want that much time. Who is it?" Taper: "Well, sir, after the ceremony she will be my wife."

wife."

"I took a tramp through the mountains last summer," said Miss Gaswell to young Fitzperey. "Aw, Miss Gaswell, why—er—didn't you take me instead?" asked the young man. "Take you instead?" asked the girl, bewildered. "Yaas—instead of the tramp, doncher know. I think he'd be but a poor companion."

FREE TO MEN.

Any man who is weak or run down can write to me in perfect confidence and receive free of charge, in a sected letter, valuable advice and information how to obtain a cure. Address, with stamp, F. G. Smith, P. O. Box 388.

DOMESTIC READING.

Need of charity teaches charity's

value.

Even the honest man has use for a knowledge of dishonesty.

Why was our life given us, if not that we should manfully give it?

Every noble crown is, and on earth will for ever be, a crown of thorns.

There is no more dangerous disease than wanting to get rich ma hurry.

Manmon is like fire the usefullest of all servants, if the frightfullest of all masters.

Calumny and detraction are sparks, which, if you do not blow them, will go out of themselves.

go out of themselves.

Dr. Halley used to say "close study prolyuged a man's life, by keeping him out "f harm's way."

If we will take the good we find, asking no questions, we shall have heaping measures.—R. W. Emerson.

False-speaking is a vice of character which draws to itself as allies and confederates all the other weaknesses of man.

Never part without loving words to think of during absence. It may be that you will not meet again in life.

Richter.

Ab t at the second of t

Ah! there is no telling, but per-

Alt there is no telling, but perhaps we might not sow quite so recklessly if we would only bear the reaping-time in mind.—Christian Reid.
Wickedness can be seen through the thickest fog, but virtue has to have an electric light tu-led on before it will be recognized by the world.
The great world revolutions send in their billows to the remotest creek, and the ovorthrow of thrones more slowly overturns also the households of the lowly.
The commonest things, such as lie

The commonest things, such as lie within everybody's grasp, are more valuable than the riches which so many mortals sigh and struggle after.

Hawthorne.

—Hawthorne.

The true greatness of man consists not in the extent of his wealth, nor in the beauty of his person, but in the majesty of his intellect and the purity of his moral nature.

The soul is the breath of God, the beauty of man, the wonder of angels, and the envy of devils. The soul is a greater miracle in a man than all the miracles wrought among men.

Applition included in abstinct to it.

miracles wrought among men.

Ambition indulged in abstinently is a source of power; used inordinately, is a source of unreasoning intoxication and loss of that honor which smoothes the rugged path of existence.

To the heart there are no insignificant events; it magnifies all things; it puts in the same balance the fall of an empire and the fall of a woman's glove, and oftentimes the glove outweighs the empire.

The value of self-control as a hy-

weighs the empire.

The value of self-control as a hygienic agont is very great. It prevents waste of vitality in feeling, emotion and passion. It helps to give one a mastery over pain and distress, rather than it a mastery over us.

rather than it a mastery over us.

Were it conceivable that the angels in Heaven could envy us, it would certainly be because we mortals are capable of suffering for God, and through our suffering showing our love for Him.—Emmy Giehrl.

We are never more discontented with others than when we are discontented with others than when we are discontented with ourselves. The consciousness of wrong-doing makes us irritable, and our heart, in its cunning, quarrelis with what is outside it in order that it may deafen the elamor within.

it may deaten the elamor within.

How often, when smarting under some unforeseen misfortune or disappointment, does a person call to mind some proverb or common saying, familiar to him all his life, the meaning of which, if he had ever before felt it as he now does, would have saved him from the calamity.

The world is for ever lowering the heavenly life of the Church. If there ever was an age in which this was true, it is the present. One of the most frightening features of our condition is that we are so little frightening do of the world. The world itself has brought this about.—Father Faber.

brought this about.—Father Faber.

The best things in the world do not come to us ready-made.

Truth must be searched for with patient toil. Beauty must be wrought out with paintsking devotion. Food and rament must be wrested from the furrow and woven in the loom. And all our social and political institutions must be fought for on the field of battle, defended in the forum, and vindicated in the courts —William De Witt Hyde.

And as the Aurora came be-

Witt Hyde.

And as the Aurora came before the sun and follows the sun wheresoever he shineth, inseparable from his last rays as from his first, so the Virgin Mother, in her pure human light, will follow and be mingled with the light of Him Who "enlightens every man who cometh into the world." Oh, fair light, as thou wert the beautiful dawn of Christ in this world, be the dawn of the day of thy children's blessed eternity.—Father Abram J. Ryan.

No family living in a billous country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse to actomach and bowels from all billous matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shoals, Martin Co. Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."

THE VIOLIN'S STORY.

It had such a curious way of telling its story, this old Italian violin' At first, when it began to speak, the list-ners could only hear vague sounds which trembled and moaned indistinctly; but ever and again there arose a whole wave of larmonies, that formed themselves into words which were comprehended by some, but not by all, for the high; at and most beautiful things in the world need translaten before they can be understood by the commonplace. It is only the inglitunglates that understand what it is that the nightingales sing.

But at last all heard one word—Cromona—and, as they hears it, they caught a glimmering of what Cremena must have been in the by-gone, long-dead days, even before this violin had taken form. Cremona; city of nusse—eity of love—of impassioned strains and long drawn sighs—eity of workers and tolk, as for the perfecting of insaments with which to make perfect ments with which with the sound of that one word—"Oremona."

I was born at Cremona (said the violin). I would you could have seen our workshop. For centuries it had been the birthplace of the world-famed, world-admired violins. I myself am but a latter-day descendant of the old race, possessing none of the qualities f my ancestors save the accumulated knowledge is the world's great inheritance—a patrimony that acach son of the earth may enjoy.

But to return to the house where our workshop was: it was tall, many-storied, with high gables and narrow windows that overlooked a courtyard, in the contre of which stood a fountain, or rather a well; before the hounday heats and after the sun had gone down, the women u

These women were mostly washer-women by profession, and their varie-gated clothes, hung out to dry in the wind, made a stir of life in the sleepy courtyard. Besides these, there was one other woman, the keeper of the fruit stall, and her fruits made a fine patch of color in the most shadowy

paten or color in the most shadowy corner.

Here it was that the apprentices, who were not always as eager to work as Messer Antonio, came to quench their thurst with the ripe luscious fruit, so temptingly displayed. I knew many of them, for it takes a long time for a violin to become matured, and it is of one of the apprentice I will tell the story.

It was in the beginning of June; the strong sun was shinning as brightly as if it had not been shining ever since the world began. Mosser Antonio, with his sleves well tucked up, was putting a touch of varnish on a violin. He was so sunburnt that the golden varnish almost seemed to be of the same color as his long arms and his great hands that touched the violuss so lightly and tenderly.

A woman was crosssing the courtyard, tall and stately, with a dignified walk that seemed to give the lic to the peasant's dress she wore. A little child, hardly able to walk, was clinging to the shapely yet labor-marked hand. The little fingers closed so firmly round the mother's that it seemed that the child knew by the contract alon. How great was the support the mother could give.

The woman looked up at our house, as if in bygone days she had known it well, seanning it narrowly as if to discover if it were indeed unaltered. She seemed irresolute and strangely timid. She heeitated a long time before she took courage to enter.

It was the hour of noonday rest, and the apprentices had all dispersed. Messer Autonio alone remained working. He always loved to apply these ounning touches of his when he was quiet by himself: the idle chatter of his workmen, who were young and giddy, disturbed him. He, having so great a reverence for his art, loved to practice while in the silence and alone, and I, for one, could not wonder at it.

I heard the woman's step on the stairs. I think she must have been carrying the little one, for I heard only one footfall; but at the threshold she paused, and I heard a sound as if the little one had been placed on his feet.

nothing, but worked on steadily, ovidently much satisfied with his results, for there was a contented smile upon his face that meant, "It is well done."

The woman entered holding her child to her closely. She was pale under the sunbure of her checks, but she advanced quite steadily, and came within a yard of Messer Antonio. He looked up sudderly and gave a great start; the raddy color foresook sisted in the color of the control of the control of the color of the color

Thon, "Father! she cried appealingly,

Ho looked at her angrily and the great veins of his forehead stood out take cords, and the hot, passionate blood mounted to his face, and he oried, roughly, "What do you do here?"

oried, rought,
here?"
Then she answered almost softly
"I crave forgiveness and mercy.

"I do not know them," he answered coldly and would have turned from her; but she took hold of her little one and pushed it towards him.

turned from her; but she took hold of her little one and pushed it towards him.

"Forgiveness for me, and mercy for my child," she said; but the little one, seeing its mother on her linees, plucked at her gown and looked defiantly at the man who was frightening her.

Messer Antonio turned an angry look upon the child, but in some wonderful fashion a little softening smile crept into the hard lines of his mouth.

"What do you do here?" he asked again, but a little less roughly. "Did I not bid you go with your accursed husband, since you elected to wed husband, since you elected to wed husband, since you elected to wed husband, then, that you have come back to me?"

He gaid this so brutally, one would

then, that you mave come back are ?"

He said this so brutally, one would not have recognized Messer Antonio.

"He is dead," she answered quietly, but with a great despair in her voice that made every word she attered seem like a knife thrust. "Dead to me—he has left me!"

"Left you?" There was a fiendish glee on Messer Antonio's face.
"Left you !—and you have come to me!"

"Left you?" There was a fundish glee on Messer Antonio's face.
"Left you!—and you have come to me!"
"Listen," she said breathlessly, and rose from her knees and confronted her father. "Let me speak! I will confess at once that you were right and I was wrong. You told me he was a ne'er-do-well, a secundrel, a beggar who married me because I was a rich man's daughter—and I, I who loved him toll you that you were right. He was all you said and more. He was so bad, so cowardly, so cruel, inta my sole remaining desire is to be revenged on him!" (She stamped her foot, as if she could not express her anger sufficiently in any other way, and the great, passionate tears rained from her eyes.) "But I can do nothing! I am a helpless woman with a little child. Therefore I come to you i not on account of the love you have ceased to bear me, but for revenge. You were always revenge-ful, and I bring you Filippo. I give him to you! He is my daring; the apple of my eye; the very all of me; and I bring him to you to make of him my avenger. Do what you will with him. Here he is—but avenge me!"

She spoke in short, sharp breaths, panting with anger; but at the end she exhausted herself. She would have fallen prone to the ground but that Messer Antonic caught her and ald her, not usgently, on the wooden bench which the apprentices used. He was silent for a moment, and stood with bont head, pondering over her words.

I do not think it was emotion that subdued him, but a little wonder at the suddeness of the whole thing.

"If this is the reason of your coming, Maddalena, you are wetcome,' he said at last.

This is how Filippo, a little curly-haired child came amonget us. But

coming, Maddalena, you are welcome," he said at last.

This is how Filippo, a little curly-haired child came amongst us. But as for Maddalena, she would not stay.

haired child came amongst us. But as for Maddalena, she would not stay.

"I do not come as a beggar," she answered Messer Antonio, when he spoke some words of protest at her departure, and she spoke with the solf-reliant air that I knew so well in Messer Antonio. "I can work—I do work. I could not come back here and est your bread after you had cursed me and bidden me begone from your presence; and"—with a sudden gush of feeling that melted the rigid lines in her face—"I could not return here and live here, where I dresmt my gritish, fond dreams of happiness with him! The very stones in the courtyard would seem to jeer at me! A thousand stinging memories would crowd in upon me to madden me. No I could not live here, but I will leave Flippo to you, if you like. Bring him up in ignorance of me. Swear to me you will make of him an instrument to avenge me!"

And now she turned to go.

"Good-bye, father," she said, and a great tremor shook her sonorous voice; she stooped and lifted little Flippo in her arms, and clasped him to her breat with hungry ferocity, and

klased him as if she fain would have left her life upon his lips; but Filippo, not understanding, burst into a pas ston of shiddish tears. "You will be kind to him," said Maddalena huskily. Then I notteed that Messer Autonio was standing with his luge back turn of towards us all, and that his voice was very thick when he auswered, all most gently. "I will do my duty by him."

most gently, "I will do my duty by him."

And many a day have I seen Madadone stand at the corner of the courtyard wher the shadows lie the thickest, to eat-in a glimpse of Filippo as he passed, and once when he was laying amongst the children, saw her snatch him up and cover him with kisses. My heart went out to her poor hungry-eyed mother, poor deserted wife! but I could not make my sympathy known to her—which is the way of the world, you see. Those who suffer most say least; those who wish to speak find the words wanting They are, as I was then, a violin with out strings

And after some time Maddalena came no more, and I could but conjecture that the fire and grief within ber lad consumed her.

The years went on, and I would scarcely have marked their passing had not Filippine grown into Pilippin that is to say, from a curly-haired, chubby-checked child, into a slender, brown-skinned boy, and then into the most beautiful of youths. There are few things on earth as lovely to look upon as it was, and when he growold concyl to sit with the other appentices on the long bench, and learn Messer. Antonica craft, there was none to compare with in beauty of person or in the making of violins. He put his soul into his work, as indeed overy artist should; but he also possessed a most wonderful instrument of his own, in the form of the loveliest voice that had ever been given to mortal man. When he sang, his voice sauded like a thousand strings in unison. There were tones in it that rominded mo of the sound of church bells, which floats in through the open windows and brings with it its divine message of peace. There was a solemnity and yet a gayety in it that told of a reflective mind and of a gay young heart.

But the strangest thing of all was that Messer Autonio, who could not but love the lad, hated to hear him sing; this was all the more curious, as he was so giffed a musician that it seemed to me asi fall true music must needs have been delight in his cars.

As I have said, many years passed and nothing of any importance happened, until one day a bearded stranger entered, who greeted Messer Antonia si fihe had been acquainted with him in bygone days.

"You do not recognize me," he said, sounbrely. "I told you then, I tell you now, life ended for me when she left us."

Messer Antonia looked right glat to see him. "You are a great honor to me," he said. "I am always proud of you. You are well—and married?"

Nared shook his head. "No," he said, sounbrely. "I told you then, I tell you now, life ended for me when she left us."

Messer Antonio stood silent for a little while, and then he pointed to Filippo, who sat amongst the apprentices. None of them, so much in ave were they of their master, durst life while,

ade you," he said.
"Butyou cannot," answered Messer in the said of the said of

has over succeeded in diverting me from any purpose. I am too old to change now."

"May I speak to the lad?"
"As much as you like.
"As much as you like.
"I have been and held out his hand to Filippo." I used to sit here when I was young and I kniw your mother, Filippo. I want you to remember that if over you want a friend you have but to come or send to diuseppe Nardi of Florence. I will always help you, for the sake of bygone days."
The young man looked up in sur-

gone days."

The young man looked up in surpr..e. "I thank you, sir," he answered, "and will think of your words, and if aught happen to make me require friendly aid I will come to

That is right, my lad," said Nard "That is right, my mu, hearthy; but he turned away with something like a sigh. He made hi adieux to Messer Antonio, but returned of a sudden. "The singer Broa dom," he asked under his breath, "i toom, he asked duder in breath, "is the man, is he not? Remember, I never knew aught save that I had lost her."
"Yes," answered Messer Antonio

fiercely.
"Can the lad sing?"

"Yes."
"You will make him his father's rival on the stage, then?"
"I had never thought of that. I had a far more vulgar way of snuffing him out; but, per Dio! you are a man of invention."

"I wish you would forego this

revenge."
"I will die first," said Messer Antonio, and he spoke as if he meant it

The next occurrence that impressed me with a sense of importance was of a much softer oharacter—indeed it was what was then, ay, and always will be, the loveliest thing in a world was what of lovely things to me—namely, a pair of young lovers, very young, very shy, feeling love for the first time, so ignorant of love itself that they scarce knew it had come to them. Words were few between them; yet there was a subtle language, spoken by their eyes and even by the movement of their hands, that was most eloquent. I was so happy to be a witness of it, for though I had an intuition that there was something called love in the world, yet I had nover seen it. I knew of vague yearnings, dim longings, confused medley of sounds that needed but one thing to make them into music. I knew of said mover seen it. I knew of vague yearnings, dim longings, confused medley of sounds that needed but one thing to make them into music. I knew of said that, ever since I came into being, only it was all so difficult to me; and of a sudden all grew quite clear. That was when first I saw Filippo and the little Maria, whom I had seen grow up from childhood into shy girlhood, together.

Maria was the daughter of the woman who kept the fruit stall which the apprentices patronized, and she had always been so pretty that she was a joy to look at. Her tawny ourls ran riot over her forelead, chung to the arch of her eyebrows and strayed own from her head to dance on her shoulder. It used to romind me of a beautiful siken net in which birds might be saved. I think that reither Filippo nor I, nor she herself, dreamt that she was approaching womanhood until this very afternoor I speak of.

It was mid-Lent; Messer Antonio had given his apprentices leave to enjoy themselves as they saw fit on this one holiday plucked from amid the sombre fast days. All of them were away, save Filippo, who, having the love of his craft strong in him were away, save Filippo, who, having the love of his craft strong in him were away that the path of the more surprised,

you sit down and wait a while?"
"Thank you," answered the girl simply, and Filippo pulled out the bench on which the apprentices sat, and made room for her. I think it must have been the first time in his life that he noticed how pretty she was, for he looked at her with much attention, so much so that the girl blushed and finally asked him, "Why are you looking at me?"

busined and manip asked min, "way are you looking at me?" Filippo made no answer, but presently laid down his tools and seated himself next to Maria on the bench. "I am sorry about the rent," he said. "Are you quite sure Messer Antonio does intend to increase it?"

does intend to increase it?"

"I fear so, and then I know not what we should do, for here you see we are well known, and each morning the apprentices buy fruit from us because we are near—but so they would from any stranger, and our place would soon be filled up; but we—we must go out into the world and starve, for indeed we are too poor to pay more."

stress on the "you" that made the girl blush again.

"Alt" she said, shyly, "I know you would help us, but how can you? Messer Antonio ia a hard man."

"He is a very just man, answered the iad gravely, "and if you will lot inc. I will plead your cause for you."

"Will you she asked if you'll a ma little, only a very little, afraid of him, you know. I do not understand him. I hippo smiled. "I do not fear him at all," he said. "He is always good to me and just."

"Then I will go she said; but she showed no great alacrity.

"Why?" asked Filippo. "See, I am here quite alone and would be so happy if you would stay with me a little longer."

ittle longer."
And then there fell between the twain a few moments of delicious silence. Maria's eyes were downenst. Flippe was trying to put into words a new conviction that had come upon him, but for a long time he could not. At last he said, with a certain awkward hesitation that did not sit uncaccafully on him:

gracefully on him :

"Maria, had you over dreamt of

"Maria, had you over dreamt of loving any one?" Maria looked up, startled; her oyes gave a sudden flasn. "I do not know," she murmured. But Filippo scarcely heeded her answer. "Because I have—often!" But Filippo scarcely heeded her answer. "Because I have—often!" he cried, with growing fervor. "I have dreamt of it all through the summer nights and winter days. Whenever I have heard anything that was beautiful, anything that was good. I have known that love must needs be like it, and even more divine. And now, Marra, I know that my dreams of what love must be are true, and that it is you whom I love."

He had knelt down beside her and reverently taken her hand in his. The two young leads were very close together, and suddenly as if by magic, ere either of them had realized the other's action, their lips were clinging in a first lover's kies.

"You must be my little wife Marie"

gother, and suddenly as it by magic, ever either of them had realized the other's action, their lips were clinging in a first lover's kies.

"You must be my little wife, Maria," whispered Flippo, and she drooped her head on his shoulder like a flower on its stem, but said nothing. Then suddenly there was heard a great clatter up the stones stairs.

"The padrone l'g asped poor little Maria, and without another word she ped down the stairs, through the sped down the stairs, through the courtyard, and hid herself within the shelter of her mother's house.

"Was that not the little Maria who ran past me down the stairs? She was like a little whirlwind. What brought her?"

Messer Antonio was evidently in great good humor. He was not looking at Flippo when he asked the question; but when the lad answered, he turned round sharply.

"She and her mother had heard a rumor that you intended increasing their rent. I hope it is not so, padrone." It was only the sound of his voice, only the tremulousness in it, the tender way in which the "phe" fell from the lad's lips, and yet Messer Antonio knew. His ruddy cheek turned pale. He faced the lad suddenly and looked at him fixedly.

"Whow!" he said—a long-drawn whistle, and that was cli. Messer Antonio cruelly waited for Flippo to speak first.

"I hope you will not be hard on hem, padrone, for I love her and have asked her to be me wife." He said it quits boldly; it was true that he did not fear Messer Antonio. It seemed to me that the old man was making a mental calculation as to what course he should take. He did not look very pleasant when he said—

"You are very young, Flippo."

"I shall grew older," said the lad. "Besides everything is so vague as yet. We should not want to marry for a long time. My wage is not sufficient."

"Oth!" quoth Messer Antonio, with a sigh of relief. "Listen to me. Of course it is nothing to me ryou are

for a long time. My wage is not sufficient."

"Oh "quoth Messer Antonio, with a sigh of relief. "Listen to me. Of course it is nothing to me; you are not bound to do my wishes. Gratitude counts for nothing in this world, and you are your own master. But this very day I made some arrangements which I thought might please you They will not nterfere with your matrimovial engagements, in which, of course, you can please yourself entirely. Everybody manages their own marriages—mismanages, I should say. But if you will follow my advice, you could far better afford to keep a wife in a littly while than by working out your time with me. For the matter of that you were never properly apprenticed and you are an independent workman. Well, Filippo, to begin the matter, you have a money making machine in that throat of yours, in the shape of a beautiful voice."

" Filippo looked up much surprised.

"Filippo looked up much surprised.
"Why, I shought you hated to hear me sing, padrone."
"But you have a fine voice, nevertheless," answered the padrone dryly, "The best tenor in Italy, I think, when it is cultivated, which it shall be by the finest master in the world. Now do not thank me. I have private reasons for what I do, a grudge which I owe to Brondoni, the tenor, whom I want supplanted. He thinks he can sing, the vain fool! Why, every note he sings rings false, as only a villian's notes can sound; and he shall be hissed off the stage yet, and "its you who shall show the people what singing means!"
"Can I do that padrone?"

"You can—you shall, you are a musician. And as for that little revenue of mine, it need not concern you. Play into hop hands, that is all, and as for the little Maria, it will be a proud day for her when she is the tenor's wife."

proud day for her when sho is enc-tenor's wife."

Filippo looked as if the news were too good to be true. With a sudden impurse he seived Masser Antonio a toil worn hands and kissed them.

"I will do all you tell me padrone, he cried, "and I will work for your sake and for my Maria s!"

"That is right, answered the old man. "I trust you, Filippo: remem-ber that you do not disappoint me.

And now there must be a little gay in my narrative, for I was presently pronounced to be a finished instru-ment, and romoved to the keoping of a mist excellent musician, and as was at last permitted to make music, which needs must be the greatest desire of 2

a most excellent modeian, and so was at last permitted to make music, which needs must be the greatest desire of a violin.

We were all much excited on the evening of which I am about to tell you, for there was to be the first representation of a great work by the famous master Ghock. There was allowed to hamous master Ghock. There was always a great feeling against German music in Italy, and it was with difficulty that this work was allowed to be performed. I had been with my master to rolearsals, and had been de lighted with a certain tenor whom all men called Flippo Flippinc, but whom I know to be my own dear Flippo, who was singing a part which has since been sung by women, so fresh was his voice; and all along I heard great discussions as to how Brondoni would take his dismissal from his post of primo tenore. Of course my knowledge that Brondoni was none other than Flippo's father added great piquancy to this performance. It seemed to me that no one knew it except myself, and I counted for nothing, for I was but a violin in the orchestra—one voice amongst many, but for all that I knew a great deal, and -looked forward with no small excitement to the evening's performance.

Well, it is divine music—we all long the programment of the properment of the programment of the programment of the evening's performance.

formance.

Well, it is divine music—we all know that—and as for my Filippo, he know that—and as for my Filippo, he was perfect. I had looked around for Messer Antonio, and sure enough I had found him, radiant, glowing with pride; and next to him, in the full charm of her young womanhood, sat Maria.

pride; and next to him, in the full charm of her young womanhood, sat Maria.

"Dear lad! He has been faithful to her, then," I thought with satisfaction, for Maria's presence with Messer Antonio was a sure sign that Filippo was still her betrothed, if not her husband.

The first part went superbly. Filippo surpassed himself; and then suddenly there arose. I know not whence, a sinister rumor. It was whispered, first amongst the musicians in the orehestra—whispered by some with horror, by others with derisive smilles and chrugs; and when the curtain was over-long in rising, I knew the report must have reached Filippo, and the rumo- was—"Brondoni has stabbed himself!"

It came upon me like a thunderbolt. Did Messer Antonio know?

must have reached Filippo, and the rumor was—"Brondoni has stabbed himself!"

It came upon me like a thunderbolt. Did Messer Antonio know? I wondered that he sat there so erect, so sure of himself, so proud of Filippo's success, and then I trembled at the horror of it all, for it meant nothing else but that, through the son's instrumentality, the father had made away with himself. It was so horrible! My poor unsuspecting Filippo singing away so Justily for art's sake, for Maria s sake, for love's eake; all the time an instrument of revenge—himself innocent of all revenge.

I thought of Gisseppe Nardi. "Forego revenge," he had said. And then I remembered Messer Antonio's answer: "I am too old to be diverted from my purpose," and it seemed to me that the world had become more jangled and out of tune than ever. and that no amount of striving could ever put it right.

Yes, the news travelled to Messer Antonio, for he had become impatient of the dolay, and had asked the reason, and had learned it. I saw the ruddy color leave his cheeks, the sunken eyes flare up, and then suddenly he sank back in his seat, an inert mass. Most likely the horror of it had burst upon him; perhaps for the first time he realized that he had made of the son the lather's murderer.

derer.

Maria's thoughts were revealed in her face. Her anxious eyes gazed at the ourtain. Doubtless she was impatient to witness her lover's further triumph, and a little anxious withat, lest aught should ail him. Presently there was a commotion on the stage behind the curtain. Filippo's young voice rang out lustily, louder than any other:

other:

"Of course we will continue; why not? I am sorry, of course; but why should Brondoni's death stop us? A man should learn to take defeat. It is only cowards who kill themselves!" said the bold voice, whose owner had never known what it was to suffer a day's unhappiness. "And he was not worth much—Messer Antonio always said he was a villain!" There seemed to me almost a cry of extraction of the said of th

"Oh, hush—I pray you hush!" said another voice in an agonized

The curtain was still down, and we of the orchestra could hear, but not



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be sent.

"I will not hush: said Filippo, impatiently. Perhaps the thought of his beautiful sweetheart, and how she had come to enjoy his success, made him a little ruthless. "Are we to stop a whole performance, because a man has killed himself, Nardi "
Then I folt a little relieved, for I remembered that Nardi knew, and would surely tell the lad in the gentlest marger, must sing no more that night.

"You must stop!" said Nardi, firmly.

firmly.

"You are mad!" cried Filippo.
"Leave the stage, Nardi, and ring the

"You are mad!" cried Filippo.
"Leave the stage, Nardi, and ring the
curtain up."
"You must not sing."
"Why I." cried Filippo, furiously.
"Why I, of all me? What was
Brondoni to me that I must not sing
because he is dead?"
There was a little pause, and it
seemed to me as if Filippo even unust
have began to suspect something, for
his voice was hoarse when he whispered, "Speal".
"He was your father," said Nardi.
"You He!" was the answer, in
sharp, decisive tones.
"It is God's truth," answered
Nardi. "He was my rival. We both
loved Maddalena, Messer Antonio's
daughter—your mother. He won her,
married her, and deserted her; and
this is Messer Antonio's revenge."
"Do you know what it is you are
saying?" cried the lad. "Do you
know that I have this man's blood on
my head, and that if he is my father,
I have killed my father? Do you
know that I have here the say, that I have not here say
the people what a worthless singer he
was, that I have driven him to his
death, and you tell me quietly he is
my father? It is horrible—horrible!" the people what a wornness singer me was, that I have driven him to his death, and you tell me quietly he is my father? It is horrible—horrible!" No sne spoke, and then suddenly Flippo cried, "Where is Messer Antonio—my graudfather—that I may have my rovenge on him?" "Leave revenge," said Nardi once more. "There has been too much revenge already!" And so it was that the great master Gluck's work was not performed in its entirety, and that gradually the astonished audience left the theatre, and I was sad at heart indeed, and wondered what end there could be to so calamitous a story.

and I was sad at heart indeed, and wondered what end there could be to so calamitous a story.

For a long time I heard nothing more, for Filippo never sang again; but one evening we had been taking part in a grand service that had been performed in the cathedral. As we came out of the dark church into the still night air, we stumbled against a monk who was crouching in the shade of the porch, trying to hear the notes of the voluntary which the organist was playing.

"Pardon," said the monk, as we stumbled against him, and the white face, wan in the monlight, and the yoice was Filippo's; and it seemed to me not unlikely that he should have taken his sorrow and his remores and consecrated them with himself to the service of God, not as a criminal does, but as a victim.

but as a victim.

Of Messer Antonio and of Maria, I beard that he had endowed the latter with all his wealth, and that she was about to be married to a well-known maker of violins. Poor little Maria! I suppose she was not an instrument of very flue tone herself—but then we cannot all be violins of Cremona.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never boen known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the threat, lungs and chest.

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LATEST MARKETS.

Wheat—Tonostro, July 15, 1896, which could some lots of now wheat. Eve cars of now end sold to day at 59, and five cars of own white at 690 cutson. Cars of old white told west at 52 and 630 was asked for more Manutoba wheat is ster ly at 586 for No. 1 hard aftest Fort William 62. Owen Sound and Middisad and us Toronto and west. Flour—Is dull and shout ateady at \$3 to \$3 to for strictly color was a steril was a steril

hard affoat rou-and Midland and ode Toronto and wea-Flour-ls dull and shout steady at \$3 to \$3 10 for straight roller west. Millfeed -ls quiet a. \$10 for snorts west

Millfeed — is quiet a. \$10 for anorts west and \$9 for bran. Barley—Nominal at 350 for No. 1, 32c for No. 2 and 25c for feed cutside. Rye—Nominal at 13c outside. Corn—Dall at 27c for mixed and 28c for

avge—avomina at the outside.

Corn—Dalla t 27c for mixed and 28c for yellow west.

Oats—Are quict. Carsof mixed sold west to day at 17c and white at 18c.

Peas—Are attady. Cars of No. 2 sold north and west to-day at 44c. Cars of Batter—Cremnery on are remains in the continuity of t

' loads, 1 Hay--Unchanged at \$1250 to \$13 s delivered here. Choice No. 1 is

er scrice. Parmers' Markets.

Business was particularly full on the local atrect market. No grain came in, and dressed hogs were mominal. A few loods of hay offered at Saturday's quotations, but buyers were slow owing to the rain.

Wheat, white	\$0 00
Wheat, red, 0 68	0 00
Wheat, goose 0 50	0 00
Peas 0 56	0 00
Barley 0 31	0 00
Rve 0 491	0 00
Oats 0 22	0 00
Нау, 9 00	14 75
Straw, bundled 10 00	0 00
do loose 6 00	0 00
Eggs, new laid U 9	0 9}
Butter, lb rolls 0 12	0 13
Butter, tubs, dairy 0 11	0 12
Chickens 0 30	0 40
Ducks 0 50	0 70
Turkeys 0 8	0 11
Potatoes, 0 20	0 00
Dressed hogs 5 00	5 50
Beef, hindquarters 1 50	7 50
Beef, forequerters 2 00	4 50
Veal 3 00	5 00
Lamb lyearlings 5 03	6 00
do. spring, per lb 7	8

Strawberries are done for this season. Some of the poorer quality harvest applies sold as low as 200 per basket. up to 30e for good ones. New potatoevare weaker, selling at 25c to 30c in baskets. Black chorries move slowly at 75c to 85c per basket. There are Illinois tomatoes on the market, and they sell at from 75c to 900 per foar basket case; Canadians fetch 90c to \$1. Causumbers are lower, selling at from 25c to 30e per dozen for Montreats and from 40c to 50e per dozen for Montreats and from 40c to 50e per basket. Vac Canadians. Red currants and raspberries hold their own. Black currants are weaker, going at from 75c to 90e per basket. Watermelons are quiet. Huckled the selling of the selling from 75c to 90c per basket. Watermelons are quiet. Huckled the selling from 75c to 90c per basket. Watermelons are quiet. Huckled the selling from 75c to 90c per basket. Watermelons are quiet. Huckled the selling from 75c to 90c per 10c per 10c

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTIEAL MARKETS.

MONTIEAL July 13.—Gratin—The market
dull and unchanged. Peas, per 60 lbs,
oat, 549 to 569; oats, No. 2, white,
ros, 260 oats, American, in bond, 22c; ryo,
2, nominal; feed, barley, 33½ to 34,
ot, 440 to 46c; buckwieat, per bush,

No. 2, nominas; recess oscillators, per bush, 373c.
Flour—Prices are still irregular. Straight rollers, 83.60 to 83.70; atrong bakers, Manitoba, best brands, 83.30 to 33.60; spring patents, Manitoba, 83.70 to 83.95; winter patents, Ontario \$3.70 to \$9.95.

winer patents, Untario \$3.70 to \$3.95.

Meal-Rolled, per bril \$2.60 to \$2.80; standard, per bril, \$2.70 to \$2.80; standard, per bril, \$2.70 to \$2.80; standard, per bag, \$1.30 to \$1.35; granulated, per bril, \$2.75 to \$2.80; granulated, per bag, \$1.35

Choese-Influenced by the prices ruling in e west all 'sat week and at Cowanwille Saturdays alseme of the 7,000 chees a-red by boat and rail from the French dis-ties this morning wore at first demanding much as 7c, but as noon approached ey settled down to 6g, at which it fi-ro it is understood the bulk of business as dono

gure it is understood the bulk of uniness was done
Butter—The market is about the same, 16c to 16je being paid for creamery.
Eggs—The market is steady at 9je to 10je for choice.
Provisions—The market is dull and featureless. Canada short cut mess, per bri., 812 to 812.50; Canada short cut clear, \$11; hams, city cured, per lb, \$2\$ to 10c; bacon, per lb, 9s to 10c; lard, pure Canadian, per lb., 74 to 7je; lard, common refined, per lb., 5je to 6c.

BUFFALO MA'RETS.

refined, per lib., 59c to 60.

BEFFALO MAYKETS.

East Buffalo, July 13—Cattlt—100 cars through, 120 on sale; market steady for export grades, and 10c to 15c higher for all other kinds; prime heavy steers, \$3.35 to \$6.00; good shippure, \$115 to \$4.30; fair to methum steers, \$9.00 to \$3.00; court hand for the methum steers, \$9.00 to \$3.00; court hand outph fat heavy atterns, \$3.50 to \$1.00; good fat heilers, \$3.05 to \$4.1 light common to drain, \$3.00 to \$3.00; old to prime fat cows, \$2.25 to \$3.35 (c) attle to common to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.00; eausage built, \$2.50 to \$2.75; good butchiers, \$3.00; old to prime fat cows, \$2.25 to \$3.35 (jight to fair, \$3.00; \$3.51; jight common to short, \$3.50; journs, \$3.

BOOK REVIEW.

MORIAL OF THE LIDE AND LAD DROPS THE RIGHT REV. SPILLIES VECENT RAND D.P. C.M., Second Bushop of Buffalo N.Y. By Rev. Patrick Cronin, Ll. D. Enflato, N.Y. Baffais Cathone Pabli Cation Co.

extina Co.

This is a welcome volume, for the late Bishon Ryan was as widely beloved as he was known and no other biographic could possibly be as well qualified for the task of describing his remarkable personality as the gifted pris at who for many years had daily intercurse with Lim. Enter Croin tells us that he does not pretend to offer to the public a complet account of Bishop Ryan's life, not more than "a judicious condensation of the chief features of so remarkable a career with a burf outline of his talonts and character." He has embellished the work with some sixty full page illustrations.

career with a brief outline of his talents and character." He has embolished the work with scine sixty full page dilastrations.

The bishot was born at Almonte, Ontario, on January 1st. 1825. His father, a millwright, came from near Thurles, Tipperary. When Stephen was three years old his parents moved into Pennsylvania. When in his four-teenth year he entered the Seminary of Philadelphia. Soon after the Lazarists took charge of the seminary Stephen Ryan resolved on becoming a member of the Vincentian mother house, the 'Barrons,' at Perryville, Mo. His naturesems to have been insacible, and one of his striking characteristics from by heavy the same striking characteristics from by heavy the same striking characteristics from by heavy the same of the vincentian mother house, the 'Barrons,' at Perryville, Mo. His naturesems to have been insacible, and one of his striking characteristics from by heavy the same of the sa

New Catholic Q.C's.

Orrawa, July, 3.—A batch of new Q.C's was announced to-day. Among the Catholics who have been honored are Mr. A. C. Macdonell, Toronto; Mr. Patrick McPhillips, London, and Mr. Thomas P. Coffee, Guelph.

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