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# The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. IV.-No. 39

## TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBF 24, 1896.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### FOR UNITY.

The Great Irish Race Convention Denounces
Faction.

THE CRITICAL STAGE.

A Magnificent Debate and an Admirable Decision.

HONORABLE EDWARD BLAKE

deets with a Grand Ovation—His Sacrifices for Ireland A Scene of Enthusiasm in Honor of the Canadian Statesman Dinner by Mr. Hugh Ryan.

Dreign. Soft. 1. "The critical stage in the Irish Race Convention was reached early on the second day upon a notion understood to have been moved the interest of Mr. T. M. Healy. Mr. Healy did not attend the Convention humself: indeed, he professed to ignore it. But he had his friends there. The storm had been expected, for notice had been rives that a prominent southern prices would move for a committee of arbitration representing the three outcoming parties, and ten of the foreign delegators: and that this committee should wait upon the three leaders and ondeavor to draw up a platform upon which all could unite. This was an extraordinary move. The Couvention ... at been called by the flexible of the first of

was then passes duaminusly.

"Socing that divisions amongst Irisl Nationalist representatives paralyse to a great extent their power of serving Iroland cast discredit on the country, and tend to allenate the support of the Irish Races and to destroy their confidence in the efficacy of Parliam tarry action, we record our firm conviction that it is of the first importance to Iroland that the Nationalist control is the support of the Irish Parliam tarry and in the aprict of the reconviction of the Irish Parli, we declare that, 'In our excust desire to accomplish that result, we are prepared to meet on a first and equal terms all Nationalists who will join in the attempt to re-constitute a unitary that the property of the movement shall be cordially receive and justly considered, regardless of all pass differences, and having regard only to he apacity to render service to the common cause. We are gled to observe in the opposition of this Convention and in the spirit shown of a growing tendency them, and we invite the Irish Nationalist Parly to take such further steps as may them seem calculated to promote the cause of resulos."

of reasion." The onthusiasm having abated Hon. Edward Blake slood up. This was the signal for another outburst. The cheering and applauding was kept up this time till sheer exhaustion caused it to stop. The morning paper had announced from The Toronto Globe that Mr. Blake, in consideration of his pledge to the Irish Parliamentary Party, had declined the pidgeship in the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council tondered to him by Hon. Wilfrid

Laurio: If the great Canadian states man wished for a demonstration of Irish gratitude in certainly got it when he stood up to address the Convention. He spoke with more fire than I have over heard him more than I imagined him capable of, and several times he brought the Convention to its feet cheering wildly. He said:

him capable of, and soveral times he brought the Convention to its feet cheoring wildly. Its said:

Gentlemen of the Convention, the happy unanimity with which, after exhaustive debate, the first resolution has been carried encourages me in the hope that the second resolution may meet the same result. Appliants You have already resolved with reference to those Irish Nationalists who are divided from the great organisation which summoned their convention, who are divided from the Party, and in the country from the majority of Irish Nationalists. You have already unanimously resolved to extend to them a cordial and genorous and frank invitation to enter and move into coperation with you in the sacred National cause (hear, hear). Required a summon and the great still you as incu of common souse know that where a common cause is to be fought in one arena, the division of those who fight upon one side into two armies is useless, wasteful, and destructive. Furthermore, the union in the nature of things must be a cordial union, a vital union, a real union, a union of will and of sincerity, which shall neake one single organisation govern the forces as all other complex organisations must be governed by the voice and northly form the complex organisation in the nature of things must be a cordial union, a vital union, a real union, a shaun union, really discordant, full of rivalries, instead of trying to find common ground of agreement would be, and if it has existed has been, an intolerable situation. The screen me are the wounds of their professing frieuds; the most dangerous blows in the fight are those which are struck in the flash and in the rear (hear, hear). Numbers are important to an army; therefore we are for re-union. Myr a Because

fluid himsolf confronted day after day with an absolutely now situation (hear, hear). It was my misfortune at one time to lead a party echoers, and i have often said to my friends. "tentiomen, will consult you whenever I can upon what I forceast to be the future, and that you should aliant my responsibility doe asious may arise when no provious consultation is possible, the notion of the provided and that you should aliant my responsibility doe asious may arise when no provious consultation is possible, will do my lest according to my judgment, and then I expect you will stand by me as loyal me facing the energy whether in the flank or in the rear, and if upon the whole you think I am met worthy of your confidence then contributatial mordinary political parties, and a rude upon which I myself have acted, while, I say, that is the rule a set of recland produced in the provided and the provided a

solutes from the or interest in the state of those dissolutions which we deprecable which we deprecable and the order of t

clous to Iroland, spont is a and laughter. True it is, speak ing of those upon whose then natural verting—the separated min of the control of

to his electors, he said:—

"It is not to be imagined how much of service is lost, from spirits full of activity and full of energy, who are pressing, who are trashing forward to great and capital objects, when you oblige them to be continually looking back. While they are defending one service they defraud you of a hundred. Applaud us when we win cousole us when we fall, choer us when we recover, but let us pass on, for God's sake, let us

ass on." (Cheara.)

Ho goes on to say—"Gontlemen, we must not be poerial, with those who uses not be poerial, with those who are to be poerial, with those who are of a nice and jealous books, they woo think everything in comparison with that homour to be dust not ashoe, will not bear to have it soiled not impaired by those for whose sakothopake a thousand sacrifices to preserve it musculate and whole." Now, if I right ye acted the spirit of this gathering, a pirit with which I highly sympathies ou are against entering into the squain letting of the price of the spirit of the squain letting of the price of the price of the spirit of the sp

in the forefront of the battle have been wounded—wounded also through the sides of Iroland in days goine by and which have culminated in a course of negativing all party discipline, those who called for the abolition of the committee voting against its abolition through the committee of the party discipline, the who called for the rive and progress of the Irish National Federation, decrying it and trying to paralyse it those who called for party meetings systematically refusing to attend and help the diluberations of the party, those who called and progress of the National Convention re-

Let us, then, united bury All our idle feuds in dust, And to future conflicts carry Mutual faith and common trust, Always he who most forgiveth

organized effort of Irish nationality. If our professions—genuine and shoere—are not accepted, if the platform which we have laid before you is not agreed to, shall this movement collapse.? Shall we lay down our arms—shall we, of the majority, confess ourselves beaten? No, a thousand times no icheers. Shall you abandon the ship, or shall you endeavour to organize a crew? Any tolerable situation must end by mutual agreement and good will, as, under the Providence of Uod it ought to end. If not so, then how? By the same steps which have vindeated that principle of unity and discipline to-day to which have vindeated that principle of unity and discipline to-day to which have vindeated that principle of unity and discipline to-day to which have vindeated that principle of unity and the vindeated that principle of unity and which have vindeated that principle of unity and army which, though somewhat reduced in numbers, shall at all oversible before unity of the results of the resolution deals. You are asked to instruct and to strongthout the hands of the Irish Party in a contingency which we cannot leave out of count. We trust and hope it may never arise, but if it does it must be dealt with (cheera.) We ask the Irish Party to take such steps as may in their judgment be found necessary to the establishment of unity and discipline in their own ranks in

avention, and are assured of the unlanta, support in the execution of this
lirection. If this inceding interpret the
livy of the Irish Tarty to consolve and
to the people for whom they speak so
they experience of the control of the
day. The other intervention of the
lay, they ourse is not day of decision to
lay, they ourse decision depends the
future of this place at any rate, of the
movement and of the phase less hopeful and less pressints of properties to preful and less pressints on any probability. In
the suffered before any probability to
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difficulties. I have not out with the
difficulties. I have not constitutional
any angry passion. I have not according
to exacts your emotions other than
those of which my own heart imput
feel. Whou is grave and festoring
wound has to be dealt with it is noresary to probe it and see where the
maschieft, and I hope I have not sand
any words stronger than were absolutely
increasing in that connection. I have
tried to set before you in restrained
tones a plain suce, and tood grant that
you may be visibly guided thou and

which was in the following terms, was carried unanimously:

Carried manimously:
That we recognize as the essential element of the existence of an effective frish Party the hearty co operation and electrical saturduration of each individual in carrying out the party policy, as settled after free discussion by the judgment of the greater number. That while we are glad to observe that on great manifest of the greater number and the property of the greater number. That while we are glad to observe that on great the state of the greater number. That while we are glad to observe that on great the state of the greater of the great contains the great of the greater of the great contains the great of the great contains the great contains the great of the great contains the great great

Abother remarkable speech of the second day was made by Mr. John Dillon: but on account of space I reserve it for another letter. I will conclude this by a reference to the successful banquot given by Mr. High Ryan to Hon. Edward Blake on Thursday evening Soptember. 3rd, at which all the foreign delegates and the Irish leaders were present. A considerable amount of commont had been caused by the fact that no one came forward to welcome the visiting delegates to the capital. This was owng to the Jealonsy of the factions who lad determined to keep away from the Couvention. Had anything been done in the way of a welcome the press of Mr. Healy and Mr. Healmand would at once have raised the cry that the virting delegates were but creatures doing the bidding of Mr. Dilake more than the creatures doing the bidding of Mr. Ryan was willing however that the recklessness of the factional spirit should stantl between friends, and in return for the banquet given by Mr. Blake before the Couvention Mr. Ryan gave a dimor at the close of the gathering. The Bishop of Haphoe, the distinguished and brilliant chairman of the Gowention and brilliant chairman with Couvention, and beside Mr. Ryan, the guest of the covening being on the right hand, Mr. To P. O'Conno, Mr. Swift McNeil and other distinguished raising the distinguished raising the Prank Ryan. A Mr. Blake made a spiecht speech support on the right hand, Mr. Alf. Has a see one of the bistorie features of the Couvention. Mr. Blake made a spiendid speech, stamped by the modesty which is so characteristic of him; expression to the Kenter of the Capital House of the Couvention. Mr. Blake made a spiendid speech, stamped by the modesty which is so characteristic of him; expression in the fullest degree of his determination to work for the Iriah Home Rule until the cause has been won.

until the cause has been won.

M. Dilon, too, spoke with impressive carnestness of the later history of the struggle. He declared that the cause would have died at the time Mr. Dlate declaring the struggle and the other heads of the struggle and the other heads and people of Ireland Mr. Davitt, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. O'Connor myself and the others, hold him, and it which his name will ever be held it.

"There is," said Mr. Dillon, "ne "There is," said Mr. Dillon, "ne question of leadership or jealousy be tween the guttomen whose names have just mentioned. (iladly would pledge myself to follow Mr. Blake, o any of the others, as they follow me to day. The chairmauship of the Irisl Party is no bod of roses, and well d.

we know it."

Speeches were made by Mr. Davitt,
Mr. T. P. O'Counor. Mr. Costigan and
some others of the visiting delegates,
andwhen the party separated it was
with the councionsness that the ovening
would be rotnembered as an historie

Mr. Antrin.
Mr. A. Wilco. M.P., of The inverpool Contrier, made an offer at Institute of Journalists at Belfast the effect that if a fund be institute for the role of members of the ourth I state incapacitated through beatth and old age he will subscribe 1,000.

The Belfast Street Tramways Company are introducing a new style of tramear. Its distinguishing feature is a double staurcase at each end, so arranged that when passengers are descending from their seats on the outside of the car other passengers may be ascending to take the places wasted—thus avoiding the inconvenient delay which frequently occurs with the older cars.

The eighth annual meeting of the Catholic Jadies' Charity Association was held at Belfast on Sept. 3 in St. Mary's Hall, under the presidency of the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. The reports showed that good work had been done. His Lordship said: "Ladies and gentleme—It gives me the greatest pleasure to preside at this the first annual meeting of the Catholic Ladies' Association of Charity of Belfast since my appointment as Bishop. The Catholic Ladies' Association of Charity of Belfast since my appointment as Bishop. The Catholic Ladies' Association of Charity of the other could be suffered to the poor of the city. Almost three thousand five hundred visits have been made by the members to the poor, and especially the sick poor, of the various parishes and disting. The association acts most prudently in my opinion, giving, as a rule, relief in kind rather than in money. On the part of the poor I take the liberty of thanking the Catholic ladies of the association, the sufficient of the poor I take the liberty of thanking the Catholic ladies of the east of the poor I take the liberty of thanking the Catholic ladies of the east of the poor I take the liberty of thanking the Catholic ladies of the east of the poor I take the liberty of thanking the Catholic ladies of the association, but materially and spiritually." Very Rev. R. Circkland. Rev. H. Laverty and Rev. J. Measuley having spoken, it was desided that the secretaries should call as meeting of Catholic ladies of the east of the east of the east of the poor I take the liberty of thanking the Catholic ladies of the east of th

Clare.

Clare.

The Right Hon. Gerald Balfour. M.P., Chief Socretary for Ireland, and Lady Betty Balfour, accompanied by their private secretary, Mr. L. C. Dowdall, are making a tour along the Clare coast for the purpose of inquiring into the fishory industry at Seafield, Doonleeg and Kilkee, which has relieved the poor fishermen immensely during the fishing season. At several places he has been interviewed regarding piers and railway oxtensions.

sabermen immensely during the fishing season. At several places to has been interfewed regarding plors and rasilway extensions.

Cest.

An extraordinary incident has come to light in connection with the recent outbreak of fover at Little Island, Cork. Amongst those stricken down was a young had agod four years, who, after a few days illness, succumbed—at least to all appearance. In accordance with instructions—issued respecting cases where deaths should occur, proparations were immediately made for the funeral; but, extraordinary to relate, when the supposed corpse was about to be removed from the bed the child showed signs of life. An examination revealed the supposed corpse was about to be removed from the bed the child showed signs of life. An examination revealed the fact that the youth was not dead, and, as a matter of fact, the little follow, while still in the fever, is said to be progressing favorably. On Mouday, Sept. 7, the father of a young man named John Shannahan, faberman, living at Knocksdoon, came to Youghal and swore informations to the effect that his son was a violent lunatio. A warrant was issued, and three police were dispatched to arrest and lodge him in the County Asylum. The study of the control of the contr

bot, of Rhodshill, Lyme Regis.

The following Irish prelates and priests left Cork to attend the religious esemmonies in connection with the beakineation of Blessed Thaddeus McOarthy, which took place in the second week of September, in Irrea, in the neighborhood of Turin: The Most Bev. Dr O'Callaghan, O. P., Bishop of Oork, who is accompanied by the Very Rev. Canon Fleming, P.P., the Rev. Father Roche, and Rev.

THE MOTHER LAND
Latest Mails from England treland and Scotland.

Literia Harbet Trusters to a bix Several Related by the Very Rev. Canon Koller, P. 1. Youghal, and the Roy Pr. Fitzgerald. Bushep of Ross who to accompanied by the law. Fathers and the Most Roy Pr. Fitzgerald. Bushep of Ross who to accompanied by the Rev. Pathers (1) surp and Cumingham. The Voy Rev. Father Hokke, C. P. Proguenal of the Prisons Busher. It is buseration Related by the Johnston Order in Ireland, and the Very Rev. Father Callaghan. C. M. & re also present.

Down.

The Most Rev Dr. Henry, Fishop of Lown and Connor, preached on t Sunday, Sept. on the Church of St. John the Baptist, irrumcondra, in aid of the fund which is being raised by I ather Mohlister, the respected particles in the Lordsing's counted appeal was conduly responded to, 2218 being subscribed by the congregation.

locality.

Lettrim.

Mr. R. W. Morvan, Sub-sherift for county Leitrim. has been assaulted at Garriek-on-Shannon by a crowd of countrymen roturning from a fair.

The men had had a dispute about

The men had had a dispute about politics, and were besting one of the number Mr. Morvan came to the resoue, and the crowd attacked him, compelling him to beat a retreat. He sustained two severe cuts. Four arrests were made. Mr. Morvan knocked down five of his assailants.

Limerick.
The Limerick Market Trustees have The Limerick Market Trustees have summoned a special meeting to con-sider their financial position, a crux of a not altogether unexpected nature having occurred. The mortgages, save the London Economic Assurance

save the London Economic Assurance Society, consented to a reduction of their rate of interest from 5 to 4 per cont., and, the trustees not having paid the half year's interest, got judgment marked for the amount and placed the writ in the hands of the city sheriff, who, with his balliffs, has seized the markets, and keeps pos assaion.

seesion.

Mr. Aubrey de Vere, the Catholic

Managhan

Beblis.

During the month of August the number of Irish emigrants was :...797, as against 6,126 during August, 1805. The total number of emigrants for the cight months ended August 21st was 31,718, as against 10,075 for the corresponding period of last year.

The Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria has completed her tour of Irish and the segreative enjoyed, and gone to Scotland.

Raynolds, the champion cyclist, received a great welcome in Dublin on Sopt. 4, on arriving home from Copenhagen. An address from the Irish Oyolists, Association was read to him, and in reply he said: "I cannot feel indeed that I deserve anything like this demonstration, but I regard it as one more evidence of the great interest that all Irishmen have in the sport of which I am the humble follower. As to the victories in Copenhagen to which you so generously refer, I can only say that having been sent to the world's championship by the I. C. A. to do what I could to up hold the cycling character of Ireland, I did my best, and I am glad for the aske of the Association that I have been able to bring back to it some little success. I cannot close without thanking the I.C.A. for the opportunities given them in England and abroad, would be equal to the best men that could be brought against them."

The eighteenthreport of the General Prisons Board of Ireland, just issued, shows that of the 95 bridewells which were in existence when the prisons were handed over to the Board under the Act of 1877 all but 15 have been closed. The gradual reduction in the number of committals to local prisons were handed over to the Board under the Act of 1877 all but 15 have been closed. The gradual reduction in the number of committals to local prisons were handed over to the Board under the Act of 1877 all but 15 have been closed. The gradual reduction in the number of committals to local prisons and the convicted prisoners. Last year the number of convicted prisoners of the countrion of the prevent of the prevent while only 24 per cent were for terms not exc

Permanagh. A lady, Miss Martin, has been un-animously elected Poor Law Guardian for the Lisbellaw Division of the Enniskillen Union, in room of Mr. J.

Enniskillen Union, in room of Mr. J. G. V. Porter, resigned. Mr. A. E. F. Fleury, District In-spector Royal Irish Constabulary, has ratired from the force, and he will be succeeded in Enniskillen by Mr. Jephson, D. I.

Kildare. His Eminence Cardinal Logue solemnly dedicated the Church of St. Tres, Newbridge, on Sunday, Sept. 6. The Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfart, presched on the coession.

Menahas.

Replying to an address from the Monaghan Town Commissioners, his Eminence Cardinal Logue said he did not believe that people could ever be forced into union, but he did hope that by a little forbearance, and a little sacrifice, perhaps, of people's private opinions, that a great deal might be done for the welfare of the country to improve here the prospects. He trusted that before long amongst those who were interested in the welfare of the movement, and who were anxious for her political and religious freedom, there would be union like to that which existed among the early Christians when they were all of one mind. They trusted to human means too much, and he thought they ought to pray for the change. He believed much more might be done for the country by prayer than they very often remembered. They should keep in the forefront the principle of charity it was a virtue not only for private individuals, but for public men, and if newspapers exercised a little more of that virtue they would have a little less trouble in the country, and the spirit of charity. They would have peace among the people and leaders of the people. They would be united for the great object they all desired so much — the welfare of the country.

On Sunday, Sept. 6, the Most Rev. the welfare of the country.

Queen's Ceantr.

On Sunday, Sept. 0, the Most Rev.
Dr. Foley, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare
and Leighlin, dedicated the new
Church of the Sacred Heart, Stradbally. The Most Rev. Dr. Lynch
presided at the ceremonies.

#### ENGLAND.

Catalica at Oxford.

The Pope has made the admittance of Catalolic undergraduates to Oxford and Cambridge dependent on the residence of an experienced chaplain, whose duty will be to advise and look after the Catalolics in the university. The Fathers of the Brompton Orstory have, we understand, been asked to nominate one of their number for the post.

#### Mar. Nugent's Jublice.

post.

MRT. Nugeat's Jubilee.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Nugent, who completed his Sacerdotal Golden Jubilee Sunday, Aug 31, on that day sang High Mass at the Pro-Cathedral, Liverpool, in presence of a very large congregation, including several leading citizens and representatives of the various organizations he founded or was associated with. The Pope sent his Apostolic Benediction to the jubilarian, who was also the recipient of congratulatory telegrams from Archbishop Corrigan, the Mother-Chemeral of the Sisters of Notro Dame, and many others. The Earl of Derby is heading a movement among the citizens of Liverpool for the purpose of presenting the eminent prelate with some substantial mark of their ap-

preciation of his tholong service behalf of the poor and suffering in t city. For many years Monsign Nugent was the late Cardinal Ma mag a sestiant in the temperan crusade. His strong moral force or Saturday in fining an occurrence of a rest ling, haracter took place at the townland of Potraghan, near Tulia more. About the relevance of the potraghan man Tulia more about the relevance of the potraghan man Tulia more. About the relevance of the potraghan man to the potraghan man to the potraghan man proceedings for the termal Canal bank, and in proceedings to the spot indicated. Ward was horrised to find that the unfortunate animals at land hear al most severed a few unches from the relevance of the potraghan man to custody. The beginning the potraghan man to custody. The beginning the potraghan man the case was returned for trust the news to the magnitude start potry as sistent and the case was returned for trust the unexplainter accessions ball being refused. Minnick is a lad of about fifteen years, and lives in the locality.

Lettria. donsignor nal Man-Nugent was the late Cardinal Maning's assistant in the temperance crusade. Has strong moral force and influence have been folt among all sections of Liverpool people, quite irrespective of religion, and his broad minded philanthropy has entirely broken down any prejudice that might have existed against his co-religionists.

#### SCOTLAND.

An interesting field.

An interesting relie of a celebrated Scottish saint, St. Fillan, has been presented by Colonel Stewart, of Ard vorish, to the new parish church of St. Fillan. The relie in question is the old hely water font of the ancient Chapel of Dundurn, or St. Fillan's, said to have been built by the saint himself, which stood to the west of the samt's own hill—Dun Fillan—He a field on the south side of the Rive Farn, not far from where it issues from the loch of the same name. Of the chapel nothing is now known to from the lock of the same name. Of the chapel nothing is now known to exist save the round stone basin which did duty as a font. On the site of the sain's olapel another was built about three hundred years ago, and for generations this font lay neglected upon the sill of one of the windows. The basin in 13in, in diameter by 7in, deep, and is a roughly hewn piece of whin-stone, shaped somewhat like a large outling stone. On the top is a cup, which measures tim in diamaeter and about iin, in depth.

Neglected Children.

#### Neglected Children.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has, during the last recorded month, investigated 2185 complaints of neglect, starvation, ill treatment, and other wrongs, 1998 of which were found to be true, affecting the wolfare of 5886 children, and involving 2892 offenders. Action was taken as follows:—Warned, 1551; prosecuted, 229 (convicted, 221; discharged, 8); dealt with in other ways, 218. Punishment inflict dis—Forty three and a half years imprisonment and £92 in fines. Twenty-one of the children died.

Cherch Progress at Busdes. The National Society for the Pre-Mr. Aubrey de Vore, the Catholic poot. has written an interesting article giving recollections of Cardinal Newman, and relates how the "Dream of Gerontius" owes its preservation to an accident. The Cardinal had written it on a sudden impulse, put it aside, and forgetten it. The editor of a magazine wrote to him asking for a contribution. He looked into all his "pigeon holes" and found nothing suitable, but in answering his correspondent he added that he had come upon some verses which, if as editor he cared to have, were at his command. The wise editor did care, and they were published at once.

\*\*Mesaghas.\*\*

#### Church Progress at Bundes.

Charagrores at Busces.

St. Andrew's Fro Osthedral, Dundee, is about to be redecorated and repaired, and the Right Rev. Provost Olscperton has issued an appeal for subscriptions for the purpose, and a fund has been started. Over £100 has already been received.

#### PAST IRISH CONVENTIONS.

Er, Swift MacNeill, K.P.'s, Second Historica

Er. Seitt MecNett, E.P.'s, Second Ristorieal Paper of the Sebject.

The second of Mr. J. G. Swift Mac Neill, M.P.'s, articles on former Irish Conventions in the Freeman's Journal is an interesting as the first which appeared lately in these columns. He says: The Convention Act, which absolutely prohibited in Ireland any meeting of men elected by their fellows, and acting in a representative capacity, was the direct cause of a very startling phenomenon in Irish history. Representation being denied to the people, only one resource was left to them—to proclaim their grievances in mass meetings of their thousands. It is absolutely correct to say that the "Monster Meetings" which formed so striking a feature of O'Connell's career were the product of the Convention Act of 1703.

When, in 1809, a new and prac-

Convention Act of 1793.

When, in 1809, a new and practically representative Oatholic Committee was formed, O'Connell foiled the Castle lawyers, who intended to put the provisions of the Convention Act in operation against the Committee, by this resolution—"That the noblemen and gentlemen aforesaid are not representatives of the Catholic body or any portion thereof, nor shall they assume or pretend to be representatives of the Catholic body or any portion thereof."

In 1811, however, a predemention

they assume or protend to be repre sentatives of the Catholic body or any port on thereof."

In 1811, however, a proclamation from Dublin Castle required every sheriff and magistrate throughout Ireland in pursuance of the Convantion Act to arrest all persons concerned either actively or passively in the late elections for members or delegates to the General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland. Lord Fingall and several of his colleagues were placed under arrest. The incautious resolution of the Catholic Board which entrapped them had been passed in O'Connell's absence from Dublin. Dr. Sheridan and Mr. Kitwan, two of the delegates, were prosecuted. Mr. Saurin, the Attorney General, thus commoned his speech for the Crown:—"My lords and gentlemen of the juny. I cannot but congratulate you and the public that the day of justice has at length arrived." The traversor were, however, sequitted, and in the flush of victory they embarked on a new contest by proceeding against Lord Downes, the Chief Justice, for false arrest. Judgment was given against them, and the cause of delegation was indafinitely set beek. When in June, 1814, the Catholic Board was proclaimed his agitation under O'Connell proposed to hold a National Convention, which was announced as furnishing a correct representation of the Irish people. The project was foiled by means of the Convention Act. Then again, in the Viceroyalty of Lord Clarendom—the notorious hyder of the Research Birch to libel

### Rattlesnakes, Butterflies, and $\dots$ ?

Washington Irving said, he supposed a certain hill was cauted "Rartheon the Holl" because it abounded in "Janatho. The greatest of Contrast" governs other names. Some bottles are, supposedly, labeled "Sarsaparilla" because they are foll of, ..., well, we don't know what they are foll of, but we know with in they are foll of, but we know with in they are foll of, but we know it is not sarsaparilla, "Lever, perhaps, couogif for a flavor. There's only one thake of sar aparilla that can be tended on to be all it claims. It's verte, the same secret to keep. It's totabal is open to all physicians. This formula was extanted by the Mothed Committee at the World's La min in the result that whole every other make of sarsaparilla was exhaulted in him in the result has held every other make of sarsaparilla was exhaulted by as walk. It was admitted by earlied the result is was the best sarsaparilla. It received the medal as the best, wo other susapparilla has been so tested or so homored, Good motto for the Fundy as well as the Fair: Admit the best, exclude the rest.

An interactional content of and or the "maked". 

Water and the company of the company

the characters of the Irish leaders—when the Irish National Council of 1848 announced its intention of sunce the content of the sunce o

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Isaac Butt to keep clear of the meshes of the Convention Act.

It is instructive to know that the Convention Act was only utilized by the English Government against the Irish people at large. The loyal minority were, of course, allowed to drive a coach and six through the provisions. Thus when the Bill for the Disestablisament of the Irish Church was befere the House of Commons a Convention in opposition to that measure, summoned by the Protestant Archibishops of Armagh and Dublin, of delegates chosen and elected from very parish in Ireland, ast day after day in Dublin. A letter addressed by the Protestant Archibishop of Dublin (Dr. Trench) to each of the clergy of his diocese violated every provision of the Convention hishe to the penalties of a 'high misdemesnour.' These gentlemen, however, had nothing to fear from the Government, who of course administer the law impartially in the case both of Nationalists and Unionists. Thus while the Irish Attorney-General of the day these referred in the House of Commons to the Convention Act—'By a poculiar law of old standing in that country, and framed for a particular purpose, no persons or body could mest by delegation.'

The 'particular purpose no persons or body could mest by delegation.'

The 'particular purpose for which he law was framed was to stifle Irish Nationalist public opinion, and in that purpose it egregiously failed. When the Act dissetablishing the Irish Church was passed there was incorporated therein a section expressly authorizing the meeting of the representative assemblies of that Church, and thus exempting them from the penalties of the Convention Acts and were only enforced against Irish Nationalists.

From 1872 till its repeal in 1870 the Irish members in the House of Commons frequently directed public attention to the anomalies and injustice of the Convention Acts, and were of the Convention Acts and were of the Conve

attention to the anomalies and injustice of the Convention Acts, and were of ourse opposed by the law officers of the Crown. On the 2nd May, 1872, Mr. Butt, speaking in the House of Commons, said: "He would like to ask a number of representative ment to meet together in Dublin and determine upon a plan for an Irish Parliamont to submit to this House, believing that if he did so he should come here with an overwhelming representation of the intellect and property of Ireland. Such an assembly would, however, be illegal. He would hold it if necessary in deflance of all the Convention Acts upon the statute book, but if they met it would not be under the protection of the law or with the restraints imposed by law, but more or less as outlaws evading the law. Under this Act of Parliament the Corn Law League in Ireland would have been put in prison, while the advocates of Parliamentary Reform would have been put in precisely the same position. He wished the House to believe him when he said that if this line of policy were persisted in Ireland would undubtedly become a sourge to England in days which were not very far distant."

Again, on the 20th May, 1874, Mr. Butt said: "He had himself attended."

which were not very far dietant."

Again, on the 20th May, 1874, Mr.

Butt said: "He had himself attended inestings of delegates of the working diasees in England on the subject of Factory Aots. If hon members did such things in Ireland they would be lable to two years' imprisonment, and under the new Prison Regulations might be made to wear the prison dress, live on the prison fare, have their hair cropped and clean out their own cells. He said that a law of that kind ought not to be continued, and if it was not meant to be enforced its resention on the statute book was the less defensible."

At langth, in July, 1870 the Con-

At length, in July, 1879, the Convention Ast, which was introduced by the worst man who ever degraded the Irish Judicial Bench, "black John

Fitzgibbon," was repealed. It is gratifying to recollect that another Irish Lord Chancellor, the late Lord O'Hagan, the first Catholic who had held the Great Soal since the Revolution, took a leading part in the Bill repealing this measure, which was in his charge in the House of Lords. "Some of the best men of the Irish Legislature," said Lord O'Hagan in the House of Lords in June, 1871, "resisted the passing of the Convention Act. The Duke of Leinster, Lord Charlemont and Lord Arran placed a solemn protest against it on the roll of the Irish House of Lords. Mr. Grattan opposed it with all his strength, but it was carried, and still romains the law of the land. It has outlived the circumstances which gave it birth and any justification for maintaining it which they may have afforded."

It would, perhaps, be difficult to give a heter Jefnition of the active of the street of the street

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taining it which they may have afforded."

It would, perhaps, be difficult to give a better definition of the status of the forthcoming Convention of the Irish Race than to repeat with regard to it the apprehensions of the present Duke of Devonshire, when, as Chief Scoretary for Ireland, he opposed, in 1672, the repeat of the Convention Act.

"A National Convention would," he said, "purport to represent the National will and feeling of the Irish people more completely and fully than Parliament itself, and there would be no doubt that such a council would be regarded by large numbers of the people of Ireland as possessing a superior weight to that of the Parliament of England."

Candour compels me to express my gratitude to the Duke for this extermely clear and concise exposition of all that an Irish National Convent

grantitude to the Duke for this ex-tremely clear and concise exposition of all that an Irish National Conven-tion ought to be.

Ayor's Sarsaparilla is not a socret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The secret of its success as a modicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood-disease.

The Catholics of Piedmont will celebrate in 1898 the fifteenth centenary of the establishment of the hierarchy in that region, the fourth contenary of the reduciding of the Cathodral of Turin, the Cathodral of Turin, and the Cathodral of Turin, and the Cathodral of Turin, the Cathodral of Turin, the Cathodral of Turin, the Cathodral of Catho

Cassion.

A Life Saved.—Mr. James Bryson, Camoron, states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the Lungs, and was given up by the physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thouaks Ecuterric Ort., stating that his wife had used it for a threat trouble with the best results. Acting on his advice, I procured the modicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I certainly bolieved it saved my life. It critainly bolieved it saved my life. It critainly bolieved it as to make that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

There has just passed away at Percy Lodge, Cheltenham, Mrs. Healy Thompson, widow of the distinguished Catholic author and compiler of so many interesting since property of the compiler of t

The Proprietors of Parmelee's Pills are constantly re-reiving lotters similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beam, Waterloo, Ont., writee: "I nover used any medicine that ca equal Parmelee's Pills for Dyshale and Ridney Complaints. The rolled expensed after using tase family medicine Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be given in all cases requiring a Cathartic.

Cathartic.

The Benedictine Priory of St. Thomas,
Erdington, founded by the Abbos Primate, Right Rev. Father Hemptinne,
O.S.B., has, by Apostolic Brief, been
erected into an abbay.

So rapidly does lung irritation apreed and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubeccular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup and cure yourself. It is a meditine unsurpassed for all thread and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herts, each one of which stands as the control of the list as exer'ing a subject of the list as exer'in

connext, presoned on the cocasion.

On Tucciary, Sopt, 8, the Feast of the
Nativity of the Bleesed Virgin Mary,
the Silver Jubilee of the Verr Rev. Pr.
M J. Murphy, I. P. V. O., Kildare, was
celebrated with every manifestation of
popular rejoicing. The esteemed pastor
has been for the least on years parish
priest of Kildare, and has won for himself golden opinions from every section
of the community.

### POET'S EMERGENCY.

(CHILDRES'S STORT.)

It was a happy moment for Abner Bassott when the committee asked him to write a poem for the dedication of the new schoolhouse. Even the fact that searcely a week was allowed for the undertaking did not deter him from accepting the proposition.

"That's all right, he said, contidently. "Il he on hand."
He hastened away from the postonice as soon as the arrangements were completed, his dreamy face radiant with delight. He was in a fever impatience to tell the wonderful news to Martha, he had formed the habit of carrying overything to her

and with doiling. The was a cloud inputiones to that he wonderful news to Martha, he had formed the habit of carrying overything to her feeling certain that the sister who was me untiring, devoted companion would understand, and rejoice or sorrow as the occasion required.

There were only these two in the home nest new, and they held staunch by to each other. If you had hinted to him that he leaned on her judgment he would have scorned the suggestion. He, a man and a poot—she, only a girt; the idea was absurd!

It seemed an interminable time to him before he reached the little, weather-beaten old house at the foot of the hill, with its orchard straggling back of it up the slope, and the young garden at its side showing bravely in spring attire.

Martha was in the kitchen getting

spring attire.

Martha was in the kitchen getting suppor, but she paused in her work as he entered tempestuously, and then the latened to his rapid sentences, her face growing luminous with de-

as he entered tempestuously, and then is he istened to his rapid sentences, her face growing luminous with delight.

O Abner!" she interposed, breathlessly, what is the poetry to be about?"

"About the children and school and life generally. They left it to me."

"Do you think you can do it?"

"Think! I know I can."

Martha turned back to her cake, all her doubts swopt aside by that cheery assertion. Her trust and pride in her brother were immeasurable.

Portersville, on the whole, shared those feeling: it was a special glory to the little village to have so wonderful a being as a poet a familiar figure in its streets. Some neighboring towns could point out certain architectural successes in the shape of church, bank or soldiers' monument, with a warrantable degree of pride, but such landwork faded into insignificance when compared with this youth who could make up little poems in his head that set people's pulses tingling, or brought tears to their eyes.

At least that was Portersville's verdict, and best of all hone was her very own—simple and country-bred, its his fellows.

A few of his neighbors, however, did not fall under his spell; they disapproved strongly of his aimless wanderings in woods and fields, when duty so clearly domanded his presence at home. Nor did Martha's argument that at such times he was waiting for inspiration serve to avert their consure. "Waiting for inspiration is just an excuse for being lazy," Widow Green remarked. "I should think ideas would be as likely to ome if he turned his attention to doing something." But such a combined exertion of muscle and brain was not in Abner's scope.

But such a combined exertion of muscle and brain was not in Abner's scope.

Happily for him, Martha was not postically inclined; had that been the case, the household of Bassott must have suffered indeed. There was nothing suggestive of poetry about her except her youth, —sho was barely eighteen,—but the responsibilities imposed upon her made her appear much loder.

She represented the prose of life an every day little sentence, devoid of ornament, that stood as a humble foot note to her brother's more splendid page, and lovingly explained many obscure passages, though neither was aware of that service.

"Abner's always had this gift," she would say, "though no one knew if for years. He never said anything about it, but when he was fourteen mother found some of his verses clied? Oh I that want the word for it—she was so happy and proud; her only regret was that father hadn't lived to know the glory Abner would be to the name. I remember she said to me, though I was only ten years old, 'We mustn't put any hindrance in the way of his gonius, dear. We must manage without tilm, and let him have all the time for his poetry and studies."

and studies."

"Just before she died, two years ago." Martha's voice always trembled here, "she asked me to be sure and help him as much as I could—poets aren't very practical, I guess; there's always something childlike about them, even when they're grown up. So I promised, and I've never had cause to regret it. Why, he sold one poem to a magazine!" gret it.

a magazine!"
Doep in her honest heart she meant what she said, but she was only human, and many times she rebelled against the dreamy, idle ways which irritated her quicker nature. Living with a genius has its drawbacks as well as its advantages; there are even cocasions whon the former outbalance the latter.

the latter.

There was nothing but contentment in her soul that night as they talked over the importance of the coming dedication; and the next few days were happy ones for her. She tiploed about her work in order not to disturb the content of th the inert figure on the porch. She concocted dainty dishes to tempt his

appette, and kept every annoyance at bay. But her efforts were unavailing; a dark conviction sottled gradually upon her—the por was congless! Each morning she studied his face for some encouragement, and she lay awake threugh the long hours of the night listening to him as he noved about his recom. There was a vague feeling of apprehension in the air that affected her in spite of her implied belief of his abilities, he had never been so long over any composition, and none had ever moved him so deeply. His face was haggard, his eyes burned strangely.

"Do give it up," she bleaded once, breaking in upon his solitide.

He was counting abstractedly upon list fingers, and started at the sound of her vice.

of her voice.
"It'll make you sick, Abner. Please

give it up."

He flashed an angry glance in her

Ho flashed an angry glance in her direction.

"I wish you'd be more considerate, and leave me alone," he exclaimed, petulantly; "you've frightened away two rhymes."

peculatity; you to irightened away two thymes."

Martha choked down the lump in her throat and returned to the kitchen.

"It's hardest for him, poor boy!" she murmured. "Suppose the committee had asked me to make a now-fangled cake, and hadn't given any recipe, and I only knew I must use butter and sugar and eggs, and so on. I guess the mixing would have bothered me, and after all it mightn't have turned out to their taste! It's pretty much the same with this poetry, and yet people think it just bubbles right up.

She paused in dismay: her figure of

She paused in dismay; her figure of speech had suggested an idea that filled her with nervous dread. What if the spring of Abner's fancy had gone dry? In that event it would be useless to cast down the buckets—they would only come up empty! And Portersville—what would Portersville—av?

would only come up empty: And Portersville—what would Portersville say?

The horror of the situation be numbed her faculties, but in proportion as her spirits sank her brother's rose. The night before the auspicious Thursday he strolled out on the porch, whistling light-heartedly. Martha looked up from the doorstep, where she was resting after an unusually trying day, when everything had gone at cross-purposes. There was a mute question in her eyes.

"Yes," said Abner, "the poem's done. Do you want to hear it?"
The delight on her upturned face was his only answer. He took a paper from his pooket and opened it difficulty; he seemed ill at ease, though it was nothing new for him to submit his werses at first-haud to this gentlest of critics.

It was a simple poem, but in many

verses at next-hand to this generate or crities.

It was a simple poem, but in many respects a good one. There was something helpful in the idea that life is a school where the lessons are set by a gracious Master, who knows the capability of each scholar. Judged by certain standards the verses might not have passed muster, but the girl's loving sense detected no flaw in metre or rhyme. Some of the lines struck a vibrant chord in her breast.

"Why, Abner." she cried, softly; "why, Abner."

"Voll, what's your honest opinion?"

Martha rose and went to his side. She put her hand shyly on his arm; the touch was like a caress. "It's beautiful—beautiful You'vo never written like that before!"

beautiful—beautiful! You've nover written like that before!"

"Oh, come now," he interrupted, roughly, "you always say that—the last one's always the best with you. Well, I'm glad it's off my mind, any way. I guess I'll no for a walk."

He lounged down the little path and out into the road; on one hand the village lights twinkled in friendly invitation, on the other the lonely downs beckoned mysteriously. Martha, watching him, saw the momentary healtation; then she smiled to herself as he turned his back on the village and strode away.

She could comprehend that at such

as he turned his back on the village and strode away.

She could comprehend that at such a time the voice of nature would be most in tune with his mood. She often felt a longing to take her troubles or pleasures to the great mother, and there find relief and understanding; but her duties seldom allowed her that form of self indulgence.

She stood for a while where he had left her, thinking proudly of his achievement, her whole being aglow with thankfulness. She had been so fearful of failure for him, and instead he had succeeded beyond her fondest dreams. He had never done so well—she could say that now, when he was not by to laugh at her criticism. It was very quiet out there in the soft darkness. Occasionally a whippoorwill on the hilliade sent out its wailing cry, but otherwisr the silence was unbroken. A faint fragrance came from the orchard, where the blossoms lay like snow upon the trees. A night-bird flew by: its discordant note jarred on the girl's happy thoughts; she turned and went into the house.

Many things were crying for her attention, amonget them the brushing

the house.

Many things were crying for her attention, amonget them the brushing of Abner's best suit for the morrow. She was not unprepared for the disorder the lamp revealed in his room. The table by the window was strewn with papers scribbled over with fine handwriting; down either side of the pages were little columns of words, like those in a spelling-book. Whe poet had made his own rhyming decitionary as necessity required, but his

methods did not seem ridiculous to the

methods did not seem transmoothing with deft fingers, humming grily as she moved about. As she finished her work a bit of yellowish paper on the floor, stirred by the breeze from the open window, fluttered to her feet. She teoped and ploked it up. It was a newspaper clipping, old and crumpled.

plod.

On one side was some shipping intelligence, on the other a little poom. She looked at the verses carelessly at first, but something familiar in the lines riveted her glance in spite of corself. The next moment she gave a sharp ory the color surged into her face, then it receded, leaving her as pale as death. There was a strange buzzing in her care; thereom wentround

pale as death. Three was a strange buzzing in her care; the room wentround and round—she put out her hand and clung to the table to keep from falling.

"O Abner!" she said, below her broath.
Everything was wrapped in a mist—the sweet, damp air from the sleeping gardon chilled her. She shivered slightly, she felt so bruised and unlike herself. There was a dull ache in her heart for which she could not account; it seemed to her that something head gone out of her life—that something beautiful and holy lay dead in the little room.

it seemed to her that something had gone out of her life—that something beautiful and holy lay dead in the little room.

By degrees she realized what had happened. Abner, her brother, was a thief! Ile had stolen another's work and called it hie own!

It was hard to believe, and yet the little peam in her han? was a silent winess of his guilt. On the moment winess of his guilt. On the sealing two high particular was a silent wines of his guilt. On the sealing two high guilt. On the sealing to he was to be abank. What was wrong in lact,—though not so pacishable,—as to no a bank. What was wrong in the other.

Then her mood changed, and in her great love for him sile began to make excuses. After all, perhaps, it wasn't so wrong; she was overfanciful and tired, and exaggerated what he had done; he had really tried hard, and it was such a temptation! His head had been turned a little by the honor conferred upon him. She stirred nervously. Honor? All to gain a little applause he had sacrificed the honor of his sou!

He would never forfeit the sweets of public approval, for which he had been willing to pay so high a price. And she could not denounce him; she seel placed upon her lips. She stretched out her hands with a little sob.

"O mother! mother!" she cried, "I'm gled vu are nothere to know this—and it's the first time in my life I've been willing to be without you."

She leaned forward and extinguished the light, then she groped her way

This said you are not here to know this - and it's the first time in my life I've been willing to be without you."

She leaned forward and extinguished the light, then she groped her way to her own room.

The schoolhouse was crowded to overflowing the next day; all Porters ville was there to honor the dedication. The opening hymn had been aung, the short address had been given, and then short address had been given, and then short address had been given, and then short address had been given, and the short address had been given be graven and the short address the service of hearty applause, stopped upon the platform.

He looked down at the upturned faces with a faint smile, and his eyes wandered momentarily to the corner where he caught a glimpse of Martha's face; its pallor and expression of suffering struck him like an unexpected blow. He wondered if it were possible that she was working to suffering struck him like an unexpected blow. He wondered if it were possible that she was working to hard; he had been so absorbed in his own plaus that he had not thought of her. How faithful she was!

A deep flush burnt in his thin ohesis; he aquared his shoulders resolutely, then he glanced at the paper in his hands for a moment before he raised his head.

"I'd like to say a fow words," he began, in a voice which was oddly broken; "I won't keep you very long. When the committee asked me for a poem I don't think there was a prouder no happier one. I falt sure I could do what was wanted, but when I set to work the ideas wouldn't come. I could mak: the words rhyme fast on only his there was a try heart in what I wrote.

"Well, I was discouraged, though I wen on trying. I didn't want to fail you and the time aligned he and I was and the time aligned he and I was and the sine aligned he and I was and the time aligned he and I was and the sine aligned he and I was and the ti

onough, but there was a say mean what I woote.

"Well, I was discouraged, though I went on trying. I didn't want to fail you, and the time slipped by, and I had nothing to show for it. And then, just when I was ready to give up, somolines came to me, and—oh, I hope you will understand—they were not my own lines; it was a little poem I had found one day among my father's papers in tine attio. It was printed in in a newsraper years ago, and was annoymo." I liked it so much that I cut it out and kept it with my own things; and I suppose, reading it over as often as I did, the words got into my memory.

oten as I did, the words got into my memory.

"I put the thought out of my mind and tried to go on with my writing; but somehow I couldn't look at a tree or a flower without seeing those verses large and clear as if they were written in letters of fire, and the sky held them all day and all night. Finally I—I—made some changes in the poon to suit this occasion, I told myself that nobody would ever be the wiser——'

There was a little stir—half of disapproval, half of pity—in the attentive audience. Abour cleared his throat.

"Oh! I knew it was wrong, but I could not help it. I silenced my conscience with the argument that there is nothing new under the sun. It seemed to me that I couldn't write

the poetry you had asked for, you would turn from me in contempt, and never care for my little verses again: and I wasn't strong enough to bear that thought. I meant to deceive you, but you see I couldn't do it, after all.

"Thore's been a continual struggle going on within me, one minute I felt I'd do anything rather than have your seemed nothing compared to the less of my own self respect and honesty. And those better feelings conquered I That's why I've come to you to day, the first one in the schoolhouse to have 'unprepared written against his name. I'd wauted to have the perfect mark, but thank God! I couldn't take it for what was not my own. No, please don't elap like that—it hutts me. Let me read this old poem to you, and then you may applaud, for it's worth your praise."

Martha Bassett's heart gave a great throb of joy as the faith in her brother, which had died overnight, thrilled into now life. She leaned her head against the wall and sobbed softly. And that night she said, among many other thangs, to be thoust and brave as you were than to be a great poot. "Nome, I'm so proud of you! I think, now, it is better to be so honest and brave as you were than to be a great poot." "Nouth's Companion."



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#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1896. Calondar for the Week.

Sept. 21-Our Lady de Morcede 25-88. Eustachius and Companions

23-88, Fusiactions and Company of the St. Rusebius, P. 27-Eighteenth after Pentecost to the Sunday). 28-8. Wencestaus K. and M. 29-Dedication of St. Michael the Ashangal

There is likely to be some rivalry between Toronto and Montreal over which city shall hold a big exhibition next year. There will not be room for two such affairs, and the Government will not assuredly bonus both. It is going to be a case of which has the biggest political pull.

At a banquet given to him at the Rideau Club, Ottawa, before his de parture for the United States, Lord Russell of Killowen referred in warm terms of praise to Canada and its fine The Lord Chief Justice left with very please essions of the people and th country.

The Globe comes out against Chines labor in Canada with considerable decision. That is the view taken by the majority of people in Canada addition to the competition felt at the that a very low class of Chinese cominto this country and bring their de graded system of living with then

The cable states briefly that His Holiness the Pope has given an opin-ion recoding Anglican orders. The report says that Anglican orders are report says that Augustinvalid, and that the Anglican to the Or invited to return to the Catholic faith. Those in England who have been bestirring themselves in the matter have, therefore, reached another stage in the argument

Mr. Dobell, who captured Queber Yest, a seat formerly held by a Cath shman for many years, has got into hot with his constituents already. He is against a 20 knot service for a fast Atlantic line, and the city of Quebec, as is well known would be the terminus of that line and is anxious to have it. Quebe-would never have elected any man who held views contrary to its best interests, and therefore Mr. Dobell's future course is pretty clear to the average outsider, whatever his view

The next Papal Consistory is fixed for the beginning of Novem it is said the Pope will raise the following Italian Prelates to the Cardinal ate: Monsignor Ciasca, Secretary of Propaganda; Monsignor Nocella, Secof Briefs; Monsignor Stone ore from the Consis in pec tory of 1895; and Monsignor Alphonse bbach. At the same time three foreign Cardinals will be named. rill, in public Consistory, invest the following Cardinals with the scar let biretta : Cardinal Ferrata, forme Nuncio in Paris; Cardinal Jacob former Nuncio in Lisbon; Cardinal former Nunico in Madrid : Cardinal Aghardi, former Nuncio i Cardinal Satolli, lately enna : Apostolic Delegate to the Unite States. The appointment of a new Nuncio in Paris is involved in diff. with the French Gover upon questions of personal selection

For an English view of the pressi dition of the Irish Parli Party, the follow ing, from the Lond Speaker, is to the point: "Do the Irish people want Home Rule or do they not? The result of the Irish Convention will supply the assewer. The remnion of Irish Nationalists is his in the site

....

the object which they all profess to desire. If the present condition of internal spart bling a maintained, then Home Rule will hardly re-enter the range of practical politics within the next twenty years. If on the other hand, the differences now so glaring are healed, and the Irish Parliamen ary I's 'y press their constitution ola ms with the unanimity which use to distinguish them, notther Radicals or Tories can hold out against claim so obviously reasonable and net fluat is the case in a nutshell and it would be useless for any Englishman to interfere at all. The vention which has been held this week in Dublin was neither Dillonite, Healytie, nor Parnellite. It repre-sented the Irish race throughout the world to which Mr. Parnell was so fond of appealing.

#### Ulster Farmers and the Land Act

That the recent Land Act which passed the Imporial Parliament merely an instalment of needed le latton is sufficiently proved by action of Ulster tenant farmers wh are likely to ake the most favorable view of the policy of the Un Government. A large meeting of ten ant farmers from the three counties of Tyrone, Donegal and Derry was held at Derry early this month, and most of them were Protestant Unionists Mr. Savers, President of the North West Farmers' Association, was in th chair and said that the meeting was called to consider what advantages In his opinion the act contained a good many valuable provisions, but yet it fell far short of the justice due to Irish tenants. Dr. R. H. Todd, solicitor, then went

thoroughly into the provisions of the new law, from the standpoint of Ulster tenants, and said:—" Hitherto the courts acting secretly deprived the Ulster tenant of a large part of this benefit. A distinct advance was made ven before the passing of the act in the case of M'Glinch v Abereorn, where Mr. Justice Bewley and Mr. Commissioner Fitzgerald held that the tenant was entitled to the henefit of ation that no living wit had seen done, and the only proof of which was that the land must have been reclaimed at some time, and would go back to a waste condition if not regularly tilled; and now that the court must give effect to the law applicable to Ulster tenancies, giving the tenant the benefit of all the improv ments on the holding, now that the court is bound to set out the increase due to each improvement, and allowance made to the tenant in respec thereof it is difficult to see h inued in their office, or how partisan Commissioners can give effect to their bias without being detected and cor rected, and that being so it is difficult to see how the rent of your holding can be fixed at more than the prese value of the unimproved soil. the law as it affects the ordinary Ulster tenant is in no way improved the act (amended as it has been) will in my opinion compel the court to give effect to the law, so that in future the Ulster tenant going into court will have all his improvements, including buildings, excluded from rent, and so get the benefit he was intended to get by the Act of 1881. This being so, it follows as a matter of course that I advise every tenant in a position to do so to have his rent fixed without de lay, and here it should be observed that all who entered the court at the first sitting in 1881 are now entitled to have their rents fixed a second time. A great many who entered in 1881 at the first sitting settled with their landlords and sign ed agreement 82, 1888, and 1884, and so cam near doing themselves a serious injury by postponing the commencement of the judicial term. They, of course did not know the effect of their action but when the Government refused Mr Dillon's amendment to reduce the indicial term, the obvious course had been paying the judicial rents since 1881, and so an amendment of Mr. Healy's providing that these ten-ants' judicial term should run from 1881 and enabling them to enter court at once, was accepted by Mr. Balfour. considered is. the tenants settle with their

landlords or have the rents fixed in

court? In my opinion every tenant should have his rent fixed in court under the new set. If settled out of

emrt the tenant will have no informa of his landford or of himself, except that his rent is a certain sum yearly. but now when he gets his rent fixed in he will be supplied with a schedule and map showing the various classes of tand on his holding and their area. carrying capacity, and value, as well as the capital value of his im provement, the increase of value duthereto, and the allowance made him in respect thereof, and several other valuable particulars in relation to the holding. The certified schedule and map will of itself be worth more than the costs my lved in fixing the rout in court, and this canno ce obtained un less the rent is fixed in court."

Resolutions were then proposed thanking Dr. Todd, urging tena have their rents fixed without delay and calling upon the Government to appoint to tl anh-commis in Ulster only those familian with Ulster custom. It was further demanded of Government and Parlia ment that next session a further in stalment of legislation should be passed shortening the judicial term viding for o mpulsory sale, and affect other necessary amendment of the Land laws.

In supporting the resolutions, Rev Mr. Marks, a Protestant minister said "the battle was not ended, no would it be till the tenants went in for compulsory purchase (hear, hear)
They should try and have this mad nal de a National demand coming from the North, South, East and West of Ire-

land (applause)."

It will thus he seen that the Ulste armers know what they want, and like the rest of Ireland propose to have it.

#### A Praiseworthy Undertaking.

In addition to its many other excel lent works, the St. Vincent de Pau Society has opened a free intelligence office for female servants in it. hall sorner of Victoria and Shuter streets The office hours are from 9 to 10 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m. The honorary Agent of the Society, Mr. P. Hynes will promptly attend to such applica tions as may be made to him, either personally or by letter. Females out of employment will find this means of procuring it very convenient, and much procuring it very convenient, and much more reliable than the ordinary bureau, with its standing fee and lack of interest—save as to the fee, which must be paid in advance.

And as with the employed, so with the employer. Heads of families who require help will have little difficulty

in securing it—and that of the best character. All that they need do is to send a message to Mr. Hynes, or call at his office, as above. Those whom he recommends may be engaged with out question, as none but the deserving are aided in this direction by the Society which has taken the subject active sympathy and support od men of St. Vincent de Pau into it The good men of St. Vincent de Paul are not [slow to see a want and fill it: and this question of our unemployed females has been fortunate in clai their consideration, for at the hand of no other body can more kindly regard be had than that which lways shown by these gentlemen in he benevolent deeds which may be said to form their daily life.

#### The Dynamite Sensation.

It is impossible to discover the the sensational refrom sabled from France and Engla garding the arrests of a man supposed to be P. J. Typan, another name Bell, at Glasgow, and others charged with complicity in an alleged dyna-mite plot. The New York cable corndents know a sensation who they see one, and they are making the at of this by loading the wires with all sorts of th of theories, rumors and con-The facts will not be known iectures. until legal proceedings take place and the charges are set forth officially That a band of men comprising revo lutionists from several o ntri intionate from several countries have joined to carry out dire schemes against monarchs and gover ments is an important thing, if true. But there are so many lies told in sensa-tional newspaper resorts more level tional newspaper reports nowadays that it is waste of time to believe all that the sensation-mongers choose to put in print. Enough, however, bowever but in this case to show that revo-lutionists are again active, and that discontent which has been smouldering for years is likely to break out again. In Russia the vigilance of the gain. In Russia the vigilance of the authorities has kept the Nihilist agi-

tators fairly quiet, although it has always been the opinion that the Nihilista were simply waiting another opportunity of carrying out their schemes of vengeance. The plotters at home would naturally be more fearful of discovery than those abroad, and it may be that the Crars journey was selected as a good opportunity ot. But it is mostly conjecture so far. Nothing of an authoritio nature has been put forth as to what the designs of the men under arrest were in Great Britain or Ireland. Dyna-mite was to be used, and a repetition of the former outrages was therefore aticipated. This is the theory, a is filled in with details which suit the new of the individual narrator. One ory is that the man supposed to be Tynan will not be given up by the French authorities, another says he will. Yet a third states that Ty is a spy, and drinks wine with police officials. At this writing nothng is clear except that the nolice charges stated and that the detective staffs of various countries have been co-operating. In England much is made of the affair as an offset to the strong feeling aroused by the Armen massacres, a feeling that was action of some kind. As to the policy of international secret societies, their past efforts have always had a bad feet upon righteous agitation. Home Rule movement has had its plans more than once confounded by uch tactics, and on the last occa when the enemies of the Irish leaders could not truthfully connect then with orime they invented a series o ulest calumnies based upon th lies of a forger who committed suicide. when his efforts broke down and were expo s of dynamite plots are received by friends of Ireland with great cau tion. The eare doubtless descendants of the Titus Oates tribe still in exist-

Dr. Bergin's Illness Our readers will learn with regre painful and serious ac which happened to Dr. Bergin, M.P. at his residence in Cornwall last Friday night. Dr. Bergin had been St. Patrick's Society meeting in town hall that evening with Mr. Devlin, M.P., of Ottawa. Returning home rather late he retired to had ascending the stairs slipp and fell. As a result of the fall he was unconscious for many hours, and alarming reports of his death were telegraphed over the country. An alarming brankyis did indeed super-vens and it was feared he could not ong survive. Notwithstanding this ul injury, which must have great she sk to a man 70 years of his good constitution, ab life and vigorous frame told in his favor and he rallied steadily, until as this writing hopes of his recovery are entertained. Dr. Bergin has been for twenty-five known polit years one of the b has sat in Parliament since 1871. presenting first the old constituency of Cornwall, and when it was merged into the county of Stormont continue to sit for that. He was appointed meral of the Militie n.G time of the Riel rebellion in 1885, and has been President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He is highly popular in his locality. by all creeds an being respected He is a member of St Columban's Church, Cornwall H was born in Toronto in 1826, but has passed his whole career in the eastern art of the Province and was educated in medicine at McGill College, Mon treal. His warm, generous temper ment secured him many friends, will earnestly hope that he may be restored to health and strength.

#### The Manitoba Question

reports now current regarding the school question is that so far nothing but talk has resulted. No de preliminary talk may have its uses. new Government is in power and is seking for time to afford a satisfactory settlement of the question. Ev on. Everyo that will at once restore the rights of the minority and please the gogges who took these righ gogues who took these rights away. But if time is going to produce this marvelous result—a product surpassing in wonder all the new discoveries in science, or the best freaks in the see rights away.

mrous -a attle time, more or less, is neither here nor there The owns of speaking andoubtedly tests with the Government. They took over onestion, and promised to solve it. They have a remedy somewhere up their sleeves, but have asked until next session of Parliament before exhibiting it to an admiring puolic. Mean-while, the innerity continues to suffer from a grievance unredressed. wonder how long the Protestant minority of Quebeo would tamely submit to similar treatment under the same circumstances? Not one mouth, while the Catholics of Manitoba have waited years for justice. An interview with a prominent Catholic clergyman of St. Boniface, whose name is not is thus reported in recent given, is thus rep despatches from Win nipeg it does seem as if Mr. Laurier finds himself in a sorroy predicament. He made promises that he would do more for us than Sir Charles Tupper over could do, and now he fluds himself confronted with opposition from Mr. Greenway, which, of course, means that he will be forced to introduce remedial legislation at Ottawa. rather than do this he will move heaven and earth, and his sending Abbe Proulx to Rome is his latest esparate act. This school question is far from being settled.'

It must seem a strange thing t any honest man who is asked to put his faith in the abiding fairness of British Justice, that a simple set of onorable obligation cannot be carried into effect without all this delay. political wirepulling, and agitation.

#### The Irigh Figheries Every country that has a fishing

population should do all that is possible to encourage it. The toilers the sea are a hardy race of folk and they increase national riches by great personal courage and hardships in gathering the wealth of the ocean. It appears from the report of the fishing inspectors for Ireland, covering the year 1805, that the fishing indus-try hardly holds its own. The report states that 6.551 vessels and were actually engaged in the s eries in 1895, as: compared with 6,624 in 1894. There were 23,770 and 18,256 boys employed, showing an increase on the previous year of 10. men and of 100 boys. Of the vessels, 880 are first clas 2.788 886 and class and 8,488 third class. There first class, 874 sec and 442 third class boats that did not fish during the year. Thirteen first class and three second class boats from class and three second class boats from Arklow attended the Scotch herring fishery. According to the return from these places around Ireland from which information was obtainable the otal value of the sea fish (excluding salmon) landed in Ireland in 1895 was £881,755, as compared with £888,403 in 1894. Statistics of the otal amount of salmon captured were not obtainable, but it is est mated the the value of the quantity exported to nine of the principal English markets was £421,640. Of the pollen caught in Lough Neagh the exports are esti-mated to value £3,920. The report continues: "We received an application to permit the use of trammel nets in Dublin Bay between sunrise and sunset, and held public inquiries into the same, and into an allegation that the use of draft nets in the Bay des troyed immature fish at Dubl in and Kingstown in the month of January, As a result we made a by-1895 granting the first application, but also limiting the depth of the trammel net for use either in day or night time to 6ft., and making the minimum size of the mesh the same as that used in on nets, viz.: 7 inches in the round. The by-law has been appr in force. of, and is now in force. We also submitted a by law proposing to pro hibit the use of draft nets for coarse fish in Dublin Bay, but your Excellency in Council declined to approve of it." The spring mackerel fishing of 1885 calls (states the report) for little comment beyond stating that the se expeptio ally bad one, the amount captured being but little over half what it was in 1894. The date of the advent of the large schools of breeding mackers! appears el appear to be getting later year by year a consequence of the short i prices ruled higher, and a good deal of fish was disposed of at over 80s, per hundred. Kinsale once more headed of fiel the list with 88,892 boxes, Baltimor and Fenit having nearly an equal catch of 27,000 boxes each. In many

places the dishermen report that it on was she worst that they member. It is difficult to assem and cause for the decline, although it is possible that the exceptionalis. o that the exceptionally tone and cold winter may have had thing to say to it.

Bome tardy efforts are now being made by the Government to one the fishing interests along th le Will coast of Ireland, and the Chief Sorre tary, who has lately been making along the Clare coast, has heard number of requests for mereased facilities for shipment and transport tion of fish.

#### A Practical Conference The Irish Gardeners' Association ar

paring to colebrate the terron of the potato in Ireland. They by going about it in a practical Their idea is not only to hold an . .! Dublin, t bition of potatoes i nave a conference of Irish, Scotch and English growers, who can compar-notes and experiences, and give the ideas as to the best means of meeting the diseases which have developed in modern times in the cultivation this food. The conference place about the end of November. Thomas Shaw, the secretary of the Association, in a letter to the says: "Although we have been we have been grow ing the potato for three hundred years Ireland, we have yet a great deal to learn about its cultivation with the object of desseminating the fullest knowledge on the subject that the Association have determ selebrate the occasi on by bringing together men who have made this branch a life long study, and who can speak from scientific and practical experience. Those amongst us who oan remember the torrible scene the famine years of 1847-8 will scarcely question the importance or utility of the forthcoming conference, at which not only will the most improved methods of cultivation be propounded, but also the various remedies and appliances which science has placed in our hands for successfally combatting the dreaded disease will be fully explained and demon

According to the Aradition the plant was brought from South America by the colonists under the auspices of Bir Walter Raleigh, in the sixtecuth century, and grown upon his estate near Cork. The name potato, as the schoolboy is taught, comes from the Spanish "batatos," a word at first applied to what we now call the sweet tato, but afterwards applied to the real potato as Europe has known it for three hundred years. So far as the history of the plant is concerned, it as always been claimed for the Spaniards that they first introduced it into Europe early in the sixteenth century. Then it found its way into Italy, Flanders, and about 1600 began to spread throughout Germany. The Royal Society of London discussed the tato and took measures to encourage its propagation. In Scotland it was not extensively cultivated till the 18th century, and therefore Ireland, which nuously grown it since 1586 or theresbouts to a large extent, is entitled to the credit of holding a con ference to discuss the scientific and practical aspects of this national or thereabouts to food

The disease, which made its appear ance in both America and Europe about 1845 and which caused the dreadful famine later on in Ireland, has practice and science to preventit. It has proved to be equally had in the wettest and the hottest seasons, and all manner of scientific theory has been advanced to show why disease makes its appearance in the last stages of growth is so completely destructive of every part of the plant. During the past half-century the increase of insects, especially the Colorado beetle, which attack, the potatos has also been a subject of anxious inquiry, and there are few food-crops which offer so many opportunities for earnest and pr aggestion from competent m

Farming is in so depr dition all over the world, and is the one industry which mankind cannot get along without, that every effort to encourage it and restore its prosp is entitled to sympathy, agriculturists of Ireland are ther up-to-date in meeting to consider the future of so important a crop as the potato, and there is little doubt that their deliberations will be keenly observed by farmers in an

twelve stones, unto the place wherein they encamped, and there they set them.

And Josue put other twelve stones in the midst of the channel of the Jordan, where the priests stood, that carried the ark of the covenant—and the are there until this present day, it was the custom of the Romans, down to the latest times, to build triumphal aroles and pullars in honor of their victorious generals, and many of these magnificent relice of antiquity still stand within the predicts of Rome, as silent witnesses of notable schievements; and in our own times it is customary to erect a statue or other memorial to prominent men or commemorate great events.

These testimonials are known by the name of monuments. Such also are the coins, medale and other striking reminiscences of nations of the past. Only a week or two ago, whilst excavating upon the audent site of Babylon, new discoveries were made, which scientific historiographers proclaim will carry the history of that once mighty empire back for 2000 years beyond its provious known limit. And what did they find? An ancient, earth-entombed wall, some stones and large bricks, monuments, silent, indeed, but learned enough to speak to the minds of those who understand and d enough to speak to the those who understand and

but learned enough to speak to the minds of those who understand and can interpret for them aright.

Again, it is known that certain gigantic animals, now extinct, once flourished on this planet. All that has been left of them are fossil skeletons, isolated bones and footprints in the rooks of time. These remains are looked upon as monuments of prehistoric ages. Given a bone of, perhaps, some antediluvian monster, and asientists of to day, many of whom would look asknose at or positively impugn the reliability of the sacred scriptures, because they deal with supernatural facts and events, claim that they can build up the evitie beast, can describe the habits and mode of life, and write a history of the remote period in which it flourished.

What are the great cathedrals of

a history of the remote period in which it flourished.

What are the great cathedrals of England, with one or two exceptions, but monuments, which in their unapproachable grandeur, stand like giants of a heroid seg, lording it over all other edifices and daily rehearsing a story which "he who runs may read"—a story which, in its dimensions, in noblenees, splendour, suffering and pathos, is unequalled in the annals af the world; for it cover the period of a thousand stirring years of English history.

For certitude, concerning past ovents, through the medium of monuments, two things must be known; first, that the monument was erected at or near the time when the events which it commemorates took place; and, secondly, that the facts themselves were held to be true by those who were coveral with them and with the erection of the monuments. For it is absurd to suppose that a large body of people would incur the expense and trouble of erecting a mocument of the dimension of the monuments. The content of the monuments of the commemorate that which never commemorate that which never coursed, and thus lend themselves to an imposture.

Now, since an ancient history must

pocture.

Now, since an ancient history must be processed. Now, since an ancient, on traditions and monuments, it, at least, merits the measure of credence accorded to the sources whence it is derived. Nay, more, it is more difficult to change scripture than to corrupt tradition, to

CERTITUDE OF HISTORY,

"the cortitude of ancient history with the sources from which the historian in trees his information or material if the sources are true, if the authoriues are reliable, then the history with true and reliable; and view versa. Now the natural four-tains of know telge of past events accessible to the internation or material fit the sources are true, if the authoriues are reliable, then the history will be true and reliable; and view versa. Now the natural four-tains of know telge of past events accessible to the internation of the contains are tradition, written history and monuments; and, as has already been shown, the first two may be trusted as criterin of certitude. Yet, for the complete demonstration of the co-arbitry of history, it will be necessary to touch upon the question of monuments, and see how far they have been more or lessolicitous to perpetuate the memory of great events or solitovements in the silent though eloquent and onduring form of monuments. Nor can it be such that civilized nations of the 1-th century are one whit bound mediaval or ancient peoples in this respect.

When the children of Israel miraculously passed over the dry channel of the Jordan, where the team— there have been more or lessolicitous to perpetuate the more of the such the civilized nations of the 1-th century are one whit bound mediaval or ancient peoples in this respect.

When the children of Israel miraculously passed over the dry channel of the Jordan, where the exame—there is more possible to read and a sit was originally written. For, it is a recognized fact that every ago has its own peou lindered in the century are one whit bound mediave or ancient peoples in this respect.

When the children of Israel miraculously passed over the dry channel of the Jordan with the united with the mining of the bank of the covernant—and the respective of the series of the care of the

own, and an equally strong desire to other nations.

A propose of this trait of character in historians, it is interesting and profitable to read and compare the three official reports of the battle of Water loo, which were sent respectively to London, Paris and Berlin. That the battle had been fought and the French defeated they all agreed; but just how the battle had been won, and just what share each of the allied forces had in bringing about and completing the defeat, were not so clear to an unprejudiced reader.

But these little incongruites, instead of weakening, only serve to strengthen and confirm the certifude of history; for, when a writer recounts such facts as are repugnant to his own and his countrymen's feelings, list estimony is doubly worthy of trust. He may try to gloss them over and present them in a light most conducive to the honor of his country; but the facts themselves remain. Therefore, by knowing the character and inclination of the historian, the reader is able to strip the facts of the embedge in these discussions or disparagements, and arrive at a morally pertain knowledge of the events themselves.

In these days of scepticism and

paragements, and arrive at a morally certain knowledge of the events themselves.

In these days of scepticism and infidsity, when the bonds of religion seem to be growing too weak to hold men to faith, the study of history cannot be too highly settinated. Putting aside the workings of Divine grace in the human soul, history and example are the two most potent factors in resolving religious doubt and in leading to confidence and faith. The multiplicity of religious sects and beliefs disturbs the souls and minds of men, and leads or plunges them into agnosticism or rank infidelity.

Presching though it often moves and shakes up the soul, seldom convinces; it induces thought and reflection; it does not achieve finality. The honest doubter or inquirer after truth says to himself, "I must study up this question for myself: I must excavamine, investigate, weigh and judger myself." And that is about all the preacher can expect or ask for. Het then dives into history, either by his own reading or by instruction obtained from exponents of history, should have a peculiar charm, inamen as the history of their Church is an open book, which began not last year nor in the 18th century, nor yet it, the 16th, but which marks a clear and ever-widening path from the beginning of the first to the end of the nineteenth century.

The history that satisfied Newman and Manning should be worth studying.

#### A, Great Missionary Cone.

Rov. Father Point of the Society of Jesus, Dean of the Regular and Seoular Catholic clergy of Canada, is deed at the age of 96. Ho was born in France in 1900, and was one of the deacous at the coronasion of Charles X., the legitimase King of France, in 180. Father Point had spent nearly st whole of his life in missions, and fo some years labored in the western per insula of Charlot. Lately he is resided at 84. Mary a College in Montreal, and in May last coloburated the seventiath anniversary of his ordination. He was in possession of all his facultic up to the stime of his death.

A few weeks ago, whilst paeing one of the pleasant streets which adorn the city of quebe. I found myself involuntarily in that innod when one is calling last wonts to the mind. In this state, amongst other questions, I put to myself the following. I flow many of those who subscribed for the newspaper with which I was linked or the ceasion of my first visit to the City of Champlain. now more than thirty years ago, are still living, and on the 'roll of honor?" I paused for a reply, and kept on pausing, whilst exploring every labyrinth and recess of memory. The answer came, and is as follows "Thee are four, namely—Wm. Power, of Bridgewater Cove, now or of the foremost citizens of Quebee." Not 'Orean, known to the travelling public of two homespheres as the time-honored Grand Trunk Railway Conductor. Joreman Whose name is a synonym for unself slap patroitism; 'and last, but by no means the least of all, the genial and popular Manager of the Quebee Street Railway—W. Martin."

Of the three first-named it is none too remarkable that, after a period of

means the least of all, the genial and popular Manager of the Quebec Street Railway—W. Martin."

Of the three first-named it is none too remarkable that, after a period of over three decades, they should still be found supporting a good Catholic journal, more especially since they are sound in health and in financial condition. Irish of the Irish, and professors of the religious faith domin ant in the Old Land, I was exacely surprised to learn that, when they shuffle of the mortal coil—a time which, I hope, is far in the future—it is the intention of their friends to envelop them in a shroud made of the excellent paper with which I am in the habit of furnishing hem weekly. But where, on the fair face of this broad earth, or within the covers of a dictionary, will I find language suitable to apply to my old friend, the excellent manager of the Quebec Street Railway? He was a staunoh Protestant when he subscribed thirty one years ago; he is one still, and perhaps a little more so. He was an Englishmen then who warmly loved his country, and was proud of her greatness; he is so still; and may God forgive a radical—I ought to say a revolutionary Irishman for making an admission which is little short of rank horesy. He has good reasons for the strength of his love. A man free from every tain of the poison of bigotry, thoroughly cosmopolitan in character, we need not marvel if, mongst the habitants and Irishmen of the sanient city of Quebec, the friends of Mr. Martin are legion.

Ramlers.

Death of Mrs. Wall.

Death of Mrs. Wall.

The parishioners of St. Gabriel's, Montreal, were profoundly shocked when, on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th inst, the mournful intelligence diew from lip to lip that the wife of the popular Manager of the Ville Marie Bank—Mr. W. J. E. Wall—was no more. The sudden and un expected nature of the event, the position which the lamented lady filled in the Oatholic community, her unselfish labours in the cause of charity, all united in producing a wide-spread feeling of regret.

Mrs. Wall was eldest daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Herbert, a native of the County of Limerick, Ireland, and belonged to an educated and cultivated family whose voices in richest melody have been frequently heard here in the sacred name of charity. A kind neighbor, a loving wife and mother, an exemplary Christian, she passes away at the early age of thirty-three years. With the hope that, fortified with the graces and sacraments of the Catholic Church, her death was only a passage to a glorious immortality, we tender to her sorrowing husband and the motherless children the fullest measure of our sympathy on their terrible bereavement. May she rest in peace.

Confirmation at Georgina.

#### Confirmation at Georgina

Confirmation at Georgina.

On Thursday morning the 17th inst...
his Gracos Archibatop Walsh administered the Sacramont of Confirmation to
the children of the Parishes of Brook.
Therah and Getter and the Confirmation of Brook
and Confirmation of Brook of the Confirmation of Brook
and Confirmation of Brook of Confirmation of Brook
and Confirmation and Confirmation of the
appointed as first Parish Priest, from
1854 to 1856, the three congregations
turned out jubilant to greet him on his
long journey of thirty-five mines by
carriage from Uxbridge to Georgia,
where Confirmation was administered.
His Graco was accompanied by the
Rov. Fathers McEuteo, Morris, Daffy,
McRao, O'Malley, Oglivic and Cantillon,
the present Parish Priest of Brock. The
church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Before Mass his Gree impressed
in cloquoit words upon the minds of
the children and the many listeners of all creeds the great importance of the
Sacrament which he was about to
administer and its seven-fold gifts about
to be bestowed upon them.
Rev. Father Dor he Mass.
Fathers McEuteo
the throne. The
decorated botl
The r

A 0, 11.

A 0. II.

For some time past the Previous at Other es of the 3.0 II. Outsires have been preparing to the introduction and the tree's in Sec challenges and the work the reflect were continued to byte organization of the first Division in that district so trace of Irish Navious I coling Provincial Secretary accompanied by Provincial Secretary accompanied by Provincial Secretary accompanied by Provincial Secretary Servey arriving at Secretary accompanied by Provincial Secretary Servey welcome Fronceding to the place of meeting the new Division was formed from as good attend as an he found anywhere, and will be known as No. 1. St. Catharines Limcoln County. The following are the names of the officers elected John McCarthy, County President Charles Cassady President Charles Metoure. Recording Secretary, John P. Phelament Secretary, John Quinn Treasuror Under such management as this Division No. 1, we think will rappilly increase its master foll, and become or long one of the largest in the Province of Ontario.

OTI 184, Sept. 18, 1896

Whereas, the numbers of Division No. 1 \ \( \) Of It have learned with deep regrot of the death of Joseph P. Mediocy, our esteemed Brother, he it therefore Resolved. That the sincere sympathy of this Division be extended to the bereaved family; Itosolved—Phat our Charter betapped in moveming for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions sent to the family of the deceased and entered upon the minutes of this Division; also that a copy be sent to Tine Carnotta Resistent and The Catholic Record for publication

Geo. Ratinuoxa, Rec. Sec.

New Books.

"Mr. Billy Buttons," a novel by the well-known writer, Walter Lecky. The scene is laid in a little town of the Adirondack Mountains, and the book is prolition wivid description and drametis situations. The sketching of Mr. Buttons and the other characters is at once teuching and true to nature.

touching and true to nature.

"The Vocation of Edward Conway" is the title of one of Mr. Maurice Francis Ezan's latest contributions to fiction. Like all Mr. Egan's literary work, this effort of his is gracefully written and of absorbing interest to the end. We have in this tale a glance at American life quite clear end impressionable, and it loses nothing in its cutertainment because there is much of the military life interlarded in the scope and progress of the story. Both books are the first of a series of Catholic novels to be published by Benzigor Brothers, New York, who will send them free on receipt of price—\$1.25 each.

Oak Hall.

Oak Hall.

The fond mother who would see her promising boy neatly dressed at a mere trifle in cost can satisfy her longing in that respect by steeping into Oak Hall, where she can have her choice of the finest boy's wear to be had in this or any other city of the Deminion. It is a big word, but Oak Hall is second to ne clothing house in Canada, nor are there greater advantages for buying in any other. The goods are warranted, and the prices within the reach of purchasers.

#### THOUGHT

### THAT KILLED

A MAN!

He thought that he could trifle with disease. He was rua down in health, felt tired and worn out, complained of dizziness, billousness, backaches and headaches. His liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing himself with cheap remedies. And then can: the ending. He fell a victim to Bright's disease! The money he ought to have invested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone.



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#### FARM AND GARDEN.

In every work of the farm it is necessary to study the principles under which it is to be done, so that it may be done in the most effective manner. In plowing, for instance, there are soveral things to be considered as to the purpose of it and the right means to effect this purpose. It is not morely to make a soft place in which to row the seed and cover it; there are quite other matters to be considered.

are quite other matters to be coneidered.

The soil is not only the rosting place for the seed, but it is the feeding place, and also supplies the food, which consists of everything needed for the growth and perfection of the crops. Then there must rot only be such a preparation of the soil as shall provide a fit place for the seed in which it may root and grow with the most success, but the soil must be supplied with the needed food for the crop, and, more than this, this food must be within reach of the very instructed with the needed food for the root, and of its nutriment. It must be absorbent of moisture, put into such a condition that the air may circulate through it, and have sufficient firmness to hold the roots against the effects of the weather—the heat and dryness of it at one season and the freezing of it at another. All these things studied out by the intelligent farmer will enable limit to make his own rules in regard to the plowing, fertilizing and finishing of the soil for the seed and for the growth of the planta afterward. plant afterward.

plant afterward.

The lap furrow method of plowing is ovidently preferable for the growth of the majority in not all of the farm crops. The level furrow, by which the top soil in the furrow slice is merely inserted and turned bottom upward, is evidently not so favorable for the growth of the young plant as the lap furrow is. It is an excellent way when two plowings are to be given, but this does not consist with our hurried and imperfect method of preparing the land. For a flat furrow laid evenly buries all the surface matter and the manure, if this has been applied. A rest of a few weeks insures the full decomposition of all this stuff turned down. Then comes the second piowing, and lays the ground in lapped furrows at an angle, thus bringing all the gathered plant food in even layers between layers of soil laid on a slope of about fifty degrees, if it has been well done.

Then the seed falls in the small

well done.

Then the seed falls in the small furrows lying between the upper edge of these lapped furrows, and is raily covered with the harrow, which levels down these small ridges, leaving the seed well covered and in such a position that the moist soil insures quick germination and abundance of ready food right where it is wanted at the first start of the roots. Evidently this is the most desirable way to meet all the needful conditions of the case.

In spreading manure on the land that too common and wasteful practice of leaving it in heaps for a length of time should be avoided. It wastes the manure and spoils the land. The effect is that the spots on which the manure lies are saturated with the liquid draining from it at every shower, and the solid part, then deprived of all the soluble and most active portions, is of little use.

When the crop is growing these spots appear repeated in the field in green r.ch masses of highly manured vegetation. Every heap leaver its distinct mark on the field, and in time the unwholesome overstimulated growth becomes diseased, rust attacks the grain and destroys it, while the rest of the crop is starved for want of what has been wasted elsewhere. It is a very true saying that manure is mever worth more than it is the day it is made, and that the best place to put it is on the ground, spreading it as it is drawn to the land, when the washing by the rains takes the strength of it into the soil, where the remainder as it is drawn to the land, when the washing by the rains takes the strength of it into the soil, where the remainder will go at the plowing. This is a timely thing to think of while the land is in preparation for the wheat.

In draining a swamp it is advisable to begin at the outlet, and by damming out the water of this by leaving a strip of ground the muck may be taken out dry for a space of ten or twelve feet. Some water may need to be dipped out, but this is easily done with a grain scoop, as it collects from the upper part of the ground. When the muck is dug out to the bottom of the ditch the dam is broken down, and this process is repeated, taking piece by piece, until a broad, wide ditch is made to the upper part. Then another ditch is made at a convenient distance in the same way, and venient distance in the same way, an so on until the space to be reclaime

so on until the space to be recommentative gone over.

This process of working taps the springs at the bottom, and so changes the recking swamp into dry land, with an ever flowing stream flying through it. In a short time the land thus deprived of its stagnant water settles and becomes firm, the result being not only the making of a fertile field but a source of water for use that will be rearrangent.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy. Mas. Wisslow's Sortino Syrue, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cur-wind collo and is the best remedy for diarrhoss. Twenty five cents a tottle. It

#### FIRESIDE FUN.

"Did Mabel promise to marry her photographer lover." "No. She developed a negative." Ilomekeep. "Leve drink any of these substitutes for coffue? Payboard. "I havon't drank anything else for soven years." "Uhadman." Isn't this an ideal

Wheelman: "Isn't this an ideal bicycle road" Novice" "No. It's godd enough while you ride, but it's too hard when you fall."

"I want to take a quinino capsule this morning, and just as I got it in my mouth it came apart." Ah, that was a bitter parting, indeed!"

My mas a butter parting, indeed!"

Mr. Briggs, I should like to ask you for a small rise on my wages. I have just been married," and the workman. "Very sorry, my good man," said the employer, "but I can't help you. For accidents which hap pen to workmen outside the factory the company is not responsible."

The blushing bride-elect was rehearsing the ceremony about to take place. "It course you will give me away, pap., she said "I am afraid I have done it already, Caroline." replied the old gentleman, nervously. "I told your Herbert this morning you had a disposition just like your mother's.

you had a disposition just like your mother's.

"My dear, you have an critating habit of asking 'Why?" after every statement I make. Now, won't you try to break yourself off the habit?" asked Mrs. Bloobumper. "Why, cortainly, my love. I am sure I didn't know I did. I'll certainly try to break myself off the habit, as you suggest. But why?"

He had taken an unwarranted liberty.

He had taken an unwarranted liberty He had taken anunwarrantedliberty in criticising her new lat. It provoked her She was about to say that sate didn't propose to be dictated to by any man. But she didn't say it. All she said was "I do not propose—"Then he interrupted her. "If you did," he smilingly murmured, "I should certainly say 'yes." "And that seemed to settle it.

seemed to settle it.

The examiner wished to get the children to express moral reprobation of lazy people, and he led up to it by asking them who were the persons who got all they could and did nothing in return. For some time there was silence, but at last a little girl, who had obviously reasoned out the answer inductively from her own home experiences, exclaimed, with a good deal of confidence: "Please, sir, it's the baby!"

A young man in London went into

deai of confidence: "Please, sir, it's
the baby!"

A young man in London went into
a betting-club to back a horse. While
he was in the police made a raid on
the house, all getting away but the
young man. On being tried the
magistrate said. "What is your
rame?" He said "Smith." "What
is your trade?" "Locksmith."

"What were you doing when the
police caught you?" "Msking a
bolt for the door." "Then," said the
judge, "lock Smith up."

In his early days Lord Russell of
Killowen, Chief Justice of England,
had a good deal to put up with from
older men and judges, who thought to
rune down his exuberance. One day
Sir Digby Seymour, Q.C., kept up a
flow of small talk when Russell was
speaking. "I wish you would be
quiet, Saynore," said Russell, with
his Irish accent. "My name is Seymour, ifyou please," replied the learned
gentleman, with mock dignity. "Then
I wish you would see more and say
less," was the rejoinder.

On one occasion a Trinity House

I wish you would see more and say less," was the rejoinder.

On one occasion a Trinity House officer, while examining the mechanism of the monster revolving lump belonging to a lighthouse, wished to see how many seconds would elapse before it completed a revolution. He took a half crown piece from his pocket and placed it on the revolving framework. Watch in hand, he patiently waited for the coin to come around again to where he was standing, but no half-crown appeared. The seconds lengthened into minutes—still no half-crown in Strange! he evolatimed. "What can be the meaning of it?" In order to secertain the cause of the strange phenomenon, he walked around to the toter side of the lamp, and indoing so eucountered one of the lighthouse men, who touched his hat and said, "Thank you, sir," in an urdertone. The man, seeing the coin coming towards him, had pockeded it, thinking it was meant for a tip. for a tip.

had pocketed it, thinking it was meant for a tip.

A celebrated pianist, now deceased, was once performing at a certain mining town in the West Riding. His playing, although keenly enjoyed by the people in the better-class seats, was not much appreciated by the occupants of the gallery, most of whom showed their lack of interest by atubborn silence. When the night was wall on, however, an incident occurred which put the "gode" in a very good humour. The applause after a particularly impressive piece of playing was just subsiding when there was a metallic click on the stage, and four pennles rolled in different directions across the boards. At the same time a hoarse voice from the gallery called out: "Ere you are there. Give it to t' piano-player, and tell him to got his hair cut at t' twice!" In spite of the insulting nature of this sally, the audience roared, and the celebrated pianist himself picked up the coins, put them in his pocket, and smilingly bowed his acknowledgments. "Thank you, my friends," he said. "I will keep your money, but I shant'cut my hair. I mean to have that job done by contract."

#### DOMESTIC READING.

A man without modesty is lost to all use of honor and virtue.

The secret of success lies in know

The secret of success hes in know ing how to make use, not of what we have chosen, but what is forced upon us.—Right Rev. J. I. Spalding.

All I she is only half mother who does not see her own child in every pain which makes another child weep.

"mime is short, your obligations are infinite. Are your houses regulated, your children instructed, the afflicted relieved, the poor visited, the work of picty accomplished?—Massilon.

If you consider that you are hoth a

pioty accomplished?—Massilon.

If you consider that you are both a rational and a mortal being, your mortal condition will repress the pride of your reason, and your reason will fortify you in your mortal condition.

—St. Bernard.

—St. Bernard.

The smows of goodness are courage, moral and physical, a fact which places all really good men and women beyond the reach of ridicule, and above the high water mark of contempt. I. Marion Crawford.

Marion Crawford.

A heart memory is botter than a head-memory. Better to carry away a little of the love of Christ in our souls than if we were able to repeat every word of every sennon we ever heard. St. Francis de Sales.

There are certain moments in life in which we say to ourselves, "All is over: no matter what clee changes, that which I have made my alis gone evermore." All our thoughts ring back in our ears, "Evermore—evermore."

The present moment runs away into eternity, and eternity is affected by our use of the present moment. It is of everlasting importance whether we rightly use it or not. Let us here grasp at the eternal now and wisely make it ours.

make it ours.

There is a universe between "I wished" and "I willed." Many a good wish remains fruitless because it never passes into the stage of firm resolve. Many who wish to be better will be bad. One strong "I will" can paralyse a million wishes.

Act up to your convictions, make your faith vivid, love God and truth, for love will make you strong and kindle your nobler nature into brave activity. Have the courage to be your best self to-day, and Haveau will have a warr welcome for you to-morrow.

morrow.

Be assured that we shall obtain more grace and merit in one day by suffering patiently the afflictions which come to us from God or from our neighbor than we could acquire in ten years by mortifications and other exercises which are of our own choice.—St. Francis de Sales.

All systems of morality are fine. The Gospel alone has exhibited a complete assemblage of the principles of morality, diversed of absurdity. It is not composed of a few commonplace

complete assembles of the principles of morality, divested of absurdity. It is not composed of a few commoplace sentences put into bad verse. Do you wish to see that which is really sublime? Repeat the Lord's Prayor.—Napoleon Bonaparte.

If men could only realize the importance of the passing moment, much of the sorrow and regret that many experience in their declining years might be averted, and old age crowould with honor and blessings. The must important part of life is now. If our life has been a waste, we may still do something towards making our future a blessing, by a wise use of the present moment.

moment.

We believe justly that all the periods and generations of the human family are bound together by a sublime concetion, and the wisdom of each age is chiefly a derivation from all preceding ages, not excepting the most ancient, just as a noble stream, through its whole extent and its widest overflowings, still holds communication with its infant springs, gushing out perhaps in the depths of distant forests, or on the heights of solitary mountains.

If acts were simultaneous with re-

mountains.

If acts were simultaneous with resolves, we should accomplish very much more, but most of us resolve to day, and intend to carry that resolve into practice to morrow. If we could be sure of remaining in the same frame of mind so long, there would not be so much danger in delay, but with each hour new thoughts present themselves, and the aspect of things changes. What appealed earnestly to us yesterday may affect us but little to day, and so we never accomplish some of our best designs.

Advantity is a school in which

some of our best designs.

Adversity is a school in which many valuable lessons are learned, which can scarcely be gained in any other. One of the greatest advantages derived from adversity is that elevated and spiritual state of mind which prepares us cheerfully to relinquish the present transient scene, and enter a world of refined and unending blessedness. Though the good things of this life ought ever to be duly estimated, and gratefully acknowledged they always become injurious whithey engross the affections of heart.

No family living in a bilious constructed be without Parmelee's Vego Pills. A few dones taken now and will keep the Liver active, cleans stomach and bowels from all b matter and powels from the price, Shoals, Martin Co., Ind., w. "I have tried a box of Parmelees and find them the best medicine Fever and Agus I have ever used."

### Chats With the Children.

QUEEN EXBUISO

There a a snug little barn down

In the heart of the old oak tree It is full as full can be

And the jully farmer chuckles with laughter he he sits above on the topmost ratter. He wears a fur coat and a little fur hat.

No wagon nor horse has he. But not a whit does he care for that, For he brings home his corn, ye In his own little mouth, now tan't

And his name, did I tell you " is Farmer

The professional storyteller still exists in Turkey. In that land books are not in every home, as in this, the newspapers are few and far between ists in Turkey. In that him course are not in every home, as in this, the newspapers are few and far between and never the interesting sheets they are here. It follows that a person who has a fund of bright stories which he can tell well is in great demand. These storytellers are usually found in the large public restaurants, where they attract customers, and after a story collect their fews from the orowd. In the month of Ramazan, when might is turned unto a carnival of rovelry, the storyteller is at his best. Gayly dressed, in jacket waistcoat, and full, baggy trousers of gaudy colors, richly outbroidered in gold, he sits, cross legged, on a raised dais above his audien. Quick witted, fortile in imagination, he speaks with nimitable action, accompanying his description of every scene with all the accessories of protruding tongue, changing expression eloquent shring, and gosticulation that his subject domandagestures and signs whose full significance can be appreciated only by a native-born Oriental. Sometimes the storytellers go in pairs, like Karaghen, and Hadji-aivat, who are the acknowledged princes of storytellers in Constantinople—adopting the question and answer style, safter the fashion of the endmen in the old time minstrel entertainments. Probably the clever est and brightest storyteller of them all is Nasartin Hodja.

Nasartin is always represented as an olderly man, with flowing white beard

all is Nasartin Hodja.

Nasartin is always represented as an elderly man, with flowing white beard and innocent expression, dressed in a long gown and turban and holding a cane in his hand. His stories are numbered, like those of Assop, and comprise 136 in the original. The language is Turkish and the style pithy and concise.

Among his stories are:

Among his stories are :

Among his stories are:

THE RICH MAN AND HIS DONKEY.

One day a wealthy mau called upon
Nasartin Hodjs to ask him how much
he would charge to educate his son.

"Three hundred pissters," said the
Hodjs. "What are you talking
about?" ezclaimed the man. "That
is too much. I can buy six don'eys
for 300 piasters," "That is well
said," answered Nasartin, "bu; if you
said," answered Nasartin, "bu; if you
buy six donkeys with your 300 yasters
instead of educating your son you will
be master of seven donkeys, including
your son."

NASARTIN AS A MUSICIAN.

NASARTIN AS A MUSICIAN.

One day Nasartin Hodja wentto the Turkish bath, and, finding no one there, seized the favorable opportunity and began to sing. As his voice was very shrill, and the vacancy of the bath added to its effect, a sound that echoed cnd re echoed was the result. At this exhibition of his voice Nasartin became very much pleased with himself and said: "I really had no idea that my voice had been so highly cultivated." As soon, therefore, as he finished his bath he rushed out, and, going to the tower of the mosque, began to exhibit his new-found accomplishment by ropeating Mohammed's prayer. But the Muezzin, started by this unexpected and inharmonious voice, seized a stick tower of the moeque, began to exhibit his new-found accomplishment by ropeating Mohammed's prayor. But the Muezzin, started by this unexpected and inharmonious voice, seized a stick and rushing after him to the tower, began to beat him vigorously, saying: "Be quiet, you donkey! What are you shouting like this for? What are you shouting like this for? What are inharmonious voice you have!" Then Nasartin fell to weeping loudly and said: "Isn't there a merciful man anywhere who will build a Turkish bath on top of this tower, wherein I can sing, so that this evil man will be forced to appreciate my fine voice?" The lesson this teaches is that surroundings do not of necessity make ability.

The boys will be delighted to hear that Robinson Crusoe's musket is still in existence, and has been offered for sale in an Edinburgh paper. It is described in the advertisement as "fine old specimen, with long barrel, fint lock, and beautifully balanced." Alexander Selkirk, the original of Robinson Crusoe, left the weapon to his grandniece, and through her it came into possession of the present owner. What boy would refuse to pa" "money if he could a not carry off

demanded a workman of Solomor Shilock, a tailor in the East End. "No, mine frient." "You did. I bought them on your warrant not to fade."

warrant not to fado."
"My frient, keep cool. You was in dur wrong shop. I was dor man who warrants do clothes not to shrink. It was my brudder, two doors away, who goes on der no fado pressuess, und he failed last night."

It is well known that some of the most famous and popular of literary and musical compositions have brought their authors little or no compensation. The oase of Milton's "Paradise Lost," which the author sold for five pounds, is frequently cited as an example of this fact; but it is not necessary to go so far back for equally striking examples.

A story to this point has been told, on good authority, in Paris. Soreyears ago three young men, all highly gifted but improvident and unfortunate, were walking the streets of Paris together penniless and havery. "What wouldn't I give for a breakfast?" said one of them.

"What wouldn't ligive for a breakfast even if it weren't nice?" said another.

"Any kind of a breakfast would do

another.
"Any kind of a breakfast would do me, provided it was a breakfast," said me, provided it was a breaking, the third.

'How much must we have with which to get our breakfast?' asked the

irst. "We ought to have ten france," said

first.

"We ought to have ten frances," said another.

Ten francs, or two dollars, would another.

Ten francs, or two dollars, would another the said one.

"I have an idea! Here a mueic publisher's. Come along! said one.

"Sir," said he to the publisher, we wish to sell you a song, of which one of us has written the words and another the air: and I will sing it, as I am the only one of the three who has any voice."

The music publisher made a grimace.

"Well, go on. We'll see if your song is good for anything."

One of the young men sang.

"Hum!" said the publisher. "It isn't much of a song—a simple little thing. But Il Itell you what I'll do—I'll give you fifteen francs for it."

The three young men looked significantly at each other. They had not expected as much. They handed the publisher the manuscript, took the three dollars, and went and ate them all up at a neighboring restaurant.

The author of the words was Alfred de Musset, the composer, Hippolyte Moupon, and the singer, Gilbert Duprez. The song, which was entitled "Connaisses-vous dans Barcelone," had an immense popularity, and brought the publisher forty thousand francs. The breakfast which these three young men ate was, therefore, perhaps the most expensive one that was ever caten.

The ceremonial of the Chinese court, which need to include, if it does not

Was ever eaten.

The ceremonial of the Chinese court, which used to include, if it does not now, complete prostration before the throne, was once the occasion for a display of cool audacity.

In the last century a Persian envoy refused to go through the degrading ordeal, and directions were given to the officials to compel him by stratagen to do so.

On arriving one day at the entrance to the hall of audience, the envoy found no means of going in except by a wicket, which would compel him to stoop very low. With great presence of mind and considerable audacity the ambassador turned around and entered backward, and thus, according to his own conception of etiquette, saved the dignity of his country from outrage.

The following story of a lawyer and

The following story of a lawyer and a simple hearted client is borrowed from Scottish Nights, which professes to have had it from the lawyer him

to have had it from the lawyer himself:

An Irishwoman sent for the lawyer in great haste. She wanted him to meet her in court, and he hastened hitter with all speed. The woman's son was about to be placed on trial for burglary. When the lawyer entered the court the old woman rushed up to him, and in an excited voice said:

"Mr. B., Oi want ye to get a continuance for me by Jimmie."

"Very well, madam," replied the lawyer. "I will do so if I can, but it will he necessary to present to the court some grounds for a remand. What shall I say?"

"Shure, ye can jist tell the court that Oi want a continuance till Oi can git a better lawyer to spake for the by,"

The lawyer dropped the case then and there, and we are not informed of the old tady's next move.

### LIKE A NEW MAN.

LIKE A NEW MAN.

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SACKVILLE, N.S., Aug. 25, 26

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S. S. RYCKASM MEDICING, 1000. The MAILTON, ONT.

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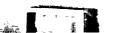
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ME CHUSTAND & JOH! OF SHARE SECOND

Mr. Phunny: "Do you know the Mrs. Ransom chews, my dear?" M. P.: "The disgusting creature!" "at at all, my dear," said Mr. P., with usual grin; "ahe's obliged to do rder to masticate her food."



#### The Flower of Finac.

at red is the sun on the waves of Lough

1 ool gentle breeze from the mountain is stealing.

steating.
We to fair round its latets the small ripples

ay. Her hair is like night and hereyes like gre-

lay, McMahon, the Flower of Finac who down the hillside than red deer

on the lake side is hastening to

greet her?
but Forgus O'Farrel, the flory and gay, and pride of the Flower

m. kiss and one clasp, and one wild look of

gladness;
why do they change on a sudden to

sadness?-

he stay : must leave his poor Eily to pine so Fergus O'Farrol was true to Lie

land,

rom freiand ; one the Brigade, in the wars far away. vows he'll come back to the Flowe

He fought at Cremona .-- she hears

Eight long years have passed, till she's nigh broken-hearted, Her rool and her rook and her flax she has

Flanders away,
And leaves her sad parents alone in Fine Lord Clare on the Field of Ramillies is

charging, ors him the Sacsanach squadrons en-

enarging.
Before him the Sacsanach squadrons en-larging,
Behind him the Cravata their sections dis-

play, ide him rides Fergus, and shouts for

On the slopes of La Judoigne the French

are flying.

Lord Clare and his squadrons the fee still

defying, nnumbered and wounded, retreat in

Outnumbered and wowner, array; And b'ceding rides rergus, and thinks of

In the clolaters of Vores a hanner is away

ing, And by it a pale weeping maiden in praying; That flag's the sole trophy of Ramillies' fray, This nun is poor Kily, the Flower of Finae,

### THE DEAD HAND.

From the first day of my temporary sojourn at 14. Transoms Terrace, Westville by-Sea, I became aware that someone was ill next door. The weather was so persistently wet that I was compelled to remain within, and, being alone, I naturally spens much of my time at the window, wondering whether it would ever be fine enough for outdoor sketching. Thus it was that the frequent visits to No. 13 of an unmistakable doctor in an unmistakable doctor in an unmistakable doctor in show that the state and the state of the state and the state state and the state would stand at the door of the brougham seemingly loth to let the doctor go without some ray of hope. The anxious enquirer was tall, with narrow, stooping shoulders, but all that I could see of his features as he hurried back into the house was that he was about thirty years of age, with no hair on his face, which was very pale.

With a curiosity born of enforced idlences, I asked my landlady what was the matter at No. 18, but all should tall me was that he house next door was also a lodging-house, and that the doctor's visits were paid to an old gentleman who had been brought there, very ill, by his nephew. My landlady added that if was a strunge choice of apartments to have made for a sick person, as the woman who kept them was little better than an idiot, and vas only assisted by an equally stupid servent girl. At the time I put this remark down to professional jeal-our, especially as the sephew had been to look at the rooms I myself was now occupying, and, after making particular acquiries, hed reduced them.

rticular enquiries, had re-It was not till I had been en at West at was not till I had been at West-ville a weak that the weather bright-ened, and I was able to take my skeet-book in search of subjects. But the day was fine, and, sarring im-mediately after breakfast, I managed to put in a good day's work at a rained lower some miles along the coast. Returning at sundows, I dissed, and then settled myself for a comfortable pipe over the day's paper. As I lit up I sould not help wondering how many vants the doctor had paid to No 12. From more force of habit I had grown into locking out for him, and finally to taking a sort of interest in the number of times he came. The day before, while I was still at my post at the window, he had been four times, from which I argued that the patient was worse.

Itom which a squed that the patient was worse.

I had not been reading very long when there was a ring at the street door bell. A minute or so later my landlady came into the room and said that the gontleman who lodged next door was below, and had asked for her husband, who happened to be out for the evening. On hearing this, the gentleman enquired if there was anyone else in the house who could accumpany him back next door for a few minutes on a matter of businese. The landlady was unable to go horself, the servant being out; but as the gontleman seemed disappointed she had taken the liberty of suggesting that he should ask me. Would I, at any rate, see him and then decide?

I was only too glad to be of use to people who appeared to be in great trouble, far from their friends in a seasted lodging house; and I told the landlady to show the gentleman in.

In another moment the tall, loose-framed man whom I had so often seen attending the doctor to his carriage stood bowing ir the door way.

"Pray come in," I said rising. "In what way can I be of service to you?"

The stranger entered the room. His eyes, which I saw were weak, blinked in the bright lamplight. He disregarded the motion I made towards a chair, and answered me standing. He seemed nervously annous to conquer his shortisghtedness in order to make out what manner of man I was. In other words, he peered at me somewhat rudely.

"It is simply a small matter of wilnessing the signature of a will," he said. "If I might trespase on your kindness to step in next door for that purpose I should be greatly obliged. My uncle is ill, and though I trust he is no immediate danger he issurious to affix his signature to night."

"I shall be moet happy," I said, taking up my hat; "I will come with you at once."

"I must introduce myself," said the tranger, as I led the way downstair.

you at once."

"I must introduce myself," said the stranger, as I led the way downstaire.

"My name is Gaston Pierrespoint; my uncle, whom you are about to see, is General Maitland, of Goldney Park, Northamptonshire. I brought him here in the hopes that he might derive benefit from the sea sir."

"With good results, I trust," was the reply which politaness drew from me, though the frequent visits of that ominous brougham led me to expect a negative answer.

To my autprise Mr. Pierrepoint replied in the affirmative.

"Yos," he said "my uncle is better, though still dangerously ill."

By this time we were out in the street, at the door of No. 13. He had already inserted his latchkey in the lock, when he paused and looked at me.

"There is one thing I must meane

lock, when he paused and looked at me.

"There is one thing I must prepare you for," he said, blinking his weak eyes at me in the gloom; "my uncle is unable to speak. His complaint is nervous paralysis, you understand? Otherwise he is in perfect possession of his faculties. The doctor is with him now, and certifice to his fitness to sign."

of his medities. The dootor is with him now, and certifies to his fitness to sign."

I merely bowed and followed him into the house. No. 18 was a fac-simile of No. 14, with the suception of some slight differences in the furniture which stamped it as what it was—a second rate seaside lodging house. Mr. Pierrepoint conducted me upstairs to the first floor, and stopping outside a door on the landing knocked three times. There was a slight pause and then a voice said, "Come in."

Grasping the door-handle, Mr. Pierrepoint turned to me hurriedly as if he had forgotten something.

"I think," he said, "it might be as well if I knew who was going to perform this service for us. Might I sak—."

ask——"
I stopped him by acceding to his very reasonable request. I took out my pocket-book and gave himone of my my visiting cards with name—Angus Macdonald—and the address of my studio in St. John's Wood engraved thereon. He put it close to his eyes, blinked at it, and said in a low tone which somehow or other suggested walls?

blinked at it, and said in a low tone which somehow or other suggested railof:

"Ah! you live in London—not here—I see."

He opsned the door, and I followed him into the room. There was a dim light from a lamp which stood on a small table at the head of the bed, but so disposed that the curtains prevented its rays from falling on the sick man. On the bed, half realizing, half-supported by a young man with fair hair and wanting spectacles, was and man whom even in that dim light I saw to be of stately presence and dignified misc., His soanty locks were snow white, as were the bualty eye-brows which he kept bent down towards a paper lying on the bed before him. But what surprised me most was the roldy glow of health in General Matthand's cheeks. The latter were snushen, it is true, but the faint lamp light was strong snough to show me a pink and white solour that would have done no discredit to a maiden of sixteen.

My conductor introduced me briefly
The General merely acknowledged my
presence by a courteous inclination of
the head-a movement which he re
peated when Mr. Pierrepoint asked
him affoctionately of he was ready to
go through the usual formalities
"Yory well, then I will fotch Mrs.
Butters as a second witness," said the
nephew. "The doctor there will do,
but his attention must not be taken
from his patient."
"The doctor I' I thought, wondering why the portly individual whose
brougham I had watched so often
should have given place to the flaxonhaired young man whose right arm
encircled the General so cavofully.
The personage with the broughsm did
not cure quick enough. I supposed.

Mr. Pierrapoint returned with a
smuflling, tremulous female, whose
"accouse countenance at once relieved
my own landlady from a charge of
libelling her neighbor and rival which
I had mentally preferred against her.
"Stop there by the door till you
are wanted; we must not crowd the
General," said Pierrapoint, and Mrs.
Buttors halted obediently, paying a
good deal more attention to the
pattern of her own carpet than to the
proceedings around her.
"Here is the will," Pierrepoint
went on, holding up the paper, with
the place for the signatures of the
testator and witnesses as yet blank.
Then he replaced it reverently before
his uncle, who bent over the document, and, supported by the evercareful doctor, slowly affixed his
name—" William Joseph Maitland"
—at the foot. As soon as his pen
had made the last feeble scratch, Mr
Fierrepoint brought the will over to
me before the ink was dry, and I
added my name, using the dressing Peirrepoint brought the will over to me before the ink was dry, and I added my name, using the dressing table as a writing deek. The vacurus landlady followed, and in her tremu-lous sorawi General Maitland's last will and testament received its finish-ing touch

lous sorawl General Maitiand's last will and testament received its finishing bouch.

I immediately prepared to leave the room, and Pierrepoint made no attempt to detain me. I said "Good night" to the General, adding some commonplace about hopes for his recovery—a compliment which he again acknowledged with one of his grave bows. That is my last recollection of the scene—the venerable old man sitting up among the pillows with the watchful doctor at his side. Pierrepoint followed me on to the landing to conduct me to the street door. He thanked me profusely for coming; indeed, he said a good deal more than the coession demanded. I stopped him, and to turn the conversation said:

"Bo you have changed your doctor, Mr. Pierrepoint?"

He stopped in the passage and blinked at me inquiringly.

"Ah!" he said, "you have perhape noticed Dr. Lorrimer here. That is Andrews, his sesistant. The doctor could not come to night, and, between ourselves, Andrews is the best man I think."

We parted at the door of No. 18, and I went back to my pice and new.

could not come to night, and, between ourselves, Andrews is the best man I think."

We parted at the door of No. 18, and I went back to my pipe and new-paper, having been absent bacely twenty minutes, vin., from half past cight to ten minutes to nine. That might as I retired to rest I found my-self speculating as to the amount of Mr. Graston Fierrepoint's interest in the will I had witnessed.

But in the morning I received a shook. The first place of news my landlady—bustling in with the breakfast tray—imparted was, that General Maitland was deed.

For a moment I experienced a sensation of surprise. Probably the General's ruddy cheeks had forbidden the idea of such a speedy removal; but I soon saw that, after all, there was not much to wonder at.

The day was again fine, and I determined to return to the ruined tower to finish the attects I had begun. I resched the place on foot and set to work, but after some little time I had cocasion to shift my position in order to obtain a different view of my subject. In doing so I met with an accident. An old stone wall on which I had mounted crumbled beneath me, and I fell violently to the ground. When I rose I knew that my left arm was broken.

In great pain I made my way back to my lodgings, and accepted my landlady's offer to send at once for the doctor. In answer to her inquiry as to which of the medical men in the town I would prefer, I named the only one I had any knowledge of Dr. Lorrimer, who had been such a frequent visitor next door.

The doctor came quickly and did what was needful. It was a simple freature and easily set. Dr. Lorrimer freature and easily set. Dr. Lorrimer freature and easily set. Dr. Lorrimer freature and easily set. Dr. Lorrimer

quent visitor next door.

The doctor came quickly and did what was needful. It was a simple fracture and easily set. Dr. Lorrimer was a cheerful, chattly man, and stayed for a little general conversation after his professional shill had exhausted itself.

"By the way, doctor," I said, "you have lost your patient next door."

"Yes, poor old fallow," he replied; "not before I expected it, though. There was no hope for him from the first."

"Your assistant, Mr. Andrews,

"Your assistant, Mr. Andresemed to be taking every care of last night," I said.

last night," I said.

" My assistant! Mr. Andrews!
Last night!" the doctor exclaimed in
amazement. "I have no assistant;
and what of last night, sir?"
I explaimed how I had been asked in
by Mr. Pierrepoint to witness the
General's will at half-past eight in the

Dr. Lorrimer drew a long breath.

Well, he said at last, if you saw
him sign his will at half-past oight he
agned it with a dead hand. General
Mattland died at half-past four yester
day afternoon. day afternoon. 

My broken arm was the means of exposing the whole dastardly plot by which Gaston Florrepoint, aided by his wife, had schemed to possess him belf of his uncle s property to the exclusion of his son and lawful heiran offleer serving in an Indian regiment. The General had, as the doctor said, died shortly after four, he himself being present. Having finish ed with the case it was not likely that the doctor would be questioned as to himself being present. Having finish od with the case it was not likely that the doctor would be questioned as to the exact hour of death, and there would be nothing suspicious in a man signing his will on the day of his death, shor' the General's son compare the date of the will with that of the certificate which Dr. Lorrmer had given before he left the house. The "Mr. Andrews" who supported the dead man and guided his hand was Gaston Pierrepoint's wife, a wonan who had alroady suffered imprisonment, and who was the instigator of her husband's orime. The source of the "healthy glow" which bore a principal part in deceiving me can be easily imagined.

The couple fled on being openly accused by Dr. Lorrimer and myself, and George Matiland, when he came to claim his own, decided for the reduit of the family not to pursue them, seeing that he lost nothing by the will his father had signed with a dead hand.

#### THE CHURCH IN STRATFORD.

Ber. Dr. Kilroy Delivers an Historical Dis

Ber. Dr. Kilroy Delivers an Historical Discrete.

From The Eveniov Herald, Sept. 11.

Rev. Dr. Kilroy occupied the pulpit in St. Joseph's church yesterday. In the evening he gave a highly interesting reminisonnee of the early days of the Church in this city. The following outline of the large fund of information given will interest all classes:

The first emigrant settlers, as such, arrived in the summer of 1882, and located themselves on the present site of the city of Stratford. They conn, Wulliam and Thomas, from Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland. Mr. Bergeant was an Irish gentleman of good family, who had become embarrassed, and, with the remnant of a large fortune, sought a home in the wilds of the Huron tract for himself and a few of his friends.

The Sergeants were liberal Probestiants and assisted several of their new home in Canada. The following are the names of the first Catholic neighbors to accompany them to their new home in Canada. The following are the names of the first Catholic neighbors home in Canada. The non-lip Patrick Cashin, Miss Julia Coffey, Miss Margaret Auglin, Miss Alice Daly.

The first Masse was celebrated in

Miss Margaret Alguli, miss Anew Daly.

The first Mass was celebrated in the tall of 1882 by Rev. Father Dempsey, who came on horseback from St. Thomas through the dense wilderness to visit some of his friends who had settled in the Huron tract. The same priest visited the settlement again June 4, 1883, when he married Richard O'Donnell and Julia Coffey (parents of the present Polleeman O'Donnell), and baptized the first white chief born in Stratford, Edward Stinson.

During 1884 a priest paid a visit to the colonists (probably Father Downies of London). In May of that year Richard O'Donnell and wife took their som Michael to Guelph to be baptized—Fatrick Gashin and Miss Alice Daly returning home as Mrs. Cashin. On the 10th of November. 1895, Rev. Father Worrath, from Wilmot, visited the mission and remained three days, during which time he offered up Mass daily and gave instructions. This good priest walked all the way from Wilmot through the forest, carrying his vestments on his back. It was late that cold, stormy November night when he reached the Widow Cashin's big hut. The news of his arrival spread like wildire among the settlers, who were all on hand the following morning to give him cased mills failthe.

From Stratford (then called Little Thames) he sat out on the 14th of November for Dennis Downey's Irishtown (the grandfather of the Rev. Father Downie) accompanied by young William Cashin, who volunteered to carry the sacrad vestments. From Downey's he proceeded to Goderich, where he remained two days and then body a his return journey on foot to Irishtown. As the Cashnolies expected him there was a great gathering at Downey's during the two days and then body his return journey on foot to Irishtown. As the Cashnolies expected him there was a great gathering at Downey's during the two days and then body in the scaled to Goderich, where he remained two days and then body in the scaled to Goderich, where he remained two days and then bown the scaled to Goderich, where he remained twe days and then bown the

From Isle to 1814 Rev. Pather

From 1 size to 1844 Rov. Father (thiney had oltarge of Gridpi and Stratford, and during his administration, the first olmer has built here a frame-structure, 10x 10x Minothermanical for many a long year unplastored and unfurnished. In 1845 confirmation was administered for the first time in Stratford by Rt. Rev. Dr. Power.

Rov. Peter Sobmeder replaced Father Gibney in 1844, and continued to visit the mission until 1872, when he was appointed pastor of Brantford, whore he mission until 1872, when he was appointed pastor of Brantford, whore he mission until 1872, when he was appointed pastor of Brantford, whore he mission in 1851 During Father Schneider's absence Rev. John Ryan and Rev. Robert Kelshier looked after the spiritual needs of the fast increasing flock.

The first resident priest, 1850, was Rov. P. J. Canney. During his administration the church was very much enlarged, as the building of the Grand Trunk railway brought a large number of families to the village. Father Canney continued to have charge until teplaced by Rev. Peter Francis Crinnon, June 6, 1858.

Father Crinnon governed the mission wisely and well until his elevation to the Bishopric of Hamilton in April. 1871. Father Crinnon will be long remembered in the parish as a grave, prudent, humble, zestous priest, who devoted his whole time to charity and good works. His example and enour agement induced several young men of

devoted his whole time to charity and good works. His example and encour agement induced several young men of the parish to devote themselves to the holy ministry, among whom were Rev. Fathers McGauley, Lennon, Quinlivan and Seanlon, all devoted priests of many years' standing.

It was Father Orinnon who established the Separate school, purchased a cemetery, built churchesat Kinkora and St. Mary's, and a pastoral residence here. The last but not least of his good deeds was the building of the present magnificent St. Joseph's church, the largest and finest in the diocese of Huron, except the new eathedral.

His consecration in the new church as Bishop of Hamilton was indeed a memorable day for Stratford, the date being April 19, 1874. Never before had any town west of Toronto witnessed such a gathering of prelates and clergy, and on few occasions in the history of the Canadian church has there ever been such a representative gathering of church digmitates from all parts of the Dominion and the adjacent States of the American Republic.

Rev. E. B. Kilroy, then rector of the London cathedral, was appointed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Walsh pastor of Stratford, and still continues his charge. During Dr. Kilroy's pastorate the church has developed rapidly, as will be seen from the figures quoted by him yesterday. In 1801 the total number of Catholies in town was 610; in 1881 the number had reached 1,649 Five years later the parish embrased the following number of families: Gity 290, Downie 82, Ellles 84, South Easthope 10, North Easthope 7, or a total of 808, At the present time there are 580 families in town was 610; in 1881 the number had reached 1,649 Five years later the parish embrased following number of families: Gity 290, Downie 82, Ellles 84, South Easthope 10, North Easthope 7, or a will be seen from the figures quoted by him yesterday. In 1801 the total number of \$2,200.

During Rev. Dr. Kilroy's administration the church a selocol attendance of 850, and an annual expenditure on schools of \$2,200.

During Rev. Dr.

\$1,500.

The recital of these interesting his torical events was listened to with rapi attention by a large and intelligent congregation, with all of whom the Rev. Dootor is specially popular, after his 22 years, recidence as their pastor.

#### Obituary.

JOHN MURPHY.

Another of the old landmarks of Canada has passed away on Sept. 2, in the person of Mr. John Murphy, Month Tara. His rather sudden death was a surprise to many in the city, who knew that he had been taken ill, but expected nothing serious so soon. He was in Kingston Saturday, in his usual good health and spirits, doing a little business and enjoyed a friendly chat with the numerous friends he met. He greatly entoyed a conversation with his especial friends, and they as much enjoyed to listen to his tales of early pioneer life, or to discuss the religious, political, labor, and other important questions occupying the minds of the public at the present important questions occupying the minds of the public at the present into the past. He was well versed in all of these, and could express his convictions in a clear and concise manner. It was only the other day that he expressed a desire to visit the Emerald Isle, and once more go over the scenes of his childhood and youth. But it was not to be. On Sunday he was taken sick afters mass in the Otherch of Our Lady and had to go home. The cause of the trouble was acute dysensery. At first it was supposed that he would overcome the attack, but the symptoms were so unfavorable that would overcome the attack, but the symptoms were so unfavorable that would overcome the attack, but the symptoms were so unfavorable that would overcome the attack, but the symptoms were so makey, leads to consequently he was 76 years of aga. In company with his father and other ma above to the family they left Ireland on the 16th of June in 1896 for Cassada, where the Esher took up lead, at what is now known as Erinavulle, near the Otly of Kingeton, Onbario. The country them was a forest, and the

Murphy family had to undergo the often told-of privations of pinneer life. As time work on they owercame these difficulties and made for themselves a confortable home out of what was a howing wilderness when they went upon the settlement. The deceased, took an active interest in municipal aftairs and was elected a member of the Council of the then joint contains of Frontenae, Lennox and Addington. He was reeve of Sheffield in 1851. It was in that year that 'became acquainted with his decease, respected partner in life, the only sister of the late Right Rev. J O Brinn, Bishop of Kingston. They were married in the fall of that year and took up their residence at the old homestead near Kingston. In 1871 the family removed to Guelph, Mr. Murphy having bought the Dwyer farm, on which he resided up to the time of his death and which he named Mount Tara.

The surviving family are Michael, on the farm, Mrs. R chard Mitchell, on the farm, Mrs. R chard Mitchell, on the farm, Mrs. R chard Mitchell, on the farm, Mrs. R. S. Latdley, Misses Kau and Nelle, at house, and Easther (Sister Mary Immaculate) in the Precious Blood Convent, Toronto.

Mr. Murphy was most highly seteemed for his gentle, kindly, simple heart-eddisposition. Thoughs devoted member of the Roman Uatholic Church, his cheart warmed to all mankind, and his cheery greening and grazious goof. Murphy family had to undergo the often told-of-privations of pioneer life.

ed for his gentle, kindly, simple heart-eddisposition. Though a devoted member of the Roman Oatholic Glurch, his heart warmed to all mankind, and his obsery greeing and gracious good wishes will be much missed. His father had literary gifts of an mean order, and he always took great delight in showing his composition, chiefly postical. Mr. afurphy himself was much interested in having young men read up history, sepecially Irish history, and to study the work of the great Irish orators of the past. He was always ready to lend from his library for this end. He was a great lover of Burns and classed the Scottish peasant as the king of poets. He was a model neighbor. In politics he was a model neighbor. In politics he was a model neighbor. In politics he was a way as consistent Liboral, and, in his earlier days worked hard for the cause he espoused. His funeral was very largely attended. In the mournful procession there were observed many of the leading citizens and residents of the adjoining townships to pay their last respects to the deceased. There were about 90 conveyances in the Church of Our Lady. Rev. Father Kenny, S.J., conducted the services at the church, and Rev. Sather Kavangh, at the grave. The pallbearer were: Messre. T. J. Day, J. Gore, J. Mays, D. Coffee, Thos. Coghlan and Frank McQuillan. His daughter, Mrs. Murphy, from the States, on account of some mistake in telegraphing, did not arrive until 5.40 p.m. He arrival was anticipated and the coffin was kept at the open grave to allow her to have a last look at her well-belowd father.

JUDGE LACOURSE.

her to have a last look at her well-beloved father.

JUDOE LACOURSE.

County Judge Lacourse died at Bertin on the morning of the 6th instant. Anthony Lacourse, senior judge of the County of Waterloo, was born in Berthier, Province of Quebec, September 32nd, 1830. His father, Anthony Lacourse, senior, was from France. His mother was Mary, nee Dame, a native of Montreal. Judge Lacourse was educated in arts at the Picton Grammar school and Regiopolis College, Kingston. He studied law in the same city with the late Thomas Kiripatrick, Q.O.; was called to the bar at Easter term in 1855, practised one year. Picton, and then removed to Lindsay, now the sounty town of Vutoria, where he was in practice for seventeen years. During that period he held the office of superintendent of schools, Mayor of the town for three consecutive years, and County Crown attoracy and Clerk of the Pewe from 1868 to 1873. In October of the latter year he was appointed judge of the County of Waterloo by Sir John Macdonald's Administration, and had since faithfully discharged the duties of that office. He had a high sense of what constitute right and true manhood, and was very severe on acts swouring of fraud. Probably no judge in the province was more desirous of meting out exact justice to parties arraigned before him. He grasped the points for decision in a case very readily, and presented them to the jury with great candour and clearness. He was Master in Chancery. The judge was a Catholic, and aman of high moral character. He was first married in September, 1888, to Mary, daughter of John Dormer, M.D., lett of Kingston, she having five children; three sons survive him. He was married the second time, December 39, 1878, to Fannie, daughter of Colonel C. J. Baldwin, deceased, Toronto, who mourns the death of a loving husband. Toronto, who mourns the death of s loving husband.

"For years," says Capt. C. Mueller, 
"I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine cheet, to regulate my lowels, and those of the ship's crew. These pills are not sewere in their action, but do their work thoroughly."

Human things must be known to be loved to be known

"Iv is A GREAT BEHEFIT."—These significant words were used in relation to Da. TROMAS ECLECTATE Ort, by a sestleman who had thoroughly acceld its merits in his own case—having been cared by it of lammans of the knee, of three or four years' standing. It never falls to remove notesons as well as lameness, and is an in-

#### REGISTER JOTTINGS.

Father Alfred, Provincial of the Fran-scans, is at present staying in tilasgow and will remain for about a mouth

Lord Russell of Killowen is expected to arrive in England from America early in October, after which, until the open ing of the Courts, he will go to Scotland

The death of the liev. br. Wilfred Wallace. M A. LL P. Nub Prior of the Benedictine Community at Obedington Abboy, Warwickshire, England, is amounced, at the ago of lifty-onlit. He was for some years engaged in parcelaid work in Loudon and at Greenwich before he jounced the Beurelicianes twenty years ago. Among several learned works which he wrote at St. Thomas's Abboy at Chedington is a "Life of St. Lidmund of Canterbury."

#### Uxbridge.

During the short stay of his Grace Archbishop Welsh in Uxbridge this week, he was called upon by a number of our prominent oitizens, who enjoyed a half hours conversation with the interesting prelate. Archishop Welshe delimination to have been the first nunister to put foot into Scott. He has a remarkable memory, and can recall places and the names of secroces of the early settlers in this section, and in fact all over this county.—Journal.

The social ovent of the season in the presty town of Amprior, Ont., was the vedding on Thursday last of Mr. William Logon the widely last of Mr. William Logon the widely humon tumber the property of the popular of Example of Control of the Contro

#### A FATHER'S STORY.

HAPPINESS RESTORED W. HOPE HAD ALMOST GONE.

s Daughter Began to Droop and Fade—Was Attacked with Hemorrhage and Lite was Dospaired of—She is Again Esjoying Robust Health.

From the Brantf

From the Brastford Courier.

A recent addition to the Grand Trunk staff in this city is Mr. Thos, Clift, who is living at 76 Chatham street. Mr. Clift, who was formerly a policeman in the great city of London, is a fine looking specimen of an Englishman of the type so often seen in the C and Trunk employ and who makes so desirable a class of citizens. Since his advont here has been a warm advocate of that well known medicine, Dr. Williams' Pink Pilks, and through his endorsement dozens of boxes have been sold 2 his friends and acquaintances.

A Courier representative, anxions,

Fils. Fils. ard through his endorsement dozens of boxes have been sold 3 his friends and acquaintances.

A Courier representative, auxious, atthough not surprised, to know the reason for Mr. Clift's warm oulogy of the pills, called on that gentleman recently. Mr. Clift willingly consented to an interview, and in the following story told his reason for being so sincere and advocate of a world renowned medicine. "Some five years ago," said Mr. Clift, "my daughter Lily began to droop and fade, and became disinclined either for work or pleasure. A dector in London was called in and he prescribed excreise and a general "rousing up" as the best medicine to effect acure. My daughter did her best to follow his instructions, but the forced exercise exhausted her completely, and the gradually gree wown of the season of the season of the season has been dead to the forced exercise exhausted her completely, and the gradually gree wown of the season of

now no you wender why I sound their presses and recommend them at every opportunity?

Dr. Williams Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and received his properties of the present o



About three years ago my mother had the rippe, who is a few road ago my mother had the rippe, who is a few road ago my mother had the rippe, who is a few road and moth a week under condition at the complaint dot skeep somes with two-loped into a state of media holia, then she could not skeep at all she iddn't after the weakly bed, had not exact media. ng a Nervo fonic After us-the better was apparent and the better was apparent and the by on account of a vo-igot entirely well. We all ading us the Tonic MARY I. DALY.

Our boy, who had a ris por was cared by one of those of Koenig's Nerve Ton. A RativEO.

A Valuable Hoot on Mercue Discover of the Constitution of the Cons icino free.

cds has been prepared by the Rev. Pather
Fort Wayne, ind., since 1838, and is now

KOERIC MED. CO., Chicago, ill. 40 S. Frinklin Street.
Bold by Druggistant 51 per Bottle. Gfor \$5.
Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. IN TORONTO BY LYMAN BROS.

#### LATEST MARKETS

TORONTO, Sept. 22, 1896,

The receipts of grain on the street market hene to day were lair; prices were stoady. Wheat—Steady, 300 bushels selling at 65c for red and 67c for white, and 100 bushels of goose wheat at 60c. Barley—Firmer, 400 bushels selling at 28c

Barley - Firmer, 400 bushels solling at 28 to 34c.
Oats-Steady, 600 bushels solling at 19 to 22c.

Dear-Steady, two loads solling at 19to 22c.
Peas-Steady, two loads solling at 42c.
Hay and Straw—The receipts were small owing to the waster and or market ing at \$12 to \$14 and straw at \$3 to \$10, but hay and straw in good condition would probably sell at quatation.
Dressed Hogs—The receipts were sign, there was a moderately good demand, but the market was oasier, with sales at \$5 to \$5 25.

\$5 25.	
Wheat white, \$0 66	<b>2</b> 0 67
do red 0 65	0 00
do goose 0 50	0 51
Peas, per bush 0 42	0 00
Rye 0 38	0 00
Oats, per bush 0 19	0 22
Barley 0 28	0 33
Hay,13 50	15 00
Straw, bundled 8 50	10 00
do loose 5 00	6 00
Eggs, new laid U 12	0 13
Butter, lb rolls 0 15	0 16
do tube, dairy 0 12	0 14
Chickens, per pair 0 30	0 60
Ducks 0 40	0 60
Turkcys, per lb 0 10	0 12
Potatoes 0 40	0 45
Dresed hogs 5 25	5 50
Beef, hindquarters 5 00	8 00
do. fore	5 00
Mutton 4 00	7 00
Veal 5 00	8 00
Lamb yearlings 5 00	7 00

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22 — Grain — There is more activity to the grain market and prices are firmer and in some cases higher. Peas have been placed at 60je to 61o in store on the sept. The sept. 10 to 61je to 10 to 61je: oats, No. 2 hard, nominal; pease per 60 lbs. affoat, new, 51o to 61je: oats, No. 2 white, in store, 25c to 23je: rys No. 2, nominal; barley, feed, affoat, 30o; barley, 40c to 45c; buckwheat, per busch, 30c to 39je.

Flour—The Manitols millers this morning marked up the prices of spring patents of the second of the second to 10 t

eese—Dull and steady at 9c to 94 for Cheese—Duit and ateauy a continued where we are the finest western.

Butter—Little more inquiry. Finest creamery, 17 to 172;0; townships, 150 to 160; western, 180.

Eggs—In good export and local demand at 112 to 12c.

A Rare Work.

"Ancient Missions and Churches of America," is an educational fine art series or superb pictures by artist W. H. Jackson, the finest seemic photographer in the world. The text, bridgy covering the history, romance and life of the people concerned, has been graphically written by Stanley Wood. This series contains 6 parts—4 pictures, 14 x 17 inches in size, in each part—and one page of text, so arranged that when the 6 parts are complete, one has 24 pictures and the outer story—ready for binding or for proservation in articlion. Each part will contain form. Each part will contain form. Each part will contain form. Part I.—Oldest Church in America, Missiou of San Gabriel (Exterior), Cathedral of Moxico.

Part II.—Cathedral of Lagos, Plaza de las Aguas Calientes, Mission of Santa Barbara (Corridor).

Part III.—Mission of San Antonio de Padua, Mission of San Diego, Old Church at Poeblo San Juan Bautista, Church of San Diego, Old Church at Poeblo San Juan, Mission of San Luis Rey, Church of Cau de Quoretars.

Part V.—Mission of San Diego, Old Church at Poeblo San Juan, Mission of San Luis Rey, Church of Cau de Quoretars.

Part V.—Mission of San Diego, Old Church at Poeblo San Juan, Mission of San Luis Rey, Church of Cruz de Quoretars.

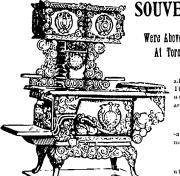
Part V.—Mission of San Juan de Capistrano, (Rutios). The Pyramid of Chinals, Mission of San Juan Gapistrano, Mission of San Juan de Capistrano (Rutios). The Pyramid of Chinals, Mission of San Juan de Capistrano (Rutios). The Pyramid of Chinals, Mission of San Juan de Capistrano (Rutios). The Pyramid of Chinals, Mission of San Juan de Capistrano, Alaco of Chinals, Mission of San Luis Each French Line and William Charlest Pyroch Line and William Charlest Pyroch Line and William Line and Wi

they can be roused and trained as appropriate and artistic mural decorations.

The subscription price for the six parts is \$8.00. Parties remitting this sum to The Cartotic Resisters office, 40 Lombard street, Toronto, will be supplied with the work, and a copy of The Reoistre for one year.

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Toronto, Nov. 19, 1896.

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Yours truly,

(Signed) THOMAS HEYS, E. O'KEEFE. Prost. and Mgr. W. MAWKE, Vice-Prost. and Acst. Mgr. JOHN G. GIBBON, Secretary-Treasures

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na and Sreeden designs, with paryod back,
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cardinal blue, brown, red, green and black,
sold in the winter wrappers and blouces, in
cardinal blue, brown, red, green and black,
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d from regularings, perfectly fast colors, likeyele Sultings, perfectly fast colors, tweed effects and reversible, in brown, een, blue and other shides, regular 17c., green, blue and other shades, regular 17c.

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TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of September, 1896, mails close and are due as follows:

a.m., p.m. a.m. p.m. 1.00 9.00 2.00 3.30 7.50 6.30 4.20 11.00 8.30 9.20 8.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. 6.30 1.00 9.00 5.15 4.2011.00pmi0.10

N.H.—There are ur-noll post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district, should transect their Sevings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking ours to solify their correspondents to make orders systale at such Branch Practomes.

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