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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VII.-No. 34.

TORONTO. THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Consecration of the World to the Sacred Heart.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF OUR;MOST HOLY LORD, LEG XIII, BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE.

On the Consecration of Mankind to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

To the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic World in Grace and Communion with the tpos-tolic Sec.

POPE LEO XIII.

Venerable Brethren, Health and Aposto

Venerable Brethren, Health and Aposcolie Benediction.

But a short time ago, as you woll
know, Wo, by letters apostolio, and following the custom and ordinances of Our
predecessors, commanded the colobration in this city, at no distant date, of a
Holy Year. And now to day, in the
hope and with the object that this roli
glous colobration shall be more devoutly
performed, We have traced and recommond a striking design from which, if
all shall follow it out with hearty good
will, We not unreasouably expect extraordinary and lasting benefits for
the whole human race.

Already more than once we have on
deavored, after the example of Our
predecessors Innocent XII., Benedict
XIII., Clement XIII., Pius VI., Pius
VII., and Pius IX., dovouly to fester
and bring out into faller light that most

vili, and rius i.x., devotity to restor and bring out into fullor light that most excellent form of dovotion which has for its object the veneration of the Sacred Heart of Josus; this We did especially by the Docree given on June 29, 1899, by which We raised the Feast under by thich We raised the Feast under that name to the dignity of the first class. But now we have in mind a more signal form of devotion which shall be in a manuor the crowning perfection of all the honors that people have been accustomed to pay to the Sacred Heart, and which We confidently terrat will be most pleasing to Jeans footion of all the honors that people have been accustemed to pay to the Sacred Heart, and which We confidently treat will be most pleasing to Jeans Christ, our Redeemer. This is not the time, however, that the design of which We speak has been mosted. Twenty-vers ago, on the approach of the solumities of the second centenary of the Blessed Margaret Mary Alaceque's reception of the Divine ocumand to propagate the worship of the Sacred Heart, many lettors from all parts, not merely from private persons but from bishops also, were sent to Plus IX. hegging that the would consent to consecrate the whole human race to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus. It was thought best at the time to postpone the matter in order that a well considered decision might be arrived at. Meanwhile permission was granted to individual cities which desired it thus to consecrate themselves, and a form of consecrate themselves, and a form of consecrate themselves, and a form of consecration was drawn up. New, for certain new and additional reasons, We consider that the plan is tipe for infilment.

consider that the plan is type for inititiment.

This world wide and solemn feeting the properties to Jeans Christ, who is the Head and Supreme Lord of the trace. His empire extends not only over Cathodic nations, and those who, having board doly washed in the waters of holy baptism, belong of right to the Church, although erroneous opinions keep thomatra, or dissent from her teaching the characteristic shough erroneous opinions keep thomatra, or dissent from her teaching the Christian faith, so that the whole human race is most truly under the power of Jesus Christ. For He who is the Only begotian Son of God the Father, having the same substance with Him and being the heightness of His Glory and the Sacred Heart in the Sacred Heart in

xvili... 37). And the greatness of the power and the boundlessness of His lingdom is still more clearly declared in these words to the Apostles: "All power is given to me in heavon and on earth." Ottathew xxvili... 39). If then all power has been given to Christ it follows of necessity that His empirements be supreme, absolute and independent of the will of any other, so that none is either equal or like unto it: and since it has been given in heavon and on earth the oddent to it. And verily Ho has acted on this extraordinary and peculiar right when His commanded His apostles to preach His doctrine over the earth, to gather all mon togother under the one body of the Church by the baptism of salvation, and to bind them by laws. which no one could reject without risking his eternal salvation.

ing his eternal salvation.

CHRIST OUR REDERMER.

But this is not all. Christ reigns not only by natural right as the Son of God. but also by a right that file has acquired. For Ho it was who enatched as "from the powers of darkness" (Colossians i. 13), and "gave Himself for the redomption of all "Il Timothy ii. (i). Therefore not only Catholics, and those who have duly received Christian beptism but also all men, individually and collectively, have become to Him "a purchased people" (I Peter ii., 9). St. Augustine's words are therefore to the point whom he says: "Yon sak what price Ho paid See what Ho gave and you will understand how much be paid. The price was the blood of Christ. What con'd cost as much but the whole world, and all its people? The great pice Ho paid was paid for all "(T. 120 on St. Jehn). How it comes about that inddels thomselves are subject to the power and description of Jesus Christ is clearly shown by St. Thomas, who gives us the reason and its explanation. For having patt the question whether his judicial power extends to all moral baving stated that indicial anthority flow naturally from roynlasthority, he concludes decisively as follows: "All things as subject to Christ as far as Hispower is concerned, although they are not altrays subject to Him In the exercise of that power (9a, p., q. 6a. 4). This severeign power of Christ over men is excepted by Frath, justice, and show all, by charty.

and above all, by charity.

VOLUNTARY CONSECUATION.

To this twofold ground of his power and dominations He graciously allows us, if we think fit, to add voluntary consecration. Jesus Christ, Cut God and our Redeemer, is rich in the fullest and perfect possession of all things; we, on the other hand, are so poor add needy that we have nothing of our own to offer him as a gitt. But yet, in His infinite goodness and love. He is no way objects to our giving and consecrating to Him what is already His, as if it were really our own; nay, far from refuning such an offering, He positively desires it and sake for it? My son, give mus thy heart. It was not to the same than the property of the same that the same than a complant of Him we not only declare our open and free schowledgment and acceptance of His authority over us, but we also testify that if what we offer as a gift were really our own, we would still offer it with our whole heart. We also beg of Him that He would wonchaste to receive it from us, though clearly His own. Such We speak, such is the meaning underlying Our words.

And since there is in the Sacred Heart—an act which is nothing else than an offering and binding of oneself to Jesus Christ, seeing that whatever honor, weneation and love is given to this divine Heart is really and truly given to Christ Himself.

For these reasons We nige and exhort all whe know and love this divine Heart all whe know and love the side when the second all whe know and love the side when the second all whe know and love the side when the second all whe know and love the side when the second all whe know and love the side when the second all whe know and love the side when the second all whe

cau establish or draw tigutor the bends which naturally connect public affairs with God, gives to Sistacs a loop of better things. In those latter times especially, a policy has been followed which has resulted in a sort of wall being raised between the clear of the control and civil secrety. In the constitution and administration of States the authority of sacred and divino law is utterly disrogarded, with a view to the exclusion of religion trem having any contant part in public life. This policy almost tends to the removal of the Obristian faith from our midst, and, if that were possible, of the bandhismont of God Himself and the cartle. When mos a midst are a substitution of the cartle was a substitution of the cartle was a substitution of the buildood by wares so rough that no one is suffered to be free from anxiety and paril ? When religion is ence discarded it follows of necessity that the surest coundations for the public welfare must give way, whilst God, to inflict on His encoires the punishment they so religity deserve, has loft them the prey of their own ovil desires, so that though give themselves out by access of liberty. Honce that abundance of ovila which were a long time settled upon the world, and which pressingly call upon us to sook for holy from Him by whose strength alone they can be driven away. Who can he be but Jesus Christ the Only-begotten Son of God? "For there is no other name under heaven given to more whereby we must be sawed" (Actai vr., 12). We must have recurse to Him who is the Way, the Truth and the Life. We have gone sarty and we must return to the right path; darkcess has covershadowed our minds, and the gloom must be dispelled the course of pace be rounwed, and sworts and arms drop from the hand when all montant of the cares, a young Emperor as we in the heavens a cross, which became at once the lappy owner and cause of the glorious course. The same hand weighty, which moves Us to undertake this celebration. God, the author of every good, not long age preserved Our life by

below). As a pledge of divine benefits, and in token of Our pasaraal benevolence, to you, and to the clergy and people contitted to your care We lovingly grant in the Lord the Apostolic Benediction Given in Rome as St. Feter's on the 25th day of May, 1899, the twenty-second year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII.

The Propaganda, Rome, May 31, '99.

Most Rev. Losd Argersnor.—I hereby notify Your Grace that it is the wish of the Soreceign Pontiff that in those places where the Ecopylical Letter of His Hollness regarding the consecration of all men to the Most Sacred Heart of Jens did not arrive in time to hold the celebration on the day therein practical, the 11th June, that some Sunday be selected by the cridinary of each dioced the selemn consecration, any time during the summer months up to the July of the Company of the Solemn Consecration, any time during the summer months up to the July of the Consecration of the Solemn Consecration, any time during the summer months up to the July of the Consecration of the Solemn Consecration. Meanwhile withing you awary blessing.

Your Grace's most devoted servant.

M. Cardinal Lundonowari, Prefect.

Augustin, Archibshop of Larissa, Soccelary.

In accordance with the above letter.

Secretary.

In secondance with the above letters, His Grace, the Archbishop of Torouto, has appointed the third Sunday of September, 17th, for this solemn consecration to the Sacred Heart in all the churches of the archdlosoes, Aud in compliance with the suggestion of our Höly bather. the Pope, His Grace wishes

held at the hours best calculated to secure a large attendance. Copies of the authorized Litary of the Sacred Heart, and the Solemn Act of Cosecration, may be head at D. & J. Sadlier's, 116 Church street, Toroute, and it would be well to have both these loadints distributed amongst the people. By order of His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto.

The state of the s

F. Ryan, Diocosan Director.

of Toronto.

F. Ryan, Diccosan Director.

SOLEMN ACT OF CONSECRATION.

Most swoot Jours, Redeemor of the human race, look down upon us humbly prostrate before Thine altar. We are Thine, and Thine we would over be; nevertheless, that we may be more serely united with Thoe, beheld here to-day each one of us freely consecrates himself to Thy Sacrod Heart, Many indoed have never known Thoe: many, too, despise Thy precepts, and have rejected Thee. Have mercy on them all, most uncedial Jesus, and draw them to Phy Sacred Heart. Be Thou King, O Lord, not only of 'an faithful who have never forsaken Thee, but also of the predigal children who have turned their backs upon Thoe; grant that they may quickly return to their Father's house, lost they die of wetchedness and hunger. Be Thou King of those who have been beguiled by errors or whose affections have been turned saide, and call them back to the harbour of truth and the unity of the faith, so that soon there may be but one fleck and one Shepherd. Be Thou King also of all these who citil stir ut be ancient superstition of the Gentiles, and ordess not Thou to Gliver them out of darkness into the light and kingdom of God, Grant, O Lurd, to Thy Church assurance of freedom and immunity from barm; give posees and order to all nations, and make the earth resound from pole tople with one word; Praise to the Divan Heart that wrought our relavation, to 11 be glory and honor forever. Amen.

St. Joseph's Couvent, Toronto.

St. Joseph's Couvent, Toronto.

On the morning of the 16th, St. Joseph's Couvent, Toronto was the scene of one of the most abiline and touching ceremonies of the Catholic church, viz. the reception into religion of four young ladios who had received for renounce the vanities of the world, and dovote their lives to the service of God. The postulants who received the voll were Miss Senneer, of Owen Sound, in religion States and Country of Catholic Charles and Misse Nuclear State Charles Country of Catholic Charles Country of Catholic Charles Country of Catholic Catholic

occoin, Sigor an interests, also any of Oscoolin, Sigor M. Dolores; Mies O Shee, of Potraboro, Sister M. Paula, O Shee, of Potraboro, Sister M. Paula, Sister Emorita made protession of har dies rows.

The occommon took place in the beautiful convent chapel which was crowded with friends of the institute I was for turate in securing a seat in the nave and, while awaiting the opening of the occumony, had issure to admire the beauties by which I was surrounded. from the gracofully springing gothic arches and granite pillars, to the exquisitely soulptured angels that adorn the communion rail; and from the gracofully springing gothic arches and granite pillars, to the exquisitely soulptured angels that adorn the communion rail; and from the gorgeous stained-glass windows to the sanctuary, beautiful with lights and flowers.

A burst of music unhered in the procession of young ladies and dainty listle train-bearers; and a silence fell upon the kneeling through as they swept up the wide aliet to their places before the alies. In the sanctuary were His Grace that Archbishop who officiated, and the following dergy: Very Rev. V. Marijon. Prov. of Bealian Fathers, Rev. Father Miller, C. S.S. R., Rev. Fathers Miller, C. S.S. R., Rev. Fathers Miller, C. S.S. R., in which he congratulated the young ladies upon the happiness thop would experience in their new vocation. After the cero monies of rocception and procession mass was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop. The maske was beautiful and touching as coursed masses still clinging with the odor of insense still clinging and the procession o

Knights of St. John.

Kuights of St. John.

The aftersoon sail under the auspices of St. Mary's Auxiliary No. 02 Knights of St. John by Steamer White Star to Oakville on August 19th. 1899 was parkicipated in by about two hundred members and their friends and was aguad success. An excellent committee in charge did every thing possible to make it pleasant, by impromit certestainments on doth trips by the members. The singing of the Misses Kelly and Misses Curran the recitation by Miss Frendergast and the deats by Misses Kelly and Modabay on the violin and plano were thoroughly shoped by those present. Dancing was also in order after reaching the grounds. Adelightful supper prepared by the committee was induged in by the hungry toyagers who did it ample justice. Sociability and good-

THE FILIPINOS AND THEIR CRITICS.

Where for the Boustan!

When some one represented an Amorican Senstor as asking if the Filipines wore the same tribe St. Paul wrote to, he hardly expected to be believed literally. Still there was this truth in his statement, that under the form of a joke it represented, not inaccurately, the vagneness of notion provailing about this eastern people. Who were they? Where did they come from? In what part of the earth are the islands found? These and many similar questions had to be asked by very many; and, up till this mement, the answers have not been entirely satisfactory, nor free from much self-contradiction.

At first whilst Spain was the enemy, and the Filipines in a kind of alliance with the United States, they were pictured in very glowing colors as brave and, above all, bubbling over with the love of liberty. Aguinately was highly educated, a here, and in a very special and most romarkable manner opposed to lignorance and superstition. Indeed, since accounts figured him as so particularly zeed, and so ecopytionally high-

began to fear, no matter what might be the immediate issue of the war, in the long run victory must rest with the supreme civilization; and Aguinalde had it if the reports of him were

But this fear was mitigated if not quite assagged after a while. Dowey—the immortal Dewey, the greatest admiral the world has seen, the man before when Netseu was a piguy—took Manila and showed his supreme devotion to liberty by a fixed determination to keep that article all to himself. And when the eastern loaders and people a first stilled polycoted to what they considered a one-sided arrangement, and, mext, manfully rose up in arms against it, they underwent, at once, such a complete transformation—downwards—as has nover been seen or heard of out-aide the island of Circe the enchantrees. Their learning bedame in a moment only barbarism-from lover-of-liberty they-degenerated into mere thieves, and the heavery which so lately distinguished them was no longer anything but the blood-thirsty cowardies of assassins skulking behind disches and trees and big crops of high growing rice, and actually daring to shoot down free born citizens from far off Kinnesots and Nebrask, or Other Christian states.

It makes one's head swim to read of the swift and awful restribution that held these castern irribes for their folly in not letting themselves to pescabily reastered from the domination of Spain to alavery under the great republic.

The poor people have had even more than his to bear. For executy and Dewey's great opened the had or foot of humbarded in the interests of humanity. The new visitors inscribed their flag with lottier device. Nameless as to sect, or having so many names that it was quite impossible to cleasify them, they adopted the general appellation of Christian missionaries. All, who were not professors, were doctors of divinity it was a you as for redigion a keen old South Friend and it was like the grued some mean folks at home gave to begars, so thin that it was doubtful whother it was grued at all.

But of course they came—they said they did, anyway—to instruct and enlighten, and what they call uplift; which is a wyour mym for steal and they should be careful not to resie that the on the professor.

to meet with at least a few many enough to despise this lying clamour, and speak out the trath as they found it by personal experience. And amongat these honorable mention is due to a fir. Horrecia who has been on the ground, having served in the army of invasion, Writing in a late issue of The Meil and Empire he says: "The natives are not the uncuttated earages that many suppose. The average intelligence among the Filipinos is really expray high. (Listen to that!) They are affectionate, religious and highly moral—and capable of self-government." How does this compare with the notion sought to be indicated upon so by the too common to-passe with the notion sought to be indicated upon so by the too common to-passe with the motion sought to be indicated upon so by the too common to-passe with the notion sought to be indicated upon so by the too common to-passe that the discription were not of the Filipines, but of the great Republicans themselves.

Funeral of Mrs. O'Keofe.

The funeral of Ars. O'Acote.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Eugone O'Keefe took place on Friday, at 9 a.m., to St. Michael's Cathodral, where a solomn Mass of Requiem was sung, and thence to the countery. The Cathodral, which was draped for the occasion, was filled with people, the very large attendance of ladics representing for the most part the Catholic existing and ladies societies. The Mass was sung by Ege auce of ladics representing for the most part the Catholic ry-alities and ladics societies. The Mass was sung by Rev. F. Ryan, rector of the Cathodral, assisted by Fathers Rohledor, Treacy and Hoaly. In the sanctuary were Fathers Brennau, Hand, James Walsh, L. Minehau, S. Grogan, C. SS. R., and the Vicarn. Fer. J. Warden, J. J. McCann. Fa. J. Macarice Nasr and Eav. Bro. Old Baldwin were present. The pall-bearers were: Col. Masson, William Dineen, H. T. Kolly, Thomas Flynn, D. Miller, W. T. Murray, F. A. Anglin, Nicholas Rooney, Olfers who attonded were Ald. Steiner, P. Beylo, M. O'Conner, W. T. J. Loc. R. Daviss, P. F. Crouin, W. T. Kernaban, Charles Heathy, Father Ryan pronounced the absolution. Hondreds followed the remains from the Cathodral to the grave and seen on the street as well as in the church, the funeral was a most impressive tribute to the dead. R. I. P.

those she loved. To her friends Mradlovable presence; her thoughtful and lovable presence; her thoughtful mess and amiability, her enthusiasm and fidelity made her a favorite in her school girl days, and the popularity she then obtained was intendified when her spiemed and the property of the three she will be she will be she will be she and the ripened years of her womanhood. Above all things the descessed lady was a devont Catholic. Her faith in Almighty God and the Wisdom of His inscrutable ways developed in her a because the word of the she will be she will be should be she will be she will be should be she will be she will be she will be should be she will be she will be should be she will be carry. Nothing could have been more beautiful than the death-bed of this good woman. Fortified by every consolation that her holy religion could afford, alse smillight urned her face to the setting of life's sun, secons and happing the thought that beyond the darkness and death would surely shime for her heli light of eternal blue. This, the

Death of Father McDonagh.

Prorox, Ont.—Rev. John McDonach died on Sanday of a complication of diseases.

The foregoing announcement occasion of much sympathy in Toronto. Father McDonagh was a brother of Dr. A. J., McDonagh of this city.

THE. MOTHERLAND

Latest Maits from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

will not influence many people in treland.

PATEA: Propartie, a me not of the
Order of Mady Imano act, resulting in
Nice, has made an attempt to retinite
the Irish Parliamentary representative. He wrote to Messes. Dilton,
Itealy, and Redmond, M.P.'s, asking
them to submit their differences to the
arbitration of this, tried and trusted
veter in Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who
next ceases to acquione the disunion
which is aminent in Iroland. The reverrod gentleman's efforts came to nothing Lating Imaway from home, he
avidently is not aware of the fact which
is patent to frishmen on the spot, that
it is utterly impossible to blend Dillon
ism, Heatysian, and Redmondism. It
has been titled over and over again
without avail. The people of Iroland
Eave, as Mr. Dillon writes, taken intotheir own hunds the task of reconstituting a united Irish party. If teunism were possible, Sir Charles Gavan
Duffy is certainly the one Irishman fivfur likely-third year, and resides at Nice.
A little over forty years ago be cengrated to Australia, settled in Melbourne, and was presented with a freebold estate worth £5,000 by his colonial
admirers. He rose to high distinction
in the Melbourne Parliament, becoming
Minister, Premier, and Speaker in succession in conjunction with the late
Sir Henry Parkes he set the Federation
ball a-rolling. A conference held in
Sydney on his suggestion in 1859 was
the first practical step towards the gosthat is now virtually achieved.

An extraordinary ineletion control

the first praction is in towards the gost that is now virtually achieved.

An extraordinary incident in connection with the great storm of thunder and lightning which broke over Dublin last week, occurred at the Customs house. Mr. Fence, the caretaker of the Customs Department of the building, was startled by hearing a tremendous craen in what is known as the "Long Room," now occupied by the officials of the legacy section of the department. He at once proceeded to investigate what had taken place, and found that several larrie pieces of stone hall been precipitated through the glass root of the Long Foom and were lying strewn ever several of the offices. Beyond the conjecture that the lightning had struck some part of the stonework of the most it was impossible for the moment to say from what particular spot the chunks of stone had been deatched. Next morning, however, the mystery was solved it was found that a large place had been gouged out of the back of the gigantic formale figure symbolical of "commerce," which stands on the apex of the grand dome surrounding the Custom house; another place had been truck off the right aldo of the

cal of "commerce," which stands on
the apex of the grand dome surrounding the Custom house; another place
had been struck off the right aldo of the
had been struck off the right aldo of the
had sone and there was not the
hard stone, and there was not the
slighest flaw in the pleces, some one of
which were five or six inches in depth.

LIMERICK.

A meeting of the East Clare Organising Committee was held in Tuila to
arrange for the starting of branches of
the United Irish League in East Clare
the attendance was large, delegates
being present from numerous districts,
and a hearty determination was expressed for the discontinuance of party
recling. Mr. James J. O'Kelly, M.P.,
with Mr. John M'inerney, president of
the East Clare Organising Committee,
travelled over from Linerick to take
part in the proceedings.

travelled over from Linerick to take part in the proceedings.

MAYO.

A meting of the Executive of the U.

I. L. was held in the chapel yard at Ballinahegilas. At first it was anticipated on account of the threataning condition of the weather that no delogates would assemble as the distance to be traversed by the great majority of them amounted to uwards of seven and eight miles, which in ac vast majority of cases had to be done on foot. However an imposing crowd collected. On the motion of Mr. Belton, seconded by Mr. Grady, the chair was taken by Rev. Father Convy.

AN IELITANIE NIEL DEFORMATION.

AN IRIJH NUN DECORATED

AN INIJH NUN DECORATED.

In the list of recipients of civic decorations published a few days ago in the official "Moniteur," of Belgium, appeared the name of Sister Tereas Hickey, of the Congregation of the Apostelines of Berchem. This Irish nun is a member of the community of her order at Oorderen, in East Flanders, and during an epidemic which prevailed some time ago in the locality she displayed an admirable zeal and devotion in nursing the sick and dying. In consideration of the valuable public services she rendered on the occasion Sister Tereas has been awarded the civic incela of the first-class, a distinction of which she has shown herself eminently Worthy

CHOICE KILLARNEY BUILDING

According to Mr. Peck, the purchaser of the Muckross catate, Killarney cught to be an El Borado in a year or two. The millinaire, in an interview, states:—"Well, I have bought about 14,150 acres, including that elegant manor house. I propose to live in the manor house and lay out about 1,500 acres as a home par..." "What is to become of the rest?" asked the interviewer. "I propose to cut up the re-

Protesses Mahaifs to the Nine teenth and a good and the state of the August makes a characteristic attack on the Irish must guide more many people in the laws of the state which is patent to frishmen on the spot, that it is utterly impossible to blend Dilisim, Healyism, and Redmondism. It has been their own hands the task of reconstituting a united frish party. If the state of th

SCOTLAND.

HISTORY OF DEACON BRODIE

The temarkable allegations made against Dr. Colquhoun, of Glasgow, reall the history of a last century Edinburgh civic worthy. Deacon William Brodle, who for many years led a double life. While a trusted and highly respected citizen, he planned and carried out a number of daring robberles. Being on intimate terms with the most wealthy folk in the city, he know well tno whereabouts of their more valuable property. On an attempt being made to rife the Excise Office, suspicion was aroused, and Deacon Brodle sied to Holland, where, however, he was eventually recognized and arrested. In 1788 he was sentenced to death for his crimes. The hangman was bribed to cut down the body just after the exceution, and it was hurriedly conveyed to the surgeon's, when an unavailing attempt was made to resuscitate the convict. It will be remembered that Mr. Henley and Mr. R. L. Stevenson made the Deacon the subject of a play. A PIOUS OFFICIAL.

Dr. Colquhoun, the plous ex-treasurer of Glasgow, who stands charged with embezzing upwards of £16,000, was born in the East end of the city of Glasgow, alter never than fitty-dry vars ago, his father being an artisan. At a comparatively early age Dr. Colquhoun and his brother went into the law and became partners with their uncle, Mr. Hugh Colquhoun, who was then practising in Glasgow as Writer to the Signet, which is the Scottlah equivalent of a rollictor. After the death of their uncle the brothers continued the partnership, and Dr. Colquhoun came to occupy a prominent position in Glasgow public life. He entered the Town Council about seventeen years ago, and was more recently appointed to the magistracy. As City Treasurer he displayed a genius City Treasurer he displayed a genius City of municipal "nance, and people were so impressed with his ability that they crowded to entrust him with the management of their investments. His position as an elder of the Free Church also gained him many clients from among the thrifty poor and the wealthy hilks of the particular congregation of which he

HRITISH HYPOCRISY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The estensible object of those who are insligating Engiand to correct the Transvaal Commonwealth is the entranchisement of the Ultianders. Their real object is to obtain, for an enterprising circle of capitalists, command of the Johannesburg, as it already has at the Kimberley mines. They tried in the Jameaon raid to gain there end by force. They are now trying to attain it through the enfranchisement, by Imperial intervention, of the Ultianders, whose votes would be in their pawer, and would be correct, as we are told, as are the votes of the nominally enfranchised miners at Kimberley. The emissavies of the syndicate have succeeded in getting resolutions passed at Ottawa promising them Canadian sympathy and support. But Ottawa is not Canada, and it may be doubted whether the resolutions would be endorsed by the Canadian people, who are not interested in Mr. Cecil Rhodes financial schemes are not cager to join the strong in coercion of the weak, and if they are farmers, would be rather inclined to sympathize with the farmer of the Transvaal than with his capitalist and gold-seeking foe. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, as was said before, is not an Imperial statesman like Clive or Hastings, but a financial politician, with commercial ends siways in view. All

the British singos, and some martial sphilis at Ottawa are syldently thirating or war. Most "anadians would probably prefer the avoidance of bloodshed by a reasonable settlement, without prejudic to the independence of the Transonal commonwealth, which is not less sacted than cur own. To this let us hope Kruger may yet be brought, toldwin simily, in the Weekly Sun. The nations holday ... 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 5. Toronto's Exhibition this year will undoubtedly be held on a greater scale than veer, that is, if an increased expenditure of money and a ransacking of the co-ners of the earth for novelties can mai- it so. The dates chosen are f on the 2sth of the present month to september 9th. The indications favour the grandest-exhibition in every department that Canada has ever seen, many noveltes in manufacture and the intest inventicus being shown. A largingum of money has been expended in the erection of new buildings, and the improvement of others, while to show that the Exhibition cyleis for practical as well as amusement purposes, the prizes for cattle and housen have been materially increased, and classes added for butter-making ompetitions and expect been hopes, with the result that all have greatly lact candidate will be a wonderful one in extent as well as amusement purposes, the prizes for cattle and housen have been materially increased, and classes added for butter-making ompetitions and expect been hopes, with the result that all have greatly lact candidate will be a wonderful one in extent as well as in variety. Several high-priced acts never before seen in this country, and that will not be seen ferewhere, have been secured, while a comprehensive demonstration of electrical development, including vireless telegraphy, wireless telephoning, and the improved "X" Rays will be presented, as well as anything from shipwrecked steamers by professional life-saving copps. The evening spectaceles will be on an exceptionally being from shipwrecked steamers by professional life-saving copps. The evening spectaceles wil

travel exceptionally low rates have been arranged for.

KERRY 6.6.

An Dr. Myles, vice-president of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin; Dr. Lane Joynt, Dublin; and Capt. Ogilvie were launching a yacht at the Derryname Strand, they discovered, embedded in the sand, six feet below the surface, a large cannon (30-pounder). It is of great antiquity, and supposed to belong to some Spanish man-of-war. The cannon is now at Lord Dunraven's loike, situated on the beach, adjacent on the Derrynane house, which is the sent of Mr Daniel O'Connell, D.L., the grandson of the Liberator.

REV. GEORGE W. PEPPER.

Rev. George W. Pepper died at his home in Cleveland, O., on August 3, after a long times. His functal, which was largely attended, took place on the following Thready. Addresses of eulogy were given by Tev. Elivero Parsons, an old-time friend and fellow-soldier of the deceased, and by Hon. M. A. Foran. The letter said:

"I first met Dr. Pepper at an Irish Nationalists' meeting in this city more than twenty verus ago. Knowing something about the prejudice against the said of the sai

MATERIAL PROPERTY.

from youth and took an active part in the Home Rute, Land League and other brish national movements. He was a friend an't counselor of Parn-il.

With his Tamily ten years ago Mr. Pepper moved to Cleveland. In 1859 and without his solicitation he was appointed Cerent to Milan, Italy. The appointment was made by President Harrison at the request of Mr. Pepper per and friend, James G. Bishine, then Secretary of State. While abroad Mr. Pepper avoid friend, James G. Bishine, then Secretary of State. While abroad Mr. Pepper travelled through Germany, Austria, Tutley, Greece, and the Holy Land. He was a Consul for five years when he resigned and returned to Citycland.

Mr. Pepper continued his church work until compelled to give up his charces on account of tile health.

Mr. Pepper was a staunch advecated the freedom of Iteland, of the mexicated the freedom of Iteland, in the Iteland, when he was ciphteen reas old. Fiftern months before the death of Mis. Pepper, their youngest doughter, Carolina and the fiftern freedom of Iteland, when he was ciphteen reas old. Fiftern months before the death of Mis. Pepper, their youngest doughter, Carolina and the fiftern freedom of Itela

THE POPE IS UP-TO-DATE.

THE POPE IS UP-TO-DATE.

The London "Daily Mail's" Rome correspondent telegraphs:—The Pope is essentially up-to-date with regard to those material inventions which ighten the load of humanity. The first hydraulic lift that was used in Italy was installed in the Vatican under his Hollners's directions. To him is due the introduction of gas, which replaced the ancient candles of the Vatican, and quite recently he has had the electric light installed. All the world knows that the Holy Father lately became the possessor of an automobile. In this he takes almost daily his airing in the gardens of the Vatican, often preferring it to the carriage drawn by horses. So delighted is he with this form of locomotion that he has allowed himself to be photographed in his automobile. The Holy Father says that the bleycle is useful and agreeable for young people, the automobiles hearing of the Pope's enthusiasm for this mode of motion has presented his Hollness with two new vehicles.

IRELAND'S NATIONAL COLOUR.

In the current number of "The Gael," an interesting article is devoted to the study of the question:—" What was originally the mational colour of Ireland." The answer is not a very sentificatory one. The original mational colour seems to have been any and accept colour. Or, o speak more correctly, there was no national colour seems to have been any and colour seems to have been any and crewy colour. Or, o speak more correctly, there was no national colour. Each chief pleased himself. And the Ard Righ pleased himself. In the "Battle of Magn Teans," translated by Eugene O'Curry, we read of the "lotty nany-coloured banners of the monarch." In the 'Annals of the Four Masters," allusion is made to payment of green cloaka as tribute. But the allusion is of no importance, unless we are to infer that the national colour of Scotland is that of a Paisley shawl. The "Book of Rights" mentions satin largs. We may assume they were any coloured, or the chronicler would have given a hint as to their complex in. Green a bank been a favourite colour in articles of dress. In itoliase's "Dolmens of Ireland," one or two "Ireche" appear, dressed in agreen cloak, "and apparently little cise," a commentary which immediately suggests Caesar's renark anont Calle gallants in whose wardrobes sheep and other skins were pathetically in evidence. "Propter exiguitatem magnapars est corporis aperta." Bit Bernard Burke has lett on record his view that "pravious to the Anglo-Norman invasion it does not apparently little view," a commentary which immediately suggests Caesar's renark anont Calle gallants in whose wardrobes sheep and other skins were pathetically in evidence. "Propter exiguitatem magnapan pars est corporis aperta." Bit Bernard Burke has lett on record his view that "pravious to the Anglo-Norman invasion it does not apparently little view," a commentary which immediately in evidence. "Fropter exiguitatem magnapan pars est corporis aperta." Bit Bernard Burke has letton or corollation of record in the fact

Anna hall calcon

A Brief Chapter

Though only a short time before the public, has out stripped all competitors, and attained an enormous demand. "Superior quality" the only reason.

Lead packets only. 250, 300, 400, 500, 500

AN OLD VAIN FROM ROME

If was amounced by a correspondent the other day that the reported scheme of General Ricciotti Garibadil for exhibiting a Federal Rulan Republic under the presidency of the Vatican had never lad any existence. In the mind of that gentleman, That is evidently not the opinion of the Rome correspondent of the London Moranig Post, who discusses the matter quite virtually According to this writer, General Garabadh awaits at Bineros Ayrea the arrival of Prince Odescalchi and the Marquis de Medici. "The idea of a Federal Republic under Vatican auspices," he says, "has long been a fad of Prince Odescalchi, who has already suffered in more than one respection his connection with that cause. His participation in the present scheme is therefore, considered to be perfectly natural, though it is not expected that he will contribute heavily to any funds for propaganda, nor by his all render the scheme leas impracticable." Funds for the enterprise, however, the correspondent states, will probably be forthcoming, "though it is doubtful if the will ever attain the sum of £10,000,000, which Ricciott Garibadid boastfully declared that he pessaged in landing at Ruenos Ayrea." We do not know what modleum of truth there may be in this story. That the son of Garibadid wealtd be champion of the Fope seems rather a fine late of an Italian Federal Republic, however, is not by any means new.

BIRDS THROUGH AN OPERA GLAS

BIRDS THROUGH AN OPERA GLASFlorence A. Merriam, in "Birds
Through an Opera Glass," says:"When you begin to study the birds
in the fields and woods, to guard
against scaring the wary, you should
make yourself as much as possible a
part of the landscape. . The observance of a few simple rules will help
you to be unobtrusive.
"First-Avoid light or bright-coloured clothing.
"Second-Walk slowly and noiseicasily. Almong the crisp, rattling leaves
of the woods, a bit of moss or an oid
log will often deaden your step at the
critical moment.
"Third-Avoid all quick, jerky motions. How many birds I have scared
daway by raising my glass too suddenly!
"Fourth-Avoid all talking or speak

away by raising my glass too suddenly!

"Fourth—Avoid all talking or speak only in an undertone.

"Fifth—If the bird was singing, but stops on your approach, stand still a moment and encourage him by answering his call. If he gets interested he will often let you creep up within opera glass distance. Some of the most charming snatches of friendly talk will come at such times.

"Sixth—Make & practice of stopping often and standing perfeculy still. In

come at such times.

"Bixth—Make & practice of stopping often and standing perfec.ly still. In that way you hear volces that would be lost if you were talking, and the birds come to the spot without noticing you, when they would fly away in advance if they were to see or hear you coming toward them.

"Seve th—Conceal yourseif by leaning against a tree, or pulling a branch down in front of you. The best way of all is to select a good place and sit there quietly for several hours, to see what will come. Then you get at the home life of the birds, not merely seeing them when they are on their guard. A low attump in a raspberry patch, and a log in an alder swamp prove most profitable seats.

"In going to look for birds it is important to consider the time of day and the weather. Birds usually follow the sun. During heavy winds and storms you are most tikely to find birds well under cover of the woods, in a constant of the profit of the sun time of day and then, often on the side opposite that from which the wind comee. In clear weather be sure to get between the sun and your bird. In the wrong 'ight a scarlet tanuger or a bluebird will look as black as a crow. Let your eyes rest on the trees before you, and if a leaf sities or a twig sways, you will soon discover your bird. At a little distance it is well to gaze through your glass."

Sleeplessness is due to nervous ex-citement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the husiness map, and those whose compation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Steep is the re-storer of a worried brain, and to get alexy less more the storage from all im-purities with a few doese of Paruelee's vegetable Pills, gelsine coated, con-taining no mercury, and are guaranteed to give astitaction or the money will be refunded.

"I'm pussied about this custom cating to music." Prove that" can't understand whether the food intended to keep your mind off inmusic, or tho music is intended to ke your mind off the your mind off the food."

Gait Reformer, Aux 14:—Yesterday a deligation of young men, members of St. Fattick's chareh, Hamilton, came in on bity-less and in carriages, to be present at the List Sunday Maes said by their famer paston, Rev. J. J. Craven, in his new charge, St. Patrick's church here. Among Rev. J. J. Craven, in his new charge, St. Patrick's church here. Among those present were Messis. G Goyotte, L. Robinson, J. C.Troy, Thos Hanley Joe Lawlin, C. Hurily, W. Shieklis, W. Berry, and C. Shields.

The Rev. Father Craven, St. Patrick's church new pastor, conducted Sunday services yesterday for the first time since his transfer to the Gait distinct. He did not, however, preach his introductory discourse, in that his persent was unscasonable for his introductory discourse, in that his percent was unscasonable for his introductory discourse, in that his people were doublites thinking of the faithful paston whom they had lost, while he, himrelf, could not be blamed if he remembered the Hamilton church, with which he had long been associated. It would be better for both prest and parishieners, he thought, were be to defer the formal opening until these facilities had subsided. The choice greaty pleased Father Craven, G. F. Kelleher rendering a solo in the morning. Father Craven has created a most favourable impression, that augures well for the success of his Gait pastorate.

MR. VANDERBILT, JUN. AND

MR. VANDERBILT, JUN., AND

CATHOLICISM.

The London "Daily Mail's" New York correspondent cables: —A great sensation has been created in society circles by the report that Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jun, will shortly be received into the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Vanderbilt's wife, for nerly Miss Virginia Fair, is a devoted Catholic, and since their marriage a few months ago she is said to have been every effort to make a convert of her young husbund. Mr. Vanderbilt recently gave up his pew in Trinsier Church, New Port, and has since his Church, New Port, and has since attended Mass regularly every Sunday with his wife. The young couple will shortly start on a tour in California, and it is expected that the announcement of Mr. Vanderbilt's admission into the Roman Catholic Church will be made before their departure, Catholic circles are greatly elated over the be made before their departure, olic circles are greatly elated or news.

Take a pencil and multiply—twice two are four, twice four are eight—ste, and you will find that in the twentieth generation you had one million forty-eight thousand the hundred and seventy-risk ancestors, without counting the intermediate generations, and in the thirtieth generation you had over a thousand millions of ancestors, without counting those between yourself and the thirtieth. Every man, woman, and child in the world can claim to have descended from a great ancestry.

IMPERIALISM.

Go stand where the sun-god sets, Go tent where he wakes again Go fence in the earth with bayor And corral the tribes of men.

Go tread in the tracks of Spain, Of Rome and the dead Empires, Till, drunk with the blood of mille slain, Ye light your funeral fires.

Ye may dig-no odds how deep, Ye may delve-no odds how long, Ye may sin till conscience falls asicep, And ye think it right that's wrong.

Ye may camp by the heathen's hearth, Ye may waste his life and lands; Ye may selze the utmost ends of earth, And mock him where he stands.

Aye, these and more will ye dare
In quest of tinsel stakes.
Till your proud conceits shall melt in
air.
When the breath that made unmakes.

God gave us the fruitful West,
And strengthened our arms of yore,
But fixed our bounds at His high
beheat
With the oceans, shore and shore.

He planted us deep and well, He builded us strong and great. From the cent of earth our ranks to swell He fashioned His chosen state.

And Ho wrought in Freedom's
name;
He gave us Liberty's light;
Shall we barter these for a butcher's
shame
And a huntinen's poor birth-right?
—Southern Home Journal.

"If is a Great Public Binerit."

These significant words were used in relation to Da. Thomas' Ecterrate Git, by a gestleman who had shorongly tested its merits in his own case—having been cured by it of immess of the head of three or four years' standing. It is nover fails to remove soreness as well is immesser, and is an incomparable pulmonic and corrective.

LOCK OUT FOR THIS SCOUNDREL

In view of the large amount of talk thore was about "Father Leo," the alleged ex-Capuchin monk, who was recently in Ottawa and vicinity, the following from the Winebester Press cannot get too wide circulation.

A correspondent at Chesteride, a Protestant and gratieman of the highest rope sends the following to the Press which fully explains its-it.—

A short time ago a person styling himself Prother Leo Alexis Pelletter, after staying some time at Russell, came to Chesterville. He that visited a Roman Cathelle family where he introduced Musself as Father McPhalt. Ite hade several inquiries concerning the prominent Roman Catholics of the village and after learning their names and some other particulars left.

Almost immediately ofter as started a report that a prominent Roman Catholic ws following him and trying to induce him to visit the pricet's house. He said that he was an exment, that he had escaped from the mountairry at Hintonburg where he had been condemned to solitary confinement, that the teeth of his lower was held the had been condemned to solitary confinement, that the teeth of his lower was held the solitary confinement, that the teeth of his lower was held the solitary confinement, that the teeth of his lower was held the solitary confinements that the teeth of his lower was held the solitary confinements that the teeth of his lower was held the solitary confinement that the teeth of his lower was held the solitary confinement, that the teeth of his lower was held the solitary confinement that the teeth of his lower was held the solitary confinement, that the center of the solitary confinement that the teeth of his lower was held the solitary confinement, that the center of the solitary confinement that the center of the solitary confinem

monostery at Hintonburg where ho had been condemned to solitary confinement, that the teeth of his lower faw had been knocked out by a Roman Catholic clersyman, etc.

It was said that he had been received into the Presbyterien church at Russell and a certain class of the community given him a ready hearing, and some even tulked of starting a P. P. A. Society in Chesterville. He gave several lectures or addresses in Chesterville, one of which was to men only. Silver collections were a prountent feature of his meetings. He aftired up a great deal of bad feeling and prejudice, and his language becoming violate, and obsecte a summons was, at the advice of James Lutch, Q.C., of Cornwall, issued against him on a complaint full before Mr. Frank El-Nott, of Morewood, the charge being "using obscience, grossly insulting and blasphemous language."

Loo was kept in hiding by his friends until Sunday when he could not be served with a summous, and after addressing a large me ling in Hummel's grove he cancelled his other appointments and was taken hursledly to Waddington, N.Y. He was next heard of in Iroquois where he registered in the hotel as C. Pitzgerald and called himself an engineer. Here he was the hotel as C. Pitzgerald and called himself an engineer. Here he was identified and served with the sum-mons issued in Chesterville, when after using some very profane language and accusing the party whose guest he was at Chesterville of keeping part of the cellection, he hurriedly obtained a row boat passage and crossed to the United States.

States.

ARRESTED AT OGDENBBURG.
In a day or two he turned up at Ogdensburg where he was arrested. In
order to trace the man the party who
hald the complaint against him at Chesterville communicated with the chief
of police of Ogdensburg and received
the following letter. The description
of Lee as he appeared here is so exact
that there can be no doubt as to the
identity of the person arrested at
Ogdensburg. The letter of the chief
of police is as follows:—

Office of Chief of Police,
Quently, The letter of the chief
of police is as follows:—
Office of Chief of Police,
Quently, The letter of the chief
of police is as follows:—
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of police is as follows:—
Office of Chief of Police,
Quently, The letter of the chief
of police is as follows:—
I was size size size size of the chief
of police is as follows:—
I was size size size size size of the chief
of the conclusion that he was weak
mentally. Ho was about 5 feet 3 inches
in height, smooth shaven face, complexion somewhat dazs, ind long islack
half and the top of his head was hald.
His lower by pretruided, Lower teetiout in front. He cleimed that thay were
knocked out by a mob. When here
he wore a light-coloured soft hat, black
clothes and a Frince Albert coat, giving him a clerical applearance. He
efficiency is the chief of the conplay with some prominent members of
an Orangeman's lodge in or near
Frockville. He carried two large
grips, one a light-coloured telescope
and the other a brown leather vallae.
The srips contained civilian clothes, a
pricet's eximents, a monk's robe, a
large number of Catholic prayer books,
etc. These I think he carried two
large prints, one a light-coloured telescope
and the other a brown leather vallae.
The srips contained civilian clothes, a
pricet's eximents, a monk's robe, a
large number of Cath

priests. I was informed by telepho-this afternoon by a minister at Dopa sternion by a minister at Departure as a fraud and that he would write me justiculars. I trust this information may be of use to you. Yours respectfully.

GEO. II. McGLYNN, Chief of Police.

Chief of Foile.

P.S.—Let me her of from you.

A DESPICATALE LINFOSTERI.

The Ogdensburg. News of August and contained the following—Crief George II. Actilym received the following cornumencation last evening. It is self-explanatory.

Depawille, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1399.
Chief of Police, Ogdensburg. N.Y.:

Dear Sit.—An item in the Post-Standard of Syracuse reports that one Rev Francis Les Sociesta has been arrested in you city on the charge of passing counterfeit money. Set. Having no knowledge of the matter with which the "reverend" is charged, I nevertheless can assure you that he is one of the most despleable impostors living. The woman he travels with (if she is now with him) was formerly the wife of a hard-working farmer named Smeer, of Custurds, Crawford County, Pa Sovieski canne into that part of the country ten years ago unde, the guise and anime of a Beneditethe monk, calling himself "Father Franciscus." He created quite an excitement by clatming to have received his wounds in trying to excape from a monastery (St. Mary's Priory) in Eric, Pa. He also desired to become a Protestant, and made application to me, the pastor of a Free Baptist church ar Custurds, Can, to be baptised. I did so, but when I found out the man's statements as to his former life were false. I instituted enquiries, and he suddenly disappeared, taking with him the wite of Mr. Smeek, whom he claims he subsequently married. He gave me by he had a suddenly married. He gave me by he had a subsequently married. He gave me by he had a subsequently married. He gave me by he had not a subsequently married in Russia, after excaping from their respective convents; he asserted that hey had been baptised by the Church ke joined for fraudulent practices. Last with him the wite on a visit to Pennsylvania. I saw the convent near Ningara Palis. He gave his manc as Sovieski. I at once wrote emarried in Russia, after excaping from their respective convents; he asserted that he was a monk and that his wife was one of palicies of with the help of his sanctin

expelled from the ministry of the Bay-tist denomination at the yearly meet-ing at Wisconsin, that he has no right to pass himself off as a clergyman, and that he never was a Roman Catholic priest. It is needless to say that Leo did not appear to stand his trial at Chesterville.

HIT VISITS IROQUOIS.

Chesterville.

After quoting the lient in the Press of two weeks ago about the alleged monk Leo libelling a Roman Catholic priest, the Iroquols News of last week says:—"The party referred to in the Irress turned up at Iroquols last week and rejistered at the Powell house under another mane, that of Frank Pitzerald, of Prescott. He was attended by a young follow. The paft, whether on account of their picty or for some other reason, dropped into the midweek service in the Methodis, church. During the Rev. Mr. Pitcher's address they seemed excited, and suddenly left, Early Friding morning Leo, alius Fitzgorald, was served with a summons by Mr. McCloskey to appear at Chesterville, As the document was not a warrant, but a summons, he could not be arrested by Constable Briggs. About 10 o'clock arm, he skipped to the other side of the river. It would be better for himself and for the peace of the community for him to stay there."

SAID HE BROT AN ORANGEMAN. The Morrisburg Herald of last week.

also gave some interesting information regarding Leo It said, "Father Leo who claims to be an ex-monk, visited Chesteville last week, and did sell-for kather Leo, so it is said. In fact, he is very much wanted there by some who wish he had stayed away. After lecturing the said of the control of the control of the country of the control of the contr he is very much wanted there by some who wish he had stayed away. After lecturing there and adding considerable to his store of cash, ne was hurriedly driven here, and was without deling ferried to Wa dington. There he was ex-monk or pricat, it depending upon him whom he vas talking to. It desired to the house of a fervent form of the was watched. From there he walked a few miles weat, and was divected by request to the house of a fervent form Catholic Rich to was a prest, and he had a well-deried tale which he recled off it was that while he was stationed at evil-deried tale which he recled off it was that while he was untitioned at Crysler, and during the Orange walk there on Inity 12th, there had been a general fight, during which he shot one of the Orangemen. He also said that the Halpop wanted him to stay and stand his trial, but he did not wish to be arrested, so he was struggled out of the country, and now wanted further assistance. His auditor swallow-there as a state of the country, where he disappeared. Whether he is ex-monk or pricat, Father Leo makes it pay, apparently, and that well told Crysler story of his should prove a big help to him in some sections.

THE QUIET HOUR.

The only way to have a friend is to

How patiently God works to teach us! How long He waits for us to learn the lesson!
All generations shall call her, lessed, the Virgin, full of grace, who was made the Mother of the Word.
If we fall to show the proper deference and respect for our parents, even after years of maturity, a curse must hover over us. Let us not consider that because we have come to man's or woman's estate love is no longer due the watchers of our biessed childhood. We are still children in a certain sense as long as God spares us our protectors. Be mindful of your actions towards them, for when they are gone sil these will come surging upon you tenfold. You will then see what should bave been seen while they yet lived. Too much love and tenderness cannot be shown them. Have no fear of this, if you would always be happy.
It is not calumny nor treachery that does the largest sum of mischief in the world; they are continually crushed, and are felt only in being conquered. But it is the glistening and softly-spoken lie of the historian, the provident lie of the partisan, the merciful lie of a friend, and the careless lie of each man to himself, that cast that back mystery over humanity, through which any man who plerces we thank as we would thank one who dug a weil in a deer: happy in that the thirst for truth still remains with us, oven when we have wilfully left the fountains of it.

of it.

Have men ever fathomed the absolute sanity of saintitiness, or the liminease power over one's self and the world wielded by a sout that is pure of all self-seeking? It is easy to smile at the visions, the ballucinations, if you like, of a Saint Teress; but what are these in all mystel literature but attempts to express the inexpressible, the things which St. Paul wieldy kept silience upon as not lawful to be uttreed? But turn from the babbling in which the soul strives to express the infinite, to ber mighty work of organisation and reform; you do not find the hysteric visionary there, but all eminently wise, saine, and energetic woman, not of the world, but mastering it from a height above.

If we only knew how much our actions in supreme moments of life—in times of crisis—depend on the little thoughts and acts that preceded them, we should keep vigilant watch on the little foxes that nake way through the gaps in our hedges. It is the carclessness of venial sine that nakes mortal elies easy. We in this world are like the violins in a great orecleatrs. If we are not kept in tune we loss in fineness of quality, and when the great Leader of this wondrous earthly orchestra waves His baton, we are found wanting, we make discord. To be at our best always, we must keep ourselves in tune with the best of instruments near us. And the best of instruments are good books.

I know nothing more significant in all human history and listenting, like a child, to the sweeting in all human history trains priest. Illiferate, uncouth—but a salet. And I know nothing more beautiful or towching in all human history than the spectacle of the great Porninican coming to that village chapel, and kneeling for the blessing of M. Viannoy, and listenting, like a child, to the vening catechotical lecture, delivered in a weak voice, and probably with many a halt for a word, by the saint of Ars.

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ACQUITTAL OF A CATHOLIC PAPER.

The "Vera Roma," an excellent and fearless Catholic weekly, published in Rome, some time ago exposed the machinations of a pervert to Protestantism, one Angellin, who, profiting of his position as a wealthy landowner. In the little village of Forano, near Rome, spared no trouble in order to low the seeds of error and discord among the simple peasants of the district. This men was backed up financially by the Bible Society, and as he had plenty of money to Invest in laid diabolical scheme the poor villagers were exposed to temptation and to a grave danger. The "Vera Roma" courageously unmasked the apostate. exporting the contadint not to listen to a man whose only aim was to rob from them the peace of mind and conscience that he lituself had lost. Angelini considered this as a libel, and such the "Vera Roma" for damages, with the result that, after a very lengthy law suit, the sentence of the Court of Appeal condemning the "Vera Roma" was reversed, and annulled vesterday by the Court of Cassation, although the Public Prosecutor stream. yesterary by the Court of Cassation, although the Public Prosecutor strenuously maintained the charge. This act if y-site has caused the greatest satisfaction throughout Rome, and, it is to be hoped, will have the effect of putting a stop to the apostate's proselytising mania.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1899.

Aug. 21-8, Birtholomew. 25-8, Louis

-S. Louis
-S. Zephyrinus.
-S. The Most Pure Heart of Mary.
-S. Augustine 29-Beheading of S. John the Baptist. 30-S, Rose of Lima.

The Cry Against the Jesuits.

In the current issue of The Workly San, Dr. Goldwin Smith writes:

Sun, Dr. Goldwin Smith writes:

"Catholics are still complaining, not
without reason, of the insults offered to
their religion by the form of the coronation eath. Every right-minded Protestant would gieldly see the words at
once atrock out, if it could be done without raising a religious storm, of which
there would be dauger at present.
The oath is a fossil relic, runhappilly preserved, of an antediturian age."

We quote Dr. Smith's opinion not for its pertinence to the subject of this article but rather on account of the timely rebuke it delivers to an audacione humbug who has just been making a pretence of rage in the front sheet of " weekly over this same matter. We also decline to concern ourselves with Dr. Smith's suggestion that the Coronation Oath has a present practical bearing against the Ritualists in the Anglican contro

se to the point which we consider of the greatest interest in the present hour, we find Dr. Smith writing these words:

"Let Catholics remember that at the time when it [the Corocation Oath! was framed England had barely the attempt of James II. and his Jesuit advisers to overthrow at once the liberties and religion of Great Britain; that only a few years had then elapsed since the expulsion of the Huguenots from France, and that the fires of the inquisition were still burning in Spain.

It has always astonished us that a

gentleman of Dr. Smith's renown for learning should be so untiringly alext to renew the hue and cry against the Jemits. He is not a sympathicer with anarchist mobs, or with the out-throat hirelings of unserupulous princes. If we regard his position as a scholar apart from every other feature of his activity, then does his artipathy towards the Jesuits become ntierly incomprehensible. must know that distinguished as the sons of Loyola are in the missionary field, their fame is even more illustrious in the domain of Loyola. in the domain of knowledge. But Dr Smith refuses to allow his sympathy an educational order cause he presists in beli ing that the Jesuits were concerned in Titus Oates' malevolent imaginings, in some such way as they were, seventy years previously, accused of the "Genpowder Plot." There is of course no need to tell him that the so-called "Gunpowder Plot" was not exidered above suspicion, while Engli Catholies from first to last declared it
"an invention of the devil." He knews moreover that the recently published "Hatfield Papers" show olice in those evil times were the chosen prey of princes and the creatures of princes whose villainy is still an inheritance of shame to the very institution of monarchy. One sample piece of villainy was the "Gunpowder Plot," which was solely a plot against the Jesuis, indeed of much the same sharmoter as the charge which passes rent in France to-day that the Society of Jesus has instigated all the persocution of Dreyfus. The chief difference in this repetition of history is that in the present French disorder, the accusation of a "Jesuit Plot" comes from the partisans of a faction having nothing to do with the French

the first James' time had a free conspirators. Would Dr. Smith take the responsibility of saying that there Would Dr. Smith take is tho alightest vestige of reason behind the foul libel upon the French Jesuits of to-day? The head of the Order, Father Dulas, has in the most soloma manner denounced the lie: but we see what has happened not withstanding. On Sunday last the anarchist mob sang the "Carmagnole" while pillaging Catholic churches as the first essential to the overthrow of law and order. The London mob was quite as easily maddoned, in turn by the "Gunpov der Plot" and the Titus Oates panie, and the blood of innocent Catholics was necessary to appearse their rage. God knows how far the terror may go in France; but the extent to which it has already spread ought surely warn sane men of the infernal levity of raising the cry of "Jeanits! Jesuits!" whenever any roligious disputation is under way.

The vaguouess of Dr. Smith's reference leaves us also, along with the Oates' panio, the oboice of the so called "Ryc-House Plot" and the interference of James II, with the Test Laws, if we would get at his real meaning. It is of course impossible that the allusion can apply to the "Rye-House Plot" which was laid at the dcorof Whig Protestants to prevent the accession of James; and history ouriously enough fails to accuse the Jeenite in connection with the Pro testant animosities, conspiracies and rebellions evoked by James' toleration of Dissenters and Roman Catholi of Dissenters and Roman Cashonics.
It really outle enough for sane people in this day to know that during a generation Charles and James held England in a reign of terror, and that they needed no outside essistance from religious nersons in keeping a cauldron boiling in palace. One of the English classic writers

of the last century said many mon are so unconsciously steeped in supersti tion that whenever a storm arise their first impulse is to look for the petrel that has brought it along. We are afraid that Dr. Goldwin We are arrain that Dr. Column Smith is one of those who see a "Jesuit" in every stormy petrel, and fall to correing the bird of prejudice without further delay. Yet, as we said at the beginning, it would be more in the nature of things to fine on his side the sympathy of a cultivated mind. The Jesuits came into exist ence as reformers in the world of edu eation, and they have far too often paid the common penalty of all re-formers. At the period in Spanish history to which we are referred in the excerpt which we have taken a a text, their college, in Madrid, invaded by a brutal mob, had been stained with their blood. Political disturbers in almost all Christian countries where religious animositie have been sown, never falled to incite the arraged populace against this order of literati, who believe that the cultivated intellect-guided by Christian faith is the divine remedy for social derangement. It is a somewhat curious colneidence that in an editorial note on this page we are able to quote Dr. Smith himself as practically subscrib-ing to the Jesuits' faith in the cultivated Christian mind; for after making a list of many present forms of socia insanity, obvious to all reflecting minds; be concludes by saying tha minds; be concludes by saying that the deepest cause of all these evils " is the weakening of religious behaf and the morality which has hitherto been been bound up with it."

May we assume from this that Dr and the Jesuits are able eye to eye in a general way? Perhaps if the Oxford Professor knew more of them than he really does, they would be found in sound agreement in more than a general way. Dr. Smith's own university has not considered them unworthy of restoration to its weight with a distinguished son of Oxford. But there are other ways in which the credit of the Jesuits might be expected to come home to him. We have seen him honoring a popul of the Jesuits in this city of Toronto. when he presided at the lecture of his triend Dr. Conan Dovle. He know that other pupils of the Jesuits too, who are doubtless honored by his friendship, men like Lord Russell of Killowen, and Mr. Frank Burnand were trained in their college. No is it the modern Jesuit alone wh shines as the tutor of eminent and ying nothing to do with the French good men. The honor roll strotches ministration, whilst the Cooll of back to their earliest academies, and

displays such names as Descartes Torrigalli, Cassini, Bossnet, nolgnon, Conde, Strada, Volta, Daniel. Every branch of science Berruyer. Every branch of science has been advanced, and every Christian nation shares in the renown of the scientific rivalry promoted by the Jesuit Fathers, whose names—such as Kircher and Boscovich, down to the old astronomer whom the American vandals thought to evict from the Observatory at Manilla—are known to every schoolboy. The names of great Jesuits are as we have said associated with the march of modern givilization over the world; but sarely in Canada even more than in China, Thibet or Paraguay is the name of their somety to be treated with esteem! Least of all from Dr. Goldwin Smith, a man whose position in literature is undisputed, should Canadian's hear of the old, ugly slur of "Popish Plots," which intelligent research has bequeathed to the hell of historical shame where they belong, while the -once treated in England with Tognita. the same wild beast brutality experien ged by them in France, Spain, Portugal, Poland and Germany—have been restored to their birthright in the historic university of the kingdom.

Cant for Catholic Ears.

The managers of the Catholic Sum mer School at Plattsburg, N.Y.. have had the honor of a visit from Presid ent McKinley. He came and talked; and if his Catholic audience had ex peoted any reference to the shameful twoidents of Mr. McKiuley's administration, which make Catholics through world blush for the harha nt the nation which counts 12,000,000 of Catholics in its population, they were disappointed. Mr. McKinsey were disappointed. Mr. McKines came to Plattsburg to talk cant, and the Oatholic audience politely listened to it. "Our patriotism," said President, "is neither sectional nor sectarian. We may differ in our political and religious beliefs, but we are united for country. Loyalty to the country is our national creed."

The Boston Republic doubts the sincerity of Mr. McKinley's words. Is Mr. McKinley's patriotism "neither sectional or sectarian?" it asks. "If it is, how does it happen," our contemorary further inquiries, "that no Catholic has ever been selected by him as a member of any commissi deal with the Oatholic residents of Cubs. Porto Rico or the Philippines Every man appointed for this work was a Pro estant, and many of them were noted for their bitter hostility to the Catholic church and her institutions. If Mr. McKinley's patriotism is not sectarian, how is it that his naval agents at Samos joined with the English to prevent a Catholic from ascending the throne after he had been chosen by the free suffrage of more than three-fourths of the Samoan people? And, again, how did it hap pen that his Porto Rican commission ers assailed one of the cherished institutions of the Catholic church when they officially notified native Catholic priests that they might marrry if they felt so inclined, and the American government would sustain them in their How did it come about that ious mountebank like Sam action ? Small, a peripaletic preacher against Oatholisi . was selected as one of he school directors in Cuba, a strictly Catholic country?

If Mr. McKinley's patriotism is free from sectarianism, why do his soldiers in Luzon amuse themselves by de-secrating sanctuaries, looting churches and torturing and insulting Catholle elergymen? His attention must have been drawn to the terrible tales told in private letters of this sort of vandalism. The vestments of a bishop were exhibited in the window of a store in Minnsapolis as the trophy of a volunteer officer. Secred vessels used by the clergy in the celebration of Mass have been repeatedly stolen from the churches, alters have been used as telegraph benches, and Amer ican officers who ought to be gentle men have stabled their horses, drunk their wine smoked their cigars and told their ribald stories in the consecrate adificat. These things may not be an exhibition of sectarianism, but they constitute a display of something

worse. Mr. McKinley said that wherever the Amercian flag floats "it is the flag of the free, and the hope of the oppressed." Is it the hope of the Filipines who are fighting for national liberty? Does it represent liberty to these people, who were sold by Spain

for \$20,000,000 and who are now shot down like outlaws because they object to the purchase? Fine phrases, Mr. McKinley, do not cover up the stern tacts of the situation. Until you equare your performances with your professions the people have a right to question your sincerity and to criticise your policies."

The Library Deadlook

The Terente City Council and the Public Library Board have reached a deadlock upon the question of lib rary finance. It is an old wrangle which a combination of circumstances has this year forced to a head. The noil has been lavish with the City Cou money of the tax-payers, advancing official salaries without any other reason than the evil one of paying tribute to the favorites of cliques The mayor is concerned about secur-ing permanent office in the scandal ous fashion of his predocessor, and rings within rings are being forme rings within rings are bong formule to control the succession to the mayoral office. The Board of Control of 1899 when it came into existence was halled with derision and has Lever been able to rise above contempt. Extravagant grants for ban quets to Orangemen, the repudiation of the Oivie Seal and other innovation the administration of the city worthy of irresponsible chysters is the resord of the Board of Control.

But, as the end of the year is in sight the Board of Control and the Council must make a name for economy in some way or other; and by force of habit the Public Library has come in for a plucking. A sum of \$5,800 was out off the Library estimatos. Then after the Council had ratified the action of the Board of Control haggling was begun to give back part of \$5,300. The Library Board after offering to accept a certain reduction, finally close? the branch libraries and so the matter stands.

With regard to the law of the case right, and might even sue the Council but of course the rate-payers would have to pay the cost of litigation What the people, however, are likely to concern themselves with is the re asonableness of the course taken by the Library Board. It would appear that as far back as 1893 the amount re-ceived by the Library Board from the City Council was nearly \$88,090, and in that year the number of books in circulation was 442,378 The amount asked by the Board this year was less that \$82,000, while there are not over 600,000 books in circulation. matter accordingly stands in this way. If the City Council will insist upon starving the Library, the only thing for the Library Board to do, when it will not go to law, is to cut down excenses to suit the available The Board has chosen to ou down expenses by closing the Branch Libraries. This action, of course, contracts very considerably the public access to cheap fiction, though some will say that the hot springs of romantic literature flow freely enough from the Central Library to supply the whole city. The great need in Toronts is to have a good reference library and we very often look in vain fo books that the Toronto Reference Library should contain. It is doubt-ful if there is one solitary member of the City Council who knows anything of books or libraries, and it is perhap only natural in such a body to cut down the support of the Public Lib-rary, giving the money of the people by preference to Orangemen and ward orites.

Character of Paul Kruger.

After all the great test of strength of character in men is patience of de-lay. President Kruger has been giv-ing the world a magnificent display of patience during the past few months.
All the ingenuity of Mr. Chamberlain has failed to pull an imprudent expression from him, whilst every act of President Kruger himself forces the conviction upon all observers that he is fully equal to the task of keep-ing his Boers in check and leaving to the English, if war must come. unenviable resort to blunt aggression It is only natural that Kruger's char-acter abould elicit the admiration of lovers of moderation and fair play. He is not entirely friendless in the field of English journalism, albeit it is next to impossible for English editors to rely on any itom of news cabled from the Cape. The trail of the serpent is over it all. But there are a few

Englishmen who know the forces Paul Kenger is contending against. The Manchester Gue dian, one of foremost oraginaisl tournals. The Landon Chroc de, edited by the gifted Mr. Massingham, W. T. Stead, and others are no afraid to speak the truth. erican press—shame oupon it!—imi-tates the jingo journals of London in dealing with the little African to public; and as for the Canadian pross well it docan't matter one way or The peculiar, slippery hypo orisy of our newspapers, very o poselessly servile, is wonderfully well oxhibited by the eagerness with which Mr. Chamberlain's statement that Catholies are estracised in the Tran. svaal has been seized upon. The Ot awa Free Press tells its roaders that 'Kruger has no use for Catholies'" and the Landon Advertiser enters at the absurdity of Catholic sympathy with the old man. Yet it is Impossible to suppose that the editor of either paper is ignorant of the current news, which, if there were no other revelation of Transvasl affairs available, would show Transvani allairs available, would show Kruger in perhaps a better light than the head of any other nation of our times. The Boers are unquestionably superatitious after the mental attitude of the American Purlians. They would it laft to themselves he religiou bigots as the Puritans were But Kruger has been patiently leading them into the light. At the very time their constitution forbade Oath-olies holding positions in the State, the President selected Catholics for some of the highest places, took then sliens as they were into his confidence and gradually gave his own people the amplest proof of their unfounded preudices. Then over three years ago judices. Then over three years ago, he was able to remove the fanatical restriction from the Statute Book which Chamberlain pretends is still in existence. A few weeks ago h added suction and form effect that Catholics are eligible judicial positions and that religion shall not be a bar to the bench. Indeed the highest legal position in the state has long been filled by an Irish-Catholic. Kruger shows himself desirous of treating all Outlanders as he has treated Catholics. Even to the gry conspirators he is willing to be fair; but he will not give way to their greedy onslaughts and exasper ate his own people while miserably relinquishing his country. It is better for him and them to fight and lose than to lose ignomin ously.

A Catholia Death and Testament

Rome extracts from the will of th ate Recorder of Montreal, which we publish eleewhere, have already been commented noon in the secula as showing cocentricity in a novel form. But iv truth the testament of Mr. Da Montigny is that of a pioue, or at. De acounting is that of a proof, practical Cathollo, Juing in the full possessions of his faculties and confident in his faith. It may surprise those who suspected eccentricity in this will to know that the testator's death was entirely like his life. death was entirely like his life. A short sketch of his career may be instructive to persons who find a difficulty in reconciling the duties of religion with the demands of active citizenship. Benjamin " esard 1)s Montiony was

typical French-Canadian. Born in the country, he was educated at the dior an college—Joliette—and was ealled to the bar at the age of twenty-one. His Catholic education and national traditions inspired him to join the Canadian regiment of Papal Zousves, and with 2,000 comrades he Zousves, and with 2,000 comrades he saw a couple of years' active service in the cause of the Papacy. The services of the young French-Canadian against the Garibaldians were recognized by Pope Fius IX in an especial manner in 1801. Mr. De Montigny had pray(1881), received the heart of the property received the heart of the property of the property received the heart of the property received the heart of the property of the property of the property received the property of t had previously reserved the honor athood from the Holy Fether As a lawyer he was simply o ous, nover aspiring to brilliancy. In 1872 his elevation to the magistracy was received with satisfaction in the county of Terrebonne, and in 1880 he econty of Terresconne, and in accor as was appointed Recorder of Montreal. He was a stern judge. The average convictions in his court number 6,000 annually and he occupied this position nearly nineteen years. Those who had a more intimate knowledge of his daily tack were aware that he probably kept a larger number out of jail than he incarcerated. Daily in his private room domestie wounds were healed and grievances that should never have

De Montigny was storn, he was a blessed percomaker off it; and he heard no case on the bench that could have been better disposed of in his private room.

Mr. De Montigny was a somewhat extonsive writer as writing goes in Cauada. He was the father of fourteen children and was but once hoiseom

marrieu. The man's life was successful in every essential of reasonable human happiness. The testament he left to his family contains the truth of active earnest life which from beginning to end is but preparation for death. In a word Mr. De Montigny has given a consistent example throughout of the practical Catholic lite.

Canadian Catholic Reiders

Parts I and II of the Riest Rook with the Second and Third Books of the new Canadian Catholic Readers have some to us from The Copp Clark Company, Limited, Toronto, the scoured the printing contract.

With regard to the point of " value for the money," we may state at once that the publishers have left little to be desired, and, in comparison with the Public school Readers, nothing.

the rubin school Readers, nothing. This is our candid opinion.

The professional merit of reading books may fairly be a subject for difference of opinion. It may however be useful to compare this series with the latest Catholic readers pro duced in the United States, which have recently come under our notice.
The phonic method is unquestionably installed in high favor, and all we are properly concerned with in the First Book of the present series is to see whether a thorough comprehension of this way of teaching elementary read-ing was brought to bear upon its pre-paration. There is room for but one It is abundantly evident that the First Book of the new Canadian Catholic Readers is the work of an experienced to other who knows the mental measure of childhood and has a rare sympathy with its receptive powers. Indeed the parent or teacher, who has watched the first difficulties of the child, will be quick to appreciate helpfulness in the plan of printed lessons. There is much helpfulness in first lessons now before us. Take the first six apart and we find. presented in them all consonants (ex cept z) in combination with the short ods of the vowels. Without exception all the lessons in Part I. Book i. are based on the short sounds of the vowels. The introduction of the con-sonants is admirably case and progres-sive. The picture scheme throughout comes into the combination most in telligently. Part II. of the First Book brings in the long and exceptional sounds of the vowels in different combinations. Altogether a very favor-able impression of the entire series is likely to be get from a careful study of the excellent plan of the First Book. The Second and Third Books also

will be found to come up to anticipation of sound literary character. The publishers have forwarded a giroular which speaks highly of the Fourth Reader, which we have not yet seen. With regard to the maintenance of a eligious character throughout the en tire series this circular gives the following information : The new " Canaiowing information: The new " Cana-dian Catholic Readers have been pre-pared by some of the leading teachers of Ontario, named for this work by the Bishops and the Education Department. Rev. J. R. Teefy, M.A., LL.D., President of St. Michael's College, Toronto, who was appointed to supervise the series, has given special care o their preparation.

Bystander, in The Weekly Sun, makes the following observations, which are of additional interest coming from Dr. Goldwin Smith. "What has produced the burst of Jingoiam is a question more easily asked than nawered. Perhaps, some light may be thrown upon it by the statistics which show an alarming increase of lunacy. Suriously speaking, it soems to be part of the general restleamess and excitability which, probably from a variety of causes, has been coming over the world. What has preduced the craze for chileties, which passes all bounds of healthy exercise or rational ammement? What has brought prize righting again into fashion? What has kindled the thirst for sonsational movels, and the distants for serious reading? The nowspaper foll of sangulary war news is a spoof as a steeple-abse or a prize-fight. There is such a thing, too, as satisty of civilization, which makes or a prize-fight. There is such a thing, too, as satisty of civilization, Bystander, in The Weekly Snn, makes no following observations, which are additional interest coming from Dr. holdwin Smith. "What has produced and grievances that should never have been carried into law were stopped at the last stage. If on the bench Mr. the last stage. If on the bench Mr.

JOHN

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of all is the weakening of religious belief and of the mevality which has hitherto been bound up with it. The public men of past generations may not have been exemplary Christians, or have carried much Christians sontiment late their practical statemanship. Still, they professed and revered certain principles of righteousness and humanity, which in a measure restrained their action, and which are now giving way to ideas derived from the Darwinian theory of the struggle for existence, and from the belief, cynically avowed in certain quarters, that might makes right. History, however, recounts the flow of many tidal waves, which swelled as high as jungoism in their day, then obbed and left no trace upon the sand."

Touching our romarks of last week upon Hon David Mills' obligation to Sir Eilits Ashmead Bartlett for the material of his Transvant speech in the Serato, comes news of the most suggestive nature. Router's Constantinople agent cables as follows: "Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett has at length obtained concessions for electric traction in Smyrna and Salonics, for which he has been nevotiating such a long time. 'Ikdam,' a Palace organ, commenting on the grant of these concessions, says—'Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett is one of the most distinguished well wishers of the Imperial Oltawan Government. It is, therefore, only meet that he should be the first to receive a concession of this nature. For twenty odd years past, during which he has been a member of the House of Commons, his speeches have testified to his around and impartial judgment. He has demoustrated his friendship towards Osmot Lis in a manner which can leave no doubt is the mind of anyone."

anyone."

We submit that Sir Illis has equally demonstrated his friendship towards the Sage of Bothwell by supplying him with material for a speech that fairly knock-od the senate of its legs. And it is now Mr. Mills' turn to be as generous as Abdul Hamid. There are concessions going for a song in the Yukon to every "Dan" and "Billi" in the country. The government has an all Canadine to build into the gold region; and Sir Ellis, the devoted friend of Osmosilis and David Mills, should not be kept waiting too long, else he may think that his Canadian friends are niggardly. It would never do to allow such an that his Canadian frience are nigatory.

It would never do to allow such an impression to get rooted in his mind.

We never know when we may be called upon again to "stand by the empire right or wrong," and it is always well to have a first-class pamphletser in well to have a first-class pamphloteer in our confidence upon whom we may rest the national opinion of Canada. When Abdul Hamid can show his gratitude for similar services by granting the pamphleteer concessions in Smyrna and Salonica, Canada should not lose a moment in going the Ottoman government one better. We look to Mr. Mills to promote this landable purpose in an alaborate article in the Canadian Magazine.

Magazine.
L'a view of the struggle of the Catholic people of Ireland for justice in the matter of university education, the following remarks of The Freeman's Journal are significant: "We publish" says our contemporary "a tabulated list of the distinctions won by the various colleges at the reconstructions of the distinctions won by the various colleges at the reconstructions of of the distinctions won by the various collages at the recent examinations of the Royal University. The list brings out more strongly the wonderful achieve-ment of our Catholio unendowed Col-legie as compared with the heavily en-

dowed Quoon's Colleges in Cork and Galway, Quoon's College, Bolfast, has a most oreditable rocord, and heads the list with 49 distinctions. But considering its heavy handicap the position of University College, Stophen's green, with 34 distinctions, is a success of a far more striking kind. We have already roferred to the distinguished position in the list obtained by the Lorette College, St. Stophen's green, and by St. Mary's University College, Mercion equare. We are glad to notire the high places secured by an uncendowned provincial College—Mungret College, Limerick, which is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It will be seen that Mungret College, with a total of 20 distinctions far out-distances Queen's College, Galway, which has a total of but 29, while Queen's College, Cork, has not achieved even one solitary distinction."

even one solitary distinction."

With regard to what we said last week about the refeasal of the Ritualists in the English church to obey the recent decision of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, we find the grounds of the refusal stated by a leading Ritualistic authority. Preaching at 5t. Ethelburga's Church, Rev. Dr. Cobb, Assistant-Secretary of the English Church Union said the Archbishop's decision was based upon a secular law which practically laid down that the Church was the bond alaye of the State. The sole course left was to demand disestablishment. He was certain disestablishment. He successful at the next general election.

One thousand dologates were present

and cortain discontinuous would be aucoessful at the next general election.

One thousand dologates were present in Chicago last week representing two hundred societies and speaking in the name of 150,000 German-speaking American Catholics. Among the resolutions passed were the following:

"That we are prostrate with grief and shame as the reports of the irdiginite offered (dod and our holy religion in the name of our nation and under the shadow of our glorious banner, which we always believed and still do believe to be the emblem of libery, of conscience and equal respect for all forms of religion.

"That we raise our solemn against these high handed outrages and call upon our representatives in congress to cause an immediate investigation of these matters so noarly concerning every lover of the fair name of this country, but more especially every Catholic citiese in the United State.

"That we will do our nimost to

inen in the United States.

"That we will do our nimest to arouse general condemnation of the searliegious actions of our soldiers and the contempt abown our religion by their superiors in letting them go unpunished; that we will to this end agitate for mass meetings and protests everywhere and among all classes o nitiseus, and not oease with our agitations until we are assured that our government has investigated the reported outrages and taken steps to prevent them?" no future."

Mr. ...antlev. the eminent beritone.

them is no future."

Mr. cantley, the eminent baritone, who has been heard more than once in Toronto, has been made a Kaight Commander of the Order Of St Grogory the Great, by Pope Leo. The Tablet pays the following well deserved tribute to Mr. Santley upon this honor. Known and esteemed the world over as a singer. Mr. Shantly has since his conversion been untiring in sealous affort for the interests of the Church and of Catholic obarity. Not only hashe given the requiar sessistance of his superb voice to the services of the Church, but he has willingly undertaken the fatiguing duty of

conducting choirs. He has also devoted his taient to the composition of Masses, the devotional digatity of which wen for them special appreciation. All this nusparing labour has been done without thought of the personal sacrifice it frequently outsiled. Whits his follow. Catholics in this country congratulate him on the recoption of so well-descrete of Christiandom, we are sure that the wider circle of his friends in all parts of the world will rejoice in the recognition that it has accorded to his eminence as a singer and his generosity as a Christian man.

A Catholic Will.

The following are extracts from the will of the late Recorder Do Montigny

will of the late Recorder Do Montigny of Montreal:

"I give my soul to God, who I hope will order that it come to Him as I have asked daily, on a day consecrated to the Holy Virgin, to whom, many years since, confided all my merits.

"I leave to the discretion of my children to pray and have others pray for me, relying upon their goodness of heart which will understand all that I suffered for th m."

"I order implicitly that my funeral be most humble, placing my body in my gown of Franciscan Order, ma pall bearing the crucifix and my kepi of Zonave."

The hearse will be drawn by two choses to the church or one of the chaples of the parish where I die and that a mass of the lower class be said or chanted at half-past eight o'clock, my ferends being requested not to send any flowers.

"I recommend to my children, as the

"I recommend to my children, as the secret of their happiness, to govern themselves according to the rules of the Cabolic religion.

"God submitted me to sufferings in body and soul: I sak pardon of all whom I may have offended or hurt, as I forgire with all my heart all who may have contributed to make me suffer, because they were but the instruments of God, who, of the mercies he granted me, the signal privilege of never having been wanning in my duties, without having been severally malabed. "I will die comparatively poor and my heirs will have to submit necessarily to the laws of labour, justly light and agreeable, when it is religiously accepted as are all burdens when properly borne."

Let them remember the lesson given by the Master of Calvary that with the same cross one may lose or save him.

same orders of the spirit, in water is accepted.
"To assist them as best I can to support life, I sak those who are charged with the execution of my last will to give to those of my obliden who have not yet received it at the time of my death the best possible Ohristinz educations with the means which

Rev. Father Quinlivan.

The Montreal True Witness of Aug 19
ays: "We made inquiries at the Hotel
lies regarding the condition of Ray.

Father Quinlivan, who recently under-went a very painful operation. It is a source of much satisfaction to us to be able to announce that the esteomed pastor of St. Patrick's has still further improved since we last referred to him. His progress towards recovery is neces-sarily slow, as the part operated upon is tender and tardy to healing. It may be said, however, that his complete re-covery is only a matter of time, the danger stage—if ever there was really any—having been safely passed."

London, Aug. 21.—At St. Peter's Cathedral yesterday morning, Father Tiernan, took leave of the congregation. There was not a dry ope in the church. The reverend father was deeply moved, but he bore himself strong and cheer fully. Only once his voice broke, and he paused, overcome with emotion.

High Mass was colebrated by Rov. Father L'Houreux, Rev. Father Ladocour was deson, and Rev. Father Cleary sub-descon. His Lordonip the Bishop of London occupied the episcopal throne and was attended by Rev. Father Tiernan.

sour wastleaged, and have, realer Cleary, sub-descon. His Lordship the Bishop of London occupied the episcopal throno and was attended by Rev. Father Tiernan.

At the Gospel, Rev. Father Tiernan assended the pulpit. He spoke briefly upon the test, Luke, vii., It to 16, and then addressed his heavers as follows:

My dear breithren, I wish now to direct your mind to a different theme. No doubt you were all more or less surprised at the announcement made by his lordship, our good bishop, in his address last Sunday. Well, it was no surprise for me. It was just what I asked for, and, therefore, my dear brethen, I this morning most gratefully and most cordishy thank our good bishop, in figranting me my request viz.: a few weeks, waxslon. "Not only a few weeks, but three months and more, if necessary," replied the bishop. Could be be more kind and generous than this?

and what is still more in my favor, that only return he will give me a home commensurate with my present position and relieve me of the onerous duties of cathedral rector. If, therefore, any misunderstanding or misinterpretation as regards his lordship's words last Sunday have gone abreed in the parish, I wish, here and now, to rectify these misundershandings or misinterpretations and to state to you that what he said was my own seeking; that although

and you will also have Fathers Alward and McKoowu to have recourse to.

Now, it remains for me to say to you farewall? Since my coming among you, narly 25 years ago, when I was then a young priest! I have ever found you to be kind and generous; and for the goodwill you have manifested towards me, I now return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks; and rest assured, dear brethren, that I will ever cherish for you the fondest recollections. And how could it be otherwise? You know that whenever we enter any new sphere of life, that the first actions and works which we perform in that new sphere are never forgotten by us. Though memory may fall in other things, it will never forget those. Well, I came among you in the very bequining of my priestly earen. The holy oils that anointee a minister of the Moss High God were scarcely dry upon me when I began the work of the ministry by prevaching to you these lings ting and life-saving ascraments that fit as for immortality, and this work I have continued ever since in your midat. Ano, never; and you, my deer breatren, with whom those works have been associated. I will ever lind by memorate daily to deven the performance of the property of the property of the performance of the property of the performance of t

New York, August 18.—Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger, Shamrook, wish her consort, the steam yatcht Erin urrived off Sandy Hook at eight o'clock

of her ketch rig, or manusail and foresail. Her arrival was unexpected. She left the Clyde on August 2, taking only sixteen days for passage. She was not coxpected to arrive here before August 25 at the earliest, and her quick trip will give yeachting sharps something to think about.

On the passage arross she was sighted but once. Then she was in tow of the Erin. It was calm at the time. It is surmised that the Erin's steam had considerable to do with the Shamrook's quick passage towing her when the wind was light and following her when the private signal of her owner, the Green Shamrook in a yellow field with the British naval reserve had been hoisted to the head of her yawl mast. She is painted a light green and although not very beautiful in her precent rig she looks to be a sauoy craft. The steam yacht Erin followed close in her water. She is painted white, flew the water. She is painted white, flew the water. She is painted white, flew the water the affect from the fore truck, and the naval reserve ensign of the mare reserve ensign of the mare reserve ensign the mare to be the mare the fore truck, and the naval reserve ensign of the mare the fore the the farith. The yeachts, at they passed the Hook, were saluted by the marine observers.

The late Mrs. John Vaughan.

We have to chronicle this week the death of a venerable and extended lady, Mary Yanghan, relict of John Vanghan, one of the pioneers of the township of Ramsay, in Lanark Connty. The docased, who had lived to the patriarbal age of eighty-turee, died at Oitawa City, where she spont her declining years with her daughter Miss Ann Vanghan. Mrs. Vanghan left a numerous connexion of relatives in London, Liverpool and Chicago, who will all sincerely regret her dentiee. She was a daughter of John Walsh, formerly of Westport, County Mayo, Ireland. She was a sister of this late Rev. Thomas Walsh, of London, England, and a sester-in-law of the former Parish Priest of Weet Bantley, (in Carleton County, Canada), the Rev. Edward

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BALLAD OF THE FALCON.

The sea is slumbering Vant, breathing hall, here on the shore, it has already failen fast usleep, and in the offing it lies motionless, flooded with the blue indiance of the moon. Velvet-soft and black, it has melited yonder into the blue of the southern skies, and sleeps heavily, reflecting in its bosom the translucent flecting in its boson the translucent web of fleecy clouds which float motionless and do not conceal the polden pattern of the stars. It seems as though the sky bent ever closer over the sea, desirous of understanding what the resities waves are whippering, as they sleeply ereep up the beach.

The mountains, overgrown with

beach
The mountains, overgrown with
trees, fautastically bent to the northeast, lifted their crowns above them,
and their harsh, stern outlines are softened into roundness, clothed with the
warm, caressing mist of the southern to

ened into roundness, clothed with the warm, caressing mist of the southern night.

The mountains were dignified, meditative. From them upon the superb greenish creats of the waves fell back shadows and clothed them, as though deairous of putting a stoy te that motion, the only motion, and to drown the ceasless plash of the water and the sighling of the foam—all sounds which disturb the mysterious silence diffused around, together with the all-very-blue gleam of the moon, still hidden behind the mountain tops.

"A-ala-ah a-a kbar!" softly sighed Nadyr-Ragim-Ogly, an old Crimean Tartar, always in the minor mood, tall, grey, tanned with the southern sun, a stern and wise old man.

We were lying together on the sand beside a huge boulder torn from its native mountain and clothed with shadow, overgrown with moss, and very melancholy and surly. On the side of it turned towards the sea the waves had cast ellme and sea weeds, and draped with them the boulder seems bound to the marrow strip of sand which separates the sea froor the mountains. The flame of our camp fire illuminates it on the side toward the mountains; it quivers, and the shadows fift over the ancient cieft with a close network of deep crevices. It seems to be a thinking, feeling creature.

Regim and I are cooking a soup from

Regim and I are cooking a soup from eshly-caught fish, and we are both that peculiar frome of mind when erything seems transparent, inspir-,, capable of being penetrated, when ed, capable of being penetrated, when the heart is so pure and light, and one has no other desires except the desire to think.

And the sea caresses the shore, and the waves sound so melancholy and

And the sea circsess the shore, and the waves sount so melancholy and coaxing, as though they were imploring permissing to warm themselves at the camp fire. Now and again, amid the general harmony of their breaking, a higher-pitched, more frolicsomely cunning note makes itself heard, when one of the waves bolder than the rest, creeps closer to us. Ragim has already compared the waves to women, and has suspected them of a desire to embrace and kiss us.

He lies breast down upon the sand, with his head toward the sea, and gazes thoughtfully into the dim distance, propped up on his elbows, within head supported by his palms. His shagey sheekskin cap has fallen bacupon the nape of his neck, and from tho sea a fresh zephyr is wafted to his lotty brow, all covered with fine wrinkles. He philosophises, taking no heed whether I am listening to him, and paying not the slightest attention one, as though he were talking to the sea:—

"The man who is faithful to God

and paying ... sthough he were talking to the sea:—

"The man who is faithful to God goes to Paradise. But how about the man who does not serve God and the Prophet? Perhaps he is in this foam. And perhaps he is those bright spots on the water—who knows?"

The dark, outspread heaven grows brighter, and in patches upon it the carelessiy-cast lights of the moon make their appearance. She has aiready floated out from the shaggy creats of the mountains, and now meditatively pours her light upon the sea, which goes sighingly to meet her.

"Ragim, tell me a legend," I entreat the old man.
ing teward me.

He wishes to have me implore him.

50 I implore him.

"If yau like, I will relate to you a sallade?" assents Ragim.

I do wish to hear the ancient ballad,

nd he narrates, in a mournful recita-ve, endeavouring to retain the pecu-ar melody of the steppes which per-arms to the sons, and frightfully dis-porting the Russian words:—

High up the mountains crawled an adder, laid himself down there in a cleft, colled up into a knot, and gazing

cleft, colled up into a knot, and gazing at the sea.

High in the sky shone the sun, and the mountains gasped heavenward with the aulitry heat, and below the waves beat against a rock.

And in the cleft, in the gloom and the spray a stream hastened to meet the sea, leaping over the stones.

All foaming white, grey, and mighty, it clove the mountain and fell into the sea roaring angrily.

Suddenly in the cleft where the adder had colled himself a falcon fell from the sky, with wounded breast and blood upon his feathers.

the sky, with womens and upon his feathers.
With a gentle cry he fell to the earth, and beat his breust in impotent wrath sgulnst the hard stone.
The adder was frightened, crawled

hastily away, but soon compreher that but two or three minutes of remained to the bird

The crawled to the bird He remained to the bird He crawled hear to the wounded bird and hissed straight in his face. What now are you dying?"

Yes, I am dying: " replied the faison, with a deep sigh. "I have had a glorious life. I have lived through a great deal. I have fought valuantly. And I have beheld the sky. You cannot see it so close Oh, you poor thing: "Well, what is the sky? An empty space. How can I to crawl thither? I am very well off here, it is warm and damp."

am very well off here, it is warm and damp."

Thus did the adder answer the frebird, and laughed within himself at him for these ravings.

And this is what he thought: "Whether ye fly or crawl, the end is certain; all shall lie down in the earth, everything shall become dust!

But the bold falcon suddenly fluttered list wings, raised himself up a little, and east his eyes about the eleft.

The water had trickler through the grey stone, and it was suffocating in the dark eleft, and smelt of mould And the falc on cried aloud with grief and pain, gathering together all bis strength. "Oh, if I could but rise to the sky, just once."

But the adder thought: "It really must be pleasant to live in the sky, if he groans so!"

he groans so!"
And he suggested to the free bird:
"Pull thyself to the edge of the eleft
and fling thyself down. Perchance thy
wings will bear thee up, and thou will
live yet a white in thine element."
And the falcon quivered, and with a
faint cry he approached the precipice,
slipping with bis claws along the ellmy
rock

rock

And like a stone slipping along stone, be solftly fell, breaking his wings, losing his feathers.

The waves of the stream selzed him and, washing off the blood, decked in foam, whirled him away seaward.

But the billows of the sea beat against the reck with mountful splash. And tha body of the bird was no, visible in the expanse of the sea.

The adder as he lay in the cleft, meditated long upon the death of the bird, of his passionate longing for the sky.

Then he planced into that far distance which forever allures the eyes with the dream of happiness.

But what did he se, that dying falcon, in his desert waste without bottom, without bearing?

Dit what did he se, that dying falcon, in his desert waste without bottom, without bourds?

Why do such as he, when they die, disquiet teher soul with their love for flights heavenward? What is it that is so dear to them there?

"But I might find out all about it, by taking a flight into the sky, even if for a short time only."

No sooner said than done. Colling himself into a ring, he spun through the air, and shone in the soulight like a narrow ribbon.

Born to crawl, he cannot fly. Forgetting this, he fell upon the rock, but was not hurt, and laughed.

"So this in the delight of flights into the sky! It consists in falling. Ridiculous bir!s!

"As they know not the earth, they pine when upon it, they rush impetuously high in the sky, and seek life in the sultry desert.

Nothine but emotiness is there.

"As they know not the earth, they pine when upon it, they rush impetuously high in the sky, and seek life in the sultry desert.

"Nothing but emptiness is there. There is much light, but there is no food, no support for the living body.

"Then why that pride? Why those represches? In order that they may conceal the folly of their desires!

"And to hide behind these their use-lessness for the business of life. Ridiculous birds!

"But their speeches will never deceive me more. I know it all myself. I have behild the sky.

"I have flown into it. I have measured it, I have experienced a fall, but have not hurt myself, and I only believe the more firmly in myself.

"Let those who cannot love the carth live in delution. I know the truth.

"I will not trust to their summons. A creature of the earth, I will live on the earth.

And he rolled himself up into a ball on the rock, proud of himself.

The sea shone as it lay in the southern sunlight, and its waves dashed noisly against the shore.

In their gentie clamour resounded the song of the bold bird who loved the sky.

O falcon bold! Thou who hast lived in the sky, the boundless cky, the favourite of the sun!

In their gentic clamour resounded the song of the bold bird who loved the sky.

O falcon bold! Thou who hast lived in the sky, the boundless cky, the favourite of the sun!
Ofalcon bold, who hast come into the sea, the boundless sea, thy grave!
Granted that thou art dead! But in the song of the bold and of the mighty, thou wilt ever be the spirit which suremony loudly to freedom to the light!
The opaline stretches of the sea are slient, the waves splash upon the sand, and I hold my peace as I gaze at Raym, who has finished telling to the sea his Song of the Falcon. On the sea his Song on the Falcon. On the sea his Song on the Falcon. On the sea his Song on the Falcon. On the sea his Song or the sea his

soul, and disturbing to the mine

soil, and disturbing to the nind with a sweet expectation of some revelation. All lies slumbering, but slumbering with strained attention, and it acems as though with every succeeding second everything will rouse itself and ring with a melodious harmony of inexpicesibly sweet sounds. Those secunds will tell of the secrets of the expiresibly sweet sounds. Those secunds will tell of the secrets of the horizontal will explain them to the mind, and will ure away the phantom finne, and will lure away the soul high into the dark blue depths, where the tremulous patterns of the stars will greet it with an anawering sound of the wondrous music of revolution.

SEND your address and the addresses of your friends to Bournger Brothers, 86 Barolay St., Nuw York, and they will mail a free sample copy of "Our Boys" and Girls' Own," the new illustrated Catholic monthly. 75 couts in postage stamps, sont to Bournger Brothers, 36 Barciay St., Nuw York, is the easiest way to pay for a year's subscription.

THE JOKE CROP

Browning is so obscure we can't help eeling thankful he didn't write a cook-

feeling thankful he didn't write a cook-book.

"John is so absent-minded." "What's the matter now?" "He bought a lond of hay for our automobile."

Poet-" All I need is an opening, str."
Editor-" Well, what's the matter with the one you just came through?"

"Some men have the best luck."
"How so?" "Ther''s McIntosh, for instance;; fee cream gives his girl neuralefa."

me laughtng, and I cried."
Miles—"Idieness breeds discontent.
No thoroughly occupied man can be miserable." Giles—"Oh, I don't know.
Did you ever attempt to anuse a baby while its mother was out shopping?"
Mate—"Girls, we mustn't worry your father about going away this summer. Hs. finances are extremely low, I know. I looked in his cheque-book yester.ay, and he only had one chaque left."

left."

Johny—"There's something in this
paper about 'rhoumatism and kindred
discases.' What are kindred diseases.'
Tommy—"I don't know. I guess they'r
the kind a feller's aunt has always

got."
Spacer—"I believe that if Shakes-peare were alive at the present time and trying to live by his pen in London, the comic papers would reject many of his best jokes." Humorist—"I know it.

the comic papers would reject many of this best jokes." Humorist.—"I know it. I have tried 'em ali."
Old Lady.—'I desire to leave all my property to charity." Lawyer.—'Your relatives might try to break the will; why not give the property to charity why not give the property to charity at once?" 'Old Lady.—'Oh, dear, not They'd put me in a lunatic saylum." Exhibitor.—'This, ladles and gents, this piece of straw is that celebrated last straw that broke the camet's back." Mirs. Farmer.—'Weel, weel, John, that's wonderful. I've heard o' that straw a' my life, but little did I ever expect to see it."
'That friend of yours uses remark-

that straw a' my life, but little did I ever expect to see it."

"That friend of yours uses remarkably sood English," said the critical citizen. "Ho's always arguing 1 the opposite side of a political question from mine." But you ddon't think that prevents him from using good English?" "Of course. He desen't use it; he wastes it."

The great detective paused. "The horseless carriage containing the murderer passed here just twenty minutes ago," he said. The other man looked astonished. "But I see no wheel attacks," he oried. "No," said the great detective, calmly, "but if you'll sniff a little you'll get the odour of the kerosce."

sene."
"Well, Johnny, my dear, how are you setting on with your French?" "Oh, very well, uncle. We translate quite nice sensible sentences now, such as 'My uncle never allows my birthday to pass without giving me a present,' cr 'It is certain that my uncle will give me something quite splendid this time."

time."

"Tom," said Jimmy, "do you know that some day the world will be burned up with fire?"

"So I have heard," replied Tom. "But, Tom," went on Jimmy, who was deeply concerned about the approaching entastrophe, "what will you do when the world is burned up?"

"Oh," replied Tom, with the air of one who has provided for all the contingencies, "I shall go out to Uncle Billy's and stay."

They Navas Fair.—Mr. 8. is. Boughner, Laugton, writes: "For about two years I was snoubled with Inward, Piles Fair Prints of the State of the State

CONTINUITY.

Dr. St. George Mivart contributes an article to the August "Nineteenth Century" entitled "What Church has Continuity?" He notes changes which took place at the so-called Reformative, and says that in his judgmenting unquestionably constitute a breach of continuity. He promises another article on the subject, since at the end of his life's experience he is anxious to do the little the can towards the promotion of truth as it appears to him.



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Togo a-gonning, but take no gun, if fish without a pole, and I bag good game and catch

bolds.

And the best fish of the brooks.

A pollege bridg than wing the att.

Or lish that swim in the seas.

A polless Walton of the brooks.

A bioodless sportsman I.

I hunt for the thoughts that throng the woods.

dreams that bount the sky

The woods are made for the hunters.
The brooks for the lishers of some.
To the burners who hunt for the Kunless game.
The streams and the woods belong
There are thoughts that moan from the
soul of the pine.
And thoughts in Gover-hell curled.
And the the the control of the form
the free that are blown with
the went of the feet.
Are as new and as old as the world

So, away! for the hunt in the fern scented wood, Till the going down of the sun. There is pienty of game still left in th woods.

woods, For the hunter who has no gun
For the hunter who has no gun
For the fish by the mossbordered brook,
That flows through the velvety sod,
There are plenty of fish still left in the

here are plenty of streams For the anglet who has no rod —Sam Watter Foss

TOM'S HOME-COMING.

Outside, the apple trees were black and silver in the moonlight, and the daffodils that bordered the path shone faintly golden. Inside, the two old women rocked and knitted. It had been so long since either had spoken that the last words seemed like dim memories of some far-distant past. When Martha Whipple brought her chair to a sudden stop the movement had some far-distant past. If it is a sudden stop the movement had some ing startling in it; she leared forward impressively, her round, thorid face settling into heavy lines of determination.

tiling into heavy lines of determina-tion.

"It's borne in on me to say some-thing to you, Mary," she began; "I've set out to do it more'n once, an' then I've backed out. It's jost what every-body's sayin'. I hope you won't lay it up against me if I tell you what's for your own good."

There was no answer. The little fig-ure opposite took on a certain alertness like that of an animal about to spring, yot there had been no perceptible mo-tion; it was rather the wariness of the brown eyes that seemed oddly at vari-

with the wrinkled, weather-beaten and short, grey curls. The silence ed the visitor, but it was too late

face, and short, grey curis. The stience baffled the visitor, but it was too late for retreat.

"I'es four years now since Tom went away, an' three since he was married, an' he dain' never come home, though he knows how you're a-lookin' for him. I guess there din't been a night since he was merried that you shirt lit up the best room an' opened the front door as if you thought he an' that city wife of his might come walking up the path any minute. Sometimes I've got fairly raging over it. All this time you've more set eyes on him nor his wife nor baby. Now, I tell you what I it, I'd jest make up my mind, if I was you, to left it all go. "Tain't right of you, a perfessor, to wear yourself out ao. You know what Flora Andrews was when she boarded at the Olivers' that summer that Tom first met her; 'tain't likely she's changed now, an' she's jest wearsed Tom from It all. If I was you I'd jest up and show 'em I could get on as well without 'em as they could without mo I'd—"

She stopped short, staring at her

without mo. I'd—"
She stopped short, staring at her friend. The old woman had rison to her feet, fairly trembling with excitement. "We've been neighbours thiryears, Martha Whipple," she said, "but if you say another word I'll never foreyo you as long as I live. I guess you'd better go—I guess 'twould be safer so; and, besides, I've got considerable to do to-night. I didn't tell you before, but I'm going down to Tom's to-morrow."

do to-night. I didn't tell you better, but I'm going down to Tom's to-morrow."

Miss Martha had risen in tragic indignation, but the news was too much for her. She turned back in undisquised amazement.

"For the land's sakel why didn't you say so." she exclaimed. "Can't I kelp you get ready! How long do you calculate to stay"

"I calculated I'd be gont about a wrek. Being in the spring of the year I can't stay longer, for there's the garden to see to. I shirt got much to do to get ready. If you'd feed the cat once a day—'twouldn't do no good to bring him over, he wouldn't stay—but I'l leave a saucer on the back porch. In' you can put his milk there."

"I will, certain," answered Miss Martha. She had quite forgotten her resentment in the keen relish of the new; the sewing circle would meet the next day. She looked back when she reached the doorway, and noded and smilled cordially. "I won't say good-bye," she said.

about 7.30."

"All right, I'll watch for you, an' if there is anything else I can take care of, bring that, too. Good night, Mis' Transall."

"Good night," she answered. Her voice had a curious, haif-frightened tone in it, and her eyes were full of dismay. She hurried into the house and shut the door; then she looked around her, and the look was that of an exile about to loave home forever.

"I dunne what made me say it," she

cried. "I said it before I thought, on' con I've got to go. An' Tom slight come, too—supposin' we should pass each other, an' lee come while Un gone! but I've got to go 'lolks shan', say such things about Ton—as If Tom wouldn' be gited to go 'lolks shan', say such things about Ton—as If Tom Wouldn' he gited to go home? What if he slint been home? What if he slint be on home? What if he slint be a says so. An' titere's the baby, too Haven't I wanted to see her more than anything in the world? It's—tt'a only that I can't get used to it, somehow. I thought Tom would come here, so that I wouldn't have to leave home. I allus thought Tom would come in the spring; I knew just how he'd look comin' up thetween the daffodlls—when he was a little fellow he'used to love 'em so' I thought mobbe Tom's baby would lov 'em, too' 'she went to the window and looken.

little fellow he used to love 'em so! it thought mobbs Tom's baby would lov 'em, 100'. She went to the window and looked down the path where the flatfodlis were set like lights to guide the wanderer home. Then she turned resolutely away. Though so small and frail looking, she had a will that in all emergency was better than strength, she worked nearly all night packing her valise and shutting up the house. When moraling came she made her self a cup of tea before going carofully over the house for the last time: then she diagrade her valise out on the doorstep, and locked the front door behind her and went over to Martha Wilpple's.
Martha wolcomed her with effusive eagerness. "Come in an' have a bite, Mis' Haswell, do," she urged. "I meant to ask you last night, but I war so flustered I forgot ht. I've got hot big out here, an' they're good, it I do say so."

to ask you last night, but I war so flustered I forgot it. I've got but big out here, an' they're good, if I do say so."

Mrz. Haswell was standing very erect; she looked pale and tired, but her eyes seemed to dety any one to detect it.

"Im obliged to you, Martha," she said, "but I've had my breakfast, an' I guess I'd better go back. You won't forget to feed the cat?"

"No, I won't forget. I hope you in have a real good visit, Mis' Hasweth. You must tell us all the sights who you get back."

"Yes, I will," she answered, stend-lity.

"Yes, I will," she answered, stopal in.

She went back to her own house, must and down on the doorstep beside havailed. When the stage came she walked steadily down the path between the discoults, and the yellow blossom, seemed to dance. like flickering lights before reyes.

The day was close and sultry—an unseasonable one for spring. The old woman sat boit upright beside hey value, holdin; her ticket in her hand. As they left the fresh air of the blist he heat became worse; she grevialite, holdin became worse; she grevialite, holdin became worse; she grevialite, holdin word a terrible fear began to sweep over her that she would never reach the city. With a strong effortshe put it saide, and beckoned a sandwich boy who was passing through the oar, she selected a nam summinute his her and and the butter were unpaltatally her she had been done to the bread and the butter were unpaltatally but she forced herself to cat every mouthful; then sat up, again, and through the long hours of the afternoon watched the dizzy race of trees and landscape peat her window.

At they neare the city the train hegan to be crowded. Presently a lady stopped beside her, and asked her if the seat was engaged. She, did not understand the phrase, but, obeying a sudden instinct for companionship, she moved her vallee.

"You can set here if you v ant to," she said. "The car's real full now." The lady thanked her and took the wistfully; presently she leaned over and touched her.

"Ia-is bloston very big ?" she saked, timidly.

The lady glanced at her companion with a quick smile that changed as she saw the worried old face.

"It is pretty big." she repted, gently. "Are you going there?"

"In seemed as if her very character wistfully; presently she leaned over and touched her.

"It is pretty big." she repted, gently. "Are you going there?"

The old woman milled at her eagerly. "You," as see my boy, Tom-he married, and I haven't seen he hady indiging annity.

The old woman smiled at her eagerly. "You see, my boy," Tom-he married, and I haven'

to number. There, now, let me take our valls and put you on the car." The old woman rose confusedly, the traft had rolled into the depot, and the staddden change of tight and sound heralddened her who clutched her rearry, and looked with desperate eyes across the crowd. The no force she ritized what nod has no ned, her fettend had put der on the car, and said good has shown about no come a street CAP.

is alized what and he is ned, hee felond had put aer on the car, and had goodle by a She had never seen a street car be but, and she had goodle by a She had never seen a street car be but, and she clung to the seat, but it is a street car be but, and she captured and accident, and when the conductor helped der off, for thist feeling was one of almost inci-dulous relief, then suddenly she saw the number that she wanted, and darted forward. She was panting with the weight of the valles, but she did not know it, she hurried up ho high stone steps and cagerly rang hab bell.

The bell echoed through he house, but no one came. She pulled it again ind again, a netwous terror stealing over her—she must make Tom heart Presently a window opened in the next house, and a gifts pretty face smiled down at he.

"Dut you want to see Mrs. Haswell?

"Dut you want to see Mrs. Haswell?

"Dut you want to see Mrs. Haswell?"

"What did you say, dear?" she fal-

day."
"What did you say, dear?" she falbred. "I didn't understand. I want
t, see Tour-I'm his mother."
The girl's pretty face softened with
quick pity. She left the window and
and down the steps and across to the
old woman
"I'm so sorry" she said one."

old woman
"I'm so sorry," she said gently.
"Don't you understand? They went
away; I don't know when they'll be
back—they couldn't tell. Oh, don't lose! Come in our house and rest. You

must come.

She litted the valise and the old woman followed her; she did not seem to know what she was doing; she obeyed as a little child might have done.

The people were very good to her.

She wanted to go back that night, and they had to tell her over and over that there was no train before they could make her understand, and even then she seemed ddazed and bewildered. So they gave her a quiet room and left het alone. For hours she sat there in the dark trying to order ner dizzy thoughts, and gradulily on tidea became clear—that no one must evek know. It was her fault—all hers—but people would not understand, and they would blame Tom, and they must not blame Tom.

She might stay in the city a week, inted to go back that night, an

blame Tom.

She might stay in the city a week, but her whole soul rejected that; she felt as if she was smothering, stiffed, in this hot, noisy piace!

And at home the apple blossoms were

And at home the apple blorsome were shaking their perfume down through the night and the valley brimming over with mounlight. She must go homehome! She leaned her tired hand on her hand and thought. Gradually the noises in the street below died away, and a strange stillness followed; then the air grew chill and the street Lamps saided, and finally morning, a dim, sickly imitation of the mornings she had known and loved, crept back to the city.

known and loved, crept back to the city.

Do rowe and straightened her hair and dress; she was pale and tired, but quite her old soif again. The giti was delighted at the change, and sat beside her at breakfast, coaxing her to eat, and finally went to the depot with her and put her on the train. Not until she reached home again did the hospitable girl know that the bed had not been touched, and fully understand what the night had been to their stuest.

been touched, and fully understand which the night had been to their guest.

All through the day the old woman sat looking out of the window. She did not realize that she was tired; all her resolution was bent to the carrying out of her plan. When, late in the afterioon the train began climbing up the hills once more, she pushed open the window and breathed the k-en uir with a sigh of content. She had left the city behind forever.

The train would reach Holmesburg about 7. Four miles before that was Farrar's, a new station, and between Farrar's and Holmesburg was a read hearly all through the woods, and not much used, except in summer. She had never been over this road but once, but she was sure that she could find the way. Only one or two other people, strangers to her, left the train at Farrar's; that was as she had hoped, and she plunged resolutely into the woods, and she plunged resolutely into the woods it was a long walk, and her vulire was heavy for her; as it grow dark too, she began to stimble on the road; she had to stop and rest more and more frequently, but her resolution never faitered. Several times she head some one coming, and she hid in the bushes until all danger of discovery had passed; once she fell and hurt her wrist, so that after that she could only carry her value in one hand; but nothing could daunt her.

It was 10 o'clock when she finally reached the house; she had crept around through back ways, and felt he had not been seen; indeed, for an hour the lights had been out in many houses. She stood still for a moment in the sweet, silent night; the apple trees were all allever in the moonlight, and the darfodils gleaned faintly down the path. She unlecked the door and ragged in her vallee, and fell down in a heap on the floor. She was home at last!

When she came to herself there were

in a heap on the floor. One was at last!

When she came to herself there were yellow streaks of light under the dock, and the room was full of a height gloom. Her wrist was paining badly; she crept to her foot, and started tog the arnica; then she stopped and shrank down on the states, for outside she could hear Marthn talking to the cat. She sat there guilty till she heard the heavy footsteps down the path, then

she lose cautionly, as if Mass Mattha could hear her, and went to the pantry she longed for some tea, but darried not baske a fire, so she at a little dry lited and felly. Then she went to the pantry she longed for some tea, but darried not baske a fire, so she at a little dry lited and felly. Then she went upstains to her beddroom, and my down.

Wher she woke she was startled by the dathness at first, but as memory came back to her she shpped downstairs. For a moment she stood think-ling then softly opening the door she reret out to the woodpile. As she was returning with her arms full she almost stundhed over an animal at tradeor. Checking her exchamation, she was returning with her arms full she almost stundhed over an animal at tradeor. Checking her exchamation, she was returning with her arms full she almost stundhed over an animal at tradeor. Checking her exchamation, she was returning softly about her freet. With a little cry of joy she picked him up, and carried him into the house with her. Sac made a fire, and went busily to work, so that by daylight, when she put out her fire, her brakfast was ready, and fresh bread and cake in the cless thom with the she did not let him go out, she wanted someone to talk to. Late that afternoon she had down again she is not at all sheepy, but she would not ket up until mid-night, when she again did her cooking. She was very lonely and oppressed by a strange sense of uircellty, as she sat behind her closed blinds and watched the neighbours go by, she felt almost as if she had died, and from another well were looking back upon her oid life. Once the dector came to the gate, and she dared Mass Martha call across to him that Mis Haswell was in the city visiting her son. A hot flush burned hastily away.

od in her old cheeks, and she turned hastily away.
Monday was the last day of her imprisonment. At daylight Tuenday she slipped out of the house with her valise and began to journey back to Farrair's.

The first up-train from Boston came at 10 o'clock, so that she had several hours to wait, but she had known that, and until the station was opened site sat on the platform cutcide with stoke all patience. When the train came she todo the four miles back to Holmesburg, and then took the stage back to the hotse. She drew a long breth as rode the four miles back to Holmes-burg, and that took the stage back to the house. She drew a long breth as she walked again up the path between the daffodis. She went in the front door and began pulling up the shades and uncovering all the ornaments. When Martha came over she talked nuch of the city and of Tom's alec neighbours, but little of Tom and his family. After her visitor had left she dropped her face in her hands.

"Oh, Lord, I hope I ain't done any-thing dreadful," she cried, "but I coulan't iet her say anything against Tom—I coulan't i"
She looked very old and tired as she was going to she remembered it as she was going to sit down to her supper.

me?" he cried, as he hugged and kissed her.

After supper she went over to the Whipples. Tom was lying out under the apple trees as he used to do years ago, but Tom's baby was clinging to her wist roll of dafforlis. Miss Martha met her at the gate.

"Well, now, I guess you are happy," he said. "When I see you come, thinks I, 'Well, that explains it; I couldn't undorstand what made Mary seem so sort o' numb this afternoon, but now I do see.' And this is Tom's baby! It certainly does favour him! Do come in..."

"Tve got something to tell you itrst," she said. "I deceived you avfully, Marana and the seed of the complete of the comple

Farmer Fahnstock thinks he ownse the stock he is so proud of. But as a matter of fact the track owns him. He is the humble servant of horse, cow and pig. He looks after himself, and feeds them beel of the state himself, and feeds them beel of the state of the state of the hard state of the state of the



breaks down.

No class of people have been more quickly appreciative of the tonic properties of Dr. Pierce's Colden Medical Discovery than farmers and stock raisers. They have found it prevents as well as cures disease. It keeps the atomach in healthy opera-

now thankful I am for the relief, as I had mai-ferred so much and it seemed that the doctors could do me so good. I got down is weight to know I reight nearly fo and can do a day a weight to the farm. I have recommended your medi-cine to several, and shall always have a good "Golden Medleal Discovery" contains. A single item of medical knowledge when life is at slake has a value past computation. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adriace his tool pages of price and the second pages of price to the second pages of price to the second pages of price and the second pages of price to be second pages of price and the second pages of price to be second pages of price and the second pages of price to be second pages of price and the second pages of price to be second pages of price and the second pages of price to be second pages of price and the second pages of price to be second pages of price and the second pages of price to be second pages of price to the pages of price to the pages of price to the pages of pages of price to the pages of price to the pages of p

that I was und because of what you said about Tom, so I went off in a hurry, an' when I got to the city the house was all closed up. Flora's mother was taken sick guiden, an' they had gon-there, but I didn't know it then. Some folks was real good to me, an' took me to, an' I come back the next day. I've been L'ving in the house ever since. I thought I d's would talk against Tom it they since, an' I want't gon't to have

in, an' I come back the next day. I've been Lving in the house ever since. I thought I die would talk against Tom it they ince, an' I wasn't goin' to have it "

'She looked up ashamed, yet defiant. But Martha was blind to all line expressions. "For the land's sake!" shie exclaimed. "You've been living there all the week!"

'Yes, I sot off at Favar's, and come through the woods. I want you the everybody. Thus are all wheel of me, but I wasn't goin' to have everybody talk against Tom. He'll come over and see you to-morrow before he goes, but the baby's going to stay with me all summer. Flora's got to be there. I must go back now an' see Tom, but I want'd you to know what I had done. Come along, Mary."

Merthal's eyes followed her with ad-

Martha's eyes followed her with ad-

Martha's eyes followed her with admiring interest.

"The baby's named for you, ain't site?" she said The eld woman turned back, her face all slight. "Yes," she answered. "Tom said she shouldn't have any name but his mother's. Tom ailus was good to his mother. You allus was good to his mother the child up in a passion of tenderness, her brown eyes looked with a sudden softening over the yellow baby head.

"She ain't ever going to do such a wicked thing as her grandmother did," she said.

WILHELMINA AND THE POPE

WILHELMINA AND THE POPE.

It cannot be said that the exclusion of the Pope from the Peace Conference has been totally affective. On the last day of its sittings the following letters were read. The first:

Most August Pontiff.—Your Holiness, whose eloquent voice has always been raised so authoritatively in favour of peace, having quite recently. In your Allocution of April Ith last, expressed generous sentiments in regard to the relations existing between States, I have believed it to be my duty to communicate to you that, at the request and at the initiative of his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russian, I have convoked for the 18th of next month at the Hague a conference which will be charged to seek the means proper to diminish the present crushing military burden, and to prevent wars as far as possible, or at least to soften their consequences.

Jossible, or at least to soften their consequences.

I am persuaded that your Hollness
will behold with a sympathetic regard
the meeting of this conference, and I
shall be very happy if, in testifying to
me the assurance of this deep sympathy, you would be so good as to give
your preclous moral aupport to the
great work which, in accordance with
the generous designs of the magnanimous Emperor of All the Russias, will
be carried out in my Residence.

I selze with pleasure the present occasion, most august Pontif, for renewing to your Hollness the assurance of
my high esteem and of my personal devotion.

WILHELMINA.

Lipburg, May 7, 1899.

THE RURAL CRITIC.

us aside, and gave vent as follows.—
"I tell you, mister, ahe was a siasher. Our Jennie couldn't hold a candie to her. When she first ast down she looked wild, then with a howl dug her finger-nalis into them 'ere rough notes and shot 'em like lightning up into the thin onea. Then she paused for a reply, mister. She then commenced at the right-hand side, went a-righing down, hand over fist, till she you clean down, making a noise like thunder.

"She then yanked a handful out of the centre, and planted them at the end, then wiggied with two fingers, grabbed up another fistful, punched right and left, went ripety-hopety-scotchy up and down and I tell you that 'ere thunder howled." She then gave another snort, and when she went she busted in like mad, raised up off her chair, stuffed three fingerfuls there, crammed six more in the corner, gobbied up a few more unes, and settled their hash in about a minute. "After that she tackled it with the

tunes, and settled their nash in about a minute.

"After that she tackled it with 'er left hand alone. Between you and me, mister, the man that owned that 'ere planner went shiftin' about on his chair as though he had a carpet tack under him."—Tid Bits.

HOW BIRDS HELP US.

HOW BIRDS HELP US.

Birds do an immease amount of drudgery for man, if they do now and then reward themselves by a dainty tibbit of ripening fruit. A pair of robins have been watched while they carried a thousand earthworms to their brood. Woodpeckers destroy eggs and larvae which would develop millions of destructive creatures in forests and orchards; and one of the most inevitable foce of the canker worm is the beautiful oriole, were it but allowed to live and hang its swinging cradle to the clim. For every wing of black and orange on a young girl's hat an apple tree is stripped of leaves and young fruit, or an elm is denuded of its graceful foliage by the canker worm.

A CAT THAT LIKES PLEVATORS.

The Philadelphia Bourse is the home of a very intelligent cat. This tabby, which is coal black, without a single white spot upon her, has a fondness for inveiling in the elevator. She is perceivetly at home there, and travels up and down many times daily. She goes to the door of the clevator and innews until the elevator takes her on. The various elevator men very carried of her, for she is a great mouser, and in the Bourse, as in other big buildings, mice are troublesome. These little peats much a complex of the production of the country to the product of the country to the product of the particular story. In this way she makes a tour of inspection of the entire building.

A SEAL'S LONG SWIM

Earnest Whitehead captured a yo' g seal near Anaceps Island, California, recently, and took him on board his ship As the vessel started the mother seal was noticed swimming about, howling piteously. The little captive barked responsively. After reaching the wharf at Santa Barbara the captive was tied up in a jute sack and left losse on the deck Soon after coming to another the seal responded to its mother's calls by casting itself overboerd, all tied up as it was in the anck. The mother selzed the sack, and with her shaip teeth tore it open. She had followed the sloop eighty miles.

A Parisian flaneur relates that the following conversation took place in an emigration office.—

The father of the family presents pluself and asks for tickets.

"How mary are you?" asked the

"How many are you."
"Three-I, my wife, and my child."
"Good, your age, your profession?"
Thirty years; carpenter; my wife, twenty-four, nectiewoman."
"The boy?" asks the agent.
"Seven munths."
"His profession?"
The father's cycbrows furmed Gothic

"His profession?"
The father's eyebrows formed Gothic arches on his forchead,
"His profession, I say," repeated the agent, angrit, 'we have no time to lose."
The father reflects, and at last replies:—
"Bachelor."

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Thomas Sabin, says: "My cleven year old boy had his foot badly inforce by being rover by a car on she Street Ball way. We also common the same of the

NIAGARA RIVER LINE

FOUR TRIPS. ON AND AFTER THURSDAY JUNE 187 Eteamers Chicors and Corona, will leave Yonge-street whar? (east aide) daily (except Sunday) at

daily (ecrops Samaay) as '7 s.m., 11 s.m.ay) as '7 s.m., 11 s.m.ay p.m. and 4.45 p.m., for Niagara, Lewiston sud Queenston, connecting with New York Central and Field on River R.R., Michigan Central R.R., and Niagara Falls for had Mirr R.R., ORN NOY, Manager.

GOAL AND WOOD.



OFFICES:

20 King street west, 415 Yonge street, 705 Yo street, 578 Queen street west, 1252 Queen six west, 202 Weilsley street, 205 Queen street 415 Spadlan Avenue, hoplanade street, near Berke street, Explanade, foot of West Market str Pathurst street, nearly opposite Front ser-lage Avenue and O.T.R. Crossing, 1331 Ye street, at C. P. R. Crossing,

THE ELIAS ROCERS CO.

BUILT TO LAST.



Meintzman &Co. PIANO

is proof against climatic and atmospheric changes as is no other plano.

They cost more than an ordinary piano, but their wonderful durability makes the purchase true concern in the end.

—"Recals any plano I have ever used."—Albani.

To o to Warersome, U7 King St. W

Rruger Patient but War Certain.

Eruger Patient but War Certain.

London, Aug. 21.—There is no louger any doubt, this. President Krager has refused to submit to the domaind of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain for the appointment of a court of inquiry. He may have done so diplomatically or hedgingly. But that hisraply is regarded by the British Government as tantamount to a positive refusal is now an established fact. The Colonial Office is normally non co-multial, but there are other evidences which amply justify the statement. The proport that Prosident Kruger has proposed new terms is somewhat verified by the guarded comment of the Colonial Office officials, and the irritability displayed there. There is not the slightest doubt that they believe war is now the only way to extite the controversy. They would far rather have a curt defiant answer than the temporizing reply which the Boer President has seet. With the former flowed by the controversy of the would far rather have a curt defiant answer than the temporizing reply which the Boer President has seet. With the former flowed in the controversy of the world a president in the proposals all most world and the proposals all most world and the proposals all most likely, the crisis will guickly develope into war. It is pathened that the Colonial Office has been awar of the nature of the Transvan's copy for some days, and it is soon awar of the nature of the Transvan's copy for some days, and it is soon sware of the nature of the Transvan's copy for some days, and it is probable Great Britain will delay the demonence as little as possible. A high-colonial official Frankly expression do to a representative of the Associated Press is disgust of what the term of Kruger's aupidity and bypocrisy.

Irish Workers in Parliament.

The brunt of the Irish work, of the session, says the London correspondent of The Dublin Freeman, has fallen on fr. Dillon, who has been ably and moretically supported by Mr. Davitt, far. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Blake and Mr. wift Manolisil. The courses and determination shown by this small band of nombers supported regularly by half a loren or so of others, all that romain of 0, in keeping the Irish cause before Parliament, are worthy of the highest raise. It means far more under existing discouragements to do what these entitemen have consistently done than did when the Parliamentary party was the zenith of its power and its momers were supported through thick and hin by a powerful and active public entiment in Ireland. It was only by he utmeet pertinacily in the pursuit of very possible opportunity that Mr. Dinest of the control of the

The Coronation Oath.

The Coronation Oath.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 5, C. M. B. A. of Danville, Oat, the lowing resolution was moved by Rov. E. Crinion, P.P., chancellor, seconded James Barry, tersauter, and carrunanimonsiv. It is hereby resolved at Branch No. 128 of the CM.B. A. of unville, Oat, do place on record list its approval of the movement set on hybrid the second of the thickness of the second of British Empire.

And, furthermore, it is the opinion of members of this Branch that the mand of Catholic subjects of the Emre to have this objectionable Declaron sholished is reasonable, just and portune, and should meet with the proval of all fair minded men.

Four Young Lasties Take the Vell.

Linksay, Ang. 18—(Special.)—In Si.
ohn's Couvent beire this, morning four
oung Isalies took the well and four
there who have finished their noviliato
rere professed by Blahop O'Connor of
telerbor. The altar was beautifully
corride with flowers, and the convoul
loir rendered an impressive musical
ervice. The young ladies was beautifully
corride with flowers, and the convoul
corride with flowers, and the convoil
of the condition of the convoiliance of the conedit of the convoiliance of the convoiliance
of the convoiliance of the convoiliance of the convoiliance
of the convoiliance of

eccusful Pic-nic at Oshawa.

Successful Picule at Oshawa.

In Wednesiay the 16th, a very sucretic pro-in was held at Prospect Park taws to ald in paying off the debt of St. gary's Ohnroh. Large crowds visited. grounds and a very successful promotion of sports, elo, was gone through a contre of attraction was a beas-ball igh between the St. Mary's Leaders he Trombo Senior Lesgue and the laws Park. Nine, St. Mary's being winners by a socie of 18 to 21. In other events Maurica Walah, of St. yellow, and the laws of the laws of the senior of the senior of the senior of the senior of Mary's came, second at putting 16th.

ong the clergy present were Rev. ret Jeffcott, Doffy, McMahon, an, Cliné, Dollard, Kelly and Mc., Eather Joffcott is to be contacted out a good management of sat the grounds.

At the Annual Conference of Catholic

a tolegram from the Valican was read conveying the Apostelle Bone-diction. The principal speaker was the Marquic of Rip 1, who culogized Young Mon's Societies as a service to the Catholle Church, the State, and to the members. Such societies would be of great benefit for public training, and public training all provided teleration for the opinious of opponents. Seconty years ago Catholle Emancipation in-proved great public duties, and be carnestly hoped the Catholics of these countries would take their proper share in the public work, which in these demonstrations it was absolutely necessary thoy should take a part.

John Macdonald & Co.

John Macdonalá & Co.

Our Inunstrial Fair opens in this city on the 28th instant, and there will, of course, be thousands to witness its varied and manifold attractions. While in Tronto the vast throng are invited by Mossrs John Macdonald & Co., to visit their great dry goods wareinouse, Wellington street; where all will be courted only received and conducted through every department with pleasure by the gentlemanly staff. Those of the visitors who are in the trade will find this area opportunity of purchasing the first goods in the market on the liberal terms which have been the life long characteristic of the great house of John Macdonald & Co.

Priests as Amsteur Firemen.

Death of Mr. Michael Ryan, Ottawa.

Death of Mr. Michael Ryan, Ottawa.

Orrawa, Ang.—Mr. Michael Ryan, a
respected resident of the city, died yeaterday at the residence of his daughter.
Mrs. A. Doyle, 67 Angusta street.
He was 65 years of age.
Mr. Ryan was a
native of Galway, Ireland, coming of a
highly respected family. He served in
the Orimea campaign, where he was
wounded in one of the arms. Since
coming to Canada, a little over fittee
years age, Mr. Ryan has held a position
in the Millist store. He was a member
of St. Bridget's Church. He leaves
three married daughters, one residing in
Montreal, two in Ottawa.

ARCHBISHOP AT THE FRENCH CHURCH.

ARCHBISHOP AT THE FRENCH CHURCH.

Archbishop O'Counce paid his first official visit to the Sacred Heart official visit to the Sacred Heart Church, king street east, on Sunday last, where he was welcomed by the congregation in the hearty manner of the other parishes. There was this liference, however, tint the Archbishop in his sermon upon the gospel of the day, used the language of the 'congregation, which he speaks with all the carriest Itunery that marks his ad dresses in English. The address of dresses in English. The address of welcome in behalf of the congregation welcome in behalf of the congregation welcome in behalf of the congregation and research the support of the Archbishop repiled in Free h, taking up the subject of the first hard affection of the Catholic and affection of the Catholic heady in Toronto, Several of the city deep we precent, including Father Hand, of St. Joseph's, the adjoining parish.

ANARCHY IN PARIS.

Parls, Aug. 20.—Parls was to-day the scene of most serious disturbances recalling some aspects of the commune. In response to an appeal of The Journals Le Pouple and La Potte Republique, groupe of Anarchitet's and Socialists gathered at 8 o'clock in the afternoon in the Place de 1. Republique, The poilee had taken precautions, and there seemed no danger of disorders. Schastan Faure and Faberot, well known revolucionary anarchists, were the ringleaders. Faure, standing on the pedestal of the state which rises in the centre of the Place de in Republique, andersed the crowd. Anong other things he said that the Anarchists should be ansters of the street, and the point dispersed, but a crowd a children point dispersed, but a crowd a children point dispersed, but a crowd and the point dispersed, but a crowd a children point dispersed, but a crowd and the point dispersed by the p

analticiplicourt, only antende were stoom from enconquere of surject and compare couly. An only single stoom from enconquere of surject and could be a surject and the court of garces, but these work soon incread with nationate shall be a confidence of the other garces, but these works soon incread with nationate shall be a confidence of the other garces, but these work on the manifest of the other garces into the other garces into the other garces into the other garces and the garces and the other garces and

LATEST MARKETS.

The stup Evening, Aug. 22, Livergood wheat fatures to stry closes. Mel lower than sentendary.

Receipts at theory to stry closes. Mel 121 cars, corn tils, and outs gain. North-berred 224, against 259 are week may and 571 a year ago.

The receipts of wheat at Livergood for the post three days were 30,000 cenths, an increase of 1,000 centals, American corn 225,100 ceptals.

Shipments of Northwest ranch gaile are beginning to be made, although the active to the cest does not continued till nove mouth.

Quite a good don a le being experienced by wholesate firms here for various lines of staple goods for the Goast and North west. The good crops in the west are stimulating purchases, and the taking day colopuent and the various railway and other pointle work in progress are making and other pointle work in progress are making the progress for the fall retail trade very

the prospects for the fall retail tinde very consultaging.

Lendling Whent Marrkets.

Following are the closing prices at important wheat centres to day:

New Ave.

10 70%, 0 70

GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

THOM AND PRODUCE.

Flour-Outsric patents, in bags, \$3.00 to \$3.00; straight roller, \$4.20 to \$3.20; straight roller, \$4.20 to \$4.20; straight roller, \$4.20 to \$4.20; straight roller, \$4.20 to \$4.20; straight roller, \$4.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET,

Receits of full were exceedingly large
Trade good, and prices steady, at foliowing quotations:
Peaches, Critwfords sold at \$1 to \$1.25 fer mebacket for the best, and \$5 to \$1 fer mebacket for the best, and \$5 to \$1 fer mebacket prices, and \$5 to \$50 c, pears, 40c
per basket plums, 25c to 50c, pears, 40c
per basket plums, 25c to 50c, pears, 40c
per basket, thus, 25c to 50c, pears, 40c
per basket, thus, 25c to 50c, pears, 40c
per basket, Exper, 10c
per basket, according to quarity; apples,
15c to 25c per basket, and \$1 to \$10c
per basket, according to per basket, and
per basket, produm cases 40c
to 75c and large cases \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Receipts of farm produce were large to-day, 2300 bushels of grain, 25 loads of hay, three of straw, and several lots of dressed and fruit. A large amount of vegetables and fruit. Wheat, sends; 750 bushels and sa follows: White, 300 bushels and gray to 37% to 37

red, 300 bushels, 72½c; goose, 160 bushels at 60c. Onts casier; 1500 bushels sold as follows: New, 1200 bushels at 20c to 30c, and 300 bushels of old at 34c to 25c. Hay firm; 25 loads sold at \$10 to \$11 per

thay arm; 20 loads sold at \$10 to \$11 pc.
Unraw flux, at \$40 to \$7.50 per too.
Dressed Hogs — Deliveries large; with
prices easier, at \$6.60 to \$6.75 per ext.
Potatoes pientiful, at 60c to 70c pc.
bag.
Grain—
Wheat, white, bash.\$0 72½ to \$0 73

Wheat, white, bush \$0 721/2 to \$0 73
" red. bush 0 7214
" fife. hugh 0 68
" goose, bush 0 69
Oats, bush 0 82
Ryc. bush 0 53
Buckwheat, bush 0 55
Secds-
Red clover, per bush\$4 00 to \$4 50
Alsike, choice to fancy 4 75 5 25
Alaike, good No. 2 4 00 4 75
Alsike, good No. 3 3 50 4 00
White clover, per bush., 8 00 , 9 00
Timothy seed, per bush 1 00 1 75
Hay and Straw-
Hay, new,\$10 00 to \$11 00
Straw, sheaf, per tor 6 00 7 50
Stray, loose, per ton 4 00 5 00
Dairy Produce-
Butter, lb. rolls\$0 18 to \$0 20
Eggs, new laid 0 18 0 15
Fresh Meat-
Beef, forequarters, cwt\$4 50 to \$5 50

Beer, forequarters, cwt54 50 to	85 50
Beef, hindquarters, cwt . 7 50	8 60
Lamb, per 1b 0 08	0 09
Mutton, carcase, per lb., 0 06	0 07
Veal, carcase, cwt 0 07	0 08
Hogs, dressed, light 6 50	Ü 75
Poultry-	
Chickens, per pair\$0 40 to	80 80
Turkeys, per 1b, 0 09	0 11
Ducks, per pair 0 50	Õ 80
Fruit and Vegetables-	• ••
Cabbage, per doz\$0 40 to	\$ 0 50
Apples, per bbl 0 75	1 60
Onlons, per bag 1 50	
Beets, per basket 0 25	
l'otatoes, per bag 0 GO	0.70

Potatoes, per bag 0 50 0 70 Celery, per dox 0 30 0 50 FARM PRODUCE WHOLESALE

RAKE LUCDUCE MUCLESTIN				
Hay, baled, car lots, per ton, new\$8 00 - Straw, baled, car lots, per	to \$8 25			
ton 4 00	4 50			
Butter, choice, tubs 0 16	4 50 0 17			
" medium, tubs 0 13	Ŏ 14			
" dairy, ib. rolls 0 16	0 17			
" creamery, ib. rolls, 0 22	0 23			
" creamery, boxes 0 19	0 20			
Eggs, choice, new laid 0 13	0 14			
Honey, per 1b 0 08	0 00			
Hides and Wool				
Tales list porteed delie he Yame	17-11			

Hides and Wool	
Price list revised daily by James	Hallam
& Sons, No. 111 East Pront-street, S	Coronto:
Hides, No. 1 green \$0 08V-10	S
" No. 1 green steers . 0 00	
" No. 2 green steers 0 08	
" No. 2 street 0 0714	
H NA R PROOF O ORIZ	
" cured 0 08%	6. 0e
Calfakina, No. 1 0 09	
Calfskins, No. 2 0 07	
Sheepskins, fresh 0 80	1 00
Lambakins, fresh 0 40	
Pelts, fresh 0 40	
Wool, fleeco 0 18	ò'14
Wool, unwashed, ficece 0 08	
Wool, pulled, super 0 15	0 10%
Wool, pulled, super 0 15 Tallow, rough 0 014	0 03"
Tallow, rendered 0 03	0 04

Wheat, off coast, buy-

ra indifferent on passage, qubet and settad). Braight country markets, steady-torth of coast, nothing dollag, on passage settady and coast, nothing dollag, on passage to the coast, nothing dollag, the coast, nothing to the coast, nothing at our passage, rather caster. Cangoes No. 1 Not., spillage, and market makes, nothing and compared nothing and passage, rather caster. Cangoes No. 1 Not., spillage, and coast, nothing and compared not coast, nothing and compared not coast, nothing and compared not cast, and coast. The coast of the coast, nothing and compared not coast, nothing and coast.

Chiengo Markets, Meintyre & Wardwell report the following fluctuations on the Chiengo Poard of

Trade to day	Onen.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat-Sept		(12)	10%	7139
-Dec	10	131/14	13/8	14:8
Corn—Sept	31%	31½ 255	2618	-53 ₄
Oats-Sept	10%	1956	1115	1975
" -Dec	19%	19%	1912	137.
Pork Sept	3 20	× 22	5 20	S .72
	5 10	5 10	5 05	5 07

Chicago Gossip,
Michitre & Willows wheel the foronto
office as follows:
Wheat—The market has had a lower teadency nearly throughout the eutre session,
rallying some from the low point on hyperlag against "puto" and overring by loyal
shorts on reported rains in the Northwest
from India. The Literpoi market -leeth
ed #4d and the Continental cables were
slightly lower. Houses with foreign con-

sauors on reported prime in the Adrialwes, sauors on reported prime in the Adrialwesh from India. The Liverpool market cellin cd 45d and the Continental cables were provided by the continental cables were alleding lower. Houses with forcing continued to the continued prime in the continued cables were alleding lower. In the continued cables were the continued of the market. The trade was firly active presented in the continued of the continued

Six.

Provisions—Opened firm, became weak for a while, but milled sone on buying by local talent. September liquidation increasing the september liquidation increasing the september liquidation increasing the september liquidation increasing the september liquidation in the se

New York Markets.

New York, Aug. 22.-Flour-Receipts 10.105 barrein sales 300 packages. State to the control of the control of

Cheese Markets.

the 'D' J.D. offered. Simil management of selection. Campbellford, Ont. Aug. 22—At the Cheese Board held hero to-day, 1145 because Board held hero to-day, 1145 because the sales: Watklas, 350 at 8 3-16c; Brenton, 215 at 8 3-16c; Hodgson, 40 at 84e.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of fire stock at the cattle market today were the largest of the season, 100 car body were the targest of the season, 100 car body of the season, 100 car body of the season of experience of the season of the seas

while light were sening at show to show ber ewi.

The bulk of exporters sold at \$160 to \$150 per ext.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked bits of butchers' cattle, equal in quality to best

rs indifferent on passage, quiet and cipinters, weighing 1000 to 1100 its. each, ettaily. Displication of coast, nothing delies, on passage, torn of coast, nothing delies, on passage, 1200 to \$4.00 and needium butchers, mixed (Apr. Mixed, Ap., 197 So., No., and colores, lefters and steers, \$3.10 to \$4.00.

Louis of your butchers' cattle sold at \$350 to \$4.00 and nedulum butchers, mixed coves, interes and steers, \$3.00 to \$3.00 and the butchers' cattle sold at \$3.22 to \$3.50 and to butchers' cattle sold at \$3.22 to \$3.50 and to \$3.00 and the butchers' cattle sold at \$3.22 to \$3.50 and to \$4.00 and \$4.00 and \$4.00 and \$4.00 and \$4.32 to \$4.33 per cert.

Notebus Trade in Buffalo stockers rear not by any means brisk, an interest roughly from \$2.60 to \$2.75 for helders and inferior bisek, and white steers, while medium to good gold at \$3.50 for helders and inferior bisek. And white steers, while medium to good sold at \$3.50 for helders and \$3.00 for \$0.00 per cert.

Teeders—light feeders are work. Too \$3.00 per cert well bred interest \$4.00 for \$1.00 for \$1.00 his, will good inteeding, are worth from \$3.50 to \$4 per cert.

The sold of \$4.00 for \$1.00 his, will good inteeding, are worth from \$3.50 to \$4 per cert.

The sold of \$4.00 for \$1.00 his, will good inteeding, are worth from \$3.50 to \$4 per cert.

The sold of \$4.00 for \$1.00 his, will good inteed in \$2.00 for \$1.00 his, will good inteed in \$2.00 for \$1.00 his, will good inteed in \$2.00 for \$1.00 his, will good inteed \$1.00 for \$1.00 his, will good inteed \$1.00 for \$1.00 his, will good and \$1.00 for \$1.00 his, were offered at \$1.00 for \$1.00 his, will good and \$1.00 for \$1.00

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THE CATTLE MARKETS

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Cables Show More Firmness—New York Market Nominal.

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Thereby 2 (1981). Hogsrecepts 2 (1981). Hogsconstructed for cattle Sales were
for the comparatively few choice droves on
ain. Good in choice cattle sold at \$5.75 to
\$5.00; commoner grades, \$6.30 to \$5.70; stockfor the comparatively few choice droves on
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\$6.00; commoner grades, \$6.30 to \$5.00; catvockfor the comparative few sales, \$6.30; cattockfor the comparative few lpis: Cattle, 5000; hogs, 14,000; 12,000.

Receipts: Cattle, 5000: hogs, 14,000 : sheep, 12,000.

Fairly Active at Buffalo.

Fairly Active at Buf

...Printing. THE " CATHOLIC " RECISTER PRINTING AL.