

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

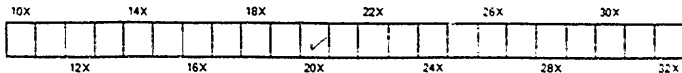
The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous



OUR BOOK REVIEWER.

A STORY OF COURAGE:

Annals of the Georgetown Convent of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary from the manuscript records: by George Parsons Lathrop and Rose Guinness Lathrop.

Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop have a keen appreciation of delicacy and purity in all things, and this account of their visit to the historic Visitation Convent in the neighborhood of the city of Washington is a study of religious life that cannot fail to deeply interest all Catholic readers, and prove instructive to Protestants also.

The Visitation convent Georgetown may be described in word as being the Ursuline Convent Quebec in Canada, although perhaps not so rich in association with the heroic age of warfare in North America.

The annals of the Georgetown Convent cannot of course be touched upon without recalling the entrance to the monastic life of Sister Mary Austin Barber, a young woman of 28 and the mother of five children, when she went into the convent. Her husband Rev. Virgil Barber was an Episcopalian minister and was converted to the true faith by reading the life of St. Francis Xavier.

The annals of the community since form indeed a story of courage, but it is to the extraordinary circumstances leading up to its foundation that general interest must attach.

Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop have performed the duty together of writing with admirable literary skill, and they have imparted to their work throughout a spiritual color typical of the Order to which these devoted nuns belong.

THE CONVENT GIRLS' PRAYERS:

A Complete Manual of Devotions for Church, School and Home, compiled by a Religious: Montreal and Toronto, D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

A prayer book offered specially to our young girls when it is a really beautiful offering is something to write pleasantly about. The prayer book which a pure-souled woman has made the companion of her life is a precious possession.

He beheld—whether in a dream or in a waking trance we do not know—a long procession of religious women headed by St. Anne de Chantal and clad in a peculiar costume which he afterwards learned was the prescribed "habit" or dress of the Visitation order.

The details of this spiritual disclosure as Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop happily call it, remained fixed in Father Neale's memory, though enough to what they signified he could not even guess.

A most interesting chapter is devoted to the foundations of the Visitation Order in Savoy and France by St. Francis de Sales and St. Jane de Chantal. It is a story of both saints are also given with great attention to detail.

to this time it is a rather strange fact that Father Neale knew little or nothing about the Order which he was determined to establish. He had never seen their rules or their costume—except in his vision. Provisionally a Carmelite habit had been adopted, but at last one day, in a package of devotional objects which came from Europe, a lithograph of St. Jane de Chantal was discovered.

The annals of the Georgetown Convent cannot of course be touched upon without recalling the entrance to the monastic life of Sister Mary Austin Barber, a young woman of 28 and the mother of five children, when she went into the convent. Her husband Rev. Virgil Barber was an Episcopalian minister and was converted to the true faith by reading the life of St. Francis Xavier.

A word of praise seems to be necessary in giving here our brief account of Sister Mary Austin Barber's life. The circumstances under which her entrance to the monastic life was made were so extraordinary. It is a thing almost unheard of that a husband and wife, especially when they have children, should simultaneously feel called upon to give up their life together and separately devote themselves to the service of God in a religious life.

The annals of the community since form indeed a story of courage, but it is to the extraordinary circumstances leading up to its foundation that general interest must attach.

Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop have performed the duty together of writing with admirable literary skill, and they have imparted to their work throughout a spiritual color typical of the Order to which these devoted nuns belong.

PETERBORO' SCHOOLS.

Lists of Successful Pupils in the Recent Examinations.

The following are the results of the recent examinations in the various Catholic Schools of Peterboro.

Class A to Part II—Albia Quinlan, Lionel Brennan, John Cadigan, Herbie Conroy, Joe White, Julius Woolk, Ed. Legrand, Charlie Delaney, Joe Lator, K. O'Connell, O. Halligan, Leo F. O'Connell, Frank Hickey, Herbie Henry, Bertie Cadigan, Hector Clancy, Geo. Kearns, Fred Clancy, John Brady.—20.

Class B to Class A—Harry Hayes, Davy Conroy, John Hogan, Willie Hef, Fernand, Eddie Redmond, Joe Devlin, Michael O'Brien, Vincent Sullivan, Isadore Vinette, Johnny Burns, Leo Primrose, Bertie Hayes, Harry Frazier, O'Vala Lalonde, John Hogan, Leo Vinette, Fred Devlin.—17.

Class C to Class B—Frank Hollahan, Henry Hickey, Stephen O'Toole, Fred Knapp, Alex Morency, Charlie Kane, Andy Arsenault, Roy Galvin, Leo Lator, Herbie Hefernan, Tanase Mercier, Otto Stortz, Sullivan Conroy, Willie Clancy, Tommy Collins, Tommy Reilly, Morty Brennan, Fred Conroy, Eugene Conklin, Harry Quinlan, Fred Spratt, Bertie Conroy, Joe Minicolo, Davy Quinlan, Willie Keenally.—25.

Class D to Class C—Gerald McFadden, Joe Hobbins, Cecil Kyllie, Leo Hogan, Doanay Lalonde, Roy Cavanaugh, Patrick Gorham, Tommy Meade, Bertie Whaley.—19.

Honours—Michael Donovan, Leo Durochio, Willie O'Brien.—3.

Passed—Powel Woolke, John Hefernan, Victor Sullivan, Joseph Sullivan, Frank Hourigan, Michael Jeffers, Mattie J. Kearns, Joseph Gilman, Herbert De laney, Willie Hayes, James O'Leary Joseph Keenally, Archie Legrand.

Honours—J. Clancy, T. Raymond, P. Flaherty.

Passed—W. Major, J. Laroude, E. Fitzgerald, S. Giroux, J. O'Brien, A. Lavasseur, H. Galvin, G. Coudin, B. Vinde, D. Dolan, W. O'Toole, J. Hefernan.

Honours—J. Clancy, T. Raymond, P. Flaherty.

says St. Francis de Sales, "to be well dressed, but without pomp or affectation."

No young girl could have put into her hands by relative or friend a manual of devotions more certain to be prized than this. The book has the imprimatur of Edwardus, Car., Arch., Maritima opolitana.

Stories of the Promises. and other Tales. By Mrs. M. A. Sadler and her daughters. Montreal and Toronto, D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

Mrs. Sadler and her daughters are too well known by name to all readers of Catholic literature in Canada to need comment on these collected short stories originally contributed to the Canadian Review of the Sacred Heart.

The book will furnish many strikingly suggestive and instructive accounts of the operation of Divine love in devout hearts. Human nature, too, is often treated so skillfully that many of the stories have a strong dramatic attraction which is certain to hold any young reader who takes up the book.

A Midsummer Magazine.

Frank R. Stockton, the author of "The Lady, or the Tiger" contributes under the title of "Love Before Breakfast," one of the most delightful love stories to the August Ladies' Home Journal.

The following are the results of the recent examinations in the various Catholic Schools of Peterboro.

Class A to Part II—Albia Quinlan, Lionel Brennan, John Cadigan, Herbie Conroy, Joe White, Julius Woolk, Ed. Legrand, Charlie Delaney, Joe Lator, K. O'Connell, O. Halligan, Leo F. O'Connell, Frank Hickey, Herbie Henry, Bertie Cadigan, Hector Clancy, Geo. Kearns, Fred Clancy, John Brady.—20.

Class B to Class A—Harry Hayes, Davy Conroy, John Hogan, Willie Hef, Fernand, Eddie Redmond, Joe Devlin, Michael O'Brien, Vincent Sullivan, Isadore Vinette, Johnny Burns, Leo Primrose, Bertie Hayes, Harry Frazier, O'Vala Lalonde, John Hogan, Leo Vinette, Fred Devlin.—17.

Class C to Class B—Frank Hollahan, Henry Hickey, Stephen O'Toole, Fred Knapp, Alex Morency, Charlie Kane, Andy Arsenault, Roy Galvin, Leo Lator, Herbie Hefernan, Tanase Mercier, Otto Stortz, Sullivan Conroy, Willie Clancy, Tommy Collins, Tommy Reilly, Morty Brennan, Fred Conroy, Eugene Conklin, Harry Quinlan, Fred Spratt, Bertie Conroy, Joe Minicolo, Davy Quinlan, Willie Keenally.—25.

Class D to Class C—Gerald McFadden, Joe Hobbins, Cecil Kyllie, Leo Hogan, Doanay Lalonde, Roy Cavanaugh, Patrick Gorham, Tommy Meade, Bertie Whaley.—19.

Honours—Michael Donovan, Leo Durochio, Willie O'Brien.—3.

Passed—Powel Woolke, John Hefernan, Victor Sullivan, Joseph Sullivan, Frank Hourigan, Michael Jeffers, Mattie J. Kearns, Joseph Gilman, Herbert De laney, Willie Hayes, James O'Leary Joseph Keenally, Archie Legrand.

Honours—J. Clancy, T. Raymond, P. Flaherty.

Passed—W. Major, J. Laroude, E. Fitzgerald, S. Giroux, J. O'Brien, A. Lavasseur, H. Galvin, G. Coudin, B. Vinde, D. Dolan, W. O'Toole, J. Hefernan.

Honours—J. Clancy, T. Raymond, P. Flaherty.

Passed—A. Gilman, I. Laplante, T. Watson, L. Lynch, E. Primeau, M. A. Crowley, H. Crowley.

Honours—F. Corkery, M. Houlihan, M. Lawrence, A. Mireux, A. Carleton, M. Hill.

Passed—M. Owen, M. Sullivan, I. Lynch, E. Kelly, H. McDonough, E. Coulson, A. Sullivan, H. Minicolo, A. Picard, M. McPherson, L. O'Heron.

Honours—V. D. Loughlin, L. Hallihan S. Dolan, Margaret Burns, M. Butler, J. Lynch.

Passed—G. McFadden, M. Quinlan, M. Kyllie, K. Hefernan, S. O'Brien, M. Collins, F. O'Leary, M. Heenan, M. Hurley, L. Hatrick, L. Fitzgerald, B. Costello, L. Mahoney, W. Brennan, M. Clancy, M. Corkery, E. Daignault.

Honours—M. L. Quinlan, H. Kelly, I. Doris, S. Morrow.

Passed—North Hayes, L. Devlin, M. Kelly, C. Conroy, N. Sullivan, N. Hobbins, M. Hennessy, M. McManus, M. L. Delaire, M. Fountain, S. Beauregard.

Honours—N. Laplante, M. Hurley, J. Delaire, A. McMahon, A. Kennedy, J. Pascoe, Z. Buck, J. Conroy, J. Stortz, K. Daley, M. Kearns, T. Mohr, M. Donnan, F. McMahon, J. O'Donnell, H. Brian, N. Weatherhead, M. Condon, C. Murphy, F. Hayes, F. Bailey, T. Legros.

Honours—C. Clancy.

Passed—A. Laplante, T. Welsh, E. Kyllie, M. McGrath, M. O'Shea, E. Fred, O'Connell, H. Brennan, M. T. Yvonnesse, E. Bogue, A. Gordon, F. Pope, G. O'Donnell, T. Cooper, O. Sullivan.

Honours—E. Doris.

Passed—G. Primeau, B. Weir, M. Geary, J. O'Brien, B. O'Brien, A. Kyllie, T. Bell, M. Carson, T. O'Connell, M. McManus, C. Howard, M. Daigle, D. Leger, F. Wall.

Honours—E. Doris.

Passed—Mary Louise Laplante, Elizabeth McPherson, Annie Fagan, Charles M. Kelly, Collins Rishra, Argina Guerin, Jas. Mother, Annie Conroy, Annie Lafave, John Richea, Rose Guerin.

Honours—Mary Drake, Henry Riley, Roland Gordon, Joseph Grady.

Promoted—Matilda La Fave, Fred Lorrette, Alton, Hannan, Edward La-hone, Josephine Gordon, Annie Graham.

Honours—Mary Drake, Henry Riley, Roland Gordon, Joseph Grady.

Promoted—Matilda La Fave, Fred Lorrette, Alton, Hannan, Edward La-hone, Josephine Gordon, Annie Graham.

Honours—Mary Drake, Henry Riley, Roland Gordon, Joseph Grady.

Promoted—Matilda La Fave, Fred Lorrette, Alton, Hannan, Edward La-hone, Josephine Gordon, Annie Graham.

Honours—Mary Drake, Henry Riley, Roland Gordon, Joseph Grady.

Promoted—Matilda La Fave, Fred Lorrette, Alton, Hannan, Edward La-hone, Josephine Gordon, Annie Graham.

Honours—Mary Drake, Henry Riley, Roland Gordon, Joseph Grady.

Promoted—Matilda La Fave, Fred Lorrette, Alton, Hannan, Edward La-hone, Josephine Gordon, Annie Graham.

Honours—Mary Drake, Henry Riley, Roland Gordon, Joseph Grady.

Promoted—Matilda La Fave, Fred Lorrette, Alton, Hannan, Edward La-hone, Josephine Gordon, Annie Graham.

Honours—Mary Drake, Henry Riley, Roland Gordon, Joseph Grady.

Promoted—Matilda La Fave, Fred Lorrette, Alton, Hannan, Edward La-hone, Josephine Gordon, Annie Graham.

JOHN LABATT'S LONDON ALE AND STOUT THE FINEST OF BEVERAGES. Received HIGHEST AWARDS made on the occasion of the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, and a GOLD MEDAL at the MID-WINTER EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 1894.

THERE'S LIFE IN EAST KENT ALE. Invigorating, Appetizing and Strengthening—All good judges pronounce it the finest, most perfectly flavored Ale on the Canadian market. Physicians prescribe it for weakness, etc. It is guaranteed pure.

YOU HAVE TO LIVE in a heated house the greater part of your life. Therefore have it comfortably heated by OXFORD HOT WATER BOILERS AND RADIATORS.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY LIMITED. ESTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto.

THE O'KEEFE BREWERY Co. OF TORONTO LIMITED. SPECIALTIES—English and Bavarian Ales, in wood and Bottle. XXX Porter, Gold Label, in Bottle. Pilsener Lager, equal to the imported.

VALUABLE PREMIUM OFFER. "A History of Our Own Times." By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P. With an Introduction and Supplementary Chapter, bringing the work down to Mr. Gladstone's resignation of the Premiership (March, 1894), with a New Index.



A LIFE SAVED BY TAKING AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. "Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest night or day. The doctor pronounced my case hopeless. A friend learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe I have my life to thank to it." W. H. WARD, 8 Quincy Ave., Lowell, Mass.

The Catholic Register.

Published every Thursday, at No. 40 Lombard Street, Toronto.

Terms of Subscription: Two Dollars per Annum.

For Advertising Rates apply at Office.

Traveling Agents: Messrs. Patrick Mungovan, C. N. Murphy, John P. Mallon and L. O. Byrne.

Thursday, August 1, 1895.

Calendar for the Week.

- August 1 - St. Peter's Chains. 2 - St. Stephen, Pope and Martyr. 3 - Finding of the relics of St. Stephen. 4 - St. Dominic. 5 - Our Lady of the Snow. 6 - Transfiguration of our Lord. 7 - St. Cajetan.

The Speaker, the inspired mouthpiece of the Liberal leader in England, opposes the Catholic claims in regard to the Manitoba School question. The Times, on the other hand, declares the crux of the situation is the decision of the Privy Council.

We would earnestly draw the attention of our Orange friends, who are "whooping it up" for secular schools in Canada at the same time that they are giving thanks for the return of the Conservative Government and the Balfour family to power in Ireland, to the speech of Mr. A. J. Balfour on the education question, reprinted in this issue from our English exchanges.

Speaking for himself on the occasion of his jubilee, Archbishop Croke drew the following spirited sketch of an Irish prelate:

I have never courted the smiles of the great nor sought favors from the Government (cheers). In religious matters I have never questioned the conscientious convictions of anyone, nor the absolute right to uphold them (cheers). Brought up, though not bred, for the most part, amongst free people, I have imbibed the love of liberty from my earliest years, and have ever been in heart and fact, I own, a rebel against every species of tyranny, and thoroughly in sympathy with the poor, the afflicted, and the oppressed (cheers).

Ireland and the Conservatives.

The fidelity of the Irish people to the cause of Home Rule should offset the tremendous sweep the Conservatives have made in England. The fact must be recognized that the same charge upon which the Liberals have been condemned in the English counties and boroughs were levelled with equal, and even greater, force against the Nationalist party in Ireland by their combined enemies, the Redmondites and the Orangemen of the North.

And what has been the result on both sides of the channel. In England, Wales and Scotland the Liberals have suffered the loss of one hundred supporters as a sacrifice to public disappointment over their record of failure; in Ireland, where the popular feeling was far more bitter, the Nationalists have emerged from the combat with the loss of not more than two seats. Such a magnificent proof of devotion to a great cause has seldom been given in the history of any country.

And now that the Irish people are in the very stress of conflict once more, the question arises how are the Conservatives likely to use their vast power? They have a magnificent opportunity to meet Ireland's claims to be placed in a position of equality with Great Britain in regard to internal administration, and to do so independently of the coalition with the dissentient Liberals.

And now that the Irish people are in the very stress of conflict once more, the question arises how are the Conservatives likely to use their vast power? They have a magnificent opportunity to meet Ireland's claims to be placed in a position of equality with Great Britain in regard to internal administration, and to do so independently of the coalition with the dissentient Liberals.

It will be seen from the election returns that the Conservatives are in a majority over all the other parties combined. If they have an Irish policy they can accordingly carry it into effect with or without the consent of the Irish representation.

Mr. Balfour's scheme of a Catholic university is likely to come up, in company with a satisfactory bill relating to the schools of the Christian Brothers. It is well understood in Ireland that Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and the straight Conservatives are the honest and outspoken friends of Catholic education, which they recognize as the greatest influence of the present age arrayed against the modern tendency towards godless, or purely secular education.

It has also been hinted that Ireland is to be honored by a royal residence. If the Conservatives carry out that policy they will achieve a master stroke for the long desired union of

herets, Mr. Balfour and his followers, having helped the land bill that failed in Liberal hands towards the close of the late Parliament, cannot afford to neglect that, or a better measure, when they are called to the post of duty. They are all reasonable modifications of the Conservative policy.

But a union of interests can never be effected between the two islands except along Home Rule lines, and if the Conservatives are thinking to send a Royal Prince to Dublin it would be an insult to ask him to dwell in the Angan stables, for to nothing else can Dublin Castle be compared in the light of Castle government since the union. The more the suggestion of a resident Royal Prince, to replace the Lord Lieutenant, is considered the happier does it seem.

French Evangelization.

The Globe is of opinion that Dean Harris has advised in making vague and general charges against the Missionaries sent by Protestant Churches to evangelize the people of Quebec? When one considers the gravity of the offense, if not insult, offered to the Catholic populations of that Province, the Dean's charges appear moderate in the extreme.

The Dean would be justified in protesting against the imputation, "That the people of Quebec are a benighted race, sunk to the eyes in superstition, and given over to worse than Pagan darkness, if not immorality."

If the populations of the Lower Province are a Christian people, holding to the Apostles Creed, and able to repeat it, with other forms of prayer, and belief in the great and essential truths of Christianity, why send Missionaries amongst them? If they believe in the Ten Commandments and adhere to their general observance, why spend large sums in sending amongst them men, perhaps of questionable character, to inculcate a new code of faith and morals, and sow distrust of the Church in which their souls had been nurtured from infancy, and of the Shepherds divinely appointed to rule over them?

Against the inconsistency and folly of preaching Christianity to a Christian people already spiritually provided for by learned and zealous pastors; against the incongruity of forcing religion on a people against their will, and of luring away innocent children from the parental home, to place them safely under the roof of proselytizing institutions, Dean Harris uttered no public and indignant protest. The Catholic Register would not be true to its mission, however, if it did not protest loudly, as it has done on some former occasions, against the hateful system that spends large sums every year in persistent efforts to uproot the Catholic faith, so sow dissension among families where peace and happiness reigned, and to scatter the seeds of strife and of rebellion against legitimate church authority.

The Catholic pastor at Pointe aux Trembles, near Montreal, writing to us on the subject says:

Here is a very large establishment—in which the unwary and the destitute are robbed of their Faith, while being well fed and clothed and petted beyond measure. During the winter season lay good-for-nothings and tramps are taken in and done for. Nothing is said about the necessity of a change in religious worship, but the newcomers perceive in a very short space of time that better quarters and more substantial food are allotted to those who join in Protestant prayer and attend religious worship. Colporteurs and tract distributors, as soon as spring tide opens, start on their expedition (see next page on this page). They

call to the houses where there is a large number of children, ten or even fourteen sometimes, they will take charge of two or three little girls, they say they will give them free board and education and promise to obtain for them, when able to work, suitable situations in rich families in the city of Montreal. Nothing promises more to the children's faith than never to be separated from their mothers. The prospect was permitted too easy an entrance to the unwelcome home. But their daughter's spiritual, if not moral, ruin is complete. The loss to mother and child is irreparable.

And of such are the proselytizing establishments kept up at enormous expense by unsuspecting Protestants of Ontario. At the late synod held in London, Ont., Rev. Mr. McVicar, of Montreal, made a very strong appeal for more funds to help on the work at Pointe aux Trembles. At the Pan-Protestantian convocation, held in Toronto at the time of the Jesuits' Estates Act agitation, Rev. Dr. Eby was refused any aid for new schools and churches in Japan, but \$10,000 were voted unanimously towards the proselytizing work and institution at Pointe aux Trembles. It was thus plainly hinted that in the estimation of the Presbyterian Council the French Canadian Catholics are sunk more deeply in superstition and are more entitled to commiseration than the Mikado's subjects or the heathen Chinese.

The Toronto News has the following on this subject:

"To localities where there are Protestant settlements, or those who desire to hear the Gospel as preached by Protestant denominations, it is all very well to send proselytizers of that faith. But to dispatch Protestant ministers into wholly Catholic centres in the latter Province for the sole purpose of making proselytism an empty name, which there is no excuse, and an action not calculated to advance Christ's kingdom."

"While the Baptist, the Methodist, the Presbyterian, the Anglican and the Roman Catholic each prefer the form of worship to which he has been accustomed, and entertains a strong preference for the doctrine which he has been brought up still none but the narrow bigot believes that the adoption of his own particular form or creed is necessary to salvation, and that all other forms end in perdition."

To all of which the Globe itself very pertinently subjoins:

"Some of our denominational contempts took exception to the last argument when used by the Globe, and declared that 'salvation' in the sense of escaping punishment, is not the object of worship of religion. We are quite willing to substitute 'regeneration,' and to ask whether it is seriously maintained that in order to obtain the gift of it is necessary to adopt the Roman Catholic form for one of the Protestant churches?"

Ontario School Population.

The loss of some of the figures that should have been quoted in an article last week, on school population and school attendance made some errors which can be best discerned by quoting the report on the subject of the Minister of Education for 1894.

The Minister's return of school population includes the Public Schools and the Catholic Schools in the same table, and the combined statistics make a showing that seems to deserve serious attention, particularly in regard to the declining tendency since 1887. Here is the table in its entirety:

Table with 3 columns: Year, School Population, and Enrolment. Data points for years 1867, 1872, 1877, 1882, 1887, 1892, and 1898.

A steady and splendid increase in the attendance at the Catholic schools marks the whole of the period covered by the Minister's report, and may be traced in the following figures:

Table with 3 columns: Year, School Population, and Enrolment. Data points for years 1867, 1872, 1877, 1882, 1887, 1892, and 1898.

It would be better could the contrast be put more closely side by side; but a plain enough indication of the actual state of affairs is afforded by the record of 1894, which the Minister's report makes conspicuous. The decrease for the year in the number of registered pupils of all ages in the Public Schools was 5,293, while the increase for the year in the Catholic Schools was 601.

Work of the Congress.

The Pan-American Congress is over, and many are the comments that have been made upon its features. Granted it was not a financial success, and that the disappointment felt by the magnificent audience assembled in the Massey Hall to hear Archbishop Ireland was such as might not have been borne with the same admirable patience elsewhere than in this city. In one respect or the other, however, our

citizens of any denomination have no cause to blame themselves, but contrariwise are entitled to, and have received, praise for the unabated interest they displayed in the meetings from first to last. For our own part we are sorry that the main cause of dissatisfaction, Archbishop Ireland's inability to appear, should have occurred, and it is also to be regretted that in the press a disposition to forcibly express that dissatisfaction was shown.

From the Catholic point of view the Congress was nothing less than a signal triumph. It brought about an introduction of ministers of all the denominations, and it brought adherents of all denominations within earshot of three or four typical Catholic priests. The addresses of Dean Harris of St. Catharines, and Rev. Dr. Conaty, President of the Catholic Summer School, which we published last week are penetrating, through the press, into the remotest channels of public information in Canada and the United States. The importance of these addresses at the present time cannot be overestimated. The space was not at our disposal last week to give the address, published in the present issue, by Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St. Michael's, on "Catholic Charity," which we believe is of present practical value to the largest number of people.

Remembering the composition of the Congress, the educational influence of these three subjects is decidedly profitable, and must assuredly bear fruit in creating a better understanding among the community at large. In point of fact the Congress did not dissolve before this feeling had been expressed by resolution. Let us hope for and help its continuance. The Catholic people of Canada have very good reason to appreciate the success of their spokesmen at the Congress.

Archbishop Croke.

The most striking personality among the hierarchy of Ireland, the purest type of patriot, the truest stamp of Celt the race has ever produced, and one of the most distinguished and scholarly sons of the Church to-day is His Grace the Most Rev. Thomas W. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, an account of whose silver episcopal jubilee we take no small pleasure in presenting to our readers. To those who have never seen him Dr. Croke may be described as the biggest and stately old man in Ireland, whose tongue, whether speaking in the pulpit or from the platform, rolls off the richest brogue to be heard from one end of the Island to the other. A patron without a peer of Irish athletic games, a Nationalist who has gladly sacrificed means and talent to the cause he holds close to his heart, an orator of O'Connell's wit, magnetism and force, it can be said without fear of contradiction that His Grace of Cashel is the most popular Irishman, lay or clerical, in Erin at the present hour. To hear him address a Tipperary audience from a window overlooking the main street of Clonmel or Cashel, to hear the ringing cheer fill up the paces of his thrilling voice, to note the enthusiasm and motion of the multitude at his every command, is to witness a really remarkable demonstration of the powers of oratory.

To write a biography of Archbishop Croke, and especially of the period of his episcopacy, would be to tell the story of Ireland during that time. He was born in Mallow, Co. Cork, in May 1824, and it may not be entirely uninteresting to add, that his mother was a Protestant, whilst his father's family gave to the Church one of the most venerated priests of his day in Ireland. In his 23rd year the future Archbishop achieved his first great distinction by taking away both the gold and silver medals from twenty students, selected from the various colleges in Rome, at the concursus held in July, 1846. He was a companion of Cardinal Newm. when ordained to the ministry, and two years later he was appointed Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the Irish College in Paris. He was quickly recalled to Ireland, where the people, dying of famine, had sore need of priests like him, and for six years he labored in his native County, at Middleton. In less than ten years he was appointed President of St. Colman's College, Fermoy, and in 1870 was nominated to the Bishopric of Auckland. Separation from own people and country was a trial to him, but his enthusiasm in the sacred calling was undimmed whether at

home or abroad. Nevertheless it was with joy that he learned of his elevation to his present distinguished station in 1876. He was at the time paying a heart-sick visit to his beloved Ireland, and his proof of that love has never since ceased to come from his tongue and pen and purse. He has witnessed with grief the most confusing and disheartening tumult that has ever shaken any movement of the Irish people, but still the brave old patriot prelate of seventy-one believes that he shall see not only unity, but lasting peace, in the enjoyment of the national reward which it shall bring to the people, prevail all over Ireland.

Where We Are.

"Where are you?" asks the editor of the Christian Guardian, in a leader which he has bravely bespangled with whole sentences in capital letters. Perhaps it is not for us to answer his question, seeing that it is addressed exclusively to Methodists, but if there is any light which we can shed upon his perplexity, we do not propose to hide it under a bushel. The editor's cry is raised because, he says, "the Methodist church is committed up to the hilt against clericalism in our national life." By clericalism he evidently means the control of her share of public education by the Catholic Church in Canada. Now, in that respect, we are in the best of company; we are exactly where British freedom "broadened down from precedent to precedent" is. Does the editor of the Christian Guardian know that the Catholics of England enjoy the full and undisputed right to impart in their schools the knowledge of their religion, and not only do the children get this religious knowledge, without the slightest interference with the natural right of parents in that regard but they furthermore enjoy to the utmost the same natural right to have their children taught by teachers of their choosing, and in whom they can have entire confidence to teach Catholic religion.

That is just where we are in Canada also, and that is where we have not the slightest doubt we shall stay as long as we are governed by the laws of British liberty. Moreover, as the natural rights of Catholic parents are guaranteed them by the constitution—and the rights of Catholic parents are equally the natural rights of Protestant parents—the Methodist church is free to commit itself up to the hilt, or handle and all if that be more satisfactory; but to think that any body of intelligent citizens, like our Methodist brethren, are going to embark upon a revolutionary propaganda framed upon American experimentation in preference to ripe British practical experience, is to suppose something too absurd of any section of the Canadian people.

Bioetry in the Public School Board.

"FAIR PLAY" writes: The Toronto World of the 19th inst., under the heading, "Bloomers the Only Wear," contains the following: "Trustee McPherson enquired why the Separate School Board alterations at Ryerson School were not accepted? Trustee Hodgson replied that the tender was a Catholic School supporter."

Are we to judge from the above that no supporter of Separate Schools, and no Catholic can hope to have his tender entertained for work on Public Schools? If this be the case, would it not be more straightforward if the members of the Public School Board, when asking for tenders, were to add, "No supporters of Separate Schools need apply." Thus Catholics would be spared the trouble of sending in their useless tenders. Moreover, if the Public School Board refuse to accept tenders from Catholics, would it not be only just retaliation of the Separate School Board to refuse tenders from Protestants? Note the difference at the last meeting of the S. S. B. four Public School Supporters were awarded contracts in preference to Catholic tenders. Of course they were the lowest in every case. Quite a contrast with the action of the Public School Board.

Canadian Catholic Women Writers.

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., writes: You were kind enough to make reference in your last issue to an article of mine bearing the above title, which appeared in the July number of the Catholic Reading Circle Review, the official organ of the Catholic Summer School. I wrote the article for the express purpose of interesting Canadians in the Summer School, as well as to give evidence that Canadian Catholic women are not altogether behind the times in the way of literary disposition and gifts. In justice to two promising Catholic women writers of Toronto, Mrs. D. A. Sullivan and Miss Rose Ferguson, I wish to say that they should have had a place in the circle represented. I hope to remedy this some future day. In my opinion Miss Ferguson's poems are worthy of a place in the very best of our journals and magazines.

MR. DALFOUR AND EDUCATION.

Religious Education the Ideal System—Its value Instruction is Regularly.

Mr. A. J. Dalfour, speaking at St. Helens during the election in support of Mr. Seton-Karr, said he desired specially to call attention to the question of the voluntary schools. It was a question in which every parent and every household was vitally interested. He was told that they were threatened in St. Helens with a School Board. He trusted one would not be forced upon them, but if they returned to power an Education Minister with the opinions of Mr. Acland they would surely see one district in England after another forced, whether it liked it or not, under the educational domination of the School Board, with all the attendant cost and difficulties. The educational systems in Scotland and Ireland were essentially different, from historical and other reasons, and was not open to the criticisms justly levelled at some parts of the English system. In Ireland they had substantially a denominational system, broadly speaking, supported out of the money of the taxpayer. In Scotland they had universal and compulsory School Boards, but they were permitted to teach denominational formulas. But the English system was entirely different. It combined schools usually under the control of the Church of England, the Wesleyans, or the Roman Catholics, with schools entirely supported out of the rates, and in which religious education was carried on subject to certain conditions imposed by an Act of Parliament. Now, if the present system was permitted to go very much further the cost thrown upon the ratepayers would be enormously augmented. His first plea on behalf of the voluntary schools was that they were economical, but so exacting were becoming the requirements of the Education Minister regarding buildings and equipment that voluntary resources could not meet them, and so voluntary schools were being forced to give way to Board schools which were more costly, or had to meet a competition on most unfair terms with the Board schools. This was a hardship upon those who supported the voluntary schools and were yet required to pay rates for the Board schools, and it was an injustice to parents who desired that their children should attend denominational schools. If we were going to replace the existing voluntary schools by new fabrics and new equipments, £80,000,000 would be required to carry out the project. The change could only be carried out at a less cost by practically compelling the voluntary schools managers to give up their schools for a nominal sum to promote a system which the original benefactors disagreed with (cheers). The condition of the voluntary schools was one of the questions which demanded the immediate and earnest attention of the Government. In this view the religious aspect of the question was more important than the financial aspect. Those who took his view that the education of the rising generation ought not to be limited to the beggarly elements of secular instruction, and that it was not by passing a certain number of standards, or by satisfying a certain number of Government inspectors, that we were going to raise up a generation worthy to be the successors of those who had made England what it was, would, he was sure, work shoulder to shoulder with those who desired to see preserved as an integral part of our educational system the voluntary schools, by which alone the best ideal of education could be carried out (cheers).

Blessing the Cemetery at Barric.

On Sunday, 21st inst., the cemetery at Barric was blessed by the Very Rev. Dean Hegarty. He was assisted by the choir and acolytes of St. Mary's Church, led by Professor O'Mara. A large congregation had assembled at 4 o'clock the time appointed to witness the solemn and impressive ceremony. The blessing being concluded, the Dean ascended a mound under the lofty cross and from there delivered a discourse, in which he explained that the blessing of a cemetery was one of those functions reserved for bishops, but which bishops can delegate to priests. In the present case His Grace the Archbishop had delegated to him the necessary faculties. Then he went on to speak on blessings in general, the principles on which they rest, what they accomplish, their antiquity and their effect. Speaking in particular of the blessing of a cemetery, he enlarged on the sentiments which the ceremony is calculated to inspire, saying that religion, which so often bleases man, which blesses his fields, his meadows, his cattle, his food, his house, his children, in fact everything that he uses, teach him that he is holy since everything around him must be holy in order to come in contact with him. Religion also bleases and consecrates the place of his burial so as to remind him that death does not divest him of his holiness, and that he continues worthy of respect even in the dust of the grave. The word cemetery, he said, means a dormitory. It was Christianity that first gave this name to a place where the deceased rest. It is full of philosophy. In the eyes of the Church of

God death is only a sleep, since the place in which they have lived, rest, is only a dormitory. Now sleep necessarily supposes an awakening. Henceforth who can think of a cemetery without expressing a sentiment most consoling to the good and most terrible to the wicked the dogma of the last resurrection?

MR. CLARKE WALLACE.

His Latest Deliverance on the Manitoba School Question.

HALIFAX, July 30.—Speaking to the Grand Orange Lodge here to day, Mr. Clarke Wallace, Grand Master, made the following reference to the Manitoba School question: "This phase of the question, however, is essentially and distinctly political, and not judicial, or merely automatic. The Dominion Government cannot divest itself of political responsibility by assuming to act as a judicial body. In the last resort, the Parliament of Canada, the matter must be dealt with on political, though not party grounds. As you are aware, after the Judicial Committee rendered its decision, the Federal Government heard the appeal of the minority, and subsequently made an order to the Manitoba authorities to restore to the Roman Catholics the rights and privileges which they had enjoyed previous to the enactment of the Public School laws in 1890. That order has not been complied with. The Provincial Legislature, in a moderately worded memorial, has set forth the reasons why the order cannot be carried in effect, at the same time intimating that if any real grievances on the part of the minority exist they will be duly considered, with a view to their removal; and in consequence of this intimation the Federal Government has resolved, with the approval of the House of Commons, to renew communication with the Manitoba authorities for the purpose of ascertaining more definitely what the latter are disposed to regard as grievances calling for redress. Now, I have never concealed from myself that this whole question is surrounded with difficulties, nor have I hesitated to frankly express my own opinions upon it when occasion has required. The line of distinction between secular and religious education is easily drawn. The one is the duty and care of the State; the other pertains to the church, and just in so far as the two are conjoined in one, the Public Schools, to that extent is the danger of church and State alliance created. No man, least of all members of our association, would desire to ride rough-shod over or in any way interfere with the conscience or the religious convictions of any portion of our population. Liberty of conscience and the free exercise of religion lies at the very root and foundation of Orange principles. But Separate Schools, the recognition by the State of one denomination as entitled to special privileges in matters of education, seem to me wholly incompatible with that absolute divorce of church and State which we hold to be essential to the well being of the community at large, and necessary to the inculcation of a spirit of common citizenship and of the noblest patriotism. Education has been committed by our constitution to the Provinces. Out of the seven Provinces which form the Dominion of Canada in two only has a system of Separate Schools been established by law, and speaking here, in the capital of Nova Scotia, I appeal to you of the Maritime Provinces, to bear me out in the statement that the Public School system which you have so long enjoyed has worked to the advantage of all classes and creeds, to the benefit of the people as a whole, and to the injury of none, either in respect of secular or religious education. I do not believe that the people of Manitoba would tolerate the infliction on any class in that Province of a real, tangible, manifest grievance in the matter of schools. I know them well enough and have sufficient faith in their sense of right and justice to be convinced that no appeal made to them which is based on a case of actual hardship or oppression will be allowed to remain unheeded, but I do strenuously object now and at all times to any law being imposed upon that or any other Province at the dictation of a church.

Penitents.

Branch 75 O. M. B. A. had their annual outing on Thursday, July 18, to Minioquoashine. Two small boats, the Masonic and Maud, carried the pleasure seekers in sufficient numbers to make it a decided success. A thoroughly enjoyable time was spent. Boating, fishing and picnicking generally. The Branch and committee are to be congratulated on the success attending their efforts. The following composed the committee: M. A. Genereon, Pres.; D. J. Shanahan, Louis Damsone, W. R. Parker, P. T. McDonald.

Whoever sighs after Me with an ardent love, draws the breath of which he has need, from himself, but from My Divine Heart. Every man may be, and indeed, must be, if he would be saved, his own "straight gate," and every man is by nature his own "broad way."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Amateur Choir Leader.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register:—Sirs: Judging by the fact that the best church choirs of the large cities of the United States are those which have been made in Catholic churches, the choir leader is compelled by his absence, it is evident that this still important profession, especially that of the amateur type, has of late been left to the obscurity which he is left to adorn. At the present time it is remarkable that the amateur choir leader or time beater as he is more properly designated, is only to be found in churches where there is a handful of singers, and where music is a mere adjunct rendered. One need not look far for the cause of this inefficiency in such choirs; singers who rely upon the time beater do not and never can amount to much as time keepers, good organists as a rule keep the rhythm or tempo, but are in all choirs who ignore the time beater also, and under such circumstances it is not surprising that poor Mozart, Haydn and Rossini are made to suffer to such an extent as to warrant the use of the words "Bannos's ghost" to reviving the outrages done to their memory and their lives efforts. Church choirs like orchestras are best directed by instrumental guidance and accompaniment.

In the best orchestras the leader is an instrumentalist and with his instrument leads, and for a church choir even of large numbers, a capable organist with a full orchestra under his fingers has surely all the instruments necessary to lead and control. This is most rapidly recognized for it is borne out by long experience that choir singers even of very limited musical education become more self-reliant and make more rapid progress in the intricacies of time in music when they are directed by a capable organist. Another and very potent reason why the amateur choir leader has become unpopular in the United States is because of his invariable presumption. There has existed from time immemorial a craze among an inferior class of male choir singers to become "leaders" or time beaters for their choirs. This had become a disease, and the rivalry growing out of this peculiar phase of ambition and the displeasure brought about by the creation of positions for persons of this class have done much to excite dissatisfaction in congregations and defection in choirs. The advertising and cheap notoriety which the ordinary choir leader resorted to in newspapers and magazines, has also contributed much to make his usefulness a thing of the past. The clergy in the United States at last opened their eyes to the fact that the Church services and ceremonies were made use of for advertising purposes, and to direct public attention to the great importance of this and that director. This is still done in Canada and many stereotyped superlative phrases are used to magnify the importance of the ambitious time beater. But now we are at last drawing Father Graf in a letter to the Bishops of Europe last year on the subject of Catholic Church music deprecated operatic music and the ostentatious singing of the day in Catholic Church choirs and said that the standard of Catholic Church music was extremely low in America. It is owing chiefly to this document which appeared in the Catholic press of the United States, that much needed reform and improvement has taken place in the choir of the large cities across the border. Quebec leads the Catholic world of this continent in Catholic Church music. Will Ontario long remain in the back-ground?

Obituary.

Patrick J. Boyle. Deep regret is felt at the sudden death of Mr. Patrick J. Boyle, son of Mr. Patrick Boyle and Mrs. Catherine O'Connell, who died on the morning, July 14th, the deceased and a companion left Hinkley, Minn., on what is known as a Rail-road velocipede, to attend Mass at Rush City, twenty miles distant, and owing to a rain storm and the fact that the velocipede was not in the best of repair, they were within about one hundred yards of their destination a fast freight which they thought had preceded them came along. The noise of their machine and the heavy fog prevented them from hearing or seeing the approaching train until within a few feet of them. Mr. Boyle's companion was the first to see the danger and shouted to him to jump, doing so himself at the same time. He escaped with his life, but Mr. Boyle was too late. He was thrown violently to the side of the track and killed instantly. His brother, Edward Boyle of Rush City, accompanied the remains, which arrived in Collingwood on the 17th. The funeral, which was very large, took place on the 18th from the residence of his parents to St. Mary's Church, where Requiem High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Kiernan. The funeral proceeded thence to the cemetery.

The deceased left home about five years ago and went to join his brother, who is in the lumber business in Rush City. He was but 30 years of age and held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends. He was a kind and cheerful son to his aged parents, and have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement. R.I.P.

Prof. George M. Fleck, who taught music to the pupils in the Catholic schools of Kingston and elsewhere, died last week in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Montreal. Mr. Fleck was a native of Germany and about 60 years of age. He was an excellent musician, and when a young man left his own country, and was for several years bandmaster of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment of the line. With his wife and two eldest sons he came to Canada in 1864. The funeral was held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. Fleck of New York and Chas. J. Fleck of Cornwall, and his daughter, Sister Consuello of the Sisters of Mercy Convent, Hogsansburg, N. Y. R. I. P.

MONEY SAVED and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL—a small quantity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, head, a sore cut, bruise, or sprain, relieves rheumatism, neuralgia, excoriated nipples, or inflamed breast.

Trusts Corporation OF ONTARIO

And Safe Deposit Vaults. Bank of Commerce Building, King St. TORONTO. Capital, \$1,000,000. Hon. J. G. AINSIE, P.C., President. Hon. Sir J. L. CARSWORTHY, K.C.M.G., Hon. S. C. WOOD, Vice-President. The Corporation undertakes all manner of TRUSTS and acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, TRUSTEE, ASSIGNEE, LIQUIDATOR, &c., or as AGENT for any of the above appointments. Estates managed. Money Invested. Bonds issued and counterfeited. Financial business of all kinds transacted. Deposit notes to rent all sizes. Values of all kinds received and safe custody Guaranteed and Insured. N.B.—Solicitors bringing business to the Corporation are retained in the professional care of same. A. E. FLUMMER, - Manager.



Navy and Black Serges

At 25c; at 50c—half, even less sometimes, of the early season's prices. Seasonable goods that must find winter's while there is long wear time ahead.

- 42-in Navy and black serge, 40c for 25c.
42-in Navy and black serge, 45c for 30c.
44-in Navy and black serge, 50c for 37 1/2.
44-in Navy and black coating serge, 60c for 40c.
44-in Navy and black coating serge, 65c for 45c.
46-in Navy and black coating serge, 70c for 50c.
46-in Navy and black castaine serge, 75c for 60c.
46-in Navy and black coating serge, 75c for 65c.
46-in Navy and black coating serge, 80c for 70c.
60-in Navy and black (special) serge, \$1.50 for 85c.
Prestley's cravenettes in navy and black, at equally low prices.

It is something to say of our mail order system, that it is always prompt.

R. SIMPSON.

During Re-building, 84, 86, 88, 90 Yonge St. HEAR OUR TRANSPONG PIANOS

And you will be so favorably impressed with this invention that—Transpang any music—Into any key by a simple—lever movement in a second

That you will not rest until you have one for yourself. HEINTZMAN & CO. MANUFACTURERS 117 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Consumption.

Keep your temper, laddie. Never quarrel with an angry person, specially a woman. Mind ye, a soft answer's a eye beater. It's common sense—and forbear, it makes them fiercer than anything else ye could say.—Tit-Bits.

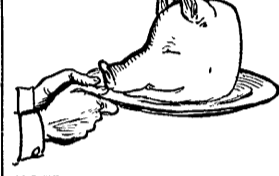
Do not be deterred from testing St. Leon because, after having tried numerous other remedies without success, you have become discouraged. St. Leon is composed of minerals and chemicals of the very highest order; is endorsed by our most prominent physicians and leading experts; has been used by thousands of persons in the Dominion and the United States, and has never yet failed to give relief when given an honest trial and used according to directions. For Constiveness, headaches, or general disorders, drink St. Leon (hot) before breakfast.

WE WANT YOU TO TASTE "SALADA" CEYLON TEA

and will be pleased to mail you a LEAD PENCIL and to try it if you send us your address on a postal card and mention SALADA in the card. P. C. LARKIN & Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, and 318 St. Paul St., Montreal. ESTABLISHED 1850. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: 38 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, TELEPHONE NO. 151. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: 384 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, TELEPHONE NO. 129.

P. BURNS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN COAL AND WOOD.

A-HEAD Of all competitors is ECLIPSE



Soap. Made of selected materials; free from burning alkali and every bar warranted, such is the most popular soap in Canada—Eclipse. Don't fail to try it if you are not doing so already. Every grocer has it.

JOHN TAYLOR & COMPY, Manufacturers.

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES Here since 1851

Do You Want a Cycle?



... A BRAND NEW ... Gendron Wheel Will be given to anyone sending us 75 new subscribers to the REGISTER on or before December 31st, 1895. Those unable to get this number will be paid a Cash Commission of 50 cents for each subscriber.

The Catholic Register Printing & Pub. Co. of Toronto.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of July, 1895, mails close and are due as follows: G.T. & Q. Railway, G.T. & N.W., Midland, C.V. R., G.W.R., U.S.N.Y., U.S. West'n States.

F. ROSAR, Sr. UNDERTAKER, 340 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE M. MCCABE, UNDERTAKER. Will be carried on by his widow Mrs. M. McCabe, 343 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

J. YOUNG, (ALEX. MILLARD), The Leading Undertaker, 347 YONGE STREET, TELFORD ST. GTS.

Teacher Wanted FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL, Kingston, must have a Second Class Professional Certificate. Apply, stating salary required and enclosing references, to J. J. BEHAN, Secretary.

St. Jerome's College, BERLIN, ONT. Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting. Terms, including all necessary expenses, except for books, \$141 per annum. For further particulars address, Rev. Theo. Spots, C.M., D.D., President.

ADVENTURES OF A STOCK BROKER'S CLERK.

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

"There he goes!" cried Hall Pycroft. "Those are the company's offices into which he has gone. Come with me and I'll fix it up as easily as possible."
At 7 o'clock that evening we were walking, the three of us, down Corporation street to the company's office.

would be put down to a family resemblance. But for the happy chance of the gold stuffing your suspicious would probably have never been aroused."
Hall Pycroft strook his clenched hands in the air. "Good Lord!" he cried. "While I have been fooled in this way, what has this other Hall Pycroft been doing at Mawson's? What should we do, Mr. Holmes? Tell me what to do!"

scattered children of St. Patrick than those which everywhere greet the name of the Archbishop of Cashel; it would be hard to find a prude who has stronger claims on the esteem, affection, and gratitude of his fellow countrymen. For well nigh fifty years his life as priest and bishop has been before them; and in all those years even his enemies, if he had any, could point to nothing which would compromise his character as an Irish patriot, an Irish bishop, or an Irish man.

Archbishop Croke. (Continued from Page 2.)
scattered children of St. Patrick than those which everywhere greet the name of the Archbishop of Cashel; it would be hard to find a prude who has stronger claims on the esteem, affection, and gratitude of his fellow countrymen.

Professional Exams. HEARN & LAMONT, Barristers, Solicitors, Proctors in Admiralty, Notaries, &c. OFFICES: TORONTO AND TOTTENHAM, 47 Canada Life Building, 46 King St. West, Toronto; Bond's Block, Tottenham, Edward J. Hearn, John Lamont, B.A. Residence, 255 Spadina Ave., Toronto. Toronto Telephone, 1610.

The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. LTD. MANUFACTURERS OF Church Pipe Organs and Fine Pianos. INSPECTION INVITED. CATALOGUES FREE. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Ltd. 143 YONGE ST., TORONTO. BRANCHES—London, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Chatham, Brantford, Ottawa, Kingston, Brockville.

