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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VIII.-No. 33.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Current Topics.

Barron Russo of Kil-Lord Russell lowen, Lord Chief Jus-Is Dead. tice of England, died as the result of an opration. Baron Russell, who had been ill for about Baron Kussoli, won had need life about a forthight, suffored from gastric catarri. The fact of his illness was not generally known until it was announced that at a consultation it was decided that an operation was importatively necessary. It ation was imporatively necessary. It was afterwards said that the patient had stood the operation well, and that his strength was maintained. However, Lord Russell took a turn for the worse, away peacofully a short time afterwards. The War Office telegraphed the nows of the Chief Justice's death to his nows of the Chief Justice's death to his youngest son. Hon. Bertrand Joseph, who is at present serving as a houten-ant of the Royal Artillery in South Africa. Hon. Charles Russell, another son of the deceased, is in Canada.

AN IRISH "BNGLISHMAN."

AN IRISH "REGULSHMAN."

In Lyd Russoil of Killowon the legal profession of the Empire and the world has been deprived of its most illustrious light. It is an ancient joke that very few great English and has peen to be English at all. Lord Russoil of Killowen was always and above all things Irish. One neight pass days in his company without suspecting that he was born ontside of England. The Irish trace was not in his speech, or his voice, or his face, upless he desired it to be there. The Russells were in County Down when the topographical survey was made at the close of the sixteenth contury. There are numerous Protestant families of the name in the North, but the particular Russells of Nowry have always been Catholics. They were almally of small gentry, allied by genericons of marriages to the Celtic Catholic families of Ulster, and were distinguished for their beut toward the religious vocation. The uncle of Lords gious vocation. The uncle of Lord Russell was in his day one of the most Russoll was in his day one of the most influential of Irish elergymon—the Vory Rov Dr. Russoll, president of the Maynoth College, of whom Cartelian Newman spoke in his "Apologia" as "the dear friend to whom, under heaven, I am indebted for my conversion." A brother of Lord Russoll was among the best known of the Jesuit priests in Great Britain. His sister was Mother Mary Baptist Russell, superioross of the Sisters of Morey at San Francisco, she having gong out with six other young ters of Morey at San Francisco, having gone out with six other young devotees from Kinsale in 1854, to found branch of that order on the Pacific a branch of that order on the Pacific clope. His Lordsbip himself was for lany years the most active Catholic lyman in Lordon, delivering lectures and addresses, unveiling memorials, residing at meetings, with as much seal as if he were a prelate instead of an overworded lawyer.

HIS CAREER.

nis career.

Born in 1833, young Russell, after some local schooling, went through Trinity College, Dablin. He mads no special mark there, and returned to Ulster with no higher ambition, apparently, than to be a country atterney. He was articled to a solicitor in Dandlik, and, after he had been on the roll, went to Belfast to practice. Here there was not enough business to support two leading solicitors. The story is always told in Belfast how that though "young Charless Russell" was a tolerably smart man, there was another solicitor there who was very much smarter, so that he had no chance. So young Mr. Russell decided that he could be something better than the second solicitor in Belfast. He went to London and entereds a student for the Bar at Lincoln's and the second solicitor in the second solicitor in the Belfast. He went to London and entereds a student for the Bar at Lincoln's transmention bisself by Parliamen. as a student for the Bar at Lincoln's as a student for the bar at lineous as a student for the bar at lineous tary reporting and other work, partly journalistic, until he was called to the Bar in 180, ladeed, for some time after that he had to toil for his bread at Bar in 1869. Ladeed, for some time atter that he had to toll for his bread out now than at any previous ported of the campaign, and the weekly percentage of canalities has grown steadily almost he compation of Protoria. In fact, Lord Roberts' army requires to be came such an important figure in his profession that he "look silk"—that is, became a Queen's Counsel—and shortly after was closen a Bencher to his land. However, the was a leader there for a long time before the law courts in London acknowledgeh his primacy. In 1874 he tried insuccessfully to get a soat in Parliament from Dundalk. It was not until 1861 that he appeared in active politics having won Dundalk, and, it was six years later still that he began his edited acreect. In the general election of 1885 he abandoued his Irish seat, and was elected for the London constituoney of the constantly steple shed, and a target at the state of Cape.

Torpede De. French ficet off Cape St. Stroyer Sunk Vincent, a collision occurred between the first class battleship Bromus, and the torpede beat destroyer Framec. The Frames sank immediately. The sociol dent was due to the right when or dored to the loft. It is believed that no fewer than fifty were lost, and great arrively is felt. The Frames, which elected for the London constituoney of the constantly steal. The Frames which he campaign, and the wookly porcont. In the campaign of the constantly and the wookly porcont. In the campaign, and the wookly porcont. In the campaign of the constant

South Hackney instead change was of political importance, because the Liberal members for London were rather a disorganized and ineffectual lot, and it was understood that Mr. Charles Pussell, bosides doing a great deal of hard piktorm work to help them, had taken in hand the task of introducing a spirit of solidarity among his metropolitan colleagues. When Gladstone, in February of 1886, formed his first Homo Rule administration, the defection of Sir Houry James to the Liberal Unionist camp, had left a vacancy at the head of the Liberal list of Law officers, Mr. Russell was so obviously the chief legal was understood that Mr. Charles Itus the Liberal list of Law officers, Mr. Ressell was so obviously the chief legal figure in the party, and was, mercover, so identified with the new Irish plank in its platform, that his claims came first. He could not be made Lord Chancoller because the "keeper of the Queen's consciones." cannot be a Catholic, so that great prize went to Sir Farrar Horschell, who had the fortune to be the Protestant scien of a Jowish family, and Mr. Russell became Attorney-Geueral and a knight. It was said that out the provious year his professional income had reached \$100,003.

EUSSELL'S GREAT CHANCE,

RUSSELLS OREAT CHANCE.

It was not, however, until 1889, after Home Rule nad been rejected, and the Gladstonian party reduced to a beggarly opposition, that the great man's chance came. Sir Charles Russel was in his fifty-sixth year when the Parnell Computation hear the secretary and he may be the secretary and heart nity-sixth year whon the Parnol Com-mission began its cossions, and he on-tored upon the eight months' campaign of advocacy which was to sea, his fame. No other living lawyer, porhaps no lawyer of any time, won such enormous individual prestige from a single case as accrued to Sir Charles at the close of the Parnell Commission trial. When Mr. Gladstone formed once more a Min-Mr. Gladstone formed once more a Ministry in 1802, the great lawyer became again Attorney-General, but this time it was well enough understood that the appointment was but temperary. When a vacancy occurred among the Law Lords, he scoepted a life poorage and went to the other House. Lord Coleridge, the Chief Justice, died, and at the fage of oil touch Russell of Killowen became Lord Chief Justice of England—the first Catholie to hold the position in over 300 years.

AS A DIPLOMAT.

Lord Russell was well known in Can-ada, having visited this country in 1890, and the United States in 1899 also. His and the United States in 1899 also. His death is another blow to the Joint High Commission appointed to discuss the subjects in dispute between Great Britain, Canada and the United States, for upon the death of Lord Horsebell Inst year Lord Russell was appointed to succeed him. He, however, never took up the work, as the Commission has not met since. Lord Russell did great work for Canada and the Empire in his capacity as connect for the British claims before the Behring Sca Commission, and was British arbitrator to the Vouczulan boundary arbitration tribunal which met boundary arbitration tribunal which met in Paris in 1899.

Kitchener and Mothuon
The Boer have succeeded in dislodg
ing De Wet who is in full
flight. Skirmishes are of
daily cocurrence. General Buller is
moving northward, with the enemy giving way before him. As a result of Boer sniping at a train, Lord Roberts ordered the firing of all farms within a radius of ten miles. The week's campaign has practically cleared the Boers out of the Free State. The chief event of the week was the discovery of a plot in Protoria to shoot all the British officers toria to shoot all the British officers there, and make Lord Roberts a prisoner. Ten of the leaders have been arreated. The plot is believed to have been the outcome of a conspiracy, or which the Johannesburg attempted rising was the first indication. The rayes caused by sickness are more serious now than at any previous ported of the campaign, and the weekly percentage of casualties has grown steadily since the occupation of Pretoria. In fact, Lord Roberts' army requires to be constantly replenished, and a large draft of Guards left London to embark for the Cape.

recent addition to the French navy. It is known that out of the Framco's crew

Disquieting news k The Chinese coming in from China.
War. Chinese coming in from China.
The French CounsulGeneral at Shanghai reports that 7000 nativo Christians have to the number of 20,000 are making proparations to attack Tren Tsin, Ting Ku parations to attack Tron Tsin, Ting Ku and Taku which are in possession of the allice. Oopios of Imporial Edicts have been discovered instigating the people to destroy the "foreign devila." Meauwhile the powers have agreed long enough among themselves to appeint, at England's suggestion, the German general, Count Yon Waldersee, as Commandor-in-Chief of the allied forces in China, and he is already well on his way to the scene of hostilities. Russian forces to the number of 60,000 have already started for the front by railway, forces to the number of 60,000 have already started for the front by railway, and many more will be sont by way of Boessa by sea. The magnitude of the Russian forces is causing some uneasiness among the other powers. The legations continue sending despatches showing the desperate position in which they are placed, and arging the immediate hurrying forward of troops to their rolled. In the meantime missionaries are being murdered throughout the length and breadth of China. A despatch to Washington essy:—Indications of the desire of China for a peacoful settlement of her present difficulties have been multiplying for several days. In the form of an edict promulgated by the Emperor, Kwang Hou, appointing Earl Li Hung Chang as envey pleuipotentiary to negotiate with the powers for an "immediate occasation of hostilities" pending a solution of the problems which have grown out of the auti foreign uprising in the empire. Earl Li is to act directly for the Emperor. A belated message from Minister Conger was transmitted to the War Department by General Chaffee should come to his relief." A special despatch from St. Petersburg attributes to Russia the Intention to fill Manchuria with troops and not to let go of that territory when the present chullition is over. The Russian War Office expects to have 142,000 men and 242 guns in Siberia by the end of September. ready started for the front by railway,

expects to have 142,000 men and 242 guns in Siberia by the end of September. The total number of allies in the pro-vince of Petchili is 88,000 with 114 guns. The total by August 80 is expected to be 78,000, with 280 guns. The real ad-vance on Pekin was to have begun yest-

The Magog cotton mill difficulties are onded. Most of the hands have returned to work, but the ringleaders were refused admission and left town. The company promises to expedie the allowed given now. The and left town. The company promises to consider the alleged grievances. The two companies of the Sherbrooke regiment have returned to the city. The two men who were brought to Sher-brooke on charges of intimidating, were brought up before the justice and re-manded for trial to the October Court, being allowed out on bail. Two oth men are still held on the same charge.

A Methodist arrangement has been reached under which the promoters of the Century Club. the newly-formed organization representative of the various Methodist Churches in Toronto, have agreed to take over the premises of the Athenceum Club on Church street. Ever since its inception, the latter irestitution has been going behind financially. The transfer of the proporty, it is said, will be made in October 1, when the Athensom Club's financial year terminates. The terms of the deal have not been divulged, but it is said that the Century Club, limited, which is the title of the new organization, have agreed to pay \$50,000, which covers all the liabilities on the Athensoum Club building. They thus become the owners not only of the Athensoum Club, but of the two zdjoining houses. eum Club on Church street. Ever sinc

The identity of the The Shah's Shah of Persia's assail.
Assailant. As these been established His full name is Franceis Salson. He is a Frenchman, and was born in 1876. He was regarded as a dangerous Anarchist, and in October, 1898, was condemned to three months' invariantment for reaching anything imprisonment for preaching anarchy. In June, 1899, he was condemned to

The Shappon develop To Harness the Shannon. well under way, is one which must attract the greatest inforcest, as it is fraught with immense possibilities as regards the industrial fature of Ireland. It has long been thought of, this project of harnessing in "the lordly Shannen," and utilizing its waters as the molive power to work a great system of manufactures and industries. Electricity is the coming power of the industrial world, and will undenbtedly, sooner or later, oust steam from the position it has held so long. An expert lately gave it as his well-weighed opinion that the country which has the greatest amount of water power will, in time, be the wealthiest in the world. What a vista does this open up for old Erin! greatest interest, as it is fraught with

the heart of the Italian settlement. Less than four months age an important conference was held in this room by Anarchists from New York City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Paterson and West Hoboken. It is learned that the assessin Breesel was a member of what is known as the "International Group" of Anarchists. This brand have the reoutation of being good rife shots, as well as handy men with rovolvers. Captain McClusky is looking into this matter very thoroughly. If there is any rifle practice going on he intends to put a stop to it. Breesel's aim was so pro that he evidently had had practice and plonty of it.

The C.P.R. makers and fitters omStrike. ployed by the C.P.R.
shops in Winnipeg, Fert William and
other divisional points west to the Faolife coast went out on strike to the
number of about 500. About 275 men
were discharged by the company, owing,
the officials explained, to the prospects
of hard times and the loss amount of
work that would naturally follow with
the reduction in the traffic. The officials pointed out that with only half
the freight shipped cast, and following
the shortage there would be a corres-The machinists, boiler the shortage there would be a corres-ponding falling off in the imports. Against this the men's case is presented ma follows: "At a meeting of a committee of boilermakers, machinists blacksmiths and allied mechanics, it was resolved that the reduction of the staff was a direct blow by the company against the tunions, under false pretoness of business; that the company ignored whatever overtures were made to them for better conditions in the reduction of the staff; that preference was given to non-union man that efficiency and length of service were totally ignored. The resolutions were indorsed by each of the unions, and it was on these grounds that the strike was declared. No settlement in sight It is auticipated that other unions will go out in sympathy. resolved that the reduction of the staff

The sum of \$205,000,
Arbitrator's fixed in the award of
Award. the arbitrators between
the Dominion and the
province, is in inextinguishment forever
of any future claim of the Dominion
on account of payment of increased annutices to Indians under either of the
treaties mentioned. In addition, the
arbitrators fix \$17,202 as the amount
due to the Dominion for arrears under arbitrators fix \$17,202 as the amount due to the Dominion for arrears under the Lake Superior treaty. These two amounts bring the accounts down to Droember \$1,1802, the date sot for the arbitrators, and those three amounts are included in the statement which shows the balance due by the old province of Casada of \$212,304, which balance has been apportioned between Cotario and Quebee in the came shares as under the award of September \$, 1870.

The Catholic Hungarian Magyars of St. Elizabeth's church, Cleveland, recently celebrated the nine hundredth anniversary of the official introduction of Christianty late Hungary and the coronation of St. Bephess as first bishop of Hungary, whom Bephess as first blahop of Hungary, whom had concerned to the spectral of the spectral in acknowledgment of the spectral backowledgment of the spectral for the spectral first and diese for his people. At the same dime the Pope gare unto him the right and title of Apostolic King, with the privilege of haring the cross carried before him in all selemities. It was St. Stephen who gave to Hungary ize constitution, which has been the Iountation ou which the property frances are residently as the selection of the property of the selection of the selection of the property of the selection of the

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK. Thursday-St. Roch, Confessor. Friday-Octave of St. Lawrence fortyr. Saturday—St. Hyaciath, Confessor (Fast day).

Sunday—Solomnity of the Assump-tion of the Blessed Virgin: Feast of St Joachim, Confessor. Monday—St Bernard.
Tuesday—St. Johanna Francis de
Chantal, widow,
Wodnesday—Octavo of the Assump-SAURED HEART INSTITUTION SACRED HEART INSTITTIONS.

Morning Offering—O my God. I offer
Thee my prayers, works and sufferings
of this day, in union with the Sacred
Heart of Josus, for the intentions for
which He pleads and offers Himself in

Information from Romo printed in New York in America. effect that an Italian has confessed complicity with Brosci. It affirms that the plot as laid involved simultaneous assassination of Queen Margherita, but that Brosci moved too quickly. Detectives have found the from in which it is claimed that the plot to kill King Humbert was formed. It is on the second floor of a West Hoboken resort for Anarchists in the heart of the Italian sottlement. Less than four months ago an important Information from Rom the Mass, for the petitions of our asso-ciates, especially this month, for peace among Nations. among Nations.
Thursday—Bearing our Cross—152,
688 for the Ciergy.
Friday—Spiritual Pilgrimages—677,
601 for Religious.
Saturday—Justice—163,707 for Seminarians and Novices. Monday-Quiet of Mind-115,124 for Parishes. Tuesday — Equanimity — 47,800 for Schools. Wednesday — Frankness — 1,215,208 for Superiors,

Sunday-Love of Our Lady-123,492 or Vocations.

A BROTHER HONORED.

Brother Amadeus, superior general of the Brothers of Charley, was recontly decorated by the King of Spain with the cross of the Order of Charley II., as a tribute to a noble religious, who has undertaken so many works of charley for relieving human misery and distress. During his administration, which covers twenty-three years the order has made wood crip progress. He has found and the state of the covers twenty-three years the order has and we wonderin progress. He has found and the covers twenty-three years the order has founded to the country of the state of the country of the state of the country of the countr

JEWISH FELICITATION.

JEWISH FELICITATION.

The new Archibishop of Cologue, Mgr. Simar, has just had a pleasing experience similar to that of the late Cardinal Manning. On Jene 26 the was waited, as he was a late of Cologue, headed by the president of the synagogne, Herr Jakob de Jonge, and the Specialty of the Specialty of Monsigner by the Pope. While or young on the synagogne, Herr Jakob de Jonge, and the Specialty of the Specialty in the Middle Ages, when the Jowes on the Rhine sufficient positions towards the Jewish community. Especialty in the Middle Ages, when the Jowes on the Rhine sufficients are specialty in the Middle Ages, when the Jowes on the Rhine sufficients. It of Falkenburg. This tradition of good will on the part of the Cologue Archibishop to the Jowes as mount and the Specialty of the Jewish common Cardinal Kromentz, Ives in the graceful and respectful conceptionacco of the Israelito population as the graceful and respectful conceptions. When the Specialty of the Jewish common Cardinal Kromentz, Ives in the graceful and respectful conceptionacco of the Israelito population as the graceful and respectful conceptions of the Jewish common Cardinal Kromentz, Ives in the graceful and respectful conceptionacco of the Israelito population of the Jewish common Cardinal Kromentz, Ives in the graceful and respectful conceptionacco of the Israelito population of the Jewish common Cardinal Kromentz, Ives in the graceful and respectful conceptionacco of the Jewish common control of the Specialty of the Special Population of the Jewish common control of

cate approciation and sympathy to the now prolate's work at Honn University as a teacher of dogmetic theology, as well as his pastoral labors in Paderbary, and concluded his certial message of Isaiss Ivili., 5: "The Lord chall give theor cest continually, and wil' full thyseof with brightness, and thou shalt be like a watered garden and like a Kentella whose waters shall not fail." No less cordial was Arabbishop Simar's roply, and particularly happy his quotation from "one of the greatest men of the Ilchrow race two thousand years ago"—St. Paul in his Epistle to the Romans—in which he dwells upon the priviliges of the Jownsh peopie as the possessors of God's Word and the possessors of God's Word and the possessors of the Carlotte Church.

Convert Making.

Convert Making.

Convert Making.

The following story bears out the truth of the adage that good example, even shown by little ones, can sometimes officed wonders. Some months aga a little English girl of non-Catholic parontage was sent to a Preston Catholic parontage was sent to a Preston Catholic parontage was sent as a considerable of the control of the control of the control of the control of the will be none at the control of the cont result sook the child to withest the First Communion function, with the result that the father promised his little one that she should be instructed and have the privilege of making her First Holy Communion on the saliest possible occasion. Last were not only did the little child have her sacred wish graticed, but she received Holy Communion along with her father and mother, while the younger children have also been received into the Catholic Church.

Put Under the Ban.

Attorney J. Wilinitz of Jollet, Ill., has been placed under the ban of the Church by Father P. A. Palowski for the part he took in the presention of Frank Sobrefiler, Accused of murdering his wife. Mrs. Julia Sobrefiler, and the Seenstein Sobrefiler, accused of murdering his wife. Mrs. Julia Sobrefiler, and the Seenstein Sobrefiler Sobrefiler, and the Seenstein Sobrefiler, and the Seenstein Sobrefiler Sobrefiler, and the Seenstein Sobrefiler, and the Seenstein Sobrefiler, and the Seenstein Sobrefiler S

Our Weekly Sermon.

PHARC ASM father William, OF.M

For the past Iew years it has been a growing both ameniat English Protocontes to visit Catholic churches before the holiday times. The why and wherefore of it some can tell it may be because next of the churches are closed at this time and that with their favorite minister (was they get problem at his denunciations of the "Searlet Woman" an ! desire to see her "Seariet Woman" an desire to see mer thomselves. Be that as it may, the fact remains that about this time there are a fair number of Protos-lants at Catbolk day and exeming services Taking advantage of this fact, the Friers Muor, of London, resently put Fither William, O.F.M., in to the pulpit, and the Protestant lis-teners heard a discourse which gave them plenty to pender over.

them plent to pender over.

Taking the text from the Gospel of the day. I tell you that unless your justice abound rore than that of the Gribes and Pharkers you shall not enter that the Kingdom of Heaven. Father William pointed out that in the gassage Our Lord was not reproaching the Serites and Pharkers for their apparent worth as teachers, legislators, and judges, men who were exact in all their religious duties, who prayed, gave alms, lasted, and were oxact in all their religious duties, who prayed, gave alms, lasted, and were not afraid to profess their boilef, it was not saying to much that we might in many ways initiate them with advantage in these says whou discipline, precision any regularity were by no means couspel us ofther in the fives of religious or of Catholics living in the world. They were not to think that all the Seribes and Pharkers were hypocrites, Cammillef, Paul, and Nicodomus were Pharksees, but no one would erer imagine them as hypocrites. Therefore in saying "unless your justice abound more than that of the Seribes and Pharkers and upon us that Christian alghtooseness was far deeper than that of the Old Law, that the New Law was a development of the propheteo conception of boilness, and that the context in collapse. Law was a development of the proreligion did not consist in ordinances actions, and activities—though these were closely connected with it—but that it was and is something internal bud supernatural, a habitual recollection of God and a desire to serve Hun in all things, and that unless we lious God for what He is and our neigh-bor for the sake of God, our religion, whatever we might call it, is not like whatever we might call it, is not ills religion, is not Christianity, and will not guin for us the roward of oternal life. No one, however well satisfied he many be with the intellectual and moral progress of the age in which we flive, can look upon the state of Christendom without gaining the very painful impression that the standard of religion amongst us is upon the whole miscrably low. There is a great deal of talk about religion, and it must be confessed something batter and deeper than talk—there was a certain excitement and general sensation upon the subject. The interest of nearly all classes was thoroughly aroused about religion. With Catholics it was the age of multiplying sodalities at was the age of multiplying sodalities. aroused about religion. With Catholics dt was the nge of multiplying sodalli-les, societies, contratornities, leagues, and Third Orders, but all this was quite consistent with a very low standard of religious attainment in instandard of religious attainment in in-dividuals. That was to say, low in an comparation with what might reas-sanably be expected from the emotion seewer which the Church brought to bear upon her children. They knew God could not be guilty of the folly of employing a supendous machinery to accleve an insignificant result or a reemploying a supendous machinery to neadere on hasignificant result or a result which might, and had been, achieved in another manner. Think for a moment of the power of Catholicity—the force employed to sanctify the toward heart, the force of motive derived from the Incarnation, Passion, Bosurrection, and Ascension of Our Lord and the decented dosign of this expenditure of gower to sanctify us, or, in other words, to make us saints, and then tell us and, Where are the Saints? With the majority of us is our religion producing the fruits which God signed it to produce—does our justice about more tipn that of the Series and Phartses? To many questions fairly satisfactory replies could be given. It is were asked Where is integrity? sobriety? annability? social tegrity? sobriety? anniability? social work, or aims-deeds! they could produce not, perhaps, so readily as they would like, but still they could produce

loanders the means with the end, and alcoupt. That refuses consisted in tearner, Mess, frequenting the Social metrics of Perturner and Holy Emergers, and assisting at so many public devotions. These were means no one could afford to needer, another so despice, but they could conceive it to be quite possible for a person to lead a very devout and lealy life where for some reason or another nothing of this sort was available. There was no use decoling themselves thinking that they would consistent in childrent system of more decoling themselves thinking that they could also stitute polalinthropy for reagan, or that by external performance of that duty is that they obtained the problems of dealing to the problems of dealing to the problems. That was the mistake log clirity and righteentaly with their of the property of the superior of the superior of the superior of the protect of the Phenoses, who whilst they of the Phenoses, who whilst they of the cred their saurifice and uttered sheir prayers at the same time were mostly unjust, opposite, and cruci in their treatment of others. Consequently their very sacrifices, though enjoined by law, were an abomination in the eyes of a God of Mercy, Love and Compassion. Given a man whose religion was of the emotional rather than the just type, who prayed, confessed, and communicated with fervour, yet communicated with ferrour, yet whose word could not be depended upon, who oferreached in business where he could, who was destitute of honor and generosity, and who was occasion served hard-hearted, un as occasion served hard-hearted, unforgiving, unsympathetic, and self considering, and you had one whose justice did not abound more than that of the Scribes and Pharisecs—you had one who would not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, for you lyd the old diverce between faith and works, our duty to God and our duty to our neighbor. If there was anything clearly written on the pages of the Gospel of Jesus Christ it was that fore of God and love for our neighbor must of God and love for our neighbor must go together we must fulfill that com mand we have from God. "That he who loveth God love also his brother.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY:

The Institute of Our Blessed Lady of Mercy, which so well deserves of the whole English-speaking world, was one of the providential outcomes of this springtime of hopefulness and religious activity which was ushored in by the providential outcomes of the telestation of the Penal Code and the movement toward Catholic ornancipation that began in Ireland over a century and a quarter sgc. The new impulse found its first expression in 1777, when Nolan Naglo founded the Presentation Order for the education of poor children oxclusively. After a lull it burst forth again with great activity in the troubled years that followed the insurrection of 1708; and, in rapid succession, the Christian Brothers were founded by Edmund Rice at Waterford in 1802; the Brigidines by Miss M. O. Dawson at Tullow in 1806, the Irish Staters of Charity by Miss Aikenhead in 1816; and, at later periode, the Loretto Nuns, the Presentation Brothers; the Brothers of St. Patrick, etc. The Institute of Our Lady of Mercy dates from 1827—the days of UConnel and Shiel, and the agitation for Catholic emancipation.

Its foundress was Miss Catharine McAulay, who was bern in Dublin county in 1787. While still in the fresh vigor of her young life she inhorited a fortime of £80,000, £600 a year in perpetuity and a valuable estate. All this she do voted to the causu of education and charity. She had no idea of forming a religious institute, but titheward, none the less, events carried her quletiy, guided vndoubtedly by the hand of meroil personal service for the peor grew into a groat and flourishing order to the accessive stops by which Catherine McAuley's original idea of Charity. Uaknown to her, the new building in Boggott street, Dublin, which she intended as a residence for herself, and a home for a few distressed women, was to designed that on completion the people said: "Why, its a convent!" they called in "that big foolish house" and "Miss McAuley's folly. "The "big goolish house" was opened in 1827, and became a happy home for orphaus and distresse

became a happy homo for orphaus and distressed women.

Its GROWTH.

As their numbors grow, plous ladies began to pay daily visits to assist in the work of the institute—to tend the poor women and instruct the orphane. Soon atterward some of Miss Modulay's most ardent helpers found it convenient to occasionally take a midday meal in Baggott Street Home. From this to permanent residence was a short but most important step. The little knot of scalous ladies soon began to address each other in mere playfulness as "Sister." A distinctive dress was adopted. It was approved by occlesiastical authority in 1823, and in the same year "Miss McAuley's folly" received the happier title of the Institute of Our Lady of Mercy.

PIRST NOVILIAE.

Exprint I it were asked whore is managery. Subjectly a subjectly annuability? Social work, or alms-deeds? they could produce not, perhaps, so readily as they would like, but still they could produce which instances, but these could all be subject to the country of the subject and sanctity of Catholies should be something higher than that, as being the product of a higher agency. One of the causes of failure was that they didn't take to heart sufficiently the words "Eren as the body without the spirit is dead." Another cause was that with manny, religion was a merosontiment, whilst others again, consentiment, whilst others again, consentiment, whilst others again, consentiment.

their rule "combition," as the bis grapher of the foundress states, "the realistics coccolection and prayer of the slutce, recollection and prayer of the slutces recollection and prayer of the slutces recollection and prayer of the slutces of Charity.

The foundress of the now Institute passed away to her reward on November 11, 1811. But she had lived to see her good work spread rapidly in all Iroland. In 1839, two years before her land. In 1839, two years before her land. In 1839, two years before her land. In 1849, into the Single Si

GERMAN EMPEROR.

GERMAN EMPEROR.

The Philadelphia Times, a secolar, non-rollgious paper, announces in a despatch from Parls that the Gorman Emperor has sent an urgent request to Archbishop Irelaud to vaits him before going to Rome. The despatch says:—Emperor William has sent a special couries to Archbishop Irelaud of Paris with an autograph letter from the Emperor requesting the Archbishop to visit him at Berlin before going to Rome. The letter intimates that matters of urgency are at stake, and that a visit after the prolate had been to Rome would be of no avail.

This information has up to this time been carefully goarded from the prose, but it was given to the Times corresdest on the highest authority.

Archbishop Ireland is due in Rome on July 29. He has replied to the Kaiser's message that he will call on him becord going to see the Pope.

DENGUNCE KAISER'S DIVINE RIGHT.

mossage that he will call on him becore going to see the Pope.

DENOUNCE KARERS DIVINE RIGHT.

The incident is all the more striking us in the Archibshop's recent panegyric on Lafayette in Paris he made many statements that were noted at the time as likely to cause offonce to the head of the German Empire.

The Emperor has drawn to himself the attention of the world as the great asserter of the present generation of the divine right of monarchs.

The American prolaty devoted a large part of his speech in Paris to a sledgenammer attack on this theory of "divine right," southy siliming that "Almighty God, from whom all authority in human society comes, has not given it to the one or the few, but has communicated it to the people themselver."

There are two subjects on which the Raiser desires the co-operation of the Pope. One is the granting to Germany of a religious mission in Chins, the other the spread of socialism in the German Empire.

WANTED TO BE PROTECTION.

of a religious mission in China, theother the spread of socialism in the German Empire.

WANTED TO BE PROTECTOR.

Three years ago the Emperor worked night and main through the Ploniposeotiary Minister accredited to the Holy See and through the Archibiahop of Cologno, sent there for the special purpose, to obtain from the Vaticua for Germany the official protectorate of all German Catholic missions and missionaries in China.

By a special convention, however, between the Holy See and France the protectorate of all Catholic missions in China was already entrusted to the latter country. The Kaiser could obtain no formal sotting saids of this convenient, but took the matter into his own hands, and on the plea of avenging the death of two Catholic missionaries of German origin seized the district of Shantung. It is this solzure which is regarded as leading up to the present disastrous outbreak in the Colestial Empire.

The Kaiser would like to have the

pire.

The Kaiser would like to have the certain amount of justification before the world that a recognition by Rome of his protectorate in China would imply. A PRETEXT FOR INTERPERENCE.

A PRETEXT FOR INTERPRENCE.

Firthormore this recognition would be useful in the future sa right of interference in Chine see a right of interference in Chine see a right of interference in Chine see a right of an anteeing important privileges to all representatives of the latter in China, and on the other hand Germany is one of the European countries that each to have a free hand in dealing with China without formally declaring war on that country.

the European countries with China without formally declaring war on that
country.

Regarding the other point on which
the Emperor desires the informediation
of Archbishop Ireland with the Pope,
the spread of socializen in Germany, the
Emperor has latterly shown keen interest. The famous encyclical Novarum
Rorum which Loo XIII. issued some
years ago on the social question was published soon after a visit by the Kaiser to
His Holines and for that document the
German monarch later on claimed a certain degree of paternity.

It was freely admitted at the time that
the oneyclical had a marked and usefol
influence among German Catholice. An
nonnocoment also was made that it was
to be the first of a long series of Portifical letters on the same subject.

The Kaiser is now eager, it is undorstood, to utilize Archbishop Ireland's influence to Induce the Pope to take up
the question anew.

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olaims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken,
they do not naneacte on regipe, and
they give relief in the most stubborn
orases.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

i rom Hoffman's Catholic Directory for the current year 10:0-a rollable sonce from which goneral statistics of the Catholic Oburola in the United States may be obtained—we find there are:

10 Catholic Oburola in the United States may be obtained—we find there are:

10 Catholic universitics

103 condemons for girls.

251 orphan asylams wherein are excel for and cducated 95.463 pupils.

38,811 parcobial schools, in which are oeing educated 95.463 pupils.

In the State of Pennsylvania atone, which is occupied by the Diocase of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Scranton, which is occupied by the Diocase of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Scranton, Pittsburg and Line, there are nearly use million receiving a distinct for the United States. There are nearly use million receiving a distinctly Catholic parochial school education. The schools are to be found throughout the entire ingift and breadth of the land; in many essess they are absolutely free as tooks and tuition; in others there is a nominal charge for books and trition. The teachers are generally mentioned by the conviction that God calls them to that special work, consecrate their property, telent and Hires to the accollining age or loss of health shall remove them from the field of active labor.

The Royal Irish Guards.

The Royal Irish Guards.

Neatly overy detail is completed with respect to the formation of Her Majesty engineet of Irish Guards. The battalion exists at present only on paper; but when the approval of the Queen has been received for the propositions made with regard to uniform and badges, it will at ence come into cristence in considerable strength. The regiment will form at St. John's Wood Barrack's in London, as soon as the necess are jorders are issued. It is decided, and only Her Majesty's approval is required to give effect to the proposition of the new regiment shall be the same as that of the cristing Guards, with some distinctive variations. The buttons on the turne will be arranged in fours, and there will be four buttons on the conditions on the sleeves and the aktris of the tunic. The design on the buttons will be that of a harp and crown. The collar badge is to be a shamrock, and it is not yet extiled whether there shall be on the shoulder strap a shamrock or the star of St. Patrick. The forage cap will be oither a green band or green piping, with the Star of St. Patrick blue.

Soulettes Intridicted.

Bishop Fink, of the diocese of Leavanworth, Kan., has created a sensation in religious and both and the sense of the sen

Swiss Progress.

A correspondent to an English exchange writes as follows:—I bink it may interest many of your readers to know that the so-called "Old Catholic movement" in Switzerland is now very rapidly dying out, largely owing to the ture Catholics in communion with the true Catholics in communion with the see of Peter have shown since the see of Peter have shown since the movement was unhappily inaugurated. Beautiful now Catholic churches have been exceed to take the place of those which certain freethinking municipalities made, ver to the Old Catholics when the schlism started in Berne, Geneva, and cortain large towns. Needless to say this knowment never made the slightest impression on the wast bulk of the faithful dergy and latty of Switzerland, and the principal Old Catholic churches are found in the Protestant towns. True, thore is one in this anient Catholic city of Lucerne, from which I write, but it is apparently locked up all the week, while on Sundays it is devoted principally to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and is very poorly attended. By the byte the Protestant Live of sectarianism is curiously examplified at Interlaken, which is in a Protestant district, and where the old monastic church is now didded up fout offfereous portloss used the protestant through the catholics respectively, concept to Catholics respectively, concept to Catholics respectively, concept to Catholics respectively, succeed the Statemance has been more than over.

The cathedral of Salamanca has been priously injured by fire.

The Coughts and wheezing of persons troubled with brouchitis or the atthms, is excessively harassing to themcolves and annoying to others. Dan Thomas' Ecucarute Gut, or viates all the entitlely, safely and speedily, and is a benigu remedy for lameness, sores, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

Last month the University of Craw-cow-whose most distinguished gradu-ate was Copernicus—celebrated the fifth centenary of its existence as a Catholic university. One of the features of the celebration was an address by the great Polish novellat, Sienkiewicz, who presented the university with a gift of \$0,000 crowns.—Ave Maria.

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et, but it's cleaner and cheaper than ea fire quicker.

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

GENERAL IRISH NEWS. CORK.

sooner the Cork Militia and the Regiment part company the for all concerned.

To only mot on Monday last at Island, Cork Harbour, for the me, and on that night they had which threatened to be the of a sorious loss of life on both

cause of a serious loss of the on technides.

There is a manifested desire to hush the whole occurrence, consequently there is a disherimation to give the uli details.

It appears that some of the men of the borset legiment as well as some of the cork little refreshed them of the cork little refreshed them that the total to the Spike Barracks on Monthly hight and there the seeds of these ways and

nday night and there the seeds of row were set wowerds half-pest nine the Dorsets of Cork Militha were in bestile camps either the Corks offended the Dorse first or the Dorsets the Corks it not easy to say, but at all offents, Dorsets compilin hitterly that the Milithamen were calling for set of the Milithamen were calling for set of the most open of the core of t

ion, which, on a military barracks aguare in British dominions, was bound for the Borset Regiment, who same "Rule, Britannia," and "tion Save the Qurent," appeared to be no longer considered in arms. One some consecution of the Cork, men got up so that hy 10 o'clock their was done and unconcealed war determined to the cork, and the season of the control of the cork, and the season of the cork, and the cork of the cork, and the cork of the cork, and the cork of the cork

ed and that the Corks attacked lorest boys' band quarters, raised the ire of the men of and they went to their as-

Action.

Inck eyes, and many of them followThe Cories were now well away
in their own quarters. Laving drivthe Derects to theirs. It is end
Derects to their and their
all quarters until the
ned of breaking glass caused sober
in to realise start the situation look-

sound of breaking giass caused sover men to realize that the situation looked ugly.

One sergeant-major of the Dorsets is reported to have been seriously injured by a brick whiled struck lim on the heal. Another sergeant of the same regiment is reported to have been knocked down on the square and keked. Still another Dorset man is said to have had his ear hangins of as the result of a hayonet that are not free from sounds and many marks, of the tending marks, of the tending marks, of the tending marks, of the tending the non-commissioned recommendation of the still produce the men in identical that is not tree from some beautiful the concommissioned recommendation of the still produced the Dorsets to its hayonets, and they did so.

This order, it would seem had the force of causing a change in the situation, and from thence the storm abated, but not sufficient to justify the Dorsets in disarming their men, and directed them to sleep on their rifles during the night.

A child named Hannah Maria Latch-

during the night.

A child named Hannah Maria Latchford, aged 4 years, came by her death by hurning under shocking ofreumstances. The child was alone in the kitchen of her parents' house at Shandon street, both father and mother being absent in town on husiness, when it appears the child who was playing with some matches neer the fire. Sudely her clothes caught fire, and her whole body was almost entirely hurned when a passer-by came, and with as much haste as possible quenched the flames in which she was enveloped. The unfortunate little girl was then conveyed to the North infirmary, where she died about an hour after admission.

where she hed about the lour litter admission.

Cork Board of Guardians in connection with an application for outdoor relief made by the widow and six children of a soldier killed in the South African War. Councillor Cronin, in supporting the rejection of the application, said when Irishmen risked their lives for England their widows and orphans should not get any assistance. The Chairman (Aldeman Fitzgrand) said they would not do anything extra for these people who went to the front to fight for the Queen. It was decided to grant 6 a. a week peading the result of communications with the War Office as to this and kindred cases likely to crob up.

BELFAST LOUGH ACCIDENT.

The most serious disaster that has ever occurred in connection with the Scotland and Beliast stamship ser-vice occurred in Belfast Lough. The disaster resulted in the loss of five lives and serious injuries to upwards of fifty passengers, busides consider-able damage to the two mail steam-ers.

able damage to the two mall steamers.

It appears that the steamship Promedary, left Beltast with nearly 800 passengers on board. The passengers were nearly all trippers who had been in the North of Ireland for the past ten days. The vessel proceeded down the lough in clear weather and all wre going well until between Carleik-fergus and Whitehead, the ship ran into a heavy bank of fog.

The mate Nicholson was at the bow, on the look out, at the time, and simultaneously with striking the fog and the same company, on per way from Andressan to Belfack, loomed up out of the darkness. Instantaneously there was a terrible collision, followed by heart-ending shricks and indescribable confusion.

Both steamers were proceeding at a fact the steam of the process to a fact of the steamers were proceeding at a steamer was a stea

possengers on board the ed.

Iromedary were swept off the deck into the water, and beats were immediately lowered and ilfo belts thrown out. It was at once apparent that many had been terribly injured, and one young man who had been standing at the spot where the collection occurred was lying dead with his brains scattered upon the deck.

and one young man who had been standing at the spot where the collision occurred was lying dead with his brains scattered upon the deek. For a time it was feared that man, would be drowned, but it is believed that all fatalities occurred through in Juries from the collision. When the work of rescue from the water had been completed the bromodalcy returned to Beliast, oversthing that was possible being done for the injury returned to Beliast, oversthing that was possible being done for the injuries from the section of the complete the property of the passengers might self to missing. At Beliast ambulances were procured, and the injured were convocate the Royal Hospital, where the bouse staff was speedily augmented by a large number of city surgeons. One girl had an arm amputated and two men had each one log removed to the Royal Hospital, where the house staff was speedily. The deaths have occurred in the hospital—William Mason, of unitory gate, this good, Jaceph Mitchell, of 166 keppoch-hill-rodd, dis-know, and a man maned Carturight.

Two bother were subsequently found floating close to Messys. Harland and Wolff's shipyard, a considerable distance from the secon of the disaster, and, with that of the young man who was killed on hourd the steamer, were conveyed to the morgue.

The former have been identified, one as Annos Mesarus, of Forkhill, County Armagh, whose injuries were principly along the large was named Moore and lived at Doinghades.

LIMERICK.

At a special meeting of the Limerick County Council, Mr. Anthony Mackey, Vice-Chairman, presiding, a resolution of the Chairman that after twelve manths all positions in the gift of the County Council and other public bodies in which the Council has representation be given preferentially to such that the council has represented the council and the council and the council that which candidates as had a knowledge of the Irish Language provided they were the council as candidates as had a knowledge of th Irish Language provided they wer fully qualified in other particulars,

The Most Roy. Dr. Fitzmuurlee, Bis-hop of Eric, United "ates, on his re-turn from Rome, where he had been to render homage to the Holy Father, broke the Journey at Queenstown for the purpose of revisiting his native parish of Newtownsandes, where he ar parish of Newtownsundes, where he arrived a couple of days since. Dr. Fitzmarrice and Fathers Francis and Education of Francis and Education of Francis and Education of Fitzmarrice, the two latter priests of the Dioceso of Erle, are staying with their brother, Mr. William Fitzmarrice, Ballydonoluo Cottage, At present the Bishop of Erle institute brothers Parish Priests on the American Mission.

American Mission.

Mr. Coroner Do Con.cey hold an inquest on the body of a boy named William Tholy, aged 11, who was drowning the book Road on Sunday. Evidence wont to show that decased, with bits brother and other boys, went to bathor and unray hole, which was just seven feet deep in parts. He had only just learned to swim and soon sank. A lad named Barry, one of the group, tried twice to save Tuoly, but boing only a weak swimmer he falled, and the lad sank before their oyes, Sergenit

year.

A glastly tragely took place at Ballimacurra, about two miles from Limorick. Between four and five oclock the police found the body of a man, about fifty years of age, in a field about fifty years of age, in a field about fifty years of age, in a hour fifty years of age, in the proceeding to the spot, Acting-Sergeant Deberty found the body of a man about fifty years of age, fairly well dressed in a brown tweed cost, black year, groy trouvers and cap. On the right fore arm was a deep V-shaped wound severing the main artery. Death was ordently due to homorrhage. The man has not been identified. Tao body was warm when found, and death had apparently tak en place some short time previously. No one had seen the deceased about the place, and all cliotts at identification have prived ineffective.

DUBLAN.

Detective Sorgeant O'Brien and Detective Officer Lonorgan made a raid on the house, 22 Lower Buckingham street, Dublin, and arrected two women and a man on a charge of making counterfeit coin. Coins representing half-crowns, florins, and shillings to the face value of about £20 were discovered on the premises. These were selected by the officers, as well as sone moulds and other impliments.

moulds and other impliments.

The Dock Laborers Strike in Dublin has terminated unfavorably for the men, who have gone back to work en terms which, in many instances, are worse than prevailed before the disjusted proceeding, taken without the sanction of the pluicipal labor leaders of the city, and was donned to failure from the start.

The introduction of annulum printer into a newspaper in Nass has resulted in the dissemblyon out of a number of Society hadds who object.

A woman named Elizacoth Payne, of 40 Jeryls street, died in Jeryls street. Hespitel From injusies received, it is alleged, at the hard of her sin, Martin Payne, aged 27 years 340 was rought to the hospit it suffering from concession of the brain and snowing signs of being heen strick on the face and cars She was in a collapse of condition at the time and died it morning at half past four over the son had been arrested and the capital charge has been made against inn.

and charge has been made against thim.

A public meeting was held in the Round Room, Revunda, under the auspices of the Dublis branches of the track of the Dublis branches of the track of the Limited Franches of the Indian of the Commissioners of National Education to make proper prevision in their now programme for too introduction of a bi-lingual system of education in the National sk holes with regard to the teaching of the Irish inguage, The Board of Guardians of the South Dublis Union also appointed a departation to attend the meeting. The following resolution was adapted manimously,—"That we call upon the monattened to resist to the utmost any attempt to obting Parliament for Irish constituencies to resist to the utmost any attempt to obting Parliamentary cancion for the Commissioners proposals inasmuch as they affect the National language until they have been amonded by making provision for bi-lingual cutention as has been done in Wafe, by including Irish among the ordinary subjects which may be taught during school hours in any part of Ireland."

NEW ROSS.

A serious quarry accident occurre-here whereby two men, named Wil-liam Redmond and James Murphy, were blinded and malmed while engage of in blasting operations. A powder charge ignited before the tamping land concluded, and the discharge dush

RATHKEALE.

The Sub-Sherill of Limerick, Mr. B.
K. Lucas, accompanied by several
intillife and a force of Constabulary,
opened the long threatoned evelution
campaign on the estate of Mrs. Losist
De Vere O'Brien, of Curragit Chase
Adare. There were three tonants
evicted during the days proceedings,
our of whom offered to pay two years'
rent and also to give solvant security
for a third years' rent within a mouth
the time offer was rejected by the
oway be a son of the late William
Smith O'Brien. One of the tonants
orticted, as widow named dierin, was
admitted as a caretaker.

BALLYCUMBER.

A peculiar occurrence, resulting nimost in the outire destruction of sight to a man manuel Ryan, occurred in the neighborhood of Ballycumber, near Clara, King's County, a few days ago. It appears that Nyan was given ago, it appears that Nyan was given and on the applying a match to kindle it on explosion occurred. The pipe was shattered to pieces, and portions struck the unfortunate man in the eyes, almost blowing them out of his head. He was inmediately actually one of the local medical men, and was subsequently removed to the Intifrurary at Tallamore, where he at present lies.

BELFAST.

At the Belinst Assizes, John Boomer was sentenced to ten years' penal ser-vitude for the murder of his wife. The accused forced a red-hot poker down his wife's throat, which resulted in her

ARMAGH.

ARMAGH.

A special tryla left Drogheda for Armagh for the purpose of giving the citizens of Drogheda an opportunity of attending the Barra, and was availed of by a good number of our townsmen. It left Armagh on Suuday night at 10.40, and nothing unusual transpired till it was nearing Market Hill Station. The train was dashing along at great pace when all at once the occupation of the Carriages were terrified by a volley of stones thrown with great violence by soon persons along the line who beloined to the gentio Orange creed.

When the news of the death of the Right Roy. Monsigner Supply, P.P., V.A., St. Poter's, Drogheda, became known deep and sincer ergrat was feet but one of the district. The control of the Right Roy was also been deather to the feet of the district of the country of the property of the country of the supplemental to the feet of the district of the supplemental than the property of the period of the through the supplemental than the period of the

shirphy, who deconged to an doa and respected Louth lambly, was born at Knockbridge near Dundalk, in the year 1834. After pursuing the studies in the Dundal and the National College of Ma, nooth, he was ordained priest in Cotober 1855. Bis first curney was at Droubintee, county Armagh. In 1801 he was appointed in the currey of Cooley, county Louth, and renained thore until 1809, when he was transferred to Dunder. In the Easter of the same year he was promoted to be Administrator of the important partials of skilsarn. The Into Most Rev. Dr. M'Gottigan on the death of Archidence. Gossan selected the deceased for the parkin of St. Poter's, Drophod appointing him at the same time Archidence of the Chapter of Armagh and Wienr-General of the Archidences. In the State of the Most of the Chapter of Armagh and St. Vienr-General of the Archidences. In the State of the Chapter of Armagh and the State of the State of the Chapter of Armagh and the State of the State of the State of the Chapter of Armagh and the State of the State

MELL

MELL.

An old woman manuel tone sween cy, ever 7t very of age, of Tabler todes here. Merl, dropped dead in an old lane leading from the high road and the angenies of the tode lane, and the tode lane with a very fitting and dispraceful condition, and there is a steep hill in the middle of it which is very difficult to olimb, being covered with large boulders. The deceased was going on a message, and had just surmounted this hill when she dropped down vomiting blood, and 2 most immediately expired she was interwards about half-post mino ordeck, found dead by her daughter and a prir mamed Laite Lyons, who haspened to be returning home earrying firewood. The body was conveyed on a var to the residence of the covered and them anter was respected to the police. Dry I Byrne, Dorough coroner, bedd on ha, east on the remains. The jury found that the caused field from heart disease and a flow of birsel from the lungs. They also condensed the condition of the place and recommended that it be improved.

GOUGANE BARRA.

The soft and coresson of blessing and bying the boundarion stone of the new chung the boundarion stone of the new chung the boundarion stone of the new chung and Errin, so relievated as the monastir retreat of St. Fin Barre, took place in the presence of a large congregation. Rev. Father Hurley, P.P., inchiged), officiented, assisted by the Rev. Father Brady, Dunmany, The foundation stone consisted of a concrete block, in which was encised in leaded casket containing med also fix. Fin Barre, under whose spiratual fursiciletion the ancient moinstery on the Island sprung up and flourhed. A pareliment begring the name of the generous donor who has provided Father Iluriey with the means of erecteting the church was a fished. A pareliment because the means of erecteting the church was a fished, and the casket. This gentleman, whose name has not yet been reavented to subscribe any further sun that might be necessary to complete the edulce.

THURLES.

A plenary Synod of the Irish Church will be held this year at Maynooth College. Fifty years have now clapsed since the first plenary Synod was held at Thurles and twenty-fivey cars since the second was celebrated at Maynooth. Of the prelates who took part in the last Synod only three survive; the Archibishops of Cashel and Taum and the Bishop of Galway. The Synod will consist of the members of the Irish Hierarchy and the mitred albert of Mount Mellerary. Dioceasan Chapters are entitled by the laws of the Church to send representatives tachnically called Procuratives tachnically called Procurators to express their thows and offer suggestions. Already the Canons of the Dioceas of Cork have unamously elected Canon O'Mahony as their representative, and Canon Hotch has been similary chosen by the Chapter of Cloyne. The selection made by the Chapter Tae Synod will meet under the presidency of Cardinal Logie, and is expected to last a fortalight.

MAYO.

Mr. Böand, auxtoneer, Ballina, arrived in Bullyhunis, en route for Island Farm, situated two miles from Ballyhunis, en included in Bullyhunis, which was euronder last May. Tae farm is the property of Capt. A. Knox, Ballina, "Island Farm" consists of 415 acres and is situated in the inmediate neighborhood of Ballindrehed, Island, Lorignaboy, and the Cague, some of the most congested villages in Mayo. The farm if split up into small holdings would be a Godenid to the impoverished inhabitants of these villages. Though the farm has been vacant since May last no person could be get to take or graze it, and the object of Mr. Boland's villa was to set the meaded on comacres, Tae auction was announced for twelve ofclock sharp, Previous to the hour ofclock sharp, Previous to the hour

The Formers (Legetto abys.—It is a most many years some it was our privilegs to publish sue an encourry may seeles of crop reports as a control which we are able to present to our readers this week. Covering, as they do noted country in reliand, these reports are of a very comprehensive and the condition of affairs which they pertagate the seed of the material welfare of a recountry. With the single exception of training—which are not quite so forward or so uniformly good as could be united the condition of the seed of the material welfare of recountry. With the single exception of training—which are not quite so forward or so uniformly good as could be wished—all the crops this year are of exceptional promise, and if only a month of bright summer like weather is now vouchasfied us the three the the country has been treated for a long series of years. Toe Farmors' Gazette

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Church Attendarco. The Protestant ministers are airing

paper in the causes of the falling of

manner of excuses are drummed ur

imaginable reason—but the right on

handed out for inspection. The

o, meanwhile, read the opinions

in church attendance in the city.

and presented to the public;

the religiously-inclined portion are diorror-stricken at the thought of such evidence of irreligiousness and lack of faith; those who do not go to church-as a rule, young men not bother their heads to read any ings, or if they do get any farther down, read because they have abso-lutely nothing else left to kill time on. Bicycles, park entertainments, etc. are alleged as causes of the falling off of attendance at church exercise s anybody who has taken th trouble to investigate the subject i made painfully aware of the fact that re not 'causes' but results. The cause and the only one is the growing embers. In the cities, the youn men are not church goess, no cause they wish to go on bicycle rides and the like, but simply because the Protestant religion has nothin in it that can appeal to or make moral side to the characte f young men; they do go out or icycles, they do go to parks to spen Sunday, but they do so because s of religion is utterly lacking in them; because Protestantism is failure in the creation of a feeli reverence for religion: because they foel that the atlendance at church gervices is an utter waste of time. Thes wonne men are wont to go to church count of a certain social standing that they might acquire through it; they used to attend church ser vices that they might meet their young ladier there; they want to be entertained. Advertise a se non and note the overflowing attendance, bring to the front the mu sical programme of the day and mark reased numbers. The only the ir thing that Protestantism has sus in doing is in creating in the minds of its adherents an to all forms of religion but Oatholicism which they have striven for three huadred years to discredit, Eringing gross falsehoods, and gro misrepresentations to their They have succeeded in doing this, but meanwhile in efforts they have been too blind to see that they were offering only a stone for the sustenance of the famished souls of the attendants at their churches. Protestantism has been s failure; Protestant ministers in Nev York have been bold enough to make the assertion before their congregations; Protestant publications are bewailing the fact; and adherents of Protestantism are establishing it by their lives. Protestants now-a-days are largely people who are not Catholics meant a particular bolief in certain articles of faith but to day it means to a large and ever-increasing extense tothing more than a being outside the pale of the Oatholic church. It is a sign of the times—a growth of indifference which could not but be the result of a religion that was wotten up through motives of greed, tandr and lust. Protestantism is rushing toward Infidelity not only in its ta but particularly in its utter lack to drive the tide of the of power to drive the tide of the onward rush of its adherents to a belief in nothing. The wast majority of Protestants to-day have a dim re-collection, a faint idea of the exist-

that is all there is to it. There is nothing to show that they think any thing more than that about religion but on the other hand everything points to an utter lack of religious entiment Honor among toen a cer tain honesty that arises from within born sense of justice of from ar eve to future transactions, a desire to well thought of -this appears to be the sum total of the results of 300 years of Protestant teachings and Protestant struggles. It has been found necessary of late to make church services a subject of newspaper dvertising novel schemes have gotten up to draw people to the ser vices the whole thing savers of the departmental store. Another point departmental store. Another point that the ministers pass over in silence is that they themselves are falling into discredit among their young men. They are locked upon very h as street jokers, who wheedle money out of an unsuspecting nublic Worse things are said of puone. While this is largely untrue, and while a great respority of the ministers are in good falth, it never theless shows what a hold the heads of Protestantism have acquired upon the rank and file. Meanwhile the Oatholic priests are being held in the highest esteem all over the ecquiry by both Protestants and Oatholies; the Catholic church has never had such strong hold upon its members; Catholic young me Mass, nor more assiduous in their frequenting the same room for improvement. always is hut as compared with the loss of hold of Protestantiem, Catholicism is infinitely better off than

case of Oak and of the Rible but

Expensive Funerals

ever.

she has been in a hundred years,
"Bytheir fruits ye shall know them"—
Protestantism is bringing forth indifference, materialism and infidelity;

Catholicism a stronger faith than

One of the worst features of modern society is the expensive funeral. Every family feels it to be its bounden duty to have only the very best and latest styles in coffins and funeral paraphenalia tuat money can buy. It is a survival of the old Paganism of Rome and is a fitting example of the pom and splendor of the old days. It is not Catholic. Why should we burden ourselves with style on such an coossion? Pride should be the very last consideration at such a time. Our neighbors have a brilliant turn out, s great display, then so must we. Dur-ing life, we would never think of in curring expenses that we should be under great difficulty in meeting; we should never think of going into deb because of a silly pride, but when it comes to dealing with the dead the best is none too good, no matter what the cost, no matter what the prospects for payment. There is no necessity of clothing our dead in costly apparel here is no need of our making a grea outward show. Everybody knows who we are, and everybody knows equally as well that we cannot afford such expenses; there is no body at our fun erals that did not know the corpse and such a one knows perfectly well that so g-eat an expenditure of cash for the mere sake of vanity and show is some thing more than the occasion calls for Examine the books of the undertakers and you will be surprised to see how much is owing to them and how many bad debts they have recorded there. There is not the slightest reason for such display-the covering of a sheet s quite as good as a suit of broadcloth and much preferable, if the sheet is all and mice presents; it the success as that we can sford; a plain pine box will serve the purpose of burial quite as well as anything elaborately gotton pin rocewood and broadcloth and far better if that is all we can afford. What difference does it ake to the corpse how it is buried? What difference does it make to the public how we bury our dead as long it is done decently? Now-a-days the poor must needs be with the rich in elaborateness of obsequies, while in life no such thought over enters into their minds. A millionaire can af-ford to go to any length of expense, but most of us cannot. It is mock-ery then to go beyond our means in these things. A dead body rests quite as casily in a cheap coffin as silver casket; it is a matter of indiff surver casses; it is a matter of indif-erence to it, whether it is cled in ex-pensive clothing or has none at all. After all this display one would think that the utmost care would be taken

to aid the soul of the dead man, but that feature of death is largely over looked and the only real respect that we can pay our dead, the only means oan craploy to assist him is neglect we can employ to assist number of the cater to our pride. It shows but a poor opinit of Catholicity and the sooner we return to the simple cover ing of the budy, and the old view of the earlier ages the better. Then we should be the more able and willing to use our endeavors for the soul not for the body, which is perishable and doomed to pass into dust and nothing

Gossin'ng.

It can scarcely be gossible that gossips, scandal-mongers and all the cest of that ilk realize in even the

faintest degree the harm that they do society. They are common disturbers,

a detriment to society, and as such a

public nuisance. In the early days

of the New England settlements they

scolds and were treated to the sam

form of punishment—a good whole-some cold-water ducking and it was performed thoroughly and with great

classed along with

unction. It is a pity our modern laws do not provide some such remedy for an abuse that is growing daily. While women are the chief offenders there not a few men-commonly called by the euphonious and expressive title of "old women"-who indulge in this character-destroying pastime. The difficulty of the whole affair seems to be that the worst and most assiduous gossips of the lot would be intensely surprised if they were to hear them solves called so. They do not seen to go within themselves sufficiently to investigate their own characters—they are too busy in plying into other people's affairs. A meeting of two gossips is a terrible effair for some one. Characters are ripped up; stories are exchanged : hints thrown out with the usual accompanying head-shaking wise looks; two and two ar pieced together so as to make abou seven, and they go on their way each to spread the news, and each thinking in her own mind what a terrible scandal monger ber fellow is. From mole hills mountains are built up. Something entirely innocent in itself is turned and twisted until it becomes widence of the blackest guilt. These good people go on day after day inves carrying and adding tigating. stories; in the morning they tell their little suspicion as a secret, and at night it comes back to them, after assing through a dczen mouths, s o incontestible truin : in the morning it was a mere snowball, in the ovening it has grown into an avalanche. Pr.Je and envy and an valanche. inherent love of talk are at the bottom of it all. They would like nothing better than to reduce everybody but selves to the lowest possible level. It is peculiar but it seems to be human to delight in this tearing down pro It seems that minds of a certain calibre—and the standard is a very low one—find inexpressible enoyment in laying bare the defects of neighbors, or, what is worse, in manufacturing or weaving a tissue of falsehoods about the lives of those who ar , as a general rule, better than themselves. These people are utterly incapable of sustaining a five minut conversation on any aubiect other than their neighbors and their neighbors faults and lives. Gossiping is thus ar faults and lives. Gossiping is thus an infallible sign of a weakness of intel-lect, of a great shallowness of thought. lect, of a great shallowness of thought. It might be highly amusing and it is in the abstract, but when we cons that it is an offensive thing in the of, God; when we consider that it is the greatest possible form of inadequately repair an injury to charac-ter; when we consider that Lours and hours are wasted and worse than wasted, then, indeed, it is no longer a subject of amusement, it cease create anything within one but sorroy and indignation—sorrow at so great a shallowness of human intelligence; indignation at the injustice that is being done. Surely other topics that neighbors and their faults can be ound for conversation. We can repay a sum of money that we may stolen, but we cannot whiten a char acter that we have blackened nor reacter that we have taken from it.
The story over told is like sowing The riory of s here, there possibly tell
when the analysis and it is utterly
not be an existing again.
A so approve to the case par er it up again. familiar with the wants and habits of his people, and being no, is the more

our obstactor i acheeing hints end stories, and as the plant brings forth a thousand fold, so, too, do our smudg ing tales. Your little varn roay can the blasting of a life, it may mea stenting of growing hopes and laud ablu ambitious . it may mean the luss of position in society, it may mean loss of a reputation in a single breath that it has taken years to estab lah. A character once blackened is coarcely over able to fix itself again he basis it once occupied and which belongs to it in all justice. You are the cause of the loss, of the fell, you You are brought it about with a nothing, whisper of suspicion that originate our own perhaps evilly inclined l. Oan you repair that loss? A gossip breathes suspicions about the actions of others that may be wholly innocent of all harm—it is a very bad indication of the character of the scandal monger. Her suspicions give an indication of the avil that she ald do under like circu In addition to this irreparable injus tice to character and associated with it there is always an injustice to he own family. A gossip's house is care ly ever clean—she has not time for such trivial offices, household duties are neglected, and the little things that go to make up a home are entirely absent. If we had no gossip what happy lives we should lead in this world! and if people would but think of what they are about to do in pub-lishing stories we should have no gossip. Thus it is that lack of thought arising either from flightiness or shall lowness is largely responsible for the troubles of life. True it is that there are some minds so utterly devoid of all sense of justice that they make it their business through envy and small-ness of soul to blast every character they can, but, thank God, few con-sciences will bear such a strain as

Catholic Missionaries.

The passing of the great Western Indian Missionary Father Joet, and a recent discussion in Eastern Canada as to who is the oldest living Catholic priest, suggests to us the longevity and the length of residence in the one district of our Catholic Mission aries. Our workers among the Can adian Indians furnish us with suffi cient text for a few words. A young man is ordained and sent out almos immediately to a centre where he is to spend his lifetime in hard, tedious work that knows no rest. Day after day, and year after year, he labors on imbued with a love of his work for the sake of his Divine Saviour. His sur roundings are anything but inviting his accommodations anything luxurious. Laboring to elevate he struggles on, spending his life for the sake of souls, and giving his life-blood for God's sake. He b one of his people in manner and cus-tom, scarcely ever beholding the face of one of his own countrymen; he night and day in the interest of his people. Thus year flies upon year, until at length he finds himself grown old in God's service, but he has the joy to see his people Catholics He began a young man; his work ends with death. He has nothing to forward to but the convers and good living of his people : the elevation of his tribe, and to go forth from life followed by the prayers an benedictions of those whom he tound in the darkness of idelatry. It is a lonesome life, a life of toil and drudge ery, but it has an immense reward in the world to come; in addition to the setisfaction of beholding a new arising for the praise and glory of God. It is the abandonment of this life for that to come. The length of life of these holy men is mary and one sees the hand of God in thei firm grasp of health and strength Laboring under all manner of diffi culties they see generations of their people pass away; they live to rear the whole tribe of children in the true fold; grow old themselves amid the lively faith and burning zeal of their converts and spiritual children. No wonder God blesses their work : no wonder he gives them length of days in this world. It is another practical demonstration of the Church's wisdom in missionary efforts. She hurles holy priests in the wilderness of da and leaves them to make light ness,

his work, and death alone reliev him. Thus he becomes thoroughly

capable of supplying them with what-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The wisdom of the Government in forbidding the export of logs to be manufactored into lumber is becoming more evident every day. Lwo years ago the mills in Untario renamed idio while those in Mich can nning night and day in turn ing out lumber from logs importe from our Uanadian forests. To-day the situation is reversed. In the Parry Sound district the saw mills are worl ing no loce than three shifts a day. and their saws are whirling for the whole twenty-four boars. On the other hand, the towns in Michigan, which have been thriving on work that should have been ours, and nov is ours, are stagnant. Their mills have been obliged to close down for want of material, and their men either or emigrate to Canada and become citizens of this country. French Can adians who have been leaving Canada for these centres of milling activing are, of necessity, coming back, an the genrat of one genree of our le the secret of one source of our lesses in population has been discovered and prevented. Only this week it was that the Eddy Bros. saw mill, in Bay Oity, Michigan, the largest establishment of the kind in the state, and dating back from the inception of manufacturing in Michigan result, this firm has been forced to engage in its work in the manufacture of lumber in Canadian territory exolusively, and will be obliged to make extensive additions to its mills already existing here. When the alien labor law is enforced the work will be com niete.

The saying of the Angelus among Catholics is not as general as it should be. It is a beautiful prayer, and the custom of saying it is well-nigh uni-Like many another go Catholic practice, it has become large ly a neglected one in this country. Protestant surroundings, and the rush of business, have been the causes of this neglect. Nothing need be said on the former question, for Protestant igm should not enter sufficiently into our lives to prevent our entering and soul into every devotion of our dear old mother : as to the latter, the prayer occupies about five minutes hich can be given by anybody and everybody. At six o'clock in the morning, or whenever one arises; at twelve o'clock noon, and at six o'clock at night, the prayer, the grandest one that the Church has in her glorious reportoire next to the Lord's Prayer should be said. It contains within itself the great mystery of our religion the hirth and life of our Lord and Saviour; it reminds us that we have something to live for besides our present drudgery; it unites the whole 200,000,000 of living Catholics in one ificent prayer in honor grand, magn ne of the greatest mysteries of our Divine Faith and of the glorious and ever-blessed mother of God. It is a custom that must not be allowed to die out in this country—all Catholic countries practice it assiduously and scrugulously, and so must we here in nd. It remains with the ner la mothers and with our teachers to impress upon the children the beauty of this sweet prayer, and to see to it that they grow up accustomed to saying it; to make them feel that a day on which this three-times offering of the heart is missed is one in which a great deal is lost.

The admission of leading Protestant ministers in Pittsburg that the celebacy of the priesthood is of im-menso advantage to our missionaries is sarely a sufficient vindication of the wisdom of the Church in demanding celibacy of her priests. The rule re-quired no vindication, but Protestants have often assailed the Church on this point in the past, that it must rather humiliating to the most rabid of our opponents to find that the men to whom they would naturally turn for support in their contentions nounced against them. It has been found that while Carpolic missionaries in that white another mestonaries of a strong in America I they prove to prof great eminence in th countr - 2 which they are wear for themselves. A priest enters upon ingreat the cross for Christ and His his work, and death alone reliev of the fr uch or more as any ter the 'r -e sant workers in the same on a Launteted, they have nothing

to think of but their work , there are to family ties to make cowards them , they go about their work with but one motive, the glory of God. The Protestant raissionary, or other hand, has not that freedo his work that assures him of succees : he is not setting wholly and ince servedly for God, he must divide his cares and his family must share them. Wives and children are an absolute detriment to him and he knows it. har more money is required to carry on his work, and smaller returns of souls are made because of this division of attention. The Church has been laboring for 1900 years, and anything that she does not know about how to conduct missions is not worth know ing. It would be well for Protestant societies to ineist upon celibacy in its missionaries too.

It would seem that the growing plerance and enlightenment of the Protestant seets would move them to call a spade a spade. For the sake of keeping aloof from anything that had anything in it that savored of Catho licism they have preferred to call Sunday, "The Sabbath," There is not a Protestant living, if we exclude certain ones of that persuasion who do not know anything much—and there are hosts of such—who does not know that the Sabbath is and always was Satur-day. Why Sunday should be called day. Why Sunday should be called by the preceding day's name is a puzzle to us. The only explanation that offers itself is that Protestants g to this oustom out of bigotry intolerance. Surely the case is quite as bad as that of the Russians who preferred to cling to the old Julian calcudar rather than adopt the Gregorian simply because it was a who discovered the error in the

It was a gracious set of the Hamilton steamboat company to give the Sisters and orphans of Sunnyside a free ride to Hamilton and Lack last week. It is needless to say that the children enjoyed their day's outing The officers of the Ma immensely. cases could not do anough for the Sisters and their charges on the trip, and each one seemed to vie with his fellow in trying to make everything comfortable, and in anticipating the wants of their passengers. The chil-dren to the number of two hundred had their lunches with them and spent a thoroughly enjoyable after-noon. The Toronto Street Railway in the good work, and furnished free transportation to and from the wharf. It was charity well placed and cannot fail in its reward.

It is rather amusing that Catholics, particularly in the country, give as a excuse for not hearing Mass, that they had to stay home to "mind the house." The "house" would need no "minding" if there were a pionio on the tapis; the "house" has been left to look after itself hundreds of times, and it was there on the return of the family. The beauty of the whole thing is that, in the vast major. ity of cases, there is absolutely nothing in the house that a burglar would care to steal; and in nine cases out of ten there is nothing worth carrying off anyway. It is an excuse, and a poor is better than none, but it howing very little faith in God to lie about the house instead of being at Mass worshipping Our Lord. Angels watch over your house; place it in their care and go to Mass.

The Canadian Government is to be ongratulated in its new departure in elimmigration polloy. Hitherto anyody and everybody that rapped at the door has been admitted without soruting. It was only through extreme good fortune that the United States rathered in all the riffraff of Europe to the exclusion of Canada. migrants have been largely English, Irish and Scotch, and, as a result, we have a grand country, and a class of citizens that any land may well feel proud of. Of late, however, a rather ndestrable class of settlers has been trying to get in, but the government profiting by the terrible example of our American cousins, have shipped them back again to their points of departure. It did not come a moment too sooth. If we cannot populate our country with a good, clean, industring, God-fearing people, it is far better to allow our prairie land to lie waste.

The utter collapse of the P. P 4 Canada has been a matter of I at for some time, but a practical demon-

stration of the fast fell under the writ eration of the last feet under the writ-res notice but week. The Catholic Church members of an Octarlo town were holding a picuio recounty. The excleder of the P. P. A in that sec-tion, the man who had done all in his power to ourcourage and foster that bigoted organization, and who, by-the-way, went about town with his head down, and was schaused to look his Catholic tellow-citizens in the face for months after the collapse of the so ofety—that man took off his coat and worked night and day for the success of the pionic. He was the first on the grounds and the last to leave them. The pionic was a success, and it owed its success largely to this man's en ergy. Truly, we are falling into bet

"Thou Art Peter."

The Catholic Truth Society has just published in pamphlet form an excelent leature by Archbishop Ryon, of Philadelphia, delivered in St. Louis raary years ago, while the Archbishop Kenrick. The fitte is "What Catholics Do Not Beliovo," and we reprint the concluding paragraphs—a glorious and inspiring description of Christ's words to Peter as sung in the great Mother Church in Rome:

It was in Rome in the year 1867.
On that occasion, the eighteen lundredth aniversary of the death of St. Peter, we were assembled in the mag nifecent basilios that bears his name. Five hundred Bishops gathered around the Sovareign Pontiff. Dishops from every tribe and nation ago earth. There he stood, the Supreme Pontiff, the great central figure. Forty themsand was lights illumined the magnificent assembly. The scollytic sold down from their nickes and from the tombs around, upon us. The vast basilies was cowded to its utmost capacity. The Papal choir, near the grand altar, commonced to sing these words:

'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church,' and when these one hundred voices seemed to have exhausted all their power and beauty of molody, three hundred voices above the entrance to St. Peter's continued the text:

'I will build my Church,' and when these one hundred voices—the Chorus Angelorum—in the dome, 'that wast and wondrous dome, to which Diana's marvel was a cell,' continued the text:

'I will build my Church,' and the base voices commencing, and the whole magnificent ocean of melody surging onward, they was,' and the gates of hell shell not prevail against it—Portae inferi, uno pracayalebunt.' We heard it and he add, united Ohurch—the misrepresented, but still glorious and challonge—of a prophecy. Thorabove the tomb of Petr: there, where the hostile powers had met for eighteen hundred years of fighting she was still violerious. They rang out like a challonge, as if she said: 'Come centuries more if you wish it,' and of a prophecy that that battle should end violory, the strength of the living Gold Oh, o

Praise for Father O'Leary—Of all the chaplains who went with the Chandian contingent good words are spoken. It is of interest to note that Protestants as well as Catholics are loud in their praises of Father O'Leary, the Roman Catholic chaplain. This priest was here, there, and everywhere, and was most kind to all, irrespective of creed. At Paardebray Father O'Leary buried all the dead, using the Church of England service for the Protestant, who was wounded and dying, was munistered to by Father O'Leary. The kindly clergyman borrowed a prayer book and read to hum and prayed with him, observing to the soldier from whom he got the book: "It will comfort the pror fellow to hear a few words from some of the prayers of his own chrech, even if the priest who reads them belongs to another."—Oltawa Journal.

The great tolescope, the siderostat, was recently blessed at the Paris Exposition. The ceremony, which took place in the Optical Palace, in the Champs De Mars, was performed by the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Lorenzelli, who delivered a romatsable discourse in which he mointained that the Church has always been the chample of the optical place of the chample of the optical place of the chample of the optical place of the construction of the wat new instrument.

John Boyle O'Reilly.

John Boyle O'Reilly.

The story of the "Life of John Boyle O'Reilly," who was born, lived and died, but a few years ago, reads like a romaneo to this works, and world Born the son of a schoolmaster at Dowth Caetle, near Drogheda, Ireland, at eleven years of age he was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of the Drogheda, Argus, at a salary of two shillings and suppence per week, and "find himself." The death of his employer when nearly four years of the apprenticeship had been served freed O'Reilly from the bond.

Next he tried his fortune in Preston, England, worked at his trade in a newspaper office there, then graduated as a reporter.

During his residence in Preston he had joined the Lancashire Refe Volunteers, and had also attended himzelf to the Fenian organization, which was then working among the Irish colders of the Queen with a view to mutiny, robeliton, and freedom from English rule.

O'Reilly was taken with the glamor of the geheme, pays up he nesting care.

rule.

O'Reilly was taken with the glamor of the scheme, gave up his position on the Preston newspaper, went over to Ireland and enlisted as a trooper in the Trenth Hessars, Ismiharly called "The Drince of Wates' Own," who were then stationed in Dublin John Boyle O'Reilly joined the Tenth Hussars with the intention of assisting in a conspiracy to overthrow the government he had sworn to defend; it is a blot on escutcheon which cannot be crased, and to his honce be it said, the only explanation over offered by him for his action, was "they said 'come on boys it's for Ireland' and we went."

In fairness it must be urged on his behalf that he was but ninteen years of age, full of life and vigor, with a pootic strain in his composition and easily encouraged in the belief that he might be among those fated to extremal free. His was another man of add to the long 'ist of those who gave up family, friends, prospects and all that was merr and dear to them in pursuit of the dream of an Irish Republic.

It is pathetic, this long continued, struggle, against overwhelming odds, which has been kept up by the people of Ireland for centuries: concessions have been as grudgingly given, as to implant in the mmds of Irishmen the belief that it is only by a demonstration of force that justice can be goined while their rulers declare that justice, or lavors, are witheld because of this very agitation and struggle on bohalf of his followmen. The knowledge that the stake was death; pulliates, if it does not excuse John Boyle O'Reilly's torswearing of his allegiance.

O'Reilly had kindly memories of his soldier days; that he was an artist in observation and expression is proven by the following exvaet cnittled;

" THE PICKET OF DRAGOONS"

"THE PICKET OF DRAGOONS"

"The Sergeant, old, white-mustached, red nosed, and very corpulent, rode in front, his right hand placed jauntily on his thigh, and his wicked eye raking the sidewalk, for female admiration, and glancing into the large shopwindows, where he caught a passing reflection of his graceful self.

"Bare moment: only he who has worn war-paint knows the meaning of it. The foun-fleck on the bit, the shining color of the chain on the horse's neck, the reminding tonch of the hit against the thigh—all these common, daily things are felt anew, with a fresh significance known to the recruit, when they are mirrored in the admiring, ignorant eyes of womanhood."

with a fresh significance known to the admiring, ignorant eyes of womanhood."

The Fenlan movement grew to gigantic dimensious, and then came the usual expool, spies and informers, imprisonment and death. O'Reilly was sentenced to death which was commuted to imprisonment for twenty years; after a frightful expecture of English prisons he with others, some the lowest types of humanity were transported to the thee convict colony of Australia. His experiences left deep impressions on his mind, though, lee lived but thirteen months in the Colony, a good proportion of his poems are on Australian Subjects, and the only novel he ever wrote is largely australian in scene.

O Reilly escaped from australia, on the 18th February, 1869 by the aid of the Ouptain of an American whaling vessel, who had been commissioned to keep a look out for him by some Irish-Americans, and he arrived in Philadelphia, or Now York, he went on to Boston with a letter of introduction to Patrick Douohoe proprietor of the "Boston Pilot" probably the most influential Catholio newspaper in America,

A short time after his arrival la Boston he was cet to work on the Pilot as a reporter, and he gave so much assification by his work that in a fow years he bocame sub editor end finally editor-ic-dufel, about this time he wrote to a prend in the old land, in a strain a little excluting, but on cusable thad that he was receiving in the strain a strain a little excluting, but on cusable thad that he was receiving in the contraction of the strain a little excluting.

3 000 fer year, and expected \$1,000 the following year; he position at this time was a decided nisprovement on two chilings and sixpense per work, and an elevation for the convict. But he was unspoiled by his prosperity as he was unspoiled by accocation with the troopers of the Trenh Liuessra, as he was unsulfied by contact with the dregs of sconety in English prisons and the convict colony. His harch experiences seemed but to the him the better for his life work. He fearmed from the British convict, and the Australian Negro, and almost influing pity for the weak, down trodden, and oppressed, which he never failed to give expression to when it would be of benefit to those whose caure he exponsed.

I cultrat a few extracts from the comm of John Boyle O'Reilly, which show that had be not invaden a busy life, he might have been numbered among those posts whom the world delights to honor:—

"THE CITY STREETS"

ind pity thum, ali! God pity the worst! for the worst are reckless, and seed it

most.
When we trace the causes why men's lives
are caused with a crimical taint, let not
man boast.
The race is not run with an equal chance;
the poor man's son carries double
weight;
Whe have not are tempted, in neritance
is a blight or a blessing of man's estate.

"THE EMPTY NICHE"

The work, men do is not their test alone
The love they win is far the better chart
"THE CRY OF THE DEFAMER"

"THE CRY OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

"That when God gives to us the clearest sight to does not touch our eyes with Love, but Sorrow." " THE STATUES IN THE BLOCK."

"THE PEAST OF THE GAEL

"The News of the Act."
"Then drink, all her sons—be they Keltio or Danish.
Or Norman or Saxon—one manife was occus; Letracs lines, and creed lines and every line, vanish—
We drink as the Gael; To the Mother that boro us.

C'Reilly received recognition from the leaders of shought in Boston, the intellectual centre of the United State receiving encouragement and offices of friendship from John G. Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Wendell Phillis, George Parsons Lathrop, and the entire community of journalists. Ho was always a patriotic Irlsiman, yet not afraid to criticiza those of his own country and fauth, when such criticism was acceded.

On the 12th of July, 1870 on country

and monogane in the control of the United States of Carlonding from John O. Whitton, the control of the Carlonding from John O. Whitton, the control of the Carlonding from John O. Whitton, the control of the Carlonding from John O. Whitton, the control of the Carlonding from John O. Whitton, the control of the Carlonding from John O. Whitton, the control of the Carlonding from John O. Man John O. Ma

planet, and a lover of yellow sunlight, and flowers in the gener, and the sound of birds. Man accor made my thing as like God's work as the rang-inflorent sacrificial, devotional faith of There is no other thurch, they are all just way station."

W. O Corner.

ORUMBS OF COMFORT FOR PATIENT TOILERS.

DIGNITY OF HONEST LABOR.

Sinos the world began the leason has been taught that eccuption is good for man, and it has been instill col with 'qual force that idiness often works the run of mankind. The students of the strain in all ages and among all races of men. When we read of orines that have startled and disgraced humanity, and when we search into the causes we are apt to find that eloliful idleness has caused mea! of the evils committed in social life, in the political world, and under other phases of human existence.

It is, however, in the social domain that the fruits of idleness are seen in their ugliest form. But it is the intention in this short paper to look at the bright side of the picture in estimating the fruits of comentment that spring from honest toil, than to attempt to paint the horrors that flow from iteratious sloth and idleness.

The learned theologians and Doctors of the Church in treating of the seesily of occupation, say that Adem, even in the state of inneence, was commanded to labor in tilling the Gardon of Eden, a spot of great tertility which required no cultivation whatever; but it was Adam that needed to labor. From this early decree we get the knowledge of the necessity of complex, as a laster date, man was condemned to "earn his bread by the sweet of his brow."

In the frequent contests that document or wearn his bread by the sweet of his brow."

to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow,"
In the frequent contests that occur between employers and employees, the position of the latter is often made position of the latter is often made bitter by the grinding exactions of the former, as it happens far too often that capitallats mususe their power in harsh and wrongfa! treatment of the worknown in their employ. But in the struggle between capital and latter it has been frequently alleged that the working men were the aggressors. If the charge is well-founded it would go to proveerroof judgment on the part of

the second secon

that trougal home, for we learn that the industrieus help mere near her medic and shear? In packing, mending, and in the making of helf were garteents look almost an good as row. In this economy and natural industry, we can imagine a condition of hopefulness and contribuent and a promise of congettence for old age, because "with fruestly mone be can poor, and without it none can be rich." It is a fact in nature, that the poor peakant is more attached to his hut than is the prince to his palace. Accepting the trainin in its breaket ence we get the belief that great weath and high station are not able of themselves, to constitute real happiness in their possesors. Worldly experience rather points the other way; for in the highest grades of security we see painful exict of domeatic unhappiness, noosames, and fret di disconnent. We see social evils and sufferings which rank and wealth cannot readed,.

The powers of the divorce Court are freely invoked to relieve the web protonded curse are not wholesome nor lesting. The causes which profided of fiction in the first instance, in not removed, are sure to produce the same baneful effects in every frest trial. A close look into the records of the divorce Court and the Old, worlds proves that the nunlappy geople who have figured therein belong to the class who have never earned an bonest dollar by the "sweat of their brow," and who never once felt the planch of poverty, or knew what it was to be short of this world's goods. Luxiny and indulence spoiled their moral nature, and they led easy preys to the onelaughts of unruly passions. The "Common people," as the industrial classes are renearingly performs it, and rejoices in its accomplishment, need have no wortaken by any of the numerous snares that lie in wait for the idle rich, who make a boast and pretence of an empty joy which they can never feel in reality. The moral and unright poor man has his double advantage in his well-ordered occupation, which, in being nature's physician, keeps to cure all his mental and odin

The second section of the second section of the second section of

and if that lade, then the second.

and if that fair, then the scord. I rettrate, site a careful consideration of the starting statement of the scot or of St. Paul's Carbedral, I am prepared to contende with him to several points. We snow of content that said will follow the gues. We put our teat in the Lord of Hosts, heavers, who will bring the foars bleesing from the present swil."

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Reid of the oldest Cafted Presbytanian protocats of the out; when asked for opinion on Father Causava's declaration, said:

"There is just enough truth in the statement of our Cathode frem the statement of our Cathode from the statement of our Cathode from the statement of our Cathode from the obstatement of our Cathode from the statement of our Cathode from the one hand, and it may do good by utimulating thought. There is one thing we must all renomber, and that is the fact that the Cathode worker has been cathode from the content of the content of the statement of the content of the statement of the Master. Life was precious to lim; truth was praemount, I most heartily coincide with Dr. T. N. Boyle, presiding older of the Mathodist church, in his opinion ex, reesed in The Chronicle Telegraph of Startday. Hose present time. As Elder Boyle asy, both Carona all davised at the present time. As Elder Boyle asy, both classes in, and above all our prayers ascend for those brave men, the boys in uniform, who have gone to act for us. Catholic and Protestant, there is a human standpoint on which we all may meet."

The Rev. George T. Street, of the First Baptist Church, of Braddock, says:

"Thousands of intelligent people mover stopped to think before of the

point on which we all may meek."

The Rev. George T. Street, of the First Baptist Church, of Braddock, says:

"Thousands of intelligent people never stopped to think before of the prists the missionaries, Catholle and Protestant, of the bloodshed, and of the present situation in heathen China, until the ringing words of Father Conovin showed the whole condition with one sweeping arraigment. There was the Indistinct notion that somewhere in China the Catholic Church had its workers. We know there were read of them, we saw their pictures in the press; we perused their letters. Our hearts were stirred to sympathy. The arraignment of Father Canevin shows the other picture. His picture, however, does not altogether convince. How do we know that these workers of his church have not cent out their appeal? Investigation will 'likely prove that the voice of the Catholic was first to sound the note of alarm, but theory passed through the sandity of the church and did not fall upon the ears of the multitude. But it fell where it will be heard and heeded nevertheless."

"I am opposed to bloodshed and the sending of troops to China, just as Father Canevin is, when the sending is at the call of the mission workers. If the missionaries, if the foreigners, or if the legations have been interfecing in China, opposing existing laws, overthrowing traditions and making themselves obnavious, we have no right to sound military force. Better, as Father Canevin says, that all should perish, than a single soldier be elain in an unjust cause. The missionary should be prepared to die. Unfortunately he is not in the sense that Father Canevin says, that all should perish, than a single soldier to elain in an unjust cause. The missionary influence, it were better to join in the cry 'On to Peking,' and dress down the missionaries at some later date."

As Important Conversion.—A. conversion is announced which should

the ery 'On to Peking,' and dress down the missionaries at some later date."

As Informant Conversion.— L conversion is announced which should have a considerable influence on the movement towards reunion amongst the churches of the East. Patriarch of Actiool has, according to the Paris Universe, informed light. Hobra, who is at present in Paris, that Mgr. Boutros (Peter) Soldo, Syrian Jacobite, Archbirlop of Homs, Hana and Sadda, dong with many of his clergy and people, has been received into the Catholic Ulurch. As other bodies of schiematics in friendly relations with the Archbirshop, it is to be hoped that his action will have its influence with them. As it is, the convercion of somany will bring joy to the heart of Pope Leo, who has labored so long for the rounion of Christendom.

Mormon Conversa.—We noted in a

the reunion of Christendom.

Momos Convers, —We noted in a former resue, says the Are Livris, the exection of a Catholic church in Dampsey Valley for the exclusive use of converts from Mormonism. The paster of this unique pari h, Father Hendrickx, writes thus to The Minskinny: "Every time I hold services there i find some one auxions to leave the hodge-padge of Mormon belief and roturn to the old faith. There are no more faithful converts than those from Mormonism. Especially they show a tender love to Josus in the Sacrament of love." Fa.her Hendrickx is able to visit his parichioness only once in two months, but at each visit all the members of hle flock receive Holy Communice.

of the munion.

There is consolation for the damage the damage to determine the damage that the difficiel amount ment that religious liberty has been decreed in Thibet.

The Lamas themselves have annuli-ring, ed the former edicts of prescription and many desting, writing the Vicar-Apostolic of the "Fortidden Land."

WHEN NOTHER WYDE THE TEX.

By Ullian R. Greer.

in By Billian R. Green.

[Furns Unelbewecks on German cookson, Franch cooks now oddys,

Affixe funny dense in a thousand no

to prove sometime or other things

out thate the same to me

As in the odden, gooden days, when

mother poured the tea.

Her snowy rolls all steamin, toust an' waffles rich an' brown. Are far nhead o' all this trash ye git to-day in town. An' life was sweet as honey, an' full o' loy an gice. In boyhood's sweetest, fleetest days, when mother poured the tea.

I see her now, the honeshold queen, in her accustomed place, Presidin over the nevery board with all a monarchis grace. An good old had an 'title Nan, at Fred an Sue an' me Wuz fe in prime at outh time, whon mother poured the tea.

Dut mother's gone long years ago up to a fairer clime. An things don't taste exactly like they did in childhood's time Taint's cause I'm never hungry. I'm as chipper as can be, But food don't taste jest like it did when mother poured the tea. —What to Eat.

PARIS FAIR FASHIONS.

PARIS FARE FASHIONS.

The Esplanade des Invancies offers to visitore many interesting documents and maryels to be admired from the point of view of decorative art and everything relating to furniture, hangings, trinkets, jewelry, otc. A walk through the various sections may guide or inspire the mistress of the house with ideas in the selection of many different kinds of things. The chief attraction in the decoration of a dwelling is the charm of nevelty with which it is inspired. Everything commonplace ought to be excluded from the home. Nothing should be chosen without much coold-cration, in order that the thousand and one deaths may contribute to form and ensemble, homogeneous, and in the same etyle feminine taste, which is often unstable and favors diversity, frequently selects different styles for the various rooms in a house, I shall not discuss this fashion, but submit to it without reasoning, as should be the case when the decrees of this to it without reasoning, as should be the case when the decrees of this till the admissible on home of the case when the decrees of the triple case when the decrees of the till the admissible on heavy the case when the decrees of the triple case in better taste to adopt one style for the whole and to carry it out to the smallest details.

The rage which seems to be growing for the "art nouveau," otherwise

their close proximity. It is, invertine less, in heter tanto to adopt one style for the whole and to carry it out to the smallest details.

The rage which seems to be growing for the "art nouveau," otherwise known as "modern etyle," tends to unily the goueral offect of the furniture by creating a number of its artistic dotalis. It should be noticed at the Exposition that nearly all the foreign caliblite are got up in this style. It therefore appears that the movement is general, and that decoyntive art, like progress, appears to feel the need of asserting its person clitty and of marking the advent of nonther century by new creations worthy of making an epoch as well as these of the past.

The "art neurous" is only fine when seen in its sumplicity, symbolizing an idea or a form, very much lespired moreover, from the like of the "sy nublists" and "impressionists." In order to be interesting it must preserve this character and an accurate taxte, accompanied with much study derived from the comparison of the thousand patterns spread out for show at the Exposition, are required in making a selection.

FURNITURE.

The Malson Majorelle has in this order of things a very artistic exhibit; namely a room decorated in a symphony of m-are and olive, accompanied with great purity in lines, and a nost interesting dining room, with the innovation of a round table, the centre of which is hollow, and replaced by a "lardulere." The lighting is effected by means of large sunflowers, the illuminated parts of which complete the general offect.

Side by side with these demonstrations of the "art nouvan," there are some very handsome collections of furniture in the French sections.

The Malson Linke has a quantity of art furniture worthy of figuring in the most sumptuous palaces. In the first place, I noticed a deak in the Louis XV. I noticed a deak in the louis XV. I noticed a deak in the first place, I noticed a deak in the first place, I noticed a deak in the control of the sum of rosewood, sandsomely decorated with gift broate, and there is a monumental bookcase in the same style, Sets of the hose have been sold to Mr. Marshall Field and Mr. Bernheumer, of Munich, Mr. Marshall Field and in Sought nuclear very landsome set of furniture in the Louis XVI, style made by

those have been sold to Mr. Marshull Fleid and Mr. Bernheumer, of Munich, Mr. Marshull Fleid and Mr. Bernheumer, of Munich, Mr. Marshull Fleid and Br. Bernheumer, of Munich, Mr. Marshull Fleid nos also bought another very landsome set of furniture in the Louis XVI. atyle, made by the Malson Gernont.

It should be moved that many of the Malson Gernont of the third that the middle of the panel panted sky blue. The general effect of this is delicate and in the best taste.

I should also note the chilbit in the Malson Flandrin, the dining room of which is in the "art novean" style. In maple and malogany, ornamented with designs in green bronte.

From the furniture to the jewelry section is only one step, it rests one to pass from one to the other. The groot of the visitor is first caught by a display of imitation pearls, diamounds and preclose stones. This is class 95, and is remarkable for the perfection with which pearls and preclose stones are initiated.

This I come the marves in the way of real priery lives the market in the way of real priery. Here, also, is seen the latherness of the preclassical tention of the perfection of the pearls and preclose stones. The late and the best art in all his creations. The Jewels, moreover, have been purchased

The Home Circle. In the most prominent bearings in pre-lon

by the most prominent personates. His no life as an decigns in precious stane, representing theory, chinevas, brue, cit, cet I rows of perils are the property of Frances Curtures the property of Frances Curtures contemporary of the property of Frances Curtures contemporary for the property of Frances Curtures contemporary in the perils are benefit as boundful assumed the contemporary of the results of the valley be changed, elternating with pearls. The combs manufactured by Ladque are not less successful Taey and strenge in their covactions, and in their simplicity. Nearly all of them are set upon horn or wood, appearing deterphied to repain in the note of simplicity which characterizes them. Among them I must mention one ornamented with peacock in oname, belonging to the Princess of Monnec, and the most famous jewellers of the Real and other parts of Parls le with each other in the spin-for of their productions. Boucheron has, among other things, a superbrooch set with a blue diamond, yeigh ing twenty two civacts I must also formed as not defined and in translucent must. Both exhibits are marvels worth of the greatest artists of the Incolessor.

TIME OF MO. RNING.

Time of Mo. RNING.

The time of mourning varies somewhat according to dreumstances, and usually once feelings are the best guide. There is a certain measure of respect, however, due to the memory of those who are our near relatives where the substitution of the subs

ALL SORTS OF THIMBLES.

ALL SORTS OF THIMBLES.

To-day, gold, silver, iron, ivory, stecle, sometimes glass and ovon pearl and ceituloid are utilized in making thimbies. Since art needlework became fashionable, thimbies of elaborate workmanship and great value, to arcompany the rich and costly implements are material wealthy needle workers affect, have found a large sain. Solid gold timbles, carved and frequently set with diamonds have been found none too good for some people. Thimbies under to order, with the monogram or initials of the person for whom they are intended set in preclous stones are not by any means unknown, said a loweller to a representative of the New York "Sun."

In Chilan the ladies of hich class usa

"Sun."

In China the ladies of high class use very dainty thimbles. Some are carved from enormous pearls, with bands of fine gold, on which are engraved all sorts of fantastic things.

CATHOLIC MARRIED WOMEN.

all sorts of fantestic things.

CATHOLIC MAIRIED WOMEN.

The men in South America 1. Jid their women in highest respect, Not only do the accord them the polite distinction of outward deference, but they guard them with an ornest solicitude that protects thom from every care, and they bear-for them every burdes that man can carry for woman. The chivalry of the olden time survives among these people, and that is doubtless one reason why the women are so contented with their lot. A charming senora assured me that the South American women make the best wives in the world, and I do not doubt it. After marcinge the woman is as one lost to the world. Her career is flinked so far as matters outside her domestic affairs are concerned. Her sphere of influence is heucoforth inclosed within the triple courts of her husbands house, and consists in bringing up her children and in exercising a mild soverengusty in her domestic domain. There are no married filiris in South America, no scandinis caused by unlantful wires, no attributes women in South america, and scandinis caused by unlantful wires, no attributes women from the filiris in South America, no scandinis caused by unlantful wires, no attributes women the filiris in South America, no scandinis caused by unlantful wires, no attributes women the filiris in South America, no scandinis caused by unlantful wires, no attributes women the filiris in South America, no scandines caused by unlantful wires, no attributes women the filiris in South America, no scandines and the women continued in the consideration of husband's scribus affairs. The question may well be asked by the women of North America, what in the world do these women do with their they are quite conventions, and women a temper and south and the protection of their more of the freedom and the publicity of His they see enjoyed by their sisters in this country. They prefer the secusion with the protection of their poin neighbors.—Merry Nimmo Raientime.

HIGH HEELED SHORS.

HIGH HEELED SHOLS

HIGH HEELED SHOES.

The high heeled shoe, which is considered by many people to be the author of so many illeases and so much the control of the many illeases and so much to the control of the many illeases and so much it the control of the contr

pain without a murmur.

Petticoats for wear with thin gowns are exceedingly voluminous below the knee, with many superimposed flouries and platitugs. They are of muslin, main sook, or lawn, with lavish decorations of embroidery and lace, or cise of light infirst, with ruffles and puffings of not or domains they solve for they consistently women they are made quite smooth at the top, but for siender once there is a slight fainess at the back.

With the Children.

COPEER BOY

He doesn't like study, it 'weakens his eyes."

But the "pight coet' of book wid is sure a sureprise;

Let it be about indians, pirates, or betrs,
And he a lost for the day to all mandance affairs;

By sunlight or gaslight his vision is clear,
Now, isn't that queer?

At thought of an errand, he's tired as a hound,"
Very weary of life, and of "tramping

bround."
But if there's a hand, or a circus in sight,
He will follow it gladly from morning till night;

till night; o showman will capture him, som day, I fear, For he is so queer.

ror no m so queer.

If there s work in the gardon, his head "aches to split,"

And his back is so lame that he can t dig a bit,"

But mention baseball, and he's cured very soon;
and he'd dig for a woodchuck the whole afternoon.

By out think he 'plays' possum' He seems quite shicers.

But—lan't he oness?

ALASKA'S NOTED DOG.

Ciarence J. Berry s mastiff Julian, the most widely known dog in the faraway gold fields of Aineka, is dead, as yet he san Francisco Call Expourate the rigors of the northern climate put an end to the career of a day which had traveled hundreds of miles over the pathiess tee, and had had over the pathiess tee, and had had over the pathiess tee, and had had been dead to the court of the season over the Chilkon Part of the season over the Chilkon Tass. In the following year the dog was the mainstay of the tean which was used by Mrs. Berry when she went to join her husband. On this perilous tip of the can which was used by Mrs. Berry when she went to join her husband. On this perilous tip of the can which was used by Mrs. Berry when she went to join her husband. On this perilous tip of the tean which was used by Mrs. Berry when she went to join her husband. On this perilous tip of the tean which was used by Mrs. Berry when she went to join her husband on the load which weighed over 1000 pounds, by himself across the frozen surface of Lake Bennot. When the party reached Dawson the dog hauldings of the limber and material used by Mr. Berry in his mines and houses. So famous did Julian become that his owner was offered fabulous sums for him, but declined to consider any proposition which meant parting with his faithful servant.

In 1808 the dog suffered from rheu matism brought on by exposure. Tais rendered him useless as a draught on timprore there he was seut to Santa Cruz, where he remained several months. Disease had so strong a hold on him that he could not shake it off, its finally succumbed to a compileation of canine allments.

THIEVING BIRDS.

Among foreign birds the bower bird almost rises for a season to the lovel of intelligence of the suburban house-holder who "picks up" pretty things to decerate his house with. It would never be safe to leave a Japaneso fan bra bit of blue china within reach of a bower bird. He uses a certain amount of judgment, too, in the selection and arrangunent of his spoils, thus proving an exception to the rule that the larceny of the lower orders of creation, except where food is concerned, is an aimless orline, a mere vicious habit.

Who, for instance, could feel any sympathy with a tomit that stole a cheque? Yet a country gentleman of Cheshire, England, was once sont galloping twenty miles to fetch the police to each the the who had stolen a cheque from inside an envelope acheque from inside an envelope which was insuch his own letter lox

cheighe? Yet a country gentieman of Cheshire, England, was once some gallopping twenty miles to fotch the police to catch the third who had stolen a cheque from inside an envelope which was insuch his own letter box in his own hall gate—all through a tomitt. The envelope and the covering lotter were there, but the whereabouts of the cheque might have remained as great a mystery as any Tananes Embankment robbery in open daylight, but that when the gentlemen and the police arrived and proceeded to inspect the lotter box two tomitts were discovered mission. This led to a search, and twenty yards off, lying on the ground, with leak marks upon it, was the chaque. Whichier the tomitts had returned to find out in whose name they should forget an indoresement to the chaque which was a surface of tits cannot be too strongly reproducted. Even the jucked was a considered the Cardinal's elegant signer ring, and as siffered terribly from the ply when excommunicated for his crime, he had suffered terribly from the ply when excommunicated for his crime, he had suffered terribly from the ply when excommunicated for his crime, he had suffered terribly from the ply when excommunicated for his crime, he had suffered terribly from the ply when excommunicated for his crime, he had suffered terribly from the ply when excommunicated for his crime, he had suffered terribly from the ply when excommunicated for his crime, he had suffered terribly from the ply when excommunicated for his crime, he had suffered terribly from the ply when excommunicated for his crime, he had suffered terribly from the ply when excommunicated for his crime, he had suffered terribly from the ply when the tellry, rather than with a should have a character of the crime of the content of the crime of the content of the content of the content of the content of the crime of the content of the content

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WHAT HAPPENED TO THE GOOSE

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE GOOSE.

Why is the goose silly? repeated Grandpa Loughow, patting down has paper. "Do you know that the goose as once the wheet of all orentures? on don't? Then it might be well for little boy's and girls to hear the true stery of what happened to the goose. Long ago, when the rab't is and ske longest take of any creature lings and wish the eagle, where the rab't is and ske longest take of any creature lings and wish the eagle, where the rab't is and the agonetic step is a state of any creature lings and wish the eagle, where the paper is a state of any creature lings and wish the eagle, where the paper is a state of any creature lings and wish the eagle of the paper is a state of any creature in the state of any creature in the paper is a state of the eagle of the paper is a state of the eagle of the eag

ABOUT HYDROPHOBIA.

ABOUT HYDROPHOBIA.

The following remarks on hydrophobia, quoted from Our Animals Friends, the official paper of the Now York Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Animals, should serve to quiet, to some extent, at least, the unreasoning fear that so many persons have of that disease. The writer admits that there is such a disease are rables, and that a bite from an animal affected with it will give a human being hydrophobia, but he says that rables is one of the very rarest diseases that human beings have. Then he says;

being hydrophobla, but he says that rables is one of the very rarest discases that human beings have. Chen he says:

In the far northern regions, where the dog is the only draft animal, rables and hydrophobla are unknown. In constantinopie and other oriental cities, where homeless dogs hand the streets and at the only scavenger rables and hydrophobla are unknown. How rables originates in the log of the horizontal cities, where he had been considered to the language of the history and the history of the history had been dependent of the real disease, to be very much genuine hydrophobla.

Our own experience, though of course it is eally negative, is of some value. L. mg the past sky years the employes of this scalety have handled more than 180 000 dogs and 350,000 cats. The animals have been taken from the streets of New York, Brooksiya and Richmond county, very many of them from the districts in which rables was said to be prevailent. These men have been bitten inndeeds of times; more than once their arms and hands have been mangled, so that they have been object to kept in a hospital for weeks together; and it is to be distinctly understood that some of the dogs by which these wounds were inflicted wore supposed to be rabild.

Now, the country were had the country were inflicted wore supposed to the capital of the country were had the wounds were inflicted wore supposed to the capital of the capital of the the capital of the treets of the sone of the chapter were missing to the country were inflicted wore supposed to the capital of the capital of the capital of the treets of the sone of the capital of the capital

some of the dogs by which these would were inflicted were supposed to be ratiful. Now, the simple fact is, that not one of our compleyes has ever had the slightest symptom of hydrophobia, and we venture to think that the good people of Staten Liand, who have been the a state of terror by the slightery of "mad dogs" might have been saved, during these gast two years from many an hour of distress if they phobia was to be apprehended from the work worst dogs in their vicinity.

The forty-sevunth guneral congress of the Catholics of Germany will be held at Bonn from the 2nd to the 6th Sep-tember. An appeal to German Catho-lics to attend in largo numbers has been issued by the local committee.

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SOLE AGENT IN ONTARIO

The Valley of Regret.

BY ARTHUR STRINGER

'In legs is withered, ma'am,' said "To legs be withered, ma'ma," said the woman calmiy, as she leaned over nor recking tub. "To legs is withered, and there ain to no ope for 'im, manual' Tell the lady, "Every, os 'ow there ain't no 'ope for you!"
"Tes, kind haby m, legs is nithered and the doctor says as there ain to 'ope nor 'oip for me." The boy repeated it monotonously, like a lesson with learners.

well learned.

well learned.
"How perfectly dreadfull" sighed Mrs. Harding Sturtesant, tranquilty, gasing down at the boy out of sounful hrown eyes. "How perfectly dreading." Those oyes, for the moment at least, made Houry rather proud of his affilietion. Sympathy was 10 him what min had been to his foodwars. But it was seldem the cup was hold for him to drain.

to drain,

"E was took that way, ma'am, when we salled from Birken'ead, nigu on soven years ago—Enery and is paw and me. 'Is paw, ma'am, one of the 'endsomest men as over you seen, though 'o would 'ave 'is drop."

The boy's mother jerked her head in the child's direction.

"But 'e's been dead this two your "But 'o's been doad this two your, ma'am. continued the woman at the tub, raising her oyes heavenward. "Drunk isself to death, ma'am, and wot with that's Eurey 'ere, with 'is doctorin and is milk and is med'sen,

doctorin and is milk and is med'sen, it a 'ard, ma nu for one poor woman!" The figure at the tub brushed her eyes demonstratively with her soupy mrm. Mrs. Sturtovant calmly murmured that it must be hard. "But I ain't complainin, ma'am, Thero's thom, now, as is rollin' in money and 'as their kerriges like yourself, ma'am, beggin' your parding, as ain t 'art as appy as little Energy there. 'Appyl Wy 'o's as 'appy as to day is long, and it's all that dawg of 'la, ma'am. That dawg is 'is life and 'souli'.

"Oh, yes, the dog!" said Mrs. Stur "Oh, yes, the dog!" said Mrs. Stur-tevant. A now interest glowed in her great brown eyes. "Do tell me about that dear little dog of yours, Henry!" "The most wounderful dawg as ever you seen, ma'am. E do be more than

you seen, ma'am. 'E do be more then uman, that dawg. Whenever Enery is took bad, all I does is to fotch in Rags. Enery, 'e usually 'as 'is bad spoils at night. It's is spine, you know, makapu as is all gone with the rickets, though 'is less is took bad, too, ma'am. 'Enery show the lady your loss."

too, ma'nm. Enery show the lady your logs."
"Perfectly dreadful. That's enough, dear," said Mrs. Sturtovant, instily "Coret them up now or you may take cold, dear; and tell me all about that beyowteeful dog."
"Is name is Rags," said Heary, dreamily; "Rags."
"And the dector says, ma'am, as 'a hais 'igh bred a dawg as over wagged a tall—bein', of course. If you could say as Rags 'ad a tall. Just a week gone Monday the dector looked at little 'Enery and shook is 'ad and says, says 'e, 'My little man, if you 'ad one 'ari as good blood as your dawg in that little body of yourn we might build up them bones some day!' And 'is father, ma'am, as 'andsome a man as every worked on the Liverpool clocks. But dectors is queer gentry. And there's them will agree with me whenl they're' and as much to do with them as me since "Enery came."
"But may I not see this beyewteeful little dog of yours, Heury?" asked Mrs. Sturtevant softly, though a little wearly.

After looking up at her suspiciously

wearthy.

After looking up at her suspiciously
from under his small brows for soveral
moments the boy shook his head sui-

from under his small brows for soveral moments the boy shook his head sullenly.

"Enery is a little queer, me'am, mecially about Rags," the little boy's sobther inastened to explain. "You is Rags was given to "Enery by Dinary Crockett, and there is them as make that Dinney dider't come by 'lm onest. But Dinney never stole one within' from this 'ouse, And I aliet to as is goil' to cast siars on a home to by. And that kind-hearted, mam, he 'as walked six miles down to all the market for 'arl' a dozen oysis for little 'Enery therelAnd sit up that with 'mn, a doing wot' o calls units for 'Enery by the hour, till 'e the child a larring through his goons!"

Pibliant you know, Henry, that I was a great many very beyowteeful

Didn't you know, Henry, that I a great many very beyow at home? Some of them, that cost hundreds of dollars. But her re come all the way down to hav little peop at Rugs, and you won't t me see him!"

Mrs. Sturtevant's intenations of ser did not seem to soften the boy. ously, looking imploringly but sly at his mother.

y, 'Enery, this kind lady don't to take your dawg. She 'as a seful of 'em at 'ome. She 'as 'as took prizes and things at shows, and some as is about 'ow much would

some of them be worth, me and ask ed the woman at the tab.
Three thousand dollars, "said Mrs. Startewant a crelessy. That s what little Lord Received cost me."
This year that, "Enery, this kind lady might give you a mite or two for a bit of 2-arg soap For Rogs ain t ad a honest wash, ma'am, since started 'aring 'le last but

Mrs. Stucturant opened her purse, Before the child on the bed know what she was about, not being used to such things, she had slipped a bill into his

He looked at it stupidly Then he

hand.

He looked at it stupldly Then be flushed up to the trapples and held it out for the woman to take back. In some way he felt that it might compromise his claim on Rags.

The worman at the tab saw the movement and stopped her work.

"Energl' she cried, shrily, "Energl' don't you sit there and insuit the kind hady. Ere. 'Energy you 'and that to ree and I'll see as it's took care of right for you, Therel It's only 'is way, ma'am. 'E an't ungrateful, but 'e's that jealous of that dawg of 'is e ain't cight in the 'ead sometimes.' This night not have been the absolute truth, but it served its purpose.

"Poor child" signed Mrs. Sturte and

lute truth, but it served its purpose, "Poor child!" signed Mrs. Sturtevant. She saw that it was only through the woman that she could gain ber point. "He must be a great trian to you, Mrs. Hill.
"E is, ma'am," said Mrs. Hill, showing signs of tears. She made no effort to hide the confession from the boy He turned his thin face to the wall.
"And won't you let me see this wonderful little pet of Henry's, Mrs.

wail.

"And won't you let me see this wonderful little pet of Henry's, Mrs. Hill?" There was something like impatient command in the smiling suatiety of the visitor. She was not used to being denied requests.

"In course, ma'nm. You see I 'as to keep 'im shut up under the stairs most of the time, 'e is that destructive when of the tine, of a tint destructive which '6's with 'Enery, And 'Enery, 'cavon bless you, 'e never seems to see. As soon as Rags walks into this room 'e is on that bed and a chewin of the clothes like mad, 'e's that crazy with ciothes like mad, o's that crezy with lo, when 'Enery speaks to 'im. Yes, and 'Enery Just sits there and love 'the chew up a 'ole coverlet without sayin' so much as a word, 'e ly that 'appy to see 'im. That's why I 'avo to keep 'im outside. One minute, 'ma-'am, and I'll 'avo 'im 'ere."

The boy gave his mother one last imploring look. It was too late, for the had already left her tub. She went to the back door, but feeling intui-tively the boy's eyes were on her, turned and faced the bed.

"Now, I don't want no onsense, Marster Enery, you understand," sho said, in a hard voice, feeling uneasy in her own soul, "This kind lady ain't a-going to 'urt your dawg, and may be as she'll do the handsome thing by im when she sees those tricks of 'ls.'

be as sholl do the handsome thing by 'lm when she sees those tricks of 'ls."

The woman passed out into the dark little hallway, and a moment later there could be heard a number of short, sharp barks and a great deal of scratching and whitning and jumping at a farther door.

Then Rags appeared. He did so by shooting in like a black and white cannon ball. In two bounds he was on the bed beside his master. There he filt to licking the boy's hands, then he little height go boy's hands, then he little dark in uzzied under his nightgown and held his impertinent little nose up in the boy's face and shrieked his shrill stump wagsled wildly, like a trip hammer gone mad. And this boy stroked the terrier's nose and ticked his ribs and rubbed his ears and commenced to talk to him. Whereupon, of course, Rags commenced to chow the bed-clothes, and had to be soundly culfed by Mrs. Illil.

Mrs. Sturtevant gazed at that dog, and she see, that the land of the other his that ball here, that the leaf of the stand of the stand of the stand of the stand of the soundly culfed by Mrs. Illil.

Mrs. Sturtevant gazed at that dog, and she are, that they had here we that fine the late and content of the stand of the stand

Mrs. Sturtevant gazed at that dog, and sho saw that what had been sung of him had all been truth. Never, indeed had her trained dyes looked upon a finer fox terrier.

He had the straight back and the

hard, smooth, abundant coat that bespoke his breeding, plain as print. She noticed that he was flat-skulled, and that there was just the prope and that there was just the proper drop in the profile between the fore-head and the upper jav. He had, too, just the right deep-set, small, darlor, rummed eyes and black ness add long sloping shoulders on his tenso allthe body to show at once what blood was in him.

in him.
Mrs. Sturtevant noticed also Mrs. Sturtowant noticed use that Rags was white all over, save for pas-clear cut spot of black that reached almost to his stump tail. He seemed nothing but muscle and hide, and so light and quick of movement that he could dame our excelute. could dance on eggshells,

So It was no wonder Mrs. Sturtevant drow in her breath and looked with all her eyes whilst Rags, quiver-

with excitement was doing ld

And Henry's mother, teo, sow that which gave her an uncosy tooling. Her visitor had spoken no word, but Mis-Hill know what she know.

The distor nerself had quite for

totten her surroundings, as Mrs. fill could see by the fixed and hard exression about her mouth, though Mrs

could see by the fived and hard expression about her mouth, though Mr. Rill scarcely knew that the lady was as buy to hereelf at that very momen; that fings was going to wan the next kennel thub blue ribbon. She wanted that the find was about thinking that Mr. Sanderson, cooper might seem the continent for all the terrice she could later, across the stander, yet still Mrs. Harding Sturte and would larry off the acxt prize for the terrice she scaled later, across the stander, yet still Mrs. Harding Sturtevant would arry off the acxt prize for the terrice she knowly supplements. Then her cup would be full Mrs. Harding Sturtevant was here and her pictures would be here to be suffered about a thing. Neck or nothing was her unwritten pin ciple. When she went into an enterpies she went into an enterpies she went into win. For five long years Mrs. Sanderson-Cooper had flaunted that Kennel Jub blue ribbon in her face and harned her into spending more money on imported terriers than she over dare tell her husband. They had never won, of course, but now she would show them In fact, she even decided just how she should sit when being photographed with the prize when end ghant. She smiled gently.

Then her eyes foll on Rags again, and from Rags on to Henery. The sight of the bey, something in the way in which he sat in his bed and gazed at his dog and talked to it as though it were human, pulled her ap short. "You must break your eggs before you can make your omelette," was the thought that was running through her head, when Mrs. Bill protending to look up audjenly from aer washing, and womanike, ronture! subtily but carelessly;

"Show the lady, "Enery, as 'ov Rags can do 'ls tricks."

thought that whe running through her head, when Mrs. Hill protending to look up suridenty from ner washing, and womanike, ronture I subtly but carclessly;

"Show the lady, Enery, as 'o'v Rags can do 'ls tricks."

So the little terrier was put through list tricks. First the child showed how lags could read the paper and smoke a pipe. Then Rags was made to waltz, and put out lighted matches with his forepaws, and sing rag-time, and turn momenture momentures, and act drunk, and play dead, until Mgs. Hill berself left her tub and came and stood with her arms akimbo, and e plained how the boy had spent months and months "a-training the little critter."

Poor child! He did not dream that each now trick scaled the more incorably the fate of the Rags, how each new exhibition placed one more stone on the wall that would seperate them. When Mrs. Sturtevant finally drew up her skirts and 'ook her departure, she called Mrs. Hill out into the hall way after her, where a low-toned conversation took place. Just what Mrs. Sturtevant said there is no concern of ours, beyond the fact that she rustled out to her carriage indignant and disappointed. Mrs. Hill stood in the doorway tearfully protesting 'as she darn't do it; not for \$500p".

Before the boy's mother locked Rags up that evening site looked at Henry once more. Then she sighed heavily. In fact, she sighed soveral times, and hanging out her washing some hours later, she said to herself "as 'ow it was a 'rad world."

But Mrs. Sturtevant could afford to wat. If not by her own strength then by her enemy's weal-ness she would win. And she know her enemy sa pitiably weak.

In less than a week she called again on little Henry, brigging with yer a

by her enemy's weal-ness sho would win. And she know her enemy was pitlably weak.

In less than a week she called again on little Henry, bringing with her a lar of wine killy, a box of honey and a great armful of Jacque roses. Soil-ettude shone from her limpid brown eyes as she stepped two the close and olorous room.

That day Henry's gods had for-saken him, for he was fast safeep when the visit took place, and Mrs. Sturtevant wouldn't have him wakened-not for the world. A long talk ensued between the two women. Before that visit was over Mrs. Hill was given a roll of something which she took great palus to secrete about her person, and fags was placed in a coverd market basket, the lid was tied ered market basket, the lid was and it was carried out and

down and it was carried out and stowed away in the carriage.

It was to be for just four days, not an hour longer. And little Henry would be so proud and was to get the prize money and the blue ribbon at the end of the exhibition, when Rags was to be brought triumphantly back with a beautiful sliver collar around

The next day the child was rest-less and aske, for rags, instead of the dog his mother gave him the jar of Jelly and the hone. Being inordinately mgry, Henry devoured them both ud peevishly asked for Rags once The child looked at them and start-

the's big teret, he can decidents lds nother

no mother
"Co?" said the women cullings
"Bo, 'or, you know out Bogol I want
my Bass!" now almost screamed the

boy, thoroughly aroused. His mother tried do mother tried desperately to

quiet him.
Ragel' stricked the bild 'I went
'ind Ragel Let 'im come, I spy I shall

His mother three ned to him-tried to he to then, it least but broke down under the weight of her own guilt and through her moudlin teers told him overything

The boy fell gasping back on his pillow, and shook the little bed with pillow, and sense the letter bed with this sobs. Mrs. Hill knew the only thing to do was to send for Dunney Crockett. Dinney would come and do stunts for bon and then be might for get. It was only three days Then his mother brought him

out the rose

Four days leter Mrs Sturteenal's carriage drew up in front of Mrs Four dies liter Mrs Starteonar's carriage drew up it front of Mrs Hill's doer. Mrs. Startevant was chapping and unclasping her hands nervously and her lips were dry. She whited in the doorway, under

Mrs. Hill's questioning gaze.

"Oh, Mrs Hill, it's so dreadful! I hardly know how to begin!"

"Rags?" asked the woman coldly,

mardy know now to begin!"
"Rags?" asked she woman coldly, looking toward the carriage. "Where's Rags?"
"Yes, poor Rags," said Mrs. Sturtevant, touching a bit of lace to her eyes. There were real tears in thom, for she was a clover woman. "Hosshe's dead! I did everything for him, everything that could be done, but he label."

A short, sharp scream rang through the little house. It was the child. He had heard.
The two roomen seemed drawn, step by step, into the room where he lay.

lay.

They did not hesitate, yet when they stood in the room they cowered together. The boy was sitting up in his bed, fils. two eyes glowing like coals of fire. Ills commanding, lean finger was pointing straight at the heart of his mother.

of fire. His commanding lean finger was pointing straight at the heart of his mother.

"My—my dawg!" he asked shrilly, terribly. Mrs. Hills knees were shaking and she looked hopelessly at the other woman. The other woman trickled to draw herself up proudly, half challengingly, and then looked at the pointing fluore on the bed and dropped her eyes again.

She leit that this child stood above her, that he held his heel on her neek and in some way had the power of passing ludgment on her. She did not think of the bit of lace.

"He's—he's dead—dear," she murmured. She meant to have said it coldly, decisively, even icily. But the words seemed to choke her.

"E'E's dead!" repeated the boy, "dead!" His volce rang through the room. "E's not! You lie. I say you lie; you lie. You know in your 'eart you lie!"

He raised his feeble body and hield himself up by the bed post. The flood of blasphemy he flung out at her had come down to him from his father. At any time and in any place that sudden volley would have been horrible in its depravite; on his white, little chiloish lips it was doubly, incomparably horrible.

The woman shrank back and put her hards up to her face as though to ward off ear.

bly horrible.

The woman shrank back and put her hards up to her face as though to ward off a blow. With a gasp of fear she turned and fled from the room, but from the voice she could not flee. It followed her into her carriage, and up the avenue, and through the yard, and into her own quiet hone, where it rang louder them before, and night after night was heard echoing in all her dreams.

after night was heard echoing in an her dreams.

"II Dinney would only come!" whined the boy's mother weakly, pacting between the tub and the window and looking despairingly at the figure on the bed, that lay back clutching spamendically at the raged quilt, and gazed with black, duil eyes up at the cracked ceiling. "II Dinney would only come."

It was two lights before Dinney came. Mrs. Hill was sitting with her arms locked together, swaying her gaunt body to and fro and moaning quietly to herself. Nover had she known Henry to be taken so bad. The lump burned low, but it showed a bunch of faded Jacque roses standing on a little table healds the bed.

There came a tap at the window. A moment later an indistinct figure slowed itself outside and the woman went to the window and raised the sash.

A gaunt, wistful, roguish, whimst

eash.

A gaunt, wistful, roguish, whimst cal, laughing face was thrust through the opening. It was Dinney Croc

cal, haighing face was thrust through the opening. It was Dinney Crockett.
Under his coat was a saigsceing, trembling, whiling something that made it all he could do to elimb in through the window without letting it get away.

"Ain't I bin up ag in it, though?"
half whispered and naif gurgled Dinney, glancing at the bod and winking eloquently up at the woman. "Tree louis hillin in do coachhouse, an' soren whole hours under de man guy'e bed, den stealin' de guy's keys an' gettin' hame near pinchod by a cop as I slid, down the fire escape!



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But, say! Missus Hill, did I get 'im? Did !? Well, I guess!" Dinney could contain binself no longer. He opened his coat, and out shot Rose.

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PHRENOLOGY



General News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ST. PATRICE'S.

The sanctuary boys with their parents ield a pionic to Niagara on the Lake on Nednesday the sit inst. and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

ST. HELEN'S.

To the number of about forty of the hoys of Saint John Bercham's Sanctuary Soeluty received Holy Communion in a body at the 7 o'clock Mass on Monday merning last. The sight was very ediffing and argues well for the future well-being of the boys.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT

At the recent Junior Leaving Examination Part I, the following for the institution passed. The symbol P (6) indicates that the candidates referred to examination, while the symbol P. (3) implies that the candidates referred to have passed in grammar, arithmetic and history:

history:
P. 16). F.M.Lamphier, Morgan, Neales,
O'Hara, Richardson.
P. 18). Oleary, Davlin, Douegan, Howe,
Jaffery, J. Lamphuer, LeRoy, Noble,
Powor, Smith, Wolocker

Father Lowinkamp Home.

A Baltimore despatch says: Vory Rov. William Luceking, Provincial of the Baltimore province of the Order of the Baltimore province of the Order of Redemptorists, who has been on a three mention of the Baltimore province of the Order of the Control of Control of

The Pilgrimage to St. Anne's.

The Filgrimage to St. Anne's,

On Tuesday the 24th of July an excursion party numbering 1400 persons, 200 of whom were from Toronto, left for St. Anne's, arriving there on the following morning, Prominent among those from Toronto were Rev. Dr. Tresay of St. Anne's, arriving there on the following morning, Prominent among these from Corento were Rev. Dr. Tresay of St. Patricks, and Messrs Engene O'Kleede, Barristor James Mallon and M. J. Crottie. On Wodnesday morning Rev. Father Grogn usap High Mass for the pilgrims, and at 3:20 in the after proon a solemn procession was fowned and marched around the ground. On exacting the Othurch Rev. Father Gragn proached, Rev. Dr. Treasy graphenedion of the Blossed Secration. On Thursday, the Feast Day, His Excellency Mgr. Falconio, was men to the train and received with great the train and received with great pump by the Rev. Rector. Father Allard, and the assistant priests. On leaving the cash open to this cape and mitre and procession was formed around his Excellency blessing the multitude ashe went along, after which he, assisted by Archbish: Beginn Quoboo, and Bishop Larcague of Sherbrooke, sang the solern Pontifical Mass.

In the afternoon another procession took place in which was carried a large relief of St. Anno. Benediction of the Blessed Sacranent followed and then the kissing of the relic. Several cares have been reported.

1. C. B. U. Annual Couvention.

I. C. B. U. Annual Convention.

The Annual Convention of the I. C. t. U. of Canada was hold in the hall of tench No. 1, at Toronto, on August th and following days, Grand President Villiam O'Nelli eccupying the chair. In the ceutse of its proceedings, the onvention was visited by Roy. F. Nyan, and Chaplain of the Union, who concavilated the members on the good ors they had done in the past, and oped they would continue to do the time, and thereby merit the approval of a Church and the blessing of God on loir work.

After the renorts of Ganza C.

which will be a great feature of the Union.
The following officers were elected:
Grand President, J. E. Commings, Hamilton; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Tobin, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Tobin, Toronto; And Vice-President, H. Grand Treat Toronto; Grand Secretary, J. J. Officers, Toronto; Assistant Grand Secretary, Miss A. Murphy, Toronto; Organizers—S. Chossman, Hamilton; Organizers—S. Chossman, Hamilton; William Lavoio, Paris; S. Hallett, and M. Ross, Toronto. Additors—P. Shoa and M. Ross, Toronto handlers and mumbers of the Toronto branches, the convention the Past Grand Officers and members of the Toronto branches, the convention adjourned to meet in Toronto en September 1st, 1991.

OBITUARY.

We sopy from the "Rescomm'r mossonger" of the 21st ult., the subjected notice of the death of Mr. Patrick Ricks, and we unite with our contemporary in its expressions of sympathy make expectably those collayode to Mr. Matthew Hicks, the well-known and popular auctioneer of Mourteal, as well as to the two promising young men, sons of the deceased, who are valuable aids to their uncle in carrying on his extensive and lucrative business in the chief Commercial City of Canada.

DENII OF MR. NATICK HICKS,

DEATH OF MR. PATRICK HICKS,

recovered.

It is our painful duty to day to have

to record the death of the above popular gentleman which occurred a. bis residence, Cloonara Mills, on left inst., at the comparatively early ngo of 65 years. Being for some months in fair log health, his death was not wholly unexpected by his mand dato friends and velphotor who sorrowfully saw him sink gradually beneath a disease whose reases; the best modeled skill procurable was unable to arusst or even stay. A staunch and anditaching Nationalist, he took a foremost part in the Longine reversible was unable to arusst or even stay. A staunch and anditaching Nationalist, he took a foremost part in the Longine reversible was unable to arusst or even stay. A staunch and anditaching Nationalist, he took a foremost part in the Longine reversible of the last. Also overy subsequent movement having for its object the regularization of his country and the smalleration of his country and the support. Headard will not long the state of the last of the last will be a substantial to the same that the long of the wise connected and setters in which the decased was held was amply tostified to a noighbor in his hour of need. The universal respect and setters in which the decased was held was amply tostified to a noighbor in his hour of need. The universal respect and setters in which the decased was held was amply tostified to an Industry of the was to the charal of Dorrano, there to await the colebration of Sofoun R quiem Mass on the fellowing day, when the sacred edifice was through to the same arrival of Mr. M. Hicks, of Montreal, Canada, brother of doceased, just in time to soo his dear brother's remains lowered into their last resting place.

The chief mourous were — Mrs.

comains lowered into their last resting place.

The chief mourners were — Mrs. Hicks, Mintres, Montres, Hicks, Mich (Mrs. M. Hicks, Montres, brother; Mesers, Anthony, Henry, and John J., sons; Mrs. Allou and Miss B. Hicks, daughters; Mr. John Allon, D.C., son-in-law; Mr. H. Campbell, and Mr. I. Konny, brothers in law.

I. Konny, brothers in law.

I. Konny, brothers in law.

I. Lower in the mount of the mount of the control of the control

Death of Mr. James Cassidy.

Jean of Mr. Saints Cassay.

Jamos Cassidy, died on Thursday last from prestration caused by the heat, at the residence of his son, Dr. Cassidy, 60 Bloor street cast. Mr. James Cassidy, 60 Heat Cassidy, 61 Bl. Three come and two daughters survive him. Viz.: Dr. Cassidy, Frank Cassidy, William J. Cassidy, Miles Cassidy, of Toronto, and Mrs. O'Loary, of Tokering, The late Dean Carsidy, of St. Holor Glutch, Toronto Diocese, was also a son.

Church, Toronto Diocese, was also a son.

The funeral took place at nine c'elcent to morning of kriday, the 10th instant, the cortege first proceeding to St. Micheal's Cathedral. The Requiem High Mass was colebrated by the Rev. F. Ryan, rector, assisted by the Rev. F. Walsh. O. S. B., and the Rev. F. Firnigan, C.S.B. The Very Rev. V. Marin, Provincial of the Order of St. Basil, Rov. John Hard, P.P., St. Paul's church, Toronto, Rev. E. Murray, C.S.B., and Rev. Dr. Trescy, St. Michael's Cathedral, were present in the sanctuary.

The chief mourners were. Dr. Cassidy, F. J. Cassidy and V. J. Cassidy, sons of the decoased, and John F. Cassidy, E. B. Cassidy and Arthur Cassidy, F. A. Cassidy and Arthur Cassidy, R. E. Cassidy and Arthur Cassidy, Regulations.

sons of the solidy and Arthor Cassidy, grandsons.
Among the gentlemen present at the fueral and the service were;—Mesers, E. O'Kecle, M. O'Connor, Dr. Rosbregh, Dr. Young, P. Burns, T. Kirby, A. Robertson, C. E. Caron and others.
The final service at the intermed in St. Michael's comolery was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Treacy, assisted by the Rev. F. Treacy, assisted by the Rev. E. T. Autrasy, C.S.B.
The late Mr. Cassidy was a man of exemplary conduct, a good neighbor, all the relations of life, and particularly interested in the Catholic retaining of his children. He was a parishioner of St. Michael's cathodrai since the establishment of that parish.

Archbishop O'Couner Among Prisoners

Archbishop O'Counor Among Prisoners.

On Sunday morning at 7.40 Mis Graco Archbishop O'Connor paid his first official visit to the Contral Prison. His Grace was secompanied by the chapitan, Father Walsh, C.S.L., and by two young clories of the Basilian Order, Mis Grace was received at the main entrance by Sorgeant Lyons, deputed for this purpose by Warden Glimere, who himself being only in a state of convalescence, was unable to do the honors. When overything was in readiness, Sergeant Lyons led His Grace by the private entrance to the chapel. His Grace in Chapter old his grace in a rethistop officiating in the Central Prison). After Mans His Grace, in a few well-chosen words, explained the usture of the sacramont he had come to administer. Ton of the prisoners were then admirated. His Mans His Graco, in a fow woll-closed words, explained the usture of the sac rement he had come to administer. Ten of the prisoners were then admitted to the sacred rite of confirmation. His Grace addressack them a second time on the obligations incurred by the gifts of the Holy Cheat which they had just received; exacted obddience and respect towards the prison antherities, and showed the means by which in their future life they could easily repair any misdeeds of the past. At 9 o'clock His Grace, accompanied by his attended ants, left the chapel, followed by the breadcitions of the poor follows into whose souls he had just infessed the seven gifts of the Holy Cheat Mr. E. L. Taylor, of 140 Niegara strock, presided as the organ, and the choir, composed of prisoners, sang many derout selections during the service. On descending into the prison by the ordinary stairway. Sorgans Lypes showed his guest the internal arrangements of the institution, provided for the necessary internal arrangements of the institution, provided for the necessary internal arrangements of the institutions, and carried away with thus a very favourable impression of the way in which the institution is conducted under Warden Gilmore.

His trace on leaving the Central person on Sanday norming, went to the Mercer Reformatory, which mustuation he reached at about \$1.20\$. Everything to the freehold at about \$1.20\$. Everything to the chapter of the control of the con

CANADIAN NEWS.

Wm. Hallis and West Luther, were n ther Slavin, of Dundalk,

retter Slavin, of Dundalk.

Mrs. Mary McLon, of Renfrow, who was atruck down on Monday morning last with a paralytic atroke, died Wednesday morning last, nover having recovered conscionaness, and was interned Friday in the Catholic cometory.

Archiepiscopal palace in Montreas
Rov. Faster Hurley, C.S.B., is paying a
short visit to his parents in Peterboro brfore his departure for Foras. Father Hirley will be attached to the staff of the new
Basilloan College at Houston, Foras.
His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Halitax, laid the corner atone of the one
church at Eribrook, P.E.I., last week,

Rev. Dean O'Connell, accompanied by two Rev'd Fathers from the other side, were genetal last week of Rev. P. S. Owens, of Ayton.

ights will be used in future.

Their Lordships Bishop McEvay, of Lonlon, and Nubop Dawling, of Hamilton,
were in the city on Wednesday en route for
New York, whence they sayl for Europe.
While in Montreal they were guests at St.
Patrick's presbytery. They were also
calleras the Archiopiscopal paiace and at
the Grand Seminary. Before returning to
Janual Seminary will vital Rome.—Montreal

tar.

Dr. Marie Louise Benoit, until recently medical Interno at the Graig Colony for pileptics at Sonyes, N.Y., has been prototed from the civil service list to the post out of realdout physician at the New York tate Custodral Asylum at Newark. Dr. enole is a daughter of the late Dr. Funcil from this city and lates of the

were taken from the new Cattonia Chairs at Susray, P.E.I.

An Acadian priest, whose name the Shedian Monitor is not at liberty to publish, but whose devotion to religion and zeal for Christian education are well known, is giving \$3,000 and in the erection of the wing of \$1,000 and in the erection of the wing of \$1,000 and in the erection of the wing of \$1,000 and in the erection of the cattering the state of the control of the state of the cattering the state of the cattering and their love of true oducation and true science.

At the last meeting of the Hamilton September 1, where the state of the cattering the state of the cattering the state of the st

income again till Soptember 4th.

The funeral of little Irene Sauve, the violent of a railway accident at Brockville, cook place from her mether's residence, Brock street, to the comentery. A very arge gethering of sympathetic friends were in attendance. The services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Father Meather. The floral tributes contributed by numerous rifends and relatives were exceptionally heavist.

Inflammatory Rhoumatism.—Mr. S. Ackommn, commercial travolor, Belloville, we'ses: "Some years ago I need Dn. Thomas Ecterate On for inflammatory rhownatism and three bottless couplete onto. I was the whole of one summer unable to move without cretches, and overy movement caused excurciating pairs. I am now out on the road and exposed to all kirds of weather, but have nover been troubled with rheumatism since. I, however keep a bottle of Dr. Thomas On on hand, and I always recommend it to others, as it did so much far me.

Hosian, who was found deed at Planeque's Point, took pives from het brother re-i-dence to St. Mary's church, where High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Dean Iwomay The pull bearers were George Edder, A. J. Edder, A. J. Sullivan, D. Ut. is son, Mr. Creig, Ewen Dugriell. We ex-tend our sympathy to the bereaved friends in their hour of trial.

titlen.

The officers and teaching staff for next year at Loyola Collego, Drummond street, Montreal, will be at follows. Rev. Gregory UBrian, restor; Rev. Eugene Schmidt. munister; Rev. John Coffice, burnar; Rev. Martin Fox, profect of studies; Rev. Louis Cotter, rhectorie, Rev. Gregory I.cro, humanities; Rev. Edward Otara, first grammar; Rev. John Gorman. second grammar; Rev. Joseph McGarthy, third grammar; Rev. Joseph Grenier, rudiments; Rev. Micholas Quirk, proparatory. The study and recreation halls, as well as tao Fronch clarecs, will be in charge of Fathers Gaume, Citerd and Jean.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Bisbop McQuaid, of Rochester, N.Y., bas appointed the Roy Thomas F. Hickoy Vicar-Genoral of the diocese. The Roy Joseph Kelly, of Ida Grave, Iwa, is gotting the Baisblug touches put on his new church, and exposts to have it ready for dedication soon.

Father Matthew O Keele, paster of St. Francis' church, at Towson, Md., is, according to a despatch to the Baitimore Sun from Washington, to be appointed a Monsigner by Pope Lee MIII.

His Eminerce Cardinal Steinhuber has been appointed protector of the American Society of St. Caccilia of

Rome.

The Sisters who have charge of the Holy Cross Academy in Washington, D.C., recently presented to the Catholic University a beautiful flag, on which is painted the Papal coat of arms.

The Leland Stanford Home, Sacramento, Cal, given recently to the Catholic Ohurch by Mrs. Stanford, will be ready on September 1, to receive the homoless children.

homoless children.

Miss Loules Whiton, one of the belles of the American colony in Paris, and a particular friend of the daughter of Ambassador Porter, has just become a Catholic.

Goyernor Rosevelt, of New York, has appointed the Rt. Roy. Patrick, L. Lidden, Bishop of Syracuse, a manager of the State Institution for Feebler of the State Institution for Feebler Wess, States of New Paris, New York, New States of New Daves, Wess, States of New Daves,

Four Slaters of Notro Dame, who have foon abroad a year studying the me-thods of the English colleges for women, have roturned, and will act as teachers at Trinity College, Washington.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can go! Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medica

phlogm.

The Nev. Timothy C. Murphy, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Rechester, N 1., has been made irremovable roctor of St. Mary's church, to succeed the late Father Kiernan, Father Kierphy was a classmate of Father Kiernan's, and has been ordained eighteen years. The church of the Holy Apostles, one of the facet in the city, is a lasting monument of his zeal and judgment.

judgment.

Storals or Danorn.—Here you lost your appoitto? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizzinces? It so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you co not like modicine. But you co not like modicine must suffer, but nuder the circumstances the wice man would procure a box of Parmolee's Vegetable Pilks and speedily; got himself in health, and strive to keep so.

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By Order, JOS. R ROY, Acting Sec

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At 113 Amberet St., Montrest, on Tuesday. 7th met, the wife of Bornard Law Esq., of a son.

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opers, 30s to 45c; onions, 25c to 30c per basket, ston berries, is to 7c per basket, plums, 6 and bananes si 25 to 82 per bunch.

Wheat, white, straight	80 fes	20 70
	0.73	0 (0)
	0 27	0 00
Wheat suring	0 72	0 (4)
Wheat, spring	0 23	0.00
Pena	ં હેં છે	0 00
Dia	0 00	0 00
live Barley	0.00	0 00
Man hamban		13 00
Hay, per ton.	12 00	
do new, per ton	17 00	10 W
Straw, per ton	2 10	10 00
Dressed Hogs	7 60	8 00
Butter, Ib. rolls	0 18	0 20
Eggs, now laid	0 14	U 15
Chickens, per pair	. 0 60	0 80
Turkers, per lb	0 10	0 11
Ducks, cach	0 30	0.40
Turkers, per lb Ducks, each Potatocs, old, per lag	0 00	0.00
		0.60
Apples, green, basket Beef, hind quarters	0 16	0 2
Beef, hind quarters	7 00	9 00
Beef, fore quarters	4 00	0 16
Beel, carcase	5 00	7 00
Mutton	6 60	7 00
Lamb, spring, per lb	0 10	óìì
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