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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. V.-No. 31.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A Famous Spanish Priest.

WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.

On Tuesday, July 6th, the city of Barcolona irrespective of class, regardless of social distinction, forgethi of political differences, unmindful of the chasm, that, too often in this country, markedly divides the laborer and artisan from their bourgeoisemployers, sentforth acrowds clad in the broadcloth of opulence as well as in the humble bine and gray blouse of industry to the church of the Sacrel Heart—Calle Laura. For what end 'To pay the last tribute of reverential affection, to ofter a magnificent manifestation of public grief to the memory of one who, at the close of the minoteenth country, ended a life worthy of a great and zoalosa speatio, finished the carthly career of one of the memory of Josus han called forth from its ranks in the last decade of one of the mesticant of the control of Josus han called forth from its ranks in the last decade of one of the most capacions, surely in one of the most capacion, surely in one of the most capacion, surely in one of the most capacity the charge of the control of the most capacity the charge of the control of the more capacity to form, the control capacity and influentially represented in the different grades of life's ladder.

The memory of l'ather Antonio Goborna, S.J. awakeued in all an ardent
desire to pay to it a Christian tribute
which his life-long lahvra, his vonorated
personality from his professional days
in the famous halls of Salamanea University to those of his missionary life in
Valencia, in Navarre, in Aragon and
Catelonia, so eminently merited Like
those of his Irish comperers of the illustrious society—the late reversed Father
Fortesque and the still later Very Rev.
Fathers James and Alfred Murphy, his
name was a household word in Eastern
Spain, and his labors, like theirs, were
over fruitful of the mest unlimited
blessings, temporal and spiritual to the
cities, the towns and to the villages,
where, like the prephets of old, during
the days of his mission, he called trumpet-tongued—yet with wisdom in his
mouth and the law of clemeny on his

whore, like the propines or on, during the days of his mission, he called trumpot-tongued—yet with wisdom in his mouth and the law of clomency on his lips—simons to repentance.

In 1828 Father Goberna was born of pious parents in the province of Tarrason, and at a line of the control of the

belictories of his auxious hours of a property before the hermit home of our wine Sou on His alter, when other man appeals and priestly efforts were wair.

A little more than a week has passed

unostentatious cell of the College of the Sacred Heart—and whose foundations he had seen laid, and one whose erection he watched, as the cartily guardian angel of its flourishing future spiritual life, and into which his great zeal and prudence had infessed so largely the spirit and discipline of the glorious Ignatius of Loyola. Yes, that life se full of triumphs for his Divino Master, and so rich in blessings for a Catholic people, has been quenched, and he has

"Like ripe fruit to drop-

But, with Amighty God's morey, his soul has been elevated to the throne of the Etomal to receive a roward "that eye hath net seen, nor hath it entered the heart of man to conceive". The ever-popular Father Goberna, S.J., like an equally beloved Irish son of St. Dominick, the immertal prince of English speaking preachers, the late Father Tom Burke, O.P., full a victim to internating the oxeruciating pains of his ulness give the control of the control of

month—and the preparations for its due and solerne colebration, which had to be abandened, brought down a punishment, which the implicty and hatred of not a few of her ungrateful children justly profited.

The many Rov. Fathers of his order scattered over the Now World and the Australian colonies to whom Father Goberna, S.J.. was intimately and tamilarly known, will now in their charity pay his abble soul the tribute of their pious prayers.

A Visit to Sunnyside.

WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.

It was Thursday afternous of las week. Applier Pluvus had been empty ing his watering can incossantly for several days and had not yet divelarge; the whole of its contents, for a few spite ful drops kept applier for a few properties of the proper

The artful lake; how she souds coqueltish little waves to lap the silver shingle, and sometimes upheaves a big billow te try and dolude us into thinkin; ho is the sea! Indeed we almost fancy so, until we try to taste the saft, and there she slyly gives us a mouthful of air, in which there is no saft certainly, but more than a surpicion of champague, and we drink it in deep draughts and feel a buoyancy and exhibaration such as oven sea air safdom gives.

Right in the midst of these invigorating breezes, facing the dancing water and surrounded by beautifully kept park like-grounds, stands the home of the poor orphan and more pitiable still than orphan children.

To say that the building is palatia might savour of absurdity to some people; novertholess, the term aptly describes the elegance of appearance which it presents when seen from the

A broad drive leads up to the laid door through smooth lawss dotted wiil flower beds and shaded by trees, under whose branches are placed comfortable seats. White stone vases filled will plants add to the beauty of the garden and give thour that homelike an excellent on the plants of the garden continue to the plants of the garden and give thour that homelike and residential touch which is aimed at it worst him concentration to institutions.

To the left of the hall is the princip drawing room, surrounded by a wir shady veraudah overlooking the lak where the sisters can sit on sultry ove ings and enjoy the cool air.

Up a short wide flight of steps and o the right of the hall is the summer reception room, a simple and tastefu apartment, large and spacious, wit polished floor and stands of palms an

Sister took us first to the recreation, where half a dozen little bower washing the floor, and rubbin away vigorously too; this work is a done by the boys, and judging from the state of t

The class-rooms were deserted, it be ing after 3.90. Several clover skotche pinned on the wall attested to not little talent for drawing, which is cultivated as far as circumstances wil allow. Upstairs to the exquisitely clear dormitories, the beds covered with white knotted quiltis made by the girls them selves, then through interminable cor ridors, past comfortable spare bed rooms, and with incidental peops into big clothes presses crammed full will clean "things!" into the wards of this clean "things!" into the wards of the infirmary (fortunately empty) down stairs again, and into the quity bian sow ing and dressmaking and where they are taleful to the same of the undercome, where they are taught plain sow ing and dressmaking and where they make and the same properties of the underclothes, and beautiful of the sawing is done by hand, ospecially on the underclothes, and beautiful of the sawing it is. There worksoom, and it that of the beys for the boys are taught to saw and make their own suits and shirts, beside knitting stockings, etc., on two kuitting machines. We saw a great press con taining over 100 now suits, and the sister in charge remarked that they had just finished making 100 shirts. The suits were extra work, however, beneathed.

I could not help thinking that when any of these young gentlemen grow transi's estate and took unto themselves, or loss in the ovent of missing buttons, for they could sew them on themselves, or rather on garments. Issides heing able

Through more long corridors and larg heterful rooms, to a vast apartment heterful rooms, to a vast apartment of fifty little grits of all agos and sizes com the tiny tot of three to the sedat title maiden of twelve or thirteen. The ager little faces pecred auxiously a ho visitor and took quick steck of one con and dress. They are woodorfu caders of character are children, they can to recognize by instinct any out hos is fond of them, and they have nich need of the God-given faculty our mites; it must often stand for mites; it must often stand to them in the place of the love of father and methor; there is so much brutality the world own on the part of these hos should how and protect them.

It is always a queer sensation to any

the grave carnest eyes of even one child searching their face, but when one is the focus of more than a hundred such regards, one (cele positively small, it is so much as if the selemn little inquisitors were searching one's very soul and turning ever numberless little peccadilloes that one fendly imagines nobody knows anything about.

We were requested to sit down and told that four of the little ones would favor us with the "Spanish Dance'; and cronarkably well they occurred it keeping perfect time and moving with a precision and grace that could scarcely be excelled. On the stage, with the accessories of music and costumes, the little dausenses would do credit to even Madame Katt! Leuner the famous Gor-

well adapted for the getting up of concerts, etc., that I am almost sorry the
Urphauage is so far out of the city; se
many charming entertainments might
be organized that would realize quite a
large amount of mouey. But people
ascen to have an invincible objection to going very long distances, ore
though the cars will take them the
whole way to the gate. However, I hope
no one will allow such a consideration
to prevent them from going to the gartien party on the 21st of August, because
it promises to be one of the most successful and onjoyable affairs of its kind that
have taken place in Toronto during this
year of jubileo. The situation is charming and the grounds so lovely that
over youn is bound to onjoy themselves,
oven apart from the numerous entertainments and the fun that will be going
on all day. You have plenty of time to
aver aloud and you could not save for a
worther purpose, dear reader. The
tickets are 25c cach. I will let ny
readers know what entertainment will
be given as soon as I can. I know
be given as soon as I can. I know

Wo inspected the great wardrobes full of small garmonts, the neat brush and comb bags, and the lavalories with their rows of wash basins, scap boxes and towels; then to the boys' wardrobe, where we nicled rows upen rows of stout boots per 'away for the present, the sturdy little brown feet not needing them for gambols over the soft summer green.—ward, which is a merciful economy, for they wearout at a terrible rate, that is, the boots do, not the feet. It is perfectly astonishing how any boy can go about in his bare feet all the summer without wearing them out, considering what to does with his luckless boots all

As for the elbows of jackets and the knees and seats of pants and the heels of stockings, every mother of boys knows how badly they fare.

Downstars again to the recectives and kitchen, the latter with its big range and great iron boilers testifying to the quantity of catables which have to be prepared every day. The children have porridge and milk for breakfast, meat or fish and vegetables for dinner and bread and batter for suppor. The older girls take turns in working in thoktichen, thus obtaining a most valuable knowledge of various domestic duties. There is no doubt that anyone in want of help could not do botter than take a girl or boy from the Orphanage, for the training they receive there, coupled with the firm yet goalted discipline, is calculated to make them most useful and industri-

The average cost of maintonance per head is \$35 per annun, an extremely moderate sum when one considers that \$50 is usually reckened as the lowest estimate for each child in other similar institutions in Cauada and the States.

The average general annual expenditure may be placed at between thricteen and fourteen thousand dollars, not a very extraragant sum for the maintenance of about 400 children and their instructors, including gas fuel, and all the multifarious expenses of a large establishment. But the above estimate includes the value of various donations of provisions, etc., so that the actual cash expenditure may be placed even lower than this moderate sum, making Sunnyaido Orphanage one of the most economically conducted charitable institutions in the city or elsewhere.

Sitting on the cool versación vercoking the lake, with the grecu lawns
und bright flower beds sloping gently
lown to the road, and behind the
trette is of significant
for the construction of the construction of
merry children were disporting
homssleves, recking nothing of the cold
lard world from which they have been
secued and are being so carefully
marded; the thrught comes that such a
raining, coupled with such surroundings,
must have enormous inducence in mouldng the young minds for good, and
radicating these horeditary tendencies
hat are the base of so many poor

It is needless to say that nothing in left undoop that can possibly conduce to the moral, mental, and spiritual well-being of the children. The love with which they regard the good sisters, who are indeed more than mothers to thom and the promptitude with which they obey the slightest word, are in themselves powerful and tenting oridonese of the great good that is being accomplished here.

Of the incalculable number of soul that will be saved by one such institution it is impossible to speak.

The good that is secretly accomplished and the tiny secist that are being sown day after day deep down in young and impressionable hearts will bear a great fruit, and the results, far-reaching as the waves of the sea, will be known to noue but the Aimighty, until the elect of God shall be gathered before the Great White Throne, and in that dazzling radiance those tircless servants of Christ shall meet the countless souls whom they have saved Trars-a.

A 20th Century Celebration.

The Rome correspondent of The New York Freeman's Journal sends his paper translations of two very important letters—the first from Hie Hollness & Cardinal Oreglia, dean of the Sacred College; the second from Cardinal Jacobini to the Catholic bithops throughout the world. Pope Lee's letter is unusually short, but, as even a casual reading will show, of the first importance. It is in the following terms.

To Our Venerable Brother Aloysius Cardinal Oreglia of Santo Stephano, Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, Dean of the Sacred College.

"Youncable Brother, health and Apostolic bouncliction. This letter we are pleased to address to yourself as appertaining to the dignity of your position; but we wish it to apply generally to your venerable brothers the Cardiaals and all the Bishops whose presence at the sacred ceremonies held toward the close of the month of May filled our heart with poy, and who on that occasion addressed to us a joint letter expressive of their respect and good will.

of their respect and good will.
"We were indeed already well aware
Voucrable Brother, of the affection yet
bear us, and of the dowotion to the Holy
See by which you are, as you should be
aniumated. But it is none the less grade
ful to us to rece a fresh proof of this
For it is eminent, decirable, especially
in these times, to show more and more
frequently how closely united, by obedi
ence, mutual regard and harmony of
thought are those directing the administ
tration of the Church with the Pontifi
in whom Jesus Christ has placed the su
premacy of power and the principle of

"Certain it is that those sentiments which you entertain toward us are shared in by the vast majority of the Christian people, nor is it without the design of Providence that every increase of hostility to the Iroly See is Islanced on Livelite 1ser2 by an increase of love This love, which seems to be, his it were the principle and the promise of future safety, it is of the first, importance to preserve and extend among the people and to bend thereto all that influence cad solicitude of yours, whose constancy in the preserve and sufficient august to us for constancy in the future of the safety in t

Eastern natious, and of all others separated in the faith from us, wo have kealy appreciated your pions wishes. We have us so sort sow the seed of a very large and very confidence, will one day bring it to ripeness—the God who has ordered His Church to embrace in its unity the whole human race, who can gather whence He lists the souls of mon and lead them, while respecting the liberty of each, whithersecver He wills. Forv.ntly imploes Him to vouchsafe in His goodness to lead this great multitude of men from error into the truth, and do all in yout power to second our efforts.

In the midst of these great undertakings, and through all the other duties which accompany the Apostolic charge we feel more and more clearly every day the necessity of having the Holy Soe reconstituted under the conditions in which Divine Providence placed it. Our best hopes we have set on God, the avenger of His Church. Meanwhile, as long as the trials and difficulties which adfilet us provail, we shall unhesisting, ly continue to complain of the violence done to the Sovereign Pontiff, and to insist on the sacred rights which constit

"As a pledge of heavenly graces, and in testimony of our paternal good will, we grant you, Venerable Brother, your people and your clergy the Apasto ic benediction most affectionately in the

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 5th of July, 1897, in the twentieth year of our Poutificate. LEO XIII.. Pore."

His Holiness for the require of Christen down shows that this subject is over uppermost in his mind. Since the fauous energicial of June, 1895, this has been the question par excellence of the Catholic Church. All the forces of Catholicity are new at work to bring the dissident bedies of Christendom-specially as affording a broader and surer ground of common principle, those participants of the control of th

face and recognize how terrible to is. Political blacklers may as faratical revolutionaries as their tools and succeed in setting a mountebank king upon a threme, but they cannot keep him there forever. The unified king-ipon is a thing of lath and plaster without the sympathy of the Pope. A word from him would make it great and caduring, but hat word will not be spoken until the head of the Catholic Clurch, the pritual rules of 20,000,000 of soults, is eccorded such a position as will raise mm above the suspicion of being a mere cool in the hands of the Italian State. Vay, more, until then the word that will be spoken will be that of process, indignate and dignified, such as is contained in Pope Loo's letter to Cardinal Oreglia. This protest though addressed to the lean of the Sacred College, is really included for the whole Catholic world, very Catholic, however humble and lowever distant, should be unded to feel that his spiritual father, Christ's vicar mearth, is a captivo.

The Catholic world will receive with gladness the news contained in Cardinal Jacobin's letter, which is in the following words:

Most Illustrious and Most Reveren-Sir: You have doubless become awar of of the project advanced by a number of men of great piety to get the faithful throughout the universe at the close of the present contury to affirm in a solem manifestation by a series of religious ox creises their lays and grafting to the

The design of these men in this initia tire was to respond to the desire of our Holy Father, Pope Lee XIII., who wish ed to consecrate this epoch of transition from one century to another by an ox traordinary invocation of the Divine assistance of Jesus Christ, as a happy pressure of peace and concord.

Now, the project of these personages having received the full approbation of Illis followss, and Catholic delegates from all nations having assembled incongress at Rome to promot its realization, it has pleased the Soveroige Pontiff to select me, without any merit on my part, as honorary president of the convintion

I core, assuredly, is a mobel class, and I cown that I am proud and happy to undertake it. For what could be more agreeable to my feelings than the occasion so favorably presented to me at the under the country of th

Wherefore we shall forrently strive to make reparation for the great injuries done to our Master, to appease Gods anger by our prayers, to exalt in paeans of praise the holy name of Josus Christ, who is the splender of the glory and the perfect image of the substance of God. Such will be the task in which we shall put forth all our zeal at the

Uniting, therefore, as closely as possible under one head the efforts of all, by striking acts of piety and reparation, by the great voice of the best daily papers and, finally, by public demonstrations of affection for the Roman Postifi, we shall ossily succeed in celebrating these granu colcumities in the joy of our hearts, and in an imposing concert, as the work of the heart o

ginning of the next century.

I ontertain the happy expectation that four Lordship, as well as all other sishops, will causent to give your powerful support to mysolf and the commit-ce established at Rome, and, above all, hat you will devote your best efforts to creation of a national committee for

the same object.

Awaiting your answer, in order that
we may all agree on the measures to be
dopted, I cartestly implore the Lord
lesus Christ to vouchsafe in His infinite
county to hear Your Lordship's prayers.

rnally and 'svotedly,

All countries are asked to unite in sommomerating the death of the nino-count and the birth of the vectority by special religious services in cour of our Divino Lord. There are more than three years to prepare for his unique celebration, but the time is none too long, and we may be sure the years to like the proper of the unique celebration, but the time is none too long, and we may be sure the years will correspond with the proparations, and that the whole strength of Christianity and the wonderful power und unity of the Catholic Church will than our lu bold rolled at the close of this ago of calightenument and renerse; t was a glorious thought. At the rail of the eighteenth country, whom notion sciences and the now yet one of their time, beasted that he ago of Christ was over and the age of reason begue. The philosophers are all dead, but Christ and Ifis Church are till with us, and the word will know when we close the book of the nine-centh century and open the new volume that they are with us as abilingly and more triumphantly than over.

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland

And Scotland.

Clare.

Major F. G. Oullinan, Sub-Shoriff of Clare, carried out several soizures for non payment of rent on the well-known Caher estote, in East Clare Cone party of the police met the Sheriff at Glandare Hill, while another went with some bathfis to Feakle. Beyond some horn blowing on the first appearance of the party there was no eloment of exetement. This is the first spearance of the party there was no eloment of exetement. This is the first sense, on which evotions are expected.

The keen struggle between landlord and tenant on the Caher Estate, East Clare, culminated in the carrying out of the first batch of the long threat ened evictions, and the cjecting of seven of the tenants who took the most prominent part in the fight, including Mr. James Corry, the chairman of the Caher Tonaut's Defence Association. The Caher estate is not of very large dimensions, and is situated in one of the most picture-squenarts of Clare, between Feakls and Lough Graney, about the finest of the Clare lakes. It is about 18 miles distant from Emils.

A daring shooting outrage was per-

parts of Claro, between Feakls and Lough Graney, about the finest of the Claro lakes. It is about 18 miles distant from Eanis.

A daring shooting outrage was perpetrated at Clonumore, one of the evicted farms on the Bodyke estate of Colonel John O'Callaghan, D L., where a nan who was mowing hay for the emergency caretaker was fired at. His police secort, Constable Airley, was at the time about twenty yards away lying in the meadow, and both he and the mower say the bullets whizzed between them. There were two shots fired, and the constable, perceiving by the smoke the spot whence they were fired the old fort on the top of Clomoroe, started to go in that direction, at the same time proparing to fire; but some of the children of a house adjoining, who were playing in the field, got before hum, so that it was dangerous to discharge his rifle.

rifle.

Cost.

Hon. G. D. Kingston and Mrs. Kingston intend to pay a flying visit to Ireland. Mr. Kingston's father was born in Bandon, County Cork, and the family on Mrs. Kingston's father was born in Bandon, County Cork, and the family on Mrs. Kingston came from the County Westmeath. Mr. Kingston's father was for many years Speaker of the House of Assembly at Adelaide, which has had a father and con respectively Speaker and Premier.

At the Cork Summer Assizes, before Lord Justice Holmes, James Magner, Geo. Lane, Denis Mulling, Jeremiah Keeffe, William Regan, Con. Growley, Peter Keeffe and James Rocke, were indicted for unlawful assembly as Kilavallian on the 14th March, and for attacking the dwelling-house of Kennedy Roche. They control of the Mulling, Jeromiah Keeffe, Wm. Regan, Cornellus Growley, Peter Keeffe and James Roche. James Magner and George Roche. James Magner and George Lane, who were also convicted of unlawful assembly on the 2nd February, were ordered to be detained and were put toward with the following prison as also convicted of the same offence; put forward with the following prison ors also convicted of the same offence: Edward Magner, Daniel Gallaghan, James Hassett and Timothy Callaghan. Timothy Callaghan should be detained in prison for six calendar months. James Hassett got four months. In each of the other cases — George Lane, Edward Magner, Daniel Callaghan and James Magner — the sentence was three calendar months. put torward with the following prisor

ing the use of his grounds in Menlo consequent on the refusal of the committee to hold the regatta on Jubilec Day, the 22nd June. A great deal of discussion has taken place over

deal of discussion has taken place over this matter since.

The Tuam Herald says—His Grace the Archibehop of Tuam has intimated to the clergy his objections to their using cycles outside their own respec-

to the clergy bis objections to their sung cycles ounside their own respective parisolics.

At Portunna a sensational occurrence was witnessed at the old unused dock on the Munster side. Twenty-two feet deep with ten feet of stagnant water at the bottom, it is interleced with the sedges and weeds of a century's growth Towards It was seen running a 'alwart young man over six feet high, who jumped the painings I'a a deer. Seargant Cummins, of Lorrha, obtaining a long rope, fastened it around the waist of Michael Treacy, the uncle of the man in the water. With this he was lowered into the dock, where he searched for and secured his nephew after much difficulty. A ladder was procured and put down, but was two short to rest on the floor of the dock, and had to be lield suspended whilst the would be suicide and his rescuer were being helped on to the lower rungs by the gallant sergeant who to do this went in after them.

Father Timothy McCarthy of Kil-

Father Timothy McCarthy of Killarney, a popular young elergyman, lately ordained, will, after spending a few months in Trales on temporary duty, proceed to Australia, having volunteered for the foreign mission. Rev. Michael Godley has been appointed to the pastoral charge of Glenbeigh and Glencar parish, vacated by the death of the late lamented Rev. Thomas Quilter.

Rev. Thomas Quiltor.

Lettrin.

Rev. John Maguiro, P.P., V. G.,
Manorhamilton, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the sum of £200
from Rev. Patrick Maguiro, formerly
pastor in Irvington, New York, for a
marble altar in St. Clare's Church,
Manorhamilton. On a former oceasion he also gave a large donation
towards the creetion of the church.

Limerick.

towards the crection of the church.

Limerick.

On July 15 a remarkable demonstration took place in Limerick on the occasion of the presentation of a boat to John Daly. Some weeks before Mr. Daly was a candidate for membership of the Shannon Rowing Club and was rejected. A committee of working men was then formed with the object of presenting John Daly with a boat, subscriptions being limited to one shilling. The boat was launched amid a demonstration of an extraordinary character. Aprocession, in which amid a demonstration of an extraordinary observation. A procession, in which all the city bands took part, started from the builders at Thomond Gate, and constantly increasing in proportion as it traversed the greater part of the city.

as it traversed the greater part of the city.

The Mayo grand jury passed the following resolution: "As her Msjesty's Government, in connection with the Canadian Government, have subsidised a quick line of steamors from Canada to Great Britain, that we, the grand jury of the county of Mayo, assembled at summer assizes, 1897, urge upon her Majesty's Government the desirability of making Black sed Bay a port of call of this line of steamors, as being not only a most excellent harbor, but as the shortest route between the two countries, a copy of this resolution to be sent to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlam, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Sir Donald Smith, Agent General of Canada."

Mr. William O'Brien writes to the

months. In each of the other cases—George Lano, Edward Magner—the sontence was three calendar months.

Dabils.

The Premier of New Zealand, Mr. R. J. Seddon, Mrs. Sedon and the Misses Seddon (8) arrived in Beliation a short visit on July 16.

A memorial bust to the late Dr. Valentine Ball, Director of the Science and Art Museum, has been placed in one of the entrances of the gallery of the Contral Hall of the Museum. The cost of the memorial has been defrade by the subscriptions of friends and admirers of the late gentleman, and sumiers of the late gentleman, and sumiers of the late gentleman, and consists of a bust in white Carrara marble standing on a pedestal of green Connemara and black Kilkeunymarble. The artist is Mr. J. Hughes, A. R. H. A.

On July 17 Father O'Connor closed at life of labor by a calm and holy death at St. Vincent's Collego, Castleknock. The news will come as a surprise to many, for Father O'Connor was in the prime of life, having reached his fifty-fifth year. Those who knew him well can sympathize with the Vincentian Order in the loss they will sustain by the death of such an efficient member.

The county Galway and Ballinasloch horse show was not well attended this year, a fact accounted for by the numerous deaths that have unfortunately taken place lately in the county families, and in counter attraction, amonget them a regatta and a lecture upon horse breeding held in the vicinity of Roseommon. The fixture of the rounion had been brought forward from October, not only inconsequence of the abolition of the Galway Show but in the hopes of catching saleable horses that were not sent on to Cahirmee fair.

The annual regatts easys the Galway Obsorver, in many respects was thoroughly successful. Some unpleasantness was caused over it on account of Sir Valentine Blak refus.

poverty of the whole union, and as the Government have repeatedly re-fused to come to our assistance, we resign our position as a protest against the Government."

redgu our position as a protest against the Government."

Mr J. P. Hayden, Westmeath Independent, has been elected for South Roscommon without opposition in succession of his brother, the late Mr. Luke Hayden, M.P. Ten nomination papers were handed in on his behalf, the principal one being signed by Mr. Farrell M'Donnell, solicitor, Roscommon, as proposer, and Mr. John Fitzgibbon, Castleren, as seconder.

Trease.

Lord Justic, Fitzgibbon has disposed, as far as the present assizes are concerned, of the famous Trilleck murder trial. The case against James Maguire and Thomas Maguire is postponed until the next assizes on the application of the Orown. The prisoners will remain in oustody until the ball is completed.

The involingence and reached waterford of the drowning while bathing, under singularly distressing circumstances, of Mr. James Anthony, J.P., Bonmahon, County Waterford, who was highly respected in the district.

A strange fatality occurred during a dispute of an unhappy nature in a family named Connolly. Joseph Connolly called into the heuse of his step-brother, Michael Connolly. Both zemarried men having families. The latter was found gasping near the door and soon died from shock. Joseph was arcested.

On July 16 two bailiffs from Ennisorthy, named John Donovan and John

was arcested.

Westerd.

On July 16 two bailiffs from Enniscorthy, named John Donovan and John Dowyer, proceeded to the townland of Ballybrittas, to execute an ejectment decree at the suit of Laurence Doylo against John and Anne Morrissey, who occupied a substantial holding in the townland. When the bailiffs arrived at the house they found the doors barricaded and the defendants inside. The latter were armed with stones, a regular fusilade of which they showered indiceriminately on all around the dwelling. Sergeant Nally, of Galbally, came to the rescue, and placed the accused in custody.

Pat. Connors, of Newtownbarry, was found at Ballycarnoy lying on the roadside with his needs broken. Connors was a fice young man of 27 years, and was in the employment of Mr. Doyle, morchant, Newtombarry.

On July 16 an eviction took place at

Doyle, merchant, Newtonbarry.

Wickiew.

On July 15 an eviction took place at Slievroe, near Rathdrum, and a stout resistance was given to the sub-shoriff, his officers, and the police. William Bergin was a tenant on the Littledale cetate, and in the year 1894 judgment was obtained against him for avrears of rent. He was evicted in April of the stone and was evicted in April of of rent. He was evicted in April of the same year, and from that time until the 7th June it is stated that the owners of the Littledalo estate were in possession. It was alleged that towards the latter end of May a resident of Rathdrum had purchased the farm and would shortly enter into possession. On the 7th June William Bergin and his wife and child entered the house and were living in it until the second eviction.

and were living in it until the second eviction.

ENGLAND.

Casards Abeat a Distinguished Coasest.

Rov. M. O'Roilly, in the course of a letter to The Reiford Times, says: "It is commonly stated by Anglicans in Rotford, and no doubt elsewhere, that Mr. Maturin, the late Cowley Father, and recent convert to the Oatholic Church, is very unhappy in his new position; that he is sorry to have left the Anglican Church and wishes to return to it very soon, and that he has written to some person or persons in Retford to that effect. I am in a position to deelare all such statements to be absolutely false and utterly untrue. For doing so I have the authority of Cardinal Vaughan, who has recently returned from Rome, where he saw Mr. afaturin and found him quite happy and contented, pursuing his studies for the priesthood. Statements equally false were made against Nowman when he 'came over,' but that intellectual giant silenced his enemies for over. Read his words carefully: 'From the day I became a Catholic, now close upon thirty years, I have never had a moment's misgiving that the communion of Rome is that Church which the Apostler set up at Fontecost, which alone has the adoption of sons, and the glory, and the covenant, and the promises, and in which the Anglican communion, whatever its merits and dements, whatever the excellence of individuals in it, has, as such, no part." part.

part."

SCOTLAND.

Prance-Neutita Society.

Amongst the French visitors present at the meetings of the France-Scottish Society in Edinburgh were M. to Comte, Madame la Comtesso, and Mdile. de Franquevillo, M. Greard (Recteur de l'Universite de Paris, a la Borbonne), M. Duolaux (Directour de l'Institut Pasteur), M. Alifed Oroiset, M. and Madame Hattwig Derenbourg, M. Paul Moyer, M. Froost, M. Robert de Billy, M. Aatoul, M. Marlette, M. Bonet Maury, M. and Madame Gustave Roy, M. F. Larnaude, M. Bonnevillo, M. l'Abbe Victor Charbonnel, M. and Madame Weiss, M. G. Caircelle, M. M. Droyfus Brisao, M. A. Beljame, M. Ennomed Morel, M. Paul Royer-Collard,

M. Charles Martin, M. and Medamo Paul Melon, Madamo Lellor, Mallo Geneviove Miraband, Mdllo. Chala mot, and Mdllo. Mario Bonnet. The Generiove Alraband, Millic. Chaiamot, and Millic. Marie Bonnot. The papers read by Professors Kirkpatrick, Ritchine, and Bouttonix. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Professors Saroles, Orum-Brown, Ramany, and Croiset, Dr. Duclaux, and the Abbe Charbonnel, Sheriff Zeneas Mackay, Dr. Rowand Anderson, and Mr. Brander Hatt, moluded French influence in the Scottish Universities, the influence of Scottish Universities, Pasteur as the founder of storee chemistry, the historical connexion between the Parliament of Paris and the Scottish Court of Seesion, the history of the Scott College in Paris, and French influence on Scottsh architecture.

Catholicity on the Yukon

Catholicity on the Yukon.

Monthera, July 20—The Sisters of Ste. Anne, whose mother house is at Lachine, have had mesions in Alaska for the last twelve or thirteen years, and they are about to establish a fourth station at St. Michael's. Here they will build an hospital, which will be a great boon to the miners for miles around. The order is primarily a teaching one, but it is not expected that the ladies who are to be placed at the new station will have much of that to do, at least for some time to come, so that they will be entirely at liberty to davote themselves to nursing and administering appiritual consolation to these who may fall all so far from home and friends. The founder of the St. Michael mission is Sister Mary Stephon, Superioress of the order in the Yukon district, who wontup there from Victoria, B.O., some nine years ago. She started a mission at Koserofski, a couple of who wentup there from Victoria, B.C., some nine years ago. She started a mission at Koserofski, a couple of hundred miles up the Yukon River, where there is now a flourishing Indian school. She came cast in November last with one of the Sisters, whose health had broken down, and while here dicussed with the Superiors General, Rev. Mother Marie De L'Ange Gardien, and her colleagues the desirability of providing some hospital accommodation for the hundreds who were seeking the gold helds. Sister Mary Stephen returned to here bes Gondian, any another mans be bes best of the common that of the hundreds who were seeking the gold fields who were to strengthen the little band now working in Alaska and the Yukon district. Since her roturn, she has entered into occupation of the St. Michael Mission, and is gotting her bespital into shape. Two more Sisters left Lachine on Monday of last week en route for St. Michael's, although the fact was not known at the Archbishop's palace when inquiry was made yesterday. The two Sisters travelled via the C.P.R. to San Francisco, where they arrived to-day. Until the steamer sails they will be the guests of the convent of the Holy Family in that city. The two ladies are sister Mary of the Cross, known in the world as Miss Peterson of Victoria, and in the sacred Heart, formerly Miss Goulet, of Holyoko, Mass. These will be the last members of the order to leave for this district for a considerabletime. The ladies of Sto. Anno have been a tablished on the Pasific slope for the greater part of half a century, and have been pioneers in the cause of education in British Columbia. About a dozen years ago they extended their operations into the frozen north and opened a mission at Juneau, in Alaska. Subsequently a hospital was built, and this has proved a great boon to the people formany hundred miles around. Sick and wounded people from far distant points are brought into the little hospital to be nursed back to health and strongth, and the Sisters also do a deal of nursing among the families resident. In the town. The second Alaskan mission was founded at Koscrefski, and a third at another Indian village near there. At both these places there are very few whitea, and the teaching done is principally in the Indian schools. When the latest require got there the total number of Sisters in the Alaskan field will be nearly twonty. All the supplies come places there are very few whites, and the teaching done is principally in the Indian schools. When the latest refiniting of the principally in the Indian schools. When the latest ref Sisters in the Alaskan field will be nearly twenty. All the supplies come from San Francisco, leaving there by steamer in the month of June, and being transhipped to Yukon River boats. The charity of the ladies at the various missions leads them to be generous with their stores to those who are starving, and as a consequence they frequently have to go on protty short rations in winter. A few years ago Sister Mary Stephon had to travel 500 miles with dog sleds to get provisions to keep her companions from starving. One of the Sisters who has been in the Yukon district describes it as bare and desolate. The cold is intense, and is rondered keuner in some places by high winds. At one of the Jeaut missions on the coast the wind blows a gale at times, and the fathers have had to put up ropes to hold on by in crossing from their school to the chapel. There are comparatively few whites, and the Indians do not prove as trantable as might be wished. At Keaerfeski the Jesults have a school, and have had a good deal of trouble with their Indian pupils. Hundreds of men who have gone up the Yukon have died there from the exposure and privations which they had to endure, and the Sisters had reason to holieve that others died alone and unknown to anyone.

INVITED TO GALWAY.

Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Edward Blake Asked to the W. tern heaport.

On July 21 the County Galway Grand Jury considered the matter of the new Canadian mail service and the

the new Canadian mail forvice and the selection of Gallway as a port of call in Iroland. Mr. Richard J. Kolly, B. L. said he was commissioned to bring the matter before them. The matter new was under consideration by the Canadian Minister, Sir Wilfrd Laurier, who is in England. The Hon. Mr. Blake, M.P. for Longford, who is connected with this count, had deeply interested himself in "J. matter, and the Midland Company had with characteristic on terperise commissioned him to offer to Mr. Blake and the Canadian Promier the hospitality of their excellent line should they 'tsit Galway. To gentlemen of their experience it was unnecessary to dilate further on the matter, and "herefore he would submit the following resolution: "Resolved—That we, the Grand Jury of the county of Galway, assembled at Summor Assizes, 1897, des., oernest yto call the attention of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurer, Premier of Canada, to the suitability of Galway as a port of call for the new Canadian service. Amongst the many other advantages which this place possesses may be mentioned the following:—I. It is the nearces available European port to Halifax, the intended port of departure, and its adoption would consequently save days to the new service. 2. It onjoys through the Midland Great Westorn Railway Company an efficient railway service, which will enable goods, mails, and passongers landed here to be carried from the water's edge by direct rail to Dublin in three and a half hours, and to London within a maximum of 12 Lours, in this respect securing a more direct expeditious communication with the great centres of trade and population in the United Kingdom than Moville or any other place in Ireland. 3. It has been used for years by the Allan Line, and has always been found a safe and convenient port by them. 4. Years ago, in the days of sailing vessels, Galway for a time competed successfully with Liverpool, and the utilisation of this route was found even then to present advantages in point of proximity to America which should strough ourably considered by them, and we call upon the five members of this county and town to urge upon the Colonial Secretary and Sir Wilfred Laurier this important question, which is of such immediate interest to this county and of concern to the province generally." The resolution was unamimously adopted, and it was decided to make Mr. Blake, Mr. Chamberlain, and the Canadian Premier members of the county club, and the following resolution was also adopted—Resolved that the Hon. Chas. Nugent, Sir Honry Grattan Bellow, Hon. Martin Morris, Major Wilson Lynch, Henry S. Persse, and Colonel O Hara be requested to act as representatives of the grand jury of Galway in any stops that may be taken to invite and welcome the Premier of Canada to Calway." A similar resolution was adopted by the town grand jury.

At the London Assizes, before Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, William Buchanan an Orangomen, was put forward and indicted for unlawfully and malicious

indicted for unlawfully and malicious ly shooting with a pistol at Henry McBride in Bishop street.

Mr. Gausson, the defending counsel, said the prisoner had accepted his advice to plead guilty. He had got an intimation from the Orown that they would not press for punishment further than leaving it in his lordship's hands.

they would not press for punishment further than leaving it in his lordship's hands.

Mr. Dano, Grown Consel, said the Grown loft the matter in his lordship's hands.

His lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, said that there must be some strangoideain the mindef any man who could imagine that such an offence as the prisoner had committed—drawing and firing a revolver on the public street—could pass without punishment. It was not to be supposed for one moment that the benevolent ovidence heard in the court gave any idea of the case against the prisoner. There was no explantion offered, no suggestion made for his having to account for such a weapon as that either in such a place or at all. He not only threatened other people with abominable and fitthy language, threatening that he "would blow McBride"—In words he (his lordship) would not further repeat—"if he attempted to come near him." He fired three shots or tried to fire three shots, and one of them fortunately struck a buckle in McBride's clothing, and but for its having done so might have inflicted a fatal wound. He would fall in his duty if he were for one moment to countenavee the idea that own carrying londed revolvers in the streets of an Irish town was not a violation, and a dangerous violation of

the law. Furthermore, in a case like this, a man's life was saved only by the circumstance that the bullet found its hiller in a buckle and not in a man's biller in a buckle and not in a man's body, or otherwise the prisoner might now be answering almost with his life for what took place. Already in the course of the day he passed sentonec upon a boy for using a kinife, and why should he not lakewise sentonec a man who used a rovolver? The sentonec a man who used a rovolver? The sentonec of the court was six months impresement with hard labor, and at the end of that time he was to find two securities in £50 cach and himself in £20 to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for three years, and falling that he was to be defained in the interests of public peace and for the protection of the Queen's subjects for a further period of six calendar months.

This concluded the crown business. As the prisoner, amongst others, came at the beaucard to retire the argument.

As the prisoner, amongst others, came out to be conveyed to prison a crowd cheered and shouted, "No aurrender."

The Varied Climate of Hawait.

Every gradation of tomporature, slitude and humidity, with varying force and volume of wind currents, is presented in the Hawdian Islands, while many subtle potencies pervade the atmosphere from see to mountain top. Moreover, each grove, beach, vale, summit and bolt of land preserves its respective climatic attributes almost unshanged throughout the year.

Thus it is possible for invalid or epicurean to select a climate, or to change it as often as may be desired. Something like the rotation of the escasons in "temperate" lat. udes may be had, with no danger of meeting those sudden lapses of temperature so shocking to sensitive organizations.

Each of the principal islands is an immense but extinct volcano. Only one active crater exists—Kilaucu, on a spur of Mauna Loa, on Hawsii. A charming laboratory embedded in ferne, it sorves as an escape-valve; in fact, these are quite under the control of the friendly goddess Pele. As the traveller gradually ascends, he indid the air becoming cooler and usually clearer with the increasing elevations and the cooler temperature often as equable as the warmer at the base of the mountain island. Ey way of illustration: a few hours ride from the hot marge of Kawalhae, on Hawaii, palm fingered, and with thormometer ranging between 80° and 92° Fabranhout, brings the hersoman well up the plain of Waimea, a region keenly inspiringing to overy sense. Hore the sir, save for a short rainy season, is clear and quite sharp with cocasional frest. Over the mountain the and wild horses; the pursuit of these is the chief occupation of natives, and of white whose noble muscular devalopment is clearly the effect of a larvful tonic in the mode of life. On island Maui, at an elevation of four thousand grading the force of a larvful tonic in the mode of life on larged and with wookes noble muscular devalopment is clearly the offered of larged and with their requirements hospitality is genorously dispensed. Here the elimate is ideally delightful—sufficiently cool, while year with none of the coo

Make the Amende to Father Byan.

Make the Amende to Father Ryan.

The following appears in The Irish World: Sir—In your issue of July 10, an article appeared, through my instrumentality, commenting on a report in a Western Catholic paper of a sermon delivered by the Rov. Father Ryan of St. Michael's Cathodral, Toronto. Since then I have learned not only that Father Ryan did not employ the extravagant outgoy of Queen Victoria to which I took exception, but that he has proved himself by voice, pen and purse a truly patriotic Irishman. I think it only fair to the roverend father to correct, as far as possible, the fulso impression the article has made, and I beg him to scopi my apology for the metake into which I was unwittingly led. I am, respectfully yours, July 22, 1897. B. Morgan. am, respectfully yours,
July 22, 1897. B. Morgan.

Orango Riots in Australia

MELBOURNE, July 19.—A serious riot is reported to have occurred at Brunswick, in Bourke County, during the progress of an Orange procession through the town. The Orangomen received a hostile demonstration and a general meleo ensued, in the course of which the police were stoned. About a dozon arrests have been made.

a dozen arceste maye been made.

In his Vegerande Prills, Dr. Parmolee has given to the world the fruits of
loug scientific research in the whole
loug scientific research in the whole
roalm of medical science, combined with
now and valuable discoverion near before known to man. For Dericate and
Definitive Prills of the control of the conleo's Fills act like a charm. Taken in
small doses, the offect is both a tonic
and a stimulant, middy exciting the
secretions of the body, giving tone and
vigor.

A sonsation has been created in Dres-den by the assertion that on his return from Norway Emperor William will meet Prince Bisuarck at Altona at the house of Count Von Waldersoo.

PANACTICISM IN BANGOR.

Auti-Catholic Outbreak in a Notorious Maine Town,

Bancon, Mr., July 29.—Great ex-citement has been caused here by a renewal of the cutrages at St. Mary's parochial schools, where the threatening placards had already been posted. The following notice was found posted on the door of the school:

on the door of the school:
From the Kinghts of Death. Roman Catholics, and Vuor-General O'Brien. This is our first attempt to fire this accurace school. If it is a failure you may rest assured that our next attempt will be more successful. We, the Kinghts of Death, have no connection with the A. P. A., except that, of course, that they have our support and protection. We vote as they do. And now, Homan Catholics connected with St. Mary's parcohial school, follow O'Brien, your worthy (2) leader, and soe what you will come to. You cowards, you imbeciles, you blots on the fair name of our belowed country. Boware our future country. Beware our futu Knights of Death vengeance.

vengeance. Kniours of Dearit.
Important—We wish it understood insa Mrs. B. Wetherbee has no connection with us whatecover.
Some time ago Mayor Beal offered a reward of \$100 for the detection of the person posting these notices, but inc one has made an effort to earn the reward. The police have done notifing, and little confidence is felt that they were will do anything. In some quarters, oven, the police are accused of spathy in the matter, and there is established the second of the seco

partment.

Prominent Catholics are of the spinion that the outrages are penetrated by members of a secret order is alled the American Mechanics, in which, it is said, many who were formerly members of the A. P. A. are now enrolled.

merly members of the A. P. A. are now enrolled.

There are many suspicions, some against efficials of the city, but as yet there is nothing substantial upon which to base suspicion. Vicar-General O'Brien fears that if the threats are continued some of the parents have the continued some of the parents have gone at the continued some of the affairs. Cortain members of the parish have gone armed to the school on various mights, and had they caught any one prowling around there is no doubt that blood would have been shed.

doubt that blood would have been shed.

It was reported that the school building would be blown up with dynamic at 8 p. m., and many people congregated in the vicinity, but nothing happened. Again there were startling rumors of intended violence, and some fear that there will be trouble before long.

Vicar General O'Brion says that he will post no guards at the school, but that the civil authorities must protect the building, like other property, or, failing to do so, bear the consequences.

There has been no such excitement here since the tarring and feathering of Fr. Bapst, and the better element, without regard to erced, condemns the outrages and feels apprehension as to the result of their continuance. There is some prospect that a public meeting will be held to denounce the stanks upon the Ostholics, and to de mand that the city authorities bestir themselves to catch and punish the guilty parties.

The Miracle of the Birds.

St. Bonaventure, in his life of St. Francis, thus recounts this famous miracle: "Drawing nigh to Bevagno, Francis came to a certain place where a vest multitude of birds of different kinds were gathered together; whom seeing the man of God ran lastily to the spot, and, saluting them as if they had been his follows in caseon, while they all turned round and bent their heads in attentive expectation, he admonished them, saying: Brother birds, greatly are you bound to praise your Creater, who elothed you with the shirts, and gireth you wings to liy with, and pure sir to breathe in, and who careft for you who have so little birds, marvellously agitated, began to spread their wings, stretch forth their neels, and open their bealts, attentively gazing upon him. And he, glowing in the sprit, passed through the midst of them, and even touched them with his robe; yot not one sitred from its place until the man of God gave them leave; when, with his blessing and at the Sign of the Cross, they all flow away. These things saw his companions who waited for him at the roadide; to whom returning, the simple and pure minded man began to blame himself greatly for having never hitherto preached to the birds.

A beautiful picture by Giotto in the church of Assisi represents this miracle, which was an act of literal observed the Gospel to every creature."

President Kruger's Illiteracy.

President Kruger's Illiteracy.

President Krugers is an illiterate.
Dr. Francis' Clark in the August Beview of Reviews tells of the Boor leader's sadly neglected education. This modern South African Colossus, he says, cannot write any better than be can read. To be sure, he can sign his name to cublic decuments, but in something the same way that Osman the Groat, the founder and first sultan of the Osmanli Turks used to sign his

name to public documents—by dipping his hand in a saucer of ink and spreading it out on the paper, thus literally making his sign n must Not that Prestdent Rruger has not gone beyond Osman the First, for he can guide the quill sufficiently to sign his name to papers of state; but to write one of those papers or even an ordinary letter, with his own hand, would be quite beyond his powers, is the story often told in Pretoria. And yet, should I leave the impression with my readers that he was simply an ignorant old Boer, it would be a very lalse impression. From the scholar's sandpoint, possibly he is that, but from the standpoint of the politician and man of affirs he is one of the shrowd great men of the time. If he cannot write a state document he can dictate one. He knows what is in every one trait a state document he can dictate one. He knows what is in every one trait a state document he can dictate one. He knows what is in every one trait he signe, and his mature shrowdness enables him to get the batter of far more scholarly rulers of nightier realms than his when the interests of his "poor burghers," as he pythetically calls them, are con cerned.

Japan and Hawall.

Japan and Hawall.

The editor of the Amorican Review of Reviews says Japan's fleet is no match for the united navy. He adds: It is, of course, not strange that the Japanese have become comewhat in text is a course, not strange that the Japanese have become comewhat in text is a course, not strange that the Japanese have become comewhat in text is a course of fact, the United States has always been Japan's best friend. The people of the country have had for Japan the most intense feelings of interest and sympathy. If any European Japan to take an attitude of aggression in matchers on the same that it is a course in the same that it is a course in the same that it is continuous and Ilawaii, Japan should be warned in time against evil advisers. It is only an enemy of Japan that could give such advice. Ocrtain London news papers have assorted that the Japanes have assorted that the Japanes have could readily overpower that of the United States, and lay waste San Francisco and the whole Pacific slope. But this merely illustrates once more the invincible ignorance of London fournalism. Our vessels already in the Pacific and adjacent waters are more than a match for the whole Japanese navy, and would need no assistance from that larger half of our naval armament that is stationed in the Atlantic. This same eloment of malevelent Europeas journalism has hinted that it would be an admirable thing for Japan to attack the United States, with Hawaii for an excuse, while Spain should declare war simul tancously on the soore of Cuba. It is probably hard for some Europeas to the United States would for a moment have the slightest doubt about the outcome under these circumstances. But the Japanese knew some 'imp of the resources of America, and they will not exchange American friendship for a Spanish alliance. Happily there is not the slightest epock of a war-cloud hovering over the Pacific, nor is their any lurking him tof unfriendliness in the Japanese Government's arguments on the annexation question. The correspondence will doubtless proceed

Funeral of Father McPhillips.

Funcral of Father McPhillips.

The funeral of Rev. Father Henry
J. McFhillips of Uptergrove, took
place on Thursday and was largely attended by the clery of the diocese
and by the public generally. It was
supposed that the wet, disagreeable
westher of the preceding days, which
rendered the roads almost impassable,
would have prevented many from attending who otherwise would have
shown their last tribute of respect to
the decessed priest, but notwithstand
ing the bad roads and the stormy
weather, more than two thousand people gathered, many of them from long
distances.

woather, more than two thousand people gathered, many of them from long distances.

The obsequies were attended by Protestants as well as by Roman Catholics, and people of overy class and rank were represented.

Soventeen clergymen and four students were prosent at the solomn Mass of Requiem, which was said by Rev. Fatter Kleullen, Tottonham, Dean Egan, Barte, being deacen, and Rev. Fatter Whalen, St. Catharines, the sub-deacon. The master of ceromonics was father Hand, Toronto, while the Rev. Viear. General McCann, Toronto, preached the sermon, his subject being "Death." It was an effort seldem excelled on such occasions for pathos and depth of tender feeling. The musical service was very impressive. It was conducted by Rev. Father Robleder, Toronto, who presided at the organ. The plain obant was sung by Kev. Fathern Tracey, Toronto; and Messrs. M. O. Grand, Montreal; and Frank Doyle, Niagara University. Six of the clergymen present acted as pall-bearers. The procession from the church to the grave was a vory solomn spectate, during the progress of which the choir sang the "Benedictur."

"Mamma, was that a sugar-plue, you

"Mamma, was that a sugar plum you just gave mo?" asked little Mabel. "No, dear, it was one of Dr. Ayer's "Pilla." "Please, may I have another?" "Not now, dear; one of these nice pills is all you need at present, because every dose is effective."

Catholic Training School for Nurses

Many Hospitals under the charge of the Bisters of Charity have within the last few years established schools of nursing The first trial was made at St. Mary's Hospital, Brocklyn, N.Y., and was so successful that other Catholic institutions were encouraged to do likewise. Two years ago a training school for nurses was commoned at St. Joseph'n Hospital, Paterson, New Jersey, and this summer the first class was graduated. Out of a class of ten young women four wore Canadians. It is becoming a well-recognized fact that the large majority of Oanadian women who have studied nursing have been very successful nursing have been very successful nurses, and much approciated r

of Oanadian women who have studied nursing lave been very successful nurses, and much appreciated in American schools.

Bt. Joseph's Hospital offers every advantage to students. Pateren being lergely a manufacturing city the Hospital is generally crowded with both medical and surgical patients. A maternity department has lately been added, and the nurses are thoroughly trained in that branch.

The nursing department of the Paterson Isolation Hospital is under the charge of St. Joseph's training school, and overy nurse of that school has the advantage of three months training in contagious diseases, principally Scarlot Fever, Diptheria and Erysipelas. The Isolation Hospital being modern, in its appoint ments and beautifully situated in a mountainous district on the outskirts of Paterson, the three months service there is, apart even from its professional benefit, much valued by the school. The medical staff of St. Joseph's deliver every year two courses of nurse's study.

Two trained nurses acting as Superintendent are constantly employed in the instruction of the pupils. Recognizing the fact that this is an ago of regress, especially in the medical world, the Catholic Schools of urrsing ondeavor to keep constantly advancing, and svall themselves of all the newest methods of teaching in order that they may send forth, for the care of the sick, only nurses thoroughly efficient and trust worthy. Young women wishing to apply to St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J., may do so at any time of the year, and should address their applications to the Superintendent of the Training school.



selentificatily as Dr. Pricerés Goiden Medical Discovers Britanily as Dr. Pricerés Goiden Medical Discovers, It acts directly upon the autrilite organic; it gives the stomach power to extract a high percentage of nourishment from the same proposed of the proposed of the

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qualities, but what most people need is prudence.

The fact that at the slaughter-bouse in Copenhagen, Denmark, during the year 1895, more than twenty-nine precent. of all cattle killed were tuber-culous, and of 63,903 animals examined by Prof. Bane, of that city, during years 1819 1896 no less ham 39 7 per cent. were found to be affected with tuberculosis, shows the held the cities was has on the cattle of Europe. The United States and Canada are not so seriously affected as the older countries of Europe, but occasional examinations show that the disease has obtained a foothold here and is now causing considerable loss.

A Life Saved.—Mr. James Pryson

A LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Camoron, states: "I was confined to my bod "vith Inflammation of the lungs, and was giren up by the physicians. A neighbor advised me to try his wife had been to the lungs, and was giren up by the physicians. A neighbor advised me to try his wife had been to the lungs of t

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1897.

Calendar for the Week.

Aug. 5—Our Lady of the Snow. 6—The Transiguration. 7—S. Capetan. 8—Messed Peter Favre. 9—S Romanus. 10—S Laurence. 11—SS. Tiburtius and Susanna.

Official.

The clergy of the archdiocese of Toronto are hereby notified that the Annual Ecclesiastical Retreat will be held at St. Michael's College, Toronto commencing Monday, August 28rd. All are requested to attend. By order of His Grace the Archbishop.

JAMES WALSH, Secretary. Toronto, Aug. 3. 1897.

The letter signed "B. Morgan," which we copy to-day from the Irish World, takes away from the paper and places upon an individual all blame for the antly published reflection upon Rev recoutly published reflection upon Rev. Father Ryau. Of the tone of Mr. Morgan's letter nothing need be said. The original article appeared as an editorial; and. unless the readers of the Irish World are well aware that the correspondent is an editorial writer on the paper, his letter should have made that point clear. clear.

The vacancies on the staff of the Kingston penintentiary have been filled, the two most important, those of surgeon and deputy warden, going to Dr. D. Phelan of Kingston, and Detective Dr. D. C'Leary of Ottawa. The appointment of Dr. Phelan will give satisfaction. Ho is surgeon at the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, and Chairman of the Beard of Hoalth, so that his experience and ominence in his profession go without saying. It is however interesting to note that some of his experience has been glained in such well known hospitals as Bellevue, and Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York, and The vacancies on the staff of the Eve and Ear Infirmary, New York, and in the hospitals of London, Paris, Br and Dublin. Dr. Phelan is of Toronto De La Salle boys. H He studied edicine at Queen's College.

To day we republish from our New York contomporary, The Freeman's Journal, the text of two very important letters made public at Rome interesting part of the Holy Father's letter to Cardinal Oreglia di Sante Stefano is that in which he emphasizes the demand of the Papacy for complete freedom of action in the restoration o freedom of action in the restoration of the temporal power. This right His Holiness will nover cease to claim. The letter is an answer to all Italian politicians whom it may concern that the cospective positions of the Papacy and the Italian Government are to-day just what they have been since 1870. Cardinal Jacibini's letter to the bishops will stir the Cath-lic heart all the world over. After the vicinsitudes and trials of 19 centuries the Cathelic Church is to-day the Church of all mankind, and a cele-tation of her children directly reprebration of her children directly repre-sonted by their delegates in the centre of Catholicity would be a congress of man and of religion such as the world

ercial treaties botwee Britain and the German Zollverein, that have been in force since 1805, have been denounced and will cease to have been denounced and will case to have force a year honce. This important step in British fiscal policy has been taken in order that English goods may oater the Dominion under the lower tariff schedule of this year's Cauadiau Customs Act. It is quito likely that the present auti-German feeling in Great Britain has also had much to do the present anti-terman technique of orcat Britain has also had much to do with the matter. A year age anyone who saked the abregation of the Zell-vorein treaties would have been laughed at. Recent ovents, however, have added official dislike to a long-standing English projudice against Gormany; and now the national antipathy against the motto "Made in Germany" applies equally to treaties and industrial products. The effect is not likely to sweeten the relations of the two bloodalilos and marchies. Nor will the denucciation of the treaties give unalloyed satisfaction in Canada. It will mean that, although the last Customs Act advanced the duty upon certain articles, now, by the operation of this British

arrangement, other lines very similar in classification will experies reduction as to practically wipe out the

It has come upon the public somewhat in the nature of a revelation that the in the nature of a revelation that the Klondike gold scekers should encounter priests and muns in far north Alaska, wherever the waudering Indians camp and hunt. The story of the Alaskau missions is not now. It was told in do-tall about a year ago by Father Barnum, S.L. in the Messanger of the Sacred S.J., in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart. The Catholic papers at the time gave considerable space to it But these latter day relations of Jesuits and nun ignored by the press generally. ed the gold fever to awaken wore ien interest of the world to a detail of the missionary doings of the Catholic ch at the dawn of the 20th century. Jears priests and nuns have lab ears priests and nuns he move the Alaskan Indians among the Alaskan Indians unnoticed. That they knew of the richness of the region in gold is amply shown in many of Father Barnum's scientific notes. But the Jesuits were not gathering gold; they were gathering souls to the comfort and knowledge of God. Glad enough were the gold seekers, too, when they found that succor of the Catholic religion which the Indians had learned to prize above the vellow sands of the Yuke

The New York Sun has been tre The New York Sun has been treat this subject in verse. Here is the co of the story of young Rubdub, the g seeker, who broke down on the road

At last we near'd Forty Mile Camp,
And Rubdub was pretty near gone.
Though we took him along on a
board,
He had chills when we get to the
place.

Now you couldn't tell what we then saw.
There, up in the Arctic circle.
A man wear black said, "Horo's the hospital;"
But that didn't strike us much.
What struck us was two women in

white,
And the man in blacking said, "They're
Sisters of Morey."

Up there in the roughest part of this carth,
Where the snew is everywhere for-

over, Where it's cold as the North Pole, Where hardly a hear can live, saw a settlement of Sisters of Mercy.

And they took in Rubdub,
Who was just about gone;
And they nursed him, and had a

And they nursed him, and had a doctor.

Weeks he stayed there, this time we raked in dust at Klondike. All t

Rubdub got through all right;
And he turned up one day at our diggings;
And he worked for a month in the plac And be ers; mado a rich strike, rich

And he made a rich strike, rich nuggets; Every dollar cause of the nursing he Got from the Sisters of Mercy in the Hospital at Forty Mile Camp.

nospital at Forty Mile Camp.
ue as you're olive,
There are Sisters of Mercy
Out in that part of Alaska,
And in other parts of it;
d it was a good thing for Rubdub
that we heard of them.

Canada not long ago was very glad to got rid of British regular troops. Now we hear that it has been decided be-tween Mr. Chamberlain and the colonpremiers to re-establish garrisons the cities of the Dominion. The in the cities of the Dominion. The plan adopted is described as "an intorchange of British and Colonial troops." Practically we have no "colonial troops outside of the militia; but the proposal is not designed to press into the regular army, and into periodical training in England, our citizen battalions. There are only a handful of onlisted soldiers maintained at the various Canadian training schools, and it would be ridiculous to talk about "exchanging" a culous to talk about "exchanging" a mere corporal's guard for a regiment. A jingo spirit is abroad in England, and obviously the object of re-establishing garrisons in Canada is to promoto Cana-dian recruiting. The Dominion stands to lose many able-bodied men by Mr. to lose many Chamberlain's to lose many able-bodied men by Mr. Chamberlain's now-born gonius for militarism. Additionally the characteristic immorality of garrison towns is sure enough to come our way. While people's heads are full of ideas of jubileo imporialism it may be wasting words to raise a warning. The tree will bear fruit soon enough, and then public opinion will sond Mr. Chamberlain's unpleasant legions home once more.

Literary Note

Public Opinion for July 29th is a Public Opinion for July 23th is a Midsummer number. The cover design is impressionistic, but it seems to have something to distinguish it from the Fronch, English, and American work of this school. It is printed in fourteen colors. The designer, C Rochgrosso, of Berlin, is an acquerolle artist of some note. It is interesting to observe the note. It is interesting to observe the advance made in this country in color printing as ovidenced by this piece of work. Formerly lithography was looked to for the best results, but now it is acknowledged that process printing produces a far more natural and pleasing effect than is obtainable oven by the produces a far more natural and pleas-ing effect than is obtainable even by the French lithographors, who supplement their stone work with zine plate etching to obtain the same softness that is the natural product of color printing.

A Oriminal Outrade.

The meanest and most oriminal outrage committed under the spoils system since the Liberal Government came into power (the power of persecution) is reported from Cobourg. On Saturday last Mr. Daniel McAllistor, follower of Quetoms at that ns deprived of his livelihood

Mr. McAllister had filled the posttion for twenty years. He was not a politician, much less an "offensive partisan." He nover had been such. Respected by every class and liked by the business community, he wa that a public servant ought to be. numty, he was all

We believe his record was countly satisfactory to his official superiors No complaint was heard about his office in the twenty years during

Mr. MoAllister was no churlish grumbler in office. Several years ago the Cobourg Collector of Customs Mr. Ewing, fell into ill health. His work devolved upon Mr. McAllister along with his o wn It was allear fully and efficiently performed. Mr. Ewing died and still Mr. McAllister continued to do all the work as before making no complaint concerning it and asking no special consideration on account of the extra time and respon sibility that it demanded. When ge of Government took place Mr. McAllister did not clamor for promo tion as he might have done 710 allowed his superiors to judge if so minded, whether he was deserv ing or not. It was supposed that the collectorship was coveted by an active local politician. Neither Mr. Mc-Allister nor his friends did anything to interfere with the claims of this aspirant upon the Government

unfortunately for Mr. McAllister partisan aspiration did not stop short at the collectorship. It covoted the deputy collectorship as well. There were in truth two local "heelers" on the warpath. Mr. McAllister appears to have been com-McAllister appears to have been com plotely ignorant of this fact, and the ust have come in the todage of a surprise to him. Apparently the first intention of the spoilsmen towards Mr. McAllister was to hunt up, if possible, some cause of complaint up, if possible, some cause of complaint against him that would furnish excuse for his dismissal. Six weeks ago they ent Mr. McMichael, the chief inspe tor of the customs department, into the Cobourg office to investigate.
Mr. McAllister's books were found to oe neat, correct, well posted and up-to date in every feature. Every dotail of Mr. McAllister's business keeping with the exactness of his

Mr. McMichael, instead of making any sort of complaint, highly com mended the acting collector upon the model management of his office. All his records, he said, were highly ore

In spite of this failure Mr. Mc-Allister has been sacrificed. He could not be dismissed for cause, cither on the ecore of partisanship or negligence It was then that it occurred to the Government to nominally "superan this faithful servant of superannuation the cowardly crime that has been committed public. It is in the details of the that has been committed consists.

Mr. McAllister is fifty years of age. no more. Just in the prime of life. His public efficiency is certainly now at its highest. Superannuation under any circumstances in his case must a sham; but outrage is added to mockery when he is superannuated on a yearly allowance of \$255, or \$21.25 nth After giving twenty year of clean, honest service to the Mr. McAllister is removed with shade of cause or excuse, apart from the criminal axouse that criminal excuse that hungry elers" must have their mouths filled. He is deprived of a decent sal ary, although it could not at any time heen too comfortable for with twelve children dependi ing upor This is the wages of honesty in him. the public service : the honest me kicked out and an allowance of \$21 s month thrown to him, upon wh may support a numerous family as

This outrage will not rest here.

Mr. McAllister happens to be a Catholic, and he need look for little sympathy through the Ontario press. But there are a few Catholics still in Parliament, and the people will hear of this crime against personal right and public trust on the floor of the House of Commons.

We ourselves have considered the case from every standpoint, and the

nly hope of redress for Mr. Ma-Allister in our opinion is through pub Anistor in our opinion is trinoign pur-lia exposure. It so happens that the departmental head by whom this crime is sanctioned is a politician who is in Parliament for polf and self, a mon who will stick at little in order that ns policical influence may be increas ed and that his own opportunities may be advanced accordingly. We refer to Mr. Paterson. One avanual refer to Mr. Paterson. One example of Mr. Paterson's statesmanship will disclose his methods in a clear enough light. He is in the biscuit business. money of course; but he does not object when he sees his statesmenship con-tribute to the profits of his biscutt business. The Liberal tariff has placed the duty upon Mr. Paterson's commodities at an almost prohibitive figure. Mr. Paterson stands to make a fortune if his Government holds out for four or five years. We do not hesitate to say that the high duty was dictated by Mr. Paterson's connection with the Government. Ot. course he cannot prevent a few others also from getting rich on the strength of his pull. But the tariff confines the high duty in that particular line of business as closely as nossible around Mr. Paterson's private nterests. There are a few confecnterests. tioners in Canada who will inevitably be ruined by the new 121 per cent provision coming into operation a year What cares Mr. Paterson? he has the hop of the ball and he is looking after No. One. This is a man in whom no qualm of conscience can be imagined when he deprives an experienced, efficient and official of his livelihood. The The placing of a couple of Cobourg "heelers" at the trough will incloses Mr. Pater-son's influence in that district. And as long as the Government remains in office Mr. Paterson's political in-luence is clearly worth money to

Death or Gammon.

him.

The Methodists of Ontario would do well to take their French Canadian proselvtizer, Rev. Edward de Gruchy, word when he tells them to kill their Quebec "missions" before they finally die" from natural causes. By assenting to his proposal they would, perhaps, occasion himself keen personal disappointment. Mr. Gruchy's intention evidently is to the brethren into s estment in the barron work. he has been compelled to talk plainly in order if possible to extract the cash shows the mockery of Methodist pretensions to supplant the faith of French Canada. Mr. de Gruchy in his report to the mission secretary, Rev. Dr Sutherland, says:

Sutherland, says:

The French missionaries, having talked the matter over, are at a less to know the reasons for the present state of things. In 1868 we had become a French district, composed of fourteen mombers, ten misters and four probationers, and we had collecters, bible women, our missions at beatiers in a few collecters, and we had collecters, bible women, our missions as the states in a few collecters which work in 1870 we have lost twenty-two missionaries from the active work; three by superannuation and one by death. We have now only five missionaries in the active work, two colportours and three day school teachers, and five colportours in addition to day school faceborerurs.

The This is a plain enough tale. would seem to have coninto the Quebec campaign with a le generous appropriati from their funds and employed at the as well as an auxiliary corps of small craft including colporteurs, bible-women etc. While the money lasted everything went merrily, ex the non-existence of a single convert worth naming. Tre be sure it must be granted that every crop only comes with time; but seeding time and harvest have oft alternated in the train of nature since 1870, whilst the barns of the Methodist procelytizers are still empty. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. The Methodists of for a crop of French-Canadian bre-thren, and the funds that used to flow alore have at last dried at their ource. Twenty-two missionaries have been suspended from "active" work —but they are doubtless praying for another "call" and more cash. The present available means can be made go no farther than the on of five missionaries and two

e stroke himself and the few surviors of his faithful band, he hints at the same time that \$25 000 more would thrown away apon then Mr do Gruchy is insuncere. World last week there was an account of a man who went around saying ho was starving and wished to commit suicide. One person to whom he unfolded his piteous tale offered to help the unfortunate by lending him a shot gun, another was generous enough to tender a quantity of rough-on-rats for which he himself had no use, whereupon the candidate for self destruction, merely observing "It is tough," moved off to try his luck on less penetrating subjects. Mr. do Gruchy is, we fear, playing this ancient gammon on the treasurers of the Methodist Mission Fund. They may recall Mr. Ingoldaby's experience on the pier at Margate, and reflect that a very vulgar game is being tried upon their generosity.

Grinding India Still.

More than a hundred years ago the most patriotic poet England ever produced-Cowper-tells us with what he each evenir the arrival of the postman in the vil lage of Olney. This was one of his

lago ot Unity.

* Is India free?

And doesshower her plumed and jowoled turban with a smile of peace?

Or do we grind her still?

Every year of the intervening ary between Cowper's time and has seen the grinding of England's mills in India go on unceasingly. And still people call it patriotism. Is it still people call it patriotism. patriotism for all the money-mad adventurers of Europa to subject the eastern races to their despotism? to see the Oriental family falling generation by generation in the human scale ? ess the pitiful results as tim rolls on of plague, famine at negual Oddly enough, the Englishman calls the Dutchman's rule in Java cold blooded, cast-iron tyranny. The Dutohman says the Spaniard in the Philippines is a Christian fauatic. And again Dutchman and Spaniard unite in their pity for the pious Hindu, who is England's special victim in India. Each plainly can only see the mote in the other's eye, beyond that they discern nothing.

For some reason or other the con dition of India has always managed to keep in the forefront whenever the at-tention of the world becomes centred upon the problem of Oriental slavery. Perhaps it is owing to England's re-sponsibility being so much vaster than that of any other European power; perhaps it is owing to the peculiarity Eugland's system of managing her hundrods of millions of Indian slaves. At all events, there is nover wanting in the state of India subject for thought and speculation.

Famine is periodically sweeping off millions of the native population, or plague is rotting them, or else military expeditions are shooting them down in smaller numbers.

In the present year, plague and famine have already taken some ten millions, and now there is rebellion and "dashing victories for The papers have been chronicling for days how the British forces have "routed the enemy." E despatch proclaims with joy that loss of the British was light." So it goes on continually-slaughter of the natives, safety of their slave owners. Nor could it be otherwise.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's secon ticle in The Cosmopolitan, on "Starving India," throws a flood of explanation upon the apparent case witl forces of the Government troops are able to cope with, rout and wipe out alleged tens of thousand of insur-The present famine, he shows, has actually apread itself over the entire British Indian territory. Both Mr. Hawthorne and Mr. Merewether. Reuter's agent in India, know this to oe a fact. "Millions, literally, of the cople starve to death, without the be a fact. Government having any knowledge thereof." This is not a thing that occurs once in a long while. It is the normal condition of the native population. Tens of millions of men and women have grown, and are growing, up to varying attainment of premature death, without ever having had exper-Mr. Hawthorne's article is illustraby many group by many group photographs of these skeleton subjects of Her Gracious colporteurs. Possibly the salaries of these "workers" may be in arrears, for we notice that while M. de Gruchy lood and repulsive womanhood. These asks the general secretary to kill at pictures are enough to turn the reader

They are typical of India's population.

These pictures of living skeletons " Onemy which British bravery can put flight with a recorded facility t must be quite theatrical and that is growing utterly monotonous in print The only wonder is that the miserable oreatures have strength enough in their gaunt shanks to support the bag of bones which the skin of the upper portions of their bodies represents. It is incredible to hear that they are capable of standing up, much less of running away. Mr. Hawthorne was never able to see them in any other than a prone position. His descrip tion of the population of the whole country through which he passed is: A long succession of those half naked, wasted figures, squatting motionless under the mangoes." One child he did find standing as creet as it could. It was a child of five ate ing by itself near the middle of an ure. It may have been a particularly active mite. Here is of it : "Its arms wore not so argo round as my thumb; its legs were scarcely larger : the polyic he were plainly shown; the ribs, back and front, stared through the skin like a wire cage. This article is written by one who

in face of his own evidence is still an apologist for unselfish British heroism in dealing with the Indian problem. His disposition is to place as much, and if possible all, the blame that cannot be thrown upon Provi-dence upon the natives themselves. He admires the generosity with which the famine fund was subscribed . then he is forced to admit that no the relief got as far as the hands or mouths of those for whom it was intended. "Let me," says Mr. Haw-thorne, "most emphatically declare that the English in India are doing all that wisdom and experience of devise, and heroic energy and devotion execute, to combat and diminish this stupendous calamity; they are sparing neither itself. But wh either time, money n atever they do as a Government is voided by a moiety or more of its effect by the strict necessi are under to employ native subordin ates. The moment their white backs are turned the native subordinates pocket a part (as much as is safe and tributed as payable, and give the relief designed for the starving to their own comfortable friends, or to persons with whom they have previously agreed to divide.'

But if all this does not show the incompetency of English management of the natives it is hard to see what it does prove. The Euglish are not wholly to blame. They are only in the race with other European parasites -French, Dutch, Spanish. the blood of the oriental races, to tax the blood of the oriental races, to tak people whom they can never under-stand beyond all limits of European endurance, to make beasts of burden of men, to starve and slaughter them without compunction-and all for gold The first tragedy witness earth is being re-enacted by the races of earth in the heyday of Christianity. The white race driven by the steam engine of "state" has long played the role of Cain and is not yet tired of it.

Literary Memorial to John Boyle O'Reilly.

The Papyrus Club, of Boston, has given to the Public Library of that city a fund of \$1,000, in memory of John Boyle O Reilly, the famous Irish poet, author and educator. The fund is to be invested and the income spent for oks, in each of which a book plate perpetuating the poet's memory is to be inserted and maintained.

The Cross of the Legion.

Paris, July 30.—Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been honored by the French Governmont, and horeafter may wear the insignio of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. This distinction was conferred upon him in connection with his visit to President Faure at Havro

commence of the control of the contr

A Distinguished Missionary.

Rov. Edward du Cantillon, O.P., of Now York, a well known missionary, who has been visiting his sister Mes, Hounessy, Shuter st. Toronto, preached an interesting sermon at the 11 colock mass in St. Michael's Cathedral on Sunday. His subject was the duties which parents owe to their children and it was treated most impressively.

The Domain of Woman. TALKS BY "TERESA!

That rocks the cradle bulks the world

Katharine Tynan is a name familia

Katharine Tynan is a name familiar to many readers of poetry.

This sweet Irish singer has made a place for herself in many hearts both in her own country and in England. She is not so well known in Canada, and this is a pity, for her peems, deeply coligions as they always are, have a sweetness and freshness about them that is peculiarly their own.

In intense carnestness nervades her

nn intense carnestness pervades her 'hough the language she uses is 'ple,it is beautiful and peetical, mages sink doop into the mind, an impression which nothing can

e of her most exquisite poems is Angel of the Annunciation." It is ong for me to reproduce in its ety, but I will give one or two

.os.
is wings were purple of bloom,
and oyed as the peacock's plume;
They traited and flamed in the air;
lear brows with an aureole rimmed.
the gold ring now brightened at
dimmed,
Now rose, now fell on his hair.

O the marvellous eyes!
All strange with a rapt surprise,
They mused and dreamed as he w
The great lids, drooping and white,
Screened the glory from sight;
His lips were most innecent.

ione saw as he passed their way, but the children paused in their play, And smiled as his feet went by, bird sang clear from the uest, and a babe on its mother's breast, Stretched hands with a small, sweet cry."

cry."

Many of Miss Tynans pooms were first published in the "Catholic Fire-side," an English monthly periodical. They are all characterised by deep religious and Catholic sentiment, and show an undercurrent of intense synapathy, which the gifted writer can intuse the hearington to read a warkening an thy, which the guited writer can intros into the simplest words, awakening an answering eche in the beart of her reader. The following verces from her poom, "My Lady," describing the work of a religious woman, will illustrate

uns:
"Sometimes for a baby, soft and cold,
Still small face neath clinging rings of
gold,
Like a little wounded singing bird,
Whose sweet song shall never more be
heard,

She hath wept her heart and wearily, She, the mother that shall never be; Kissed the little feet grown tired of play, That had wandered far since yesterday;

Closed the dead blue eyes that under-stand.

Laid wan blooms in each small waxon hand, That hath plucked the asphodel for

prize, In the shining fields of Paradise."

In the shining fields of Paradiso."

A more exquisite and touching picture it would be impossible to covey, and yet the language is of the simplest, there is no attempt at fine writing, all comes from the heart of the writer, and straightway finds the heart of thereader, by that subtle bond of sympathy that binds all hearts to whatsoever is pure and cond.

and good.

One of Miss Tynau's most striking and dramatic poems is that entitled "A Christmas Mass in the Ponel Times," descriptive of a secret mass on the hillside in Ireland during the terrible days of persecution, when for a preset to be found saying Mass, meant for him a martyr's death.

"Surely an augol's shimmoring wings and rare, Fold this brave martyr! Hunters, take

your prize! So the Lord yielded him to a traitor's

snare,—
Now, wilt thou tell us, how God's smile
is fair,
How fair the Christmas dawn in Paradise!"

Truly Iroland has reason to be proud of her daughter, and the Catholic Church of one of her truest and sweetest

But it is not alone as a poetess that Miss Tynan has made a name for herself! she is a most talented story

herson: and the writer.

A very striking and original story from her pen has just appeared in the Graphic.

"he story is entitled "The Seal;" it "tily weird in conception, and "at low of the mysterious and "which is inherent in the

d on the wild north

oronco Lally's wife,
to her fourth child,
ther burial, the seat is
beach near the husband's

being the boson was the back into the sea, butsomothing of pleading in the look of the creature's set brown cyes stays this hand, bringing back an indefinable memory of the cyes of his dead wife. The seal croeps into the house and lice down in the warm shadows near the cradile.

lios down in the warm shadows near the cradle.

The neighbors come in to see the strange beast, and the wise woman says that the creature has bought luck with it, and that the home will prosper so long as Terence keeps it.

This prophecy is fulfilled, the man prospers and grows richer than wore has been before.

Meanwhile the seal watches over the baby, and plays with the other children, who grow very fend of it; little Ooja, who grow very fond of it; little Ooja, who grow very fond of it; little Ooja, who grow the seal of the control of th

the oldest child, keeps house and cares for the children and life flows peacefully till, in an ovil day, Toronco brings home a stepmother.

Her name also is Maire, but while the first wife on account of her fair skin and pale gold hair was called Maire Bawn, the second is Maire Rua, that is the red, because of her dark skin and auburn hair.

because of fire that some measurements in it.

Maire Mare will not have the children in her part of the house, 'tis not to be expected that also should early or them, and distors at the other ond of the house while Terence and his new wife make their home apart from the innocent children.

A son is born to Maire Rue, but un

children.

A son is born to Maire Rua, but un like Terences other children who are strong and healthy, it is puny and feeble

strong and healthy, it is puny and account and always ailing.

Bus Maire Run loves it, she is of those women who cannot love any but the children of her own body; and she loves the puny mute passicuately, while she hates little Terence for being strong and

hates little Teroneo for being strong and rosy.

A year passos; the baby becomes very fond of little Terence, now nearly four years old and the two are always together. One afternoon they find a raten old boat on the beach and climb into it. Teroneo pushos it, of course unsuccessfully, but, whether because the puny offorts of the child have really becomed it, or because it is most the advancing tide, a wave catches and floats it.

is. Soon the delight of the two little boys is charged to cries of terror; the boat is rapidly alling with water, and every wave bears them further from the shore. At this mounest the stepmether of one child and mother of the other comes out to look for the children; she cannot see them anywhere, only the scal basking in the sun at the water's edge.

Suddenly a loud wail comes across the water and the agenized mother looks towards the sound just in time to see the boat sitk and the two children being sucked into the sea.

But the seal has heard also, and with a strange half human cry it plunges into the sea and swims out to the drowning children. Terence has clutched the baby's dross in his drowning grasp; the seal seizes the little boy still holding to the baby's dross in his drowning grasp; the seal seizes the little bay still holding to the baby's dross in his drowning grasp; the seal seizes the little bay still holding to the baby's dross in his drowning grasp; the seal seizes the little bay still holding to the baby's dross in his drowning grasp; the seal seizes the little bay still holding to the baby's dross in his drowning grasp; the seal seizes have been seal to the lower and drags them both to had. The distracted mother tears her child is down later than the seal still be seal as the lower later than the lower later than the seal still be seal to the lower that the face of a corper, orcking in her arms a lead baby. He can be seal to the lower seal still be seal stilled, although it tried to save both children.

For a long time Torence Lally holds out against his wild's demands, but at last he yields; he will send the seal away. With torror and agony in the soft browd oyes the seal is dragged away amylat the ories of the children, and placed on beard a ship to be taken to the occua and there left.

Mairo Run is satisfied; but one day the sound of dispores is heard on the sea shall be seal to love. From that day an intonse hat one of the stragged away amylat the ories of the children run oring at dusk,

Homo Journal "is exceptionally bright and ontertaining. There is a clover story by Mrs. A. D. T. Whittaey, "The Two Mrs. Chester," the commoncouncut of an interesting story, "The Sprint of Sweetwater," by Hamlin Garland, and a little sketch of the Salvation Army, entitled "Sergeant Matty," by Elinor Dale Bernice, besides several other stories. The instructive articles on cooking contributed by Mrs. Morer, the famous American cooking school teacher, make the journal especially valuable.

Stratford Items.

Miss Rato Byrno of Orangovillo, Ont., is in the city on a visit to her father, Mr. Thes. Byrno, Dufferin street. Miss Lizzo Fluelan of Arthur is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. A. A. Goetz.

the city visiting for assor, are, a., a. Gootz.

His Worship Mayor O'Donoghue and Mrs. O'Donoghue and Miss Mary took in the excursion to Dotroit last wook.

Miss Jonnio O'Brien of Old Casatle, Ont., is in the city visiting Mrs. E. J. Knoitl, 87 Nolson street.

The Forty Hours devotion to the Blessed Sacramont begins at High Mass on Sunday next in St. Joseph's Church His city.

St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa.

St. Joseph's Church, Ottava.

Ortawa, July 20 — Two now side altars in St. Joseph's Church, which have been under course of exection, are almost finished. They are of most unique design, being the only ones of their kind in America, and are built in the modernized Grocian style of architecture to correspond with the new main altar and the general plan of the church. The color of the altars at present is a clear white, but it will later become a subdued cream, which is the color the main altar has turned. at present is a clear white, but it will later become a subdued cream, which is the color the main altar has turned. Over each of the side altars a large gilded crown is erected, hanging from which are four eller streamers, the end of each being held in the hands of the figure of an angel. In addition to the one thousand six hundred and fifty incandescent lights which are arranged on the large altar, one hundred and four have been set on the side altars, and all these whou lighted will make the sanctuary a perfect blaze of light.

Soveral new statues have also been placed in the church, and a new vault for holding the secret vessels has been built at the rear of the main altar. These improvements are due to the generous contributions of the parishmers of the church.

The Late Father McPhillips.

(COMMUNICATED).

On Thursday, the 20th, the funeral obsequies of the late Father McPhillips were held in the parish church at Uptergrove. An unusually large number of the parishioners were present during the services to testify to their love and esteem for the unemory of their doparted parish pricest. The clergy of the Archidecsee were also well represented, many pricests having come from Toronto and the noighbouring parishes to assist at the funeral of their outer labourer in the vineyard of the Master. Amongst those present were:—Very Rov. Vicar-General McCann, Rev. Dean Egan. Rev. James Kiteutleu, Rev. Penal Egan. Rev. James Kiteutleu, Rev. Dean Egan. Rev. James Kiteutleu, Rev. Dean Korris, Rev. Fr. Haud, Rev. Denis Morris, Rev. Fr. Callagher, Rev. Defined Treacy, Rev. P. Gallagher, Rev. A. J. O'Malloy.

The older was draped in mourning and black streamlets were house of the church while in such a stream of the church while in the such selection of the C. M. B. A., of Ordilia, of which branel: the deceased with the sad occasion which bac called to many together.

The mombers of the C. M. B. A., of Ordilia, of which branel: the deceased by the Rev. Fr. Kitcullen who was assisted by the Rev. Decean Egan who acted as doeson and by the Rev. Fr. Whelan who was sub-decon of the Mass. Rev. Fr. Hand was master of corenomies.

The choir was composed of Fr. Rohled or (also conductor) and Rev. Fathers O'Malloy, Troacy with Messra. Doyle and McGrand.

As the pricate ascended the altar the solum tons of the Reyulem rang forth in prayer to the Almighty beseeching lim to give oternal peace to the soul of His departed servaut. Every time we should be a substanced and the substanced and with a deceased of the fa

A. O. H.

TORONTO, July 28th.—At the last regular meeting of the County Board of the Ladies' Auziliary of the A. O. H., York Co., held July 22ad, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas it has pleased our Divine Lord in His infinite window for monous from this has pleased our Divine Lord in His infinite wisdom to remove from this world of sorrow the beleved father of our sister number, Kate Creake, therefore be it: Resolved—That we the members of this County Board do extend to our bereaved sister and her family in this their bur of affliction the love aims to inculcate in the hearts of its members, and we pray that God in His infinite mercy will comfort and sustain them in their sad afflictions. Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the mixed of this meeting, a copy found to Sister Creake, and one sent to Tirk

OATHOUG REGISTER, Maggle Molton-nell, Mrs. v. M. Broien, Anna Roach,

Ottawa Almad Dinner in New York

Ottawa Atmand Dinner In New York,
The alumni of the University of Ottawa, Canada, who reside in New York and vicinity hold a reunion and dinner at the Hold Marthorough on the ovening of July 29th in honor of the four members of the faculty who have been in the oity for several days as-sisting flow Father Tetroau at the nevens of St. Anno, in the Roman Catholic Church (St. Jean Hapsitsen namily, Rov. M. F. Freity C. Hov. M. F. Creeco of the University of the Control of St. Anno, in the Roman Catholic Church (St. Jean Hapsitsen namily, Rov. M. F. Freity C. Hov. M. F. Creeco of the University of the Control of St. Anno, in the Roman Catholic Church (St. Jean Hapsitsen namily, Rov. M. F. Freity C. M. J. Hapsitsen, J. Rov. W. Patton, O. M. I., professor, Industry in the University, and Rov. A. Gauvreau, professor of chemistry in the University of the ulumitary in the University, and Rov. A. Gauvreau, professor of chemistry in the University of the University and Rov. A. Handler of New York and vicinity. The decorations of the ovening wore in garnet and gray, the University colors. Rov. Father Fallon presided and the toasts were quite informal. Among those present wore the following named; Rov. J. Clark, of Orange Valley, N. J.; Rov. J. Brcheny, of St. Lucy's Clurch; Walter A. Horckenwrath, Assistant City Civic Engineer of New York city; Louis C. Horckenwrath, Assistant City Civic Engineer of New York City; Louis C. Horckenwrath, Assistant City Civic Engineer of New York City; Louis C. Horckenwrath, Assistant City Civic Engineer of New York City; Louis C. Horckenwrath, Assistant City Civic Engineer of New York City; Louis C. Horckenwrath, Assistant City Civic Engineer of New York City; Louis C. Horckenwrath, Assistant City Civic Engineer of New York City; Louis C. Horckenwrath, Assistant City Civic Department of New York City; Louis C. Horckenwrath, Assistant City Civic C

E. Donagan, F. Clark, M. Episual and J. J. Russoll.
Ator the toasts had been concluded, the Rov. Father Fallon suggested the formation of a permanent alumni association for the New York district. The suggestion met with unanimous approval and the election of officers resulted as follows: Provident, W. A. Herckenvall, M. A., C.E., of New York: 1st Vice-President, Rev. O. Clarke, of South Orauge, N. J.; 2nd Vice-President, Rov. C. J. Gilbuoy of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, Mr George Murphy, of New York. Is was decided to hold henceforth an annual requient in New York.

American Pilgrims in Rome,

American Piligrims in Rome.

Roms, Aug. 2.—Thirty-two Americans, conducted by the Bishop of Wichita, Kansas, and Mr. Throop, attended the Mass which was celebrated this morning in the Popo's private chapel. The visitors were afterwards presented to His Holiness. The Popo in chatting with Father Office charged the latter to convey his blessing to the Paulist Fathers and praise the great work of the missions. Father Fidelis presented the Popo with the homage of Cardinal Gibbons. The Americans presented the Pope with Peter's Pance to the amount of \$500. The Popo is in excellent health and the piligrims were greatly pleased with their recoption.

We were favored with a recent call from an old friend—Mr James Moran, for many years a well-known citizen of Hamiliton, and at present ougsged at Matoon, III, in the hardware business. It gives us pleasure to say that Mr. Moran looks as young as ever, and its Mr. Moran looks as young as ever, and its that he ever was. He returns in a few days to Illinois.

The French President has personally decorated Premier Laurier with the insignia of the Legion of Honor.

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High Park-There is a ten-minute service of

Special cars may be chartered for school of church parties. School tickets are accepted for children at all hours during the summer season. JAMIN GUNN, Superintendent

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Will leave Young St. Wharf (east side) at 7 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m. and 4.45 p. m., Connecting with the New York Central & Hudson River Reliway, Niagera Palls & Lawleton Rallway, Michigan Central Rallway and Niagara Falls Park & River Rallway.

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Chats With the Children.

In all the world go where you will-You'll never find another Who'll stick to you through good or ill And love you like a mother.

In all the world—where o'er you ream-With sister, wife or brother, You'll never know so sweet a home As that one made by—mother.

In all the world-though wealth com

For you the work of others— You it never flud a pair of hands To toil for you like—mother's.

In all the world—although you should In riches nearly smother— You'll taste no cooking half so good As that prepared by—mother,

In all the world—though friends sine
And more to you than brothers—
You'll never for a moment hear
A voice so kind as—mother s.

In all the world—although you broak
'The tender heart of otbocs,
There is no heart can ever acho
For you as much as—mother's.

In all the world—though you create A pleasure for another, You can give none a joy so great As you can give to—mother.

In all the world—although a wife May you in goodness smother. There's none whe'll sacrifice a life For you as quick as—mother.

In all the world—where you in bliss May soon forget another, There is no one whom you will miss, When she is gone, like—mother.

AN ELEPHANT'S FOOT.

Anyone who has even glanced at the foot of an elephant must be aware that it is a ponderous piece of anatomy, but its actual size is best illustrated

by an ancodota.

Two men in the Central Park Zoo
were speaking on this subject, and one
of them thought the circumference of the foot must measure at least fou

the foot must measure at least four feet.

His friend laughed at this, but the younger man, after a second time gauging the size, insisted that his guess was correct.

"Nonsense—quite impossible!" exclaimed his friend.

And then, as the younger man still claimed that he was right, they laid a wager and referred the matter to the keeper.

keeper.
"What is the circumference of the fore feet of that big elephant?" they

asked.

"The circumfer.ncs of an elephant's foot is very nearly half the animal's height," replied the keeper.

"Will you be so good as to measure it?" asked the amazed visitor.

And the keeper got a long cord and went in beside the monster, Bazzie, who stands 8 feet 5 inches in

Bazzie, who stands 8 feet 6 inches in height.

"Of course I measure while the animal is standing equarely on all fours," he said. "If I were to take the foot from the floor, it would not be quite so large; a small part of that size is caused by the spreading out of the soft matter of the foot by the pressure of the suimit's own weight."

He drow the cord around the monster foot, held it tuy and measured it with a tape line. The figures showed 4 feet 2 inothes.

The man who had lost the bet paid it, with the remark that he did not think he was paying too dearly for that curious bit of knowledge.—Golden Days.

WORTH SAVING.

WORTH SAVING.

The people of Belgium evidently believe in training their children in habits of economy. Possibly nobetics method of convincing the young folks of the wisdom of locking after small things could have been found than that resorted to in the public schools of Brussels. The Outlook gives the result of the experiment:

Some time ago the children were requested by their teachers to gather up all the waste and apparently useless articles that they could find on their way to and from school, and to delivation them to their respective teachers.

For eight months the work of collection wont on. Such objects as tin foil, tin cans, paint tubs, bottle capsules and rofus metal were especially looked after. The result was astonishing. Nincteen hundred and twenty-five pounds of tin foil rewarded the children's efforts, together with twelve hundred pounds of metal ecraps, four thousand four hundred pounds of the control of the city.—Youth's Companion.

You fight a man by facing him; a

You fight a man by facing him; a oman by turning your back on her.

Our or Sonra.—Sympious, Ilcadacho, loss of appetite, furred tougue, and general indisposition. These sympious, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of provention is worth a pound of curo," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmoleo's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in auccession, and a curo will be effected.

PARM AND GARDEN.

Tuberoulosis, which is treated in a special bulletin issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, is one of the diseases of animals which in many countries inflots great loss on those proceedings of the countries of the cou engaged in agriculture.

So gradually has the disease progressed in Europe, and so widespread inas it become, that it has come to be looked upon as a necessary or at least an unavoidable condition against which there is no use struggling. During the past ten years, however, a more correct knowledge of the disease and its manner of spreading has been obtained, and now it is generally conceded that the disease can be completely wiped out and healthy herds obtained and kept for the future. It is to help the Canadian farmers to keep their herds free from this disease that this buildtin is issued. Those who will carefully study what is here presented will acquire a clear knowledge of tuberculosis, the manner in which it afflets the individuals of a herd, and how its ravages may be uccessfully prevented. By proper management, as here directed, cattle owners may succeed in keeping healtly herds without the great loss entailed by the indiscriminate sleughter of all animals showing traces of tuberculosis.

The disease, as discovered by Koch, is due to a germ or bacillus which enters the stomach with the food, and is due to a germ or bacillus which cines the stomach with the food, and finds its way eventually into the circulation, or enters the lungs with the air, and lodging in the tissue begins its work. Thus it is seen that the disease is contagious, and not hereditary; that is, it is acquired, and not transmitted, except in very rare instances, directly from the parents to the offspring. Mr. II. L. Russell, Bacteriologist to the Agricultural College, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., says: "Tuberoulosis is rarely hereditary. It is contracted, in almost all cases, after birth, by breathing contaminated air, or contaming diseased food. If the source of contagion be removed the young stock will remain healthy."

It is thus against contagion that all efforts to stamp out the disease should be directed. The spread of the bacillus is largely caused by animals being put together in the same stable. The discharge from the lungs of an affected animal is spread around it in the bed ding and mangers, during its fits of coughing, and becoming dry it is reduced to powder and doats in the air, and is then inhaled by the animals in the same stable, although come distance removed, are not free from danger. When it is remembered that millions of these small germs are coughed out with a small quantity of the secretion it may be seen how easily a whole stable may be affected from one animal. one animal.

Now since contagion is the principal cause of the spreading and keeping alive of the disease, it is necessary, in order to put an end to it, that all the healthy animals should be separated from the unhealthy. Up to this time this has been a very difficult undertaking, as it was almost impossible to say with certainty which animals were affected and which not, as some may be considerably diseased (enough to spread the contagion), and yet not show any signs of sickness—in fact, look to be in almost perfect health. These facts are made known particular ly by the study and experiments of Prof. Bang, of Copenhagen, Prof. Nocard, of France, and Prof. H. L. Russell, of Madison, Wis.

To-day by the use of tuberculin it is possible to telt a diseased animal even if it is in the earliest stages and the parts affected very insignificant. In this connection Mr. H. L. Russell, Bacteriologist to the Agricultural College, University of Wisconsin, says: "The efficiency of the tuberculin test in recognizing tuberculosis, both in its incipient and well developed stages, is now unquestioned. As a means of diagnosis, it is so far superior to any previous method, that its use is now regarded as essential by all progressive veterinariams. It detects a diseased condition long before any physical symptoms are apparent."

The summarized results of the The summarized results of the best methods for using tuberculin are; First, test the herd with tuberculin. Second, separate the reacting animals, as far as possible, from the healthy. Third, carefully disinfect the stable. Fourth, kill the evidently sick animals (as above stated), either at once or after rapid fattening. Fifth, rear the calves of the cows which react but otherwise appear healthy or at least only slightly attacked. Sixth, remove the same immediately after birth from the infected stable, place them in the healthy division and protect them from further infection, especially from feeding suspected milk. Seventh, inoculate with tuberculin the animals of the healthy division once or twice yearly.

What causes bad dreams is a question that has nover been satisfactorily answered; but, in hine cases out of tenfrightful dreams are the result of imperfect digestion, which a few does of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will effectually remedy. Den't delay—try it to-day.

DOMESTIC READING.

Honesty is a warrant of far more safety than fame

There are possibilities which our ainds shrink from too completely for

minds shrink from too completely for us to fear them.

He who reigns within himself, and rules passion, desires and fears, is more than a king.

It is true that the busiest man is the happiest man, but he often doesn't have time to realize it.

Have time to realize it.
Have you a hot temper? Practice silence. If you say nothing you will have nothing to unsay.
There is nothing that a man can less afford to leave at home than his conscience and a good manner.

Self-love is a cup without any bottom; you might pour all the great lakes into it and never flu it up.

The best cure for sorrow is work, and the daily demands of life leave but scant room for sentiment.

reant room for sontiment.

The humble eploy continued peace, but in the heart of the proud is envy and frequent indignation.

Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly in the distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.

The difficult part of good temper consists in forbearance and accommodation to the ill-humor of others.

modation to the ill-humor of others,
The man who has begun to live
more seriously within begins to live
more simply without.—Bishop Brocks.
Peace in this life springs from acquiescence even in the disagreeable
things, not in an exemption from
bearing them.

bearing them.

A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best, but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no

peace.

Joy and pain are very often so closely allied that it is impossible to point out the line of demarcation. It is an acknowledged fact that the value of our deeds depends on the metives which prompt them.

which prompt them.

So deeply inhorent is it in this life of curs that men inave to suffer for each other's sins, so inevitably diffusive is human suffering, that even justice makes its victims, and we can conceive no retribution that does not spread boyend its mark into pulsations of unmerited pain. — George Eliot.

tions of unmerited pain.—George Eliot.

Not a day passes in which Our Lady does not interest herself for us. A thousand times and more has she mentioned our names to God, in such a sweet, porsuasive way that the heart of Jesus sought not to resist it, though the things she asked were very great for such as we are.—Father Faber.

Great and hely thoughts of the future, shadow, yet bold conceptions of the Infinite, float past you dimly, and your hold is never strong enough to grapple them to you. They fly, like eagles, too near the sun; and there lies game below for your vulture beak to feed upon.—Donald G. Mitchell.

what gives breadth and expansive mess to sympathy is not the readiness to go out in every direction and put one's self in the place of everybody, but that habit of mind by which, in all relation, our attention is ready to pass from one set of claims to their opposites.—Julia Wedgewood, "Ethics and Interaction." opposites.—... and Literature."

Noither can I apprehend such horror in desth as rome do that render their lives miserable to avoid it, meeting it oftentimes by the same way they take to shun it. Death, if he may be guessed by his elder brother, Sleep (born before he was thought of, and fell upon Adam ere he fell from his maker), caunot be so terrible a messenger, being not without much sease, if not some voluptuousness. Besides, nothing in this world is worth coming from the house-top to fetch; much less from the deep grave, furnished with all things because empryof desires.—Francis Osborne, "Advice a to Son."

Knights of Maccabees Delighted.

SIR WHIGHT JAMES OSBORNE, OF BARTON TENT, No. 2, CURED OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

"Footenay" was the Remedy.

Word was received by Barton Tent, to. 2, of Hamilton, Ont., that Sir Knight ames Osborne was very ill, and the sick committee" was instructed to wait

Word was received by Barton Tent, No. 2, of Hamilton, Ont., that Sir Knight James Osborne was very ill, and the "sick committee" was instructed to wait upon him.

Bright's Disease, a disease heretofore of the month of the profession, and it was accepted as a matter of course that death was inevitable, and his lodge insurance would have to shortly be paid. What was their surprised bave him enter the lodge some time afterwards in the control of the paid. What was their surprised have him enter the lodge some time afterwards in the control of the control of

FIRESUDE FUN.

The Laundress' Motto: " Let's scap for the best "

The largest circulation of any paper in the country—Ourl paper.

The Best Cough Mixture—Thick boots and plenty of air and exercise.

There are fifty-one metals, but if you have gold you will not worry about the other fifty.

Why does the washing come home on a Saturday? Because it is the close (clothes) of the week.

Teacher "Define 'gentleman.'"
Boy: "Gentleman is a growed up boy wet used to mind his mother."

The average cab-horse is a tenuer-hearted animal. He is always ready to stop and listen to a tale of whos.

Judges of baby shows in Kentucky wear masks. It saves unpleasantness with the dear women after the prizes have been awarded.

have been awarded.

"What do the coal men do in the hot weather, page?" "It takes them all the summer to count up their profits, my son."

"Mamma, I saw a dog to day that had only three legs." "Weren't you awfully sorry for him?" "No m; he had one more leg than I had."

he had one more leg than I lad."
At a dinner-party, in France, a
toast was given: "The land we live
in." "With all my soul," responded
Pat; "here's to poor ould Ireland."
Oity Cousin: "Do you think for
an instant that I could go out in the
street without my glores?" Country
Cousin: "Why, aren't your hands
clean?"

Mrs. Trivvet: "Miss Eldor is try ing to make a now woman of berself." Mrs. Dicer: "Is she?" "Yes, she has shready knocked fifteen years off her age."

has already knocked fifteen years off her ago."

Ikey: "Fader, vot vould you call de necessities of life?" Fader: "Vell, I vould say enough to eat undt drink, undt clothes to vear, undt all der mone; you can get."

"What did you stop that clock in your room for, wane?" "Because, mum, the plaguey thing has some sort of a fit every mornin', mum, jest when I want to sleep."

Teacher: "Bobby, can you tell me what the word 'respect' means?' Bobby: "Yes, ma'am; it's the feeling a fellow only eight years old has for one who is cleven."

"What can I do for my little boy," asked mamma, "so that he won't want to cat between meals?" "Have the meals ficker together," replied the young hopeful.

young hopeful.

young hopeful.

Sceno—Polico Court. Magisirato (to witness): "You say that you saw the altereation?" Witness: "No, sorr. Oi didn't see that! Oi was busy lcokin' at the foight."

Huband: "What did you think when you heard the chandelier fall in the night?" Wife: "I thought you had been detained on 'business' again and were getting upstairs as quietly as you could."

Beh: "Dieks do you believe in

as you could."

Bob: "Dick, do you believe in putting a tax on bachelors?" Dick: "Rather! Give it to 'em; nail 'em to the mast! They've no business to be having so much saier a time than us yoor married wretches."

us poor married wretches."
"My daughter is entirely too young
to marry," snorted Goldbrick. "Woll,"
replied the rejected suitor, "what
would you say to my taking her marriage portion now and waiting a few
years for her?"

years for her?"
"Henry," said Mr. Woodle, "I hear Willy's voice. Please step to the door and tell him I want him." But Willy was two miles away, disputing a point with the football referee.

Willy was two miles away, disputing a point with the football referee.

"This is an insult," declared the prisoner in the police court. "What do you mean, sit?" roared the judge.

"I'm a professional rider, your honor, and here I'm charged with scorobing at the rate of eight miles an hour."

Agent: "Here's a cyclometer I can recommend. It is positively accurate—not at all like some cyclometers, which register two miles, porhaps, when you have only ridden one."

Young Lady: "Have you any of that kind left?"

Prayer Extinct in Protestant Homes

Prayer Extinct in Protestant Homes.

"Is family prayer declining?" is a question discussed in the July number of The Quiver. Representative men of different churches, including the Archibishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Gloucester and of Ripon, Dean Farrar, Dr. Parker, "Ian Maclaren," Dr. Macmillan, Hugh Price Hughes, Mark Guy Pearse, Dr. Barrett and Dr. William Wright, in answer to an inquiry on the subject, have replied, with the result that out of nincteen cleven respond in the affirmative, six are neutral, and two only, Dr. Barrett and Dr. Wright, state that the practice is not, in their opinion, dying out. Dr. Parker goes so far as to say, "In my opinion, it is almost extinet."

The book to read is not the one that thinks for you, but the one which makes you think.

Why will allow a cough to lacorate your throat or lungs and run the risk of illing a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of likely a Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, otc., etc.

***************** "A little more than a year ago, my heir began turning gray, and filling out, and although I tried ever so tasiny things to prevent a continuance of these conditions, I obtained no switefaction until tried Agert. Hirt Victor. After sking out bottle, no half was to tored to.

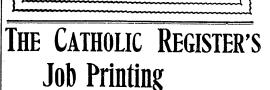
It makes no difference whether you answer or

Ayer Hilt vicer. After asing one bottle, we half was re tored to ... not. It is always true that "n woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age upon a woman's beauty so deeply, as gray hair. The hair loses its color generally from lack of nutrition. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

* This testimontal will be found in full in Ayer's "Curchook" with a hundred others. Prec. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. *********************





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Kate of Aragien.

Air -" AN CAILIN RUADH."

Whon first I saw thee, Kate, that sum-mer evening late, Down at the orelard gate of Araglen, felt I'd no'er before seen one so fair, a

felt I'd no'er betore seen one con-stor;
stor;
I feared I'd never more see thee again,
stopped and gazed at thee—my footfall, luckly,
Reached not thy car, the' we stood there
so near;
While from thy lips a strain, sef as the
summer rain,
Sad as a love's pain, felt on my car.

Sad as a lover's pain, fell on my ear.

I've heard to lark in June, the harp's wild, plaintive tune,

The thrush, that aye too soon gives o'er his strain—

I've heard in hushed delight the mellow horn at night

Waking the cchoes light of wild Loch Lein;

But neither echoing horn, nor thrush upon the thous hor lark at early morn hymning in air,

'or harper's lay divine, e'er witched this heart of mine,

'that sweet voice of thine, that oventhere.

both the same; Hearing no ausweringsound, you glauced in doubt around With timid look, and found it was not he; Turning away your head, and blushing roay red

rosy red, Like a wild fawn you fled, far, far from

The swan upon the lake, the wild rese in the brake,
The gelden clouds that make the west their throne,
The wild ash by the stream, the full moon's silver beam,
The evening star's soft gleam, shining

The ovening stars soft gloam, sining alone;
The lily robed in white—all, all are far and bright;
But no'er on earth was sight so bright, so fair.
As that one glimpsoof thee, that I caught then, me chroe,
It stole my heart from me that evening there.

And now you're mine alone, that heart is all my own—
That heart that no'er hath known a flame before
That form of mould divine, that snowy hand of thise,
Those locks of gold, are mine for over-more.

more, Was lover ever seen, as blest as thine, Kathleen? Kathleon?
Hath lover over been more fond, more true?
Thine is my ov'ry vow! for over dear, as now!

now!
Queen of my heart be thou! me cailin readh! -DRNNY LANE

The Adventures of Said.

FROM THE GERMAN OF W. HAUFF.

N the time of Haroun Al-Raschid, ruler of Bagdad, their lived in Balsora a man, Benezar by name. His means enabled him to live quietly and comfortably, without carrying on a business or trade; and when a son was born to him he made when a son was born to him he made no change in his manner of living, "For," said he, "what will feed two will feed three." Said, for so they called the boy, soon made a name for himself among his playmates as a lusty fighter, and was surpassed by none in riding or swimming.

When he was eighteen, his father sent him on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and before he started gave him much good advice, and provided him with money for his journey. Leastly he said:

money for his journey. Leastly he said:

"There is something more I must tell you, my boy. I am not the man to believe that fairies and enchanters, whatever they may be, have any influence over the fate of mankind; that sort of nonsense is only good for whiling away the time; but your mother believed in them as firmly as in the Koran. She even told me, after making me swear never to reveal the secret oxcept to her child, that she herself was under the protection of a fairy. I always laughed at her, but still I must confess that some very strange events lapponed at your birth. It rained and thundered all day, and the heavens were black with clouds.

"When there told me that I had a "The told me that I had a "

birth. It rained and thundered all day, and the heavens were black with clouds.

"When they told me that I had a little son, I hastened to see and bless my first-born, but I found my wifes door shut, and all her attendants standing outside. I innecked, but with no result. While I was waiting there, the sky cleared, just over Balsora, although the lightning flashed and writhed round the blue expanse. As I was gozing in astonishment at this spectable, your mother's door flew open and I went in alone. On entering the room I perceived a delicious gdor of roses, carnations and hyacinths. Your mother Zemira showed me a tiny silver whistle, that was banging round your neck by a gold chain as fine as ellk. 'This is the airly's glit to your boy,' she said. 'Well,' I laughed, 'I think she might have give him something better than that—a purse of gold, for instance, or a horse. "But Zemira begged me not to

a horse." But Zemira begged me not to anger the good fairy, for fear she might turn her blessing to a curse, so, to plesse her, the matter was never mentioned again till she was dying.

Then she gave me the whistle, telling me never to part with you till you were twenty, when the whistle was to be yours But I see no objection to your going away now. You have common-sense, and can defend yourself as well as any man of four-and twenty. Go in peace, my son. Think over of your father in good fortune or in ill, and may Heaven defend you from that last."

Said took in a effectionate farewell of

over of your lattier in good infullion in ill, and may Heaven defend you from that last."

Said took an affectionate farowell of his father, and placing the chain round his neek, sprang lightly into his saddle, and went off to join the caravan for Mocca. At last they were all assembled, and Said rode gaily out of Balsora. Just at first the novelty of his position and set the novelty of his position and surroundings occupied his thoughts, but as they drow near to the desert he hegan to consider his father's words. He draw out the whistle and put it to his laps, but wonder of wonders, no matter how histle hold, not a sound came out! This was disappointing, and Said impatiently thrust the whistle back into his girdle; still the marvellous had a strange attraction for him, and he spent the whole day no building his arry castles.

Said was a fine-looking fellow, with a distinguished face, and a bearing which, young as he was, marked him out as one born to command. Everyone was attracted to him, and especially was this the case with an elderly man, who rode near him. They entered into cohversation, and it was not long before the mysterious power of fatries was montioned.

"Do you believe in fairles?" asked Said, at last.

of fairies was montioned.

"Do you believe in fairies?" asked Said, at last.

"Well," replied the other, stroking his beard thoughtfully, "I should not like to say that there are no such beings, although I have never seen one." And then he began to relate such wonderful stories, that Said felt that his mother's words must have been true, and when he went to sleep was transported to a veritable fairy land.

was transported to a veritable fairy land.

The next day the travellers were dismayed to see a band of robbers swooping down on them. All was confusion in an instant, and they had searcely had time to place the women and children in the centre, when the Arabs wore upon thom. Bravely as the men acquitted themselves, all was in vain, for the robbers were more than four hundred strong. At this dreadful moment Said bethought him of his whistle; but, alas, it remained dumb as before, and poor Said, drop ping it hastily, fired on a man, who seemed from his dress to be of some importance.

ping it hastily, fired on a man, who seemed from his dress to be of some importance.

"What have you done?" cried the old man, who was fighting at his side.

"There is no hope for us now."

And so, indeed, it seemed—for the robbers, maddened by the death of the man, pressed to closely on the youth that they broke down even his sturdy resistance. The others were soon overcome or slain, and Said found himself on horseback, bound and limself on horseback, bound and quarded by armed mon. These treated him with roughness, and the only drop of comfort in his cup was that his old friend was riding near. You may be sure his thoughts were not very pleasant—slavery or death was all he had to look forward to.

After riding for some time they saw

all he had to look forward to.

After riding for some time they saw in the far distance trees and tenis, and in a short time they were met by bands of women and children, who had no sconer beard the news than they began to throw sticks and clods of earth at Said, shricking, "That is the man who killed the great Almanser, bravest of men; he must die, and we will throw his body to the jacksla:"

They became so threatening that the bandits interfered, and bearing off their prinoner led him bound into one of the tents. Here was sealed an old man, evidently the leader of the band. His head was bent.

"The weeping of the women has

His head was bent.

"The weeping of the women has told me all—Almansor is dead," said

"The wcoping of the woman has told me all—Almansor is dead," said he.

"Almansor is dead," answered the robbers, "ch, Mighty One of the Desert, but here is his murderor. Only speak the word. Shall his doom be to be shot, or to be hanged from the nearest tree?"

But the aged Selim questioned Said, and found that his son had been slain in fair fight. "He has done, then, no more than we ourselves should have done. Loose his bonds. The innocent shall not die," cried Selin, in his sternest tones, seeing his men's reluctance and discontent. As for Said, the very fulness of his heart closed his lips, and he could not find words in which to thank his deliverer. From this time he lived in Selim's tent, almost telting the place of that son whose death in bad caused.

But sedition was tife among the

son whose death he had caused.

But sedition was rife among the robbers. Their beloved Prince had been murdered and his murderer was shielded by the father. Many the execution hurled at Said as he walked in the camp; indeed, several attempts were made on his life. At length Sellim perceived that soon even his influence would not be sufficient to guard the young man, and so he sent him away with an escort, saying that his ransom had been paid. But before they started he bound the robbers by a fearful eath that they would not kill Said.

It was indeed a terrible ride! Said

kill Said.
It was indeed a terrible ride 1 Said saw that his guides were performing their task with great reluctance, and soon they began to whisper togother. He nerved himself to listen, and what

he heard did not tend to reassure

him.
"This is the very spot," said one.
"I shall nover forgot it."
"And to think that his murderer

"And to think that his murderor still lives!"

"Ant If his father had not made us take that oath!"

"Stay," orned the most forbidding-lowing of all, "we have not sworn to bring this fellow to the ond of his journey. We will leave him his life, but the socrebing sun and the sharp teeth of the jackat shall perform our vongeance. Lot us bind him and leave him here."

Said, hearing this brutal suggestion, made a desporate offort for his life. Spurring his horse, he rode off at full speed; but the bandits scon recovered from their amazement, and, giving chaze, had him at their morey. Tears, prayors, even briess were of ne wash, and the wretched Said was left to face death in its most painful form. Higher mounted the sun, and Said tried to roll over to obtain some small relief. In doing this, but for the third time it refused its office, and Said, overcome by the heat and the horror of his situation, fainted. After everal hours he avoke to see, not the dreaded beast of prey, but a human boing.

This was a little man, with small eyes and a long beard, who informed Said, when the latter had somewhat recovered, that he was Kalum Bek, a marchant, and that he was Kalum Bek, a marchant, and that he was Kalum Bek, a marchant, and that he was falum bek, a marchant, and that he was falum leaves and the content of the faithful.

"My Cousin Messour," he said, "is his Lord Chamberlain, and he has often told me how the Caliph as some long of an Arab from the desert."

Hearing such accounts as there, Said thought himself a lucky follow to have the chance of seeding Bagdad and the remover dal-Raschid. When they arrived in the cky, Kalum invited Said to accompany him home. The next day the yout had just dressed himself in his most magnificent clothes, thinking of the sensation he would cause when the merchant rolley, said: "That is all very fine, my your sit, that I have no monoy; but perhaps you will be kind onough to leave my soft he was a freedy and the rome of seeding had and the rome of seeding bagdad and the rome of seeding ha

After much remonstrance Kalum had to give in, and Baid found himself following in the wake of the lady, who stopped at last before a magnificent house. Bhe knocked and tney were admitted, and after mounting a wild marble stairease, Said found himself in a lofly hall, far grander than he had ever seen before. Here he was relieved or his burden, and was just going out at the door, when:—
"Said," orled a sweet voice behind him. He turned round quickly, and saw to his amazement a daintily beautifullady surrounded by attendant, instead of the old lady he had followed.
"Said, my dear boy," she said, "it is a great misfortune that you left Balsora before you were twenty; but here in Bagdad there is some chance for you. Have you still your little whistle?"
"Indeed, I have," he cried, gladly; "nerlang you are the kindly fairy who

nere in Baguad there is some chance for yon. Have you still your little whistle."

"Indeed. I have," he oried, gladly; "perhaps you are the kindly fairy who befreended my mother?"

"Yes, and as long as you are good I will help you. But, alas I I cannot even deliver you from that wretch, Kalum Bek, for he is protected by your most powerful onemy."

"But can we do nothing? Can I not go to the Calph? He is a just man and will help me; "Haroun is indeed just, but he is greatly influenced by Messour, who, a model of uprightness himself, has been afready primed by Kalum with his version of your story. But there are other wexp of getting at the Oaliph, and it is written in the stars that you will obtain his favor."

"I am to be pitied if I have to stay much longer with that rascal of a shopkeoper. But there is one favor I beg of you, most gracious of fairies. Jouets are held every week, but only for the freeborn. Couldn't you mange to give me equipments, and make my face so that no one would know me?"

"That is a wish worthy of a brave

ago to give me equipments, and make my face so that no one would know me?"

"That is a wish worthy of a brave mn, and I will grant it. Come hore cach week, and you will find everything you want. And now, farewell. Be cautious and virtuous. In six months your whistle will sound, and Zultme will answer its appeal."

Said took leave of his protectress, and, taking note of the position of the house, made his way back to the shop. He arrived there in the very nick of time, for Kalum was surrounded by a crowd of joering neighbors, and was literally dancing with rage. This was what had happened. Two men had asked the merchant if he could direct tham to the shop of the handsome salesman.

"Well I well!" said the old man, smiling, "Heaven has guided you to the right place this time. What do you want, a shawl or a voil?"

This to the men seemed nothing short of inselence, and they fell upon

smiling. "Hoaven has guided you to the right place this time. What do you want, a shawl or a voil?" This to the men seemed nothing short of insolence, and they fell upou him tooth and mail, the neighbors re fusing to help the old skindint. But Said, seeing his master in such disross, strode to the resoue, and one of the assallants soon found himself on the ground. Under the influence of his flashing eyes the crowd soon melted away, for violence on the wrong side was not to their taste.

"Oh, you prince of shopmen, that is what I call interfering to some purpose! Didn't he lie on the ground as if he had nover used his legs? I should have lost my beard forever if you had not come up. How shall I reward you?"

Said had only acted upon the impulse of the moment; indeed, he now felt rather sorry that he deprived the secundred of a well deserved thrashing. He esized the opportunity, however, and asked for an evening a week in

od for his crudity; do you mean to tell me that he allowed the murder of his son to go free—and that, too, without ransom? Oh, you shameless liar!"

"Indeed, I have spoken the truth oried Said. "I have no proof of my words, and can only swear to you that I have spoken on falsehood. If you will not help me, then I must appeal to the Caliph."

"Really!" scoffed the little man; "you will bog, then, from no less exalted a person than our gracious Ruler! Just consider that the Caliph can only be approached through my cousin Messour, and that with a word I could hen, if you wish to leave mo. I will pay you your wages, and let you continuely you will. I give you till midday to think over it. If your passage, and throw you on the streets."

Said was indeed in difficulties; bad luck seemed to press upon him at every turn. There was no escaping from the room, for the windows were barred and the door looked. After oudgelling his brains for some time, he saw that he must submit to the indignity imposed upon him by the hazaar. His duty was to stand (his gallant stire a thing of the past) in the docraway, a voil or a shawl in either hand, and cry his wares to the saleman was a handsome youth it was a different matter attogether. Said soon saw why Kalum had been so anxious to rotain him as a acreaty her parcels home for her. In you dill the merchant promise to some ware of more precisely have them then or never; and here in half an hour—she would have them then or never; and here in half an hour—she would have them then or never; and here in half an hour—she would have them then or never; and here in half an hour—she would have them then or never; and here in half an hour—she would have them then or never; and here in half an hour—she would have them then or never; and here in half an hour—she would have them then or never; and here in half an hour—she would have them then or never; and here in half an hour—she would have them then or never; and here in here in half an hour—she would have them then or never; and here in here

stranger to come to Bagdad and rob them of their honor? Said noticed the signs of discontent, and observed that all viewed him askance, except the brother and son of the Caliph. By a strange chance the one most enterth of the prother and son of the Caliph. By a strange chance the one most enterth of the strange of the content of the c

the property of the Catiph—there might be some of the Catiph—there might be some of his guard near.

"No, there won't, broke in the third; 'he is always alone at night."

"I think it would be best to throw a lasso over his head," said the first. "Very well, an hour after midnight"; and with these words they separated.

"Well, I have discovered a pretty plot," thought Said, and his first idea was to go at once to the Caliph, but he remembered how Kalum had maligned him to Messour, and stopped. No, the only way was for him to defend the Caliph in person. Accordingly, when night came on, he betook himself to the appointed street, and waited to see what was going to happen. Soon the men came and concealed themselves in different parts of the street. All was quiet for half an hour, and at the end of that time one of the robbers gave a sign, for the Caliph was in sight. With one accord the band rushed upon him, but Said rose from his hiding place, and laid about him with such hearty good-will that they were soon glad to take to their heels with all speed.

"My reacue," said the Caliph, "is no less wonderful than the attack made upon me. How did you know who I was? How did you get to know of the plot?"

Said then told how he had followed the men, and, hearing their where.

who I was? How did you get to know of the plot?"

Said then told how he had followed the men, and, hearing their plans, do termined to frustrate their villainous

who I was? How did you got to know of the plot? Said then told how he had followed the men, and, hearing their place, do thermined to frustrate their villainous intention.

"Receive my thanks," said the Caliph, "and accept this ring, Present it to morrow at the Palace, and we will see what can be done for you."

The Vizier, too, gave him a ring together with a heavy pure.

Mad with joy, Said hurried home, but here Kalum was becauld have lost his and that his pures was full of money, and the door, leaving Kalum strings after him in open-mouthed astonishment. The next morning the mershant set the police on his track, and they brought him word that his quondam servant, drossed in a moet magolificon fashion, was just setting out with a caravan.

"He has stolen money from mo, this thieff" Kalum shrieked, and port shall be an active to head the same time the active to head the same time the active to head the same time the master. He was sentenced to life-long basishment on a desert island, and all his protestations of innoceance were of no avail. The poor follow was in despair, and even the slony-heart's discontine of the long was to sting for him. He was thrown into a filthy daugeon, together with near the same time the men who died were hauled out.

A fortuight was "sased in this misery, but one day they falt the ship was tossing more than usual, and their discomfort was increased. At least the survivors burst the hatche open, but to their deepair they saw that the ship had been decepted by all the orew. The storm reased as if the most him that a nour, he eaddenly him to the clear were banded out.

A fortuight was "assed in this misery, but one day they falt the ship was tossing more than usual, and the same time that the same time that any they are any th

large town in the distance which reminded him of Baglad. The thought of Baglad was not so very pleaant, but still he trusted that the fairy, who had guarded him so far, would not let him and the head of Kalum Bek. As he drew nearer he noticed a large house on the bank of the river, the roof of which was crowded with men, who were all gazing in astonishment at himself. No sooner had Said set foot on the land, than the blay hanished, and at the same time the servants appeared to lead him before their master. On the roof were standing three men, who questioned a mean friendly way. Said at once began to relate his story, from the time when he loft Balsora, and his listeners declared that they believed him; still, they asked if he could produce the golden chain and the rings of which he had spoken.

"Here they are," said Said. "I determined not to part with them while I had life to defend them."

"By the beard of the Prophet, the ismy rr; Grand Vizier—our deliverer stands before us!"

Said was overcome by finding im-

13 my rr y, Grand Viziot—our deliverer stands before us 1"
Said was overcome by finding in whose pecseene he was, and flung himself at the Caliph's feet. But Haroun raised him, and overwholmed him with praise and thanks. Nothing would do but that Said must raturn with them to the palace, where they would conceive some plan to bring the merchent Kalum to book. On the next day Kalum himself begged for admittance to the presence of Haroun. A dispute had arisen tetween himself and a man of Balsora, and he asked for judgment.

a man of Balsora, and he asked for judgment.

"I will hear him," said the Cailph.

"Said," turning to the youth as the servant left the room, "this is no other than your father. Do you hide behind that curtain, and you, Grand Vizer, fetch the magistrate who condemned Said."

fetch the magistrate who condemned Said."

In a short time Kalum entered, accompanied by Benezar, and, after the Caliph had mounted his throne, began his complaint.

"I was standing at my door a few days ago, when this man Benezar cane down the street, offering a purse of gold for news of Said. I at once claimed the money, and told him how his soo, for so I found him to be, had suffered the penalty of stealing a purse from me. Then the madman demanded his money back, and wanted to make me responsible for his rascal of a son."

"Bring the magistrate who condemned the youth," commanded Haroun. He was produced as if by magic. After much questioning, the justice confessed that no witness had been brought forward except the purse.

"Why," shouted the Grand Vivier.

The bear space is the second of the second o

many of the elergy of Canada. It was then placed in charge of the Redemptorist Fathers.

To the pilgrim who visits Ste. Anno de Beaupre for the first time, the eight of the Baellica is grand and picturesque in the extreme, and most admirably calculated to arouse in his mind thoughts of devotion. The edifice is of Corinthian architecture, and measures two hundred; feet in length with an interior height of fifty-six feet, by one hundred and five feet in width. The towers are one hundred and sixty-eight feet in height. In the iscade there are three entrance doors, in the Dorio style, flanked by fluted columns with pediments. Over each door is a slab on which are carved the emblems of the three theological virtues, Faith, Hops and Charity re resented by the cross, the anchor and the heart, the whole being surmounted by a magnificant colosesl status of Ste. Anno in carved wood, copper gill. This status which is fourteen feet high, is of marvellous beauty, and is the work of a Belgian reulptor.

The magnificent carved and painted

marvellous pearty, and is the work of a Belgian sculptor.

The magnificent carved and painted wooden statue of Ste. Anne, which stands in the church on an elegant white column, in the centre of the middle siele, a f. w feet in front of the communion rait, is from Gheat in Belgium. Although wonderful mirseless were wrought at the shrine of Ste. Anne as early as 1622, yet it was not until 1670 that a souvenir of Ste. Anne as early as 1622, yet it was not until 1670 that a souvenir of Ste. Anne was offered to the veneration of the faithful. In this year the saintly Monseigneur de Laval obtained a precious relie from the town of Carcessone in France, in the shape of the fragment of the finger bone of Ste. Anne. A second relic was given to the shurch in 1877, by Father Luliberti on his return from Bome; a third relic was presented to the church in 1890 by Rev. Father Charmetant, being the fragment of the rock from the room wherein took place the mysteries of the Immaculate conception and the Birth of the Blessed Virgin. In 1889 Monseigneur Boldue of Quebec bequesthed by will a fourth relic to the church of Ste. Anne, and lastly in 1891 the Chapter of Carcassone greeiously condescended to divide into two equal parts its valuable relic of Ste. Anne, vir: the hand-hones, and to share this priceless object with the shrine of Beaupre.

It is not a matter of wonder, that the fame of this beautiful shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

Anne de B

quisions in Ontario, has been Rev. M. S. Stanton of Smith's Falls, whose wonderful capacity for organizing and conducting pilgrimages has become famous throughout the longth and breadth of North America. The pilgrimage of the present year from the Arebdiocese of Kingston, has certainly been one of the grandest which was ever held organized in America. With the approbation and blessing of the saintly and venerable Metropolitan of Kingston, Most Bov. Dr. Cleary, Father Stanton set about, early in the year, to organize a pilgrimage which should afford facilities to pilgrims from all parts of Ontario and the neighboring States, to visit the famous ahrme of St. Anne.

health, and others wasted and emactated by the paggs of sickness—little children, on the checks of some of which the bloom of youthful vigor was to be seen, while on those of their traces of pain were but too plainly visible—the lame, the blind, the deaf, the dumb, the palsied, all were represented in this multitude, and all bore upon their faces looks of eager expectation coupled with fervent piety.

The rilgrims by the G. T. R. left Brockwille, Ont. at 6 o'clock p.m., July 50th, going by way of Montreal and Point Levis, then crossing the St. Lawrence at Quebec, and reaching Ste. Anne at 3 o'clock a.m. on July 21st, those by C. P. R. leaving Smith's Falls at 4 p.m. July 20th and reaching Ste. Annes at 8 a.m. on July 21st, the pilgrims from Ottawa and Northern Ottario having left Smith's Falls at 2 p.m. July 20th and having reached Ste. Annes at 3 a.m. July 21st. Immediately upon the arrival of the last division of the pilgrims at Ste. Annes, High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Leduc, at which they assisted, and it was a most editying and become of the stem of the stem of the owner-to-be-lorgotten sight to be seen in this miraculous temple—here kneeds a poor of hundreds of miles, bow their heads in advartann, and offer their troubles and distresses, theircares and their anxieties to Aimighty God through the intercession of the July and the status of Ste. Anne in the status of the status of Ste. Anne in the status of the status of Ste. Anne in the status of the status of the communion-rail stands a chair in which communion-rail stands a chair in which colors are the status of Ste. Anne in the status of the status of the owner the status of the owner the status of the owner the status of the status of the owner the status of the of Ste. Anne in the power of his limbe—to the right, over near the altar of Our Lady of Perpetual High, stands a listle boy resting on the arm of his father—the poor little fellow the power of his limbe—to the right, over near the altar of Our Lady of Perpetual High, stands a listle b

from all kinds of infirmities, bodily and mental.

In the aftornoon, about three o'clock took place the confessions of the piliping and also by the Fathers of Sto Anne, to perform this most necessary part of the devotion. At 8 o'clock p.m. Rev. Father Grogan of Toronto, ascended the pulpit, and delivered an address on St. Anne which for eloquence and tender pathos, is seld to have been one of the best, over delivered in the Basilican of Basilican of Beaupro, after which Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given, Very Rev. Dean O'Connor of Chesceville being the celebrant, and the special hymne peculiar to this beautiful ceremony, being sung by Rev. Father T. P. O'Connor of Stanleyville, sasiated by several of the Redemptorist Fathers of Ste Anne.

About nine o'clock in the evening took

assisted by several of the Redemptorist Fathers of Ste Anne.

About nine o'clock in the evening took place the devotion of the Way of the Cross. The very rev. and rev. clergy who accompanied the pilgrimage together with the rev. Fathers of Ste. Anne de Beaupre followed by the army of pilgrims, each bearing a lighted saper, formed in the Basillica in solemn procession, and marching four deep, ascended the high moutain of Beaupre, upon the side of which are planted the Stations of the Cross. On the morning of July 21st, Mass was celebrated at 6 o'clock. During all these acts of dovotion, in various places, in the Basilica, in the chapels, in the Sacristy, and at the Fountain,

store place many mireculous cores, both in the physica, triber and in the order of grote range of the former being were grote range of the former being were the physical trace there were livere very a label to examine, which were the final way to be of about the years of again from Goodin Restricts to the form and the way and for for years and who was carried in his tables, and roots of the hand a prong and from Western tonair. Who will be year and who was carried in his mode of the carried was stiffen; related to the first and the property and with the and of a cretch was stiffen; related of her infimity and left her came as a men rula a six and the reads as a men rula a six and the reads as a men rula a six and the reads as a men rula a six and the reads and the records and left her search of the property was the joyl we had better the condition. And was done the first precords sense. A young man from furcome of the whose of the precord of the precords and left his show as the property and the condition of the precord of the precord of the precord of the precord of the trace of six Aurona deleted the forther was to than first for the hereful the legacian college. Ringston and in the respect it has also been most successful. The Martyrdom of the Jesuit Fathers.

The Martyrdom of the Jesuit Pathers

th A. A. -HEENGOD, T. SUNTO.

The author, along with the rerest below, seed a the following note:

The marryrdum of the Jesuits of corred at the 90 d Fort, near the fown of Orillia, about the 10th of March in the year 164. The Jesuit Fathers accompanied the Horon Indians and in one of those awful battles with the Iroquist hey suffered death. It is perhaps the most thrilling even the 'transpired during the old French rep. in Upper Canada.

Deenly, darbly ones restaurants.

Canada.

Deeply, darkly, ever westward, winding drifts the river Wye,
Past you old dismantled fortress, where the sainted fathers lie,
Dark reflections of thy shore-land clad with codar, towering pine,
With the moutain-ash and hemlock clasped with wreaths of purpling vine;

with codar, towering pure,
with the moutain-sha and hemlock
clasped with wreaths of purpling
vine;
Darker far than thy reflections are the
legends ye might tell,
Gaarded by your clump of sumach,
golden rod and asphodel.
Long in dust, the Martyred Fathers
along hese centuries gone by.
With no monument to mark them, rare
the silent river Wys;
And you wall of stone and codar overgrown with wild abrubbery,
Remnants of the old fort ignace and
the church of St. March.
There then diod brave father Brebeauf;
there the genile Lallemont fell—
There, the waring pines above them,
rang out 'Nature's inneral knell:
When the Liles of March sang requiem;
for the winder's herey dead,
And a poan for the spring-time, whilst
then the liles of March sang requiem;
for the winder's herey dead,
And a poan for the spring-time, whilst
the best his masses said,
E only be the same said,
The Iroque's are near!
Then, as averps a nighty torrent, madly down the mountain side
Came the Iroque's ferco threatenings
burdened with their battle pride.
From the little church, with blessing
far and wide, the Horon spod,
Crying to the Virgin Mary, Holy Mother,
as they fied.
Swittly few the flinted arrow, through
the clear and frosty morn.
Swittly awent the battle hatchet, by
the furiate victors borne,
On they come, their wolfash war-whoop
echoes wildly thry 'the wood.

the fariate victors borne,
On they come, their wolfsh war-whoop
echoes wildly thro' the wood,
Not the shout of valiant warriors, but
the fiendish shrick for blood.
Slowly to the church's portals holding
up the Host on high
With a Marty's conscious triumph, came
the fathers forth to die.

the fathers forth to die.
They who gather in the vineyard, may not sip the rescate wine,
They who greet the early morning may not view the days' decline,—
Nay the builder of you mansion, may not pace within its halls,
And the Priest 'who rears the temple
May not bless its sacred walls.

axay not bices its sacred walls.

Nor the great chief of the redmen doth
upou the fathers wait,
Whilst in strong and thickening circles
warriors gather round the gate,
"Cast to earth thy cross and chalice;
cast thy book upon the earth"
Cries the chieftain, but they heed not
though the flat hath gone forth!

though the fiat hath gone forth!
Hearing not the murd'rous howing, nor
menacing violence heed,
Fervently their souls so sweetly chant
the Athanasian creed:
Of repeated, the To Deum echoes far
within the wood,
[Mingled with the Martyr's praise ever
is the Martyr's blood].

is the Martyr's blood].

Fierce the burning brands are blazing closely on the smarting flesh,
And the tomahawk still deeper tears the bleeding wounds afreah.
God of Heaven! is there no mercy?
Look the awage thirsty brood.
With the selfsame hand that smiting, lifts and sips the Martyr's blood.
Ah! they're fallen, and upon them leaps a chieftain strong and rough,
But the Norman knows no fincing—as he lived so died Brebeauf,
On his brow the sacred signet cross of Christ in fondly pressed,
Calmly in his death's last struggle clasps the book unto his breess.

Lallemont the gentle, dying cries behold!

Lallemont the gentle, dying cries behold! the Glorious prize, Borne by angels—crowned and sceptered, thro' the gates of Paradise.

thro' the gates of Paradise.
Thus they died in western wild-land, far
from Dagnon's annay dales,
Mon from out the Norman vineland, and
fron Calais' pleasant vales
F'en whilst they, unto the redman gave
thom light for darkness shone,
Like the stars that over brightly herald
in the glorious dawn.

A despatch from Athens says that a sharp cogagement took place be-tween 2,000 Turkiel troops and the armed population of several Grock villages.

A CLERGYMAN" LIFE.

ferries than the Pattle are Aware tota Expansions the Frequent syst-

There is more with connected with the rithing indeed with the rithing indeed the average certy must than man peoper imagine. His interest mitted in the man peoper imagine. His interest mitted in the man peoper imagine. His interest mitted in the frequent peopers where it is the sociation for within a first peoper with the received properties and promptly rectice that there is not many there medicates and promptly rectice that there is not mitted and promptly rectice that there is not in the same desired great benefit from the asset of the within the first particular that when I attempted to sailly I would be desired great and the particular that when I attempted to sailly I would be into a stationed at promptly and and promptly growing wires. At that mind myself growing wires. At that mind myself growing wires. At that will also also and thanks to this medicated am again rectored to good head it be into a social thanks to this medicated am again rectored to good heads. Unless these circumstances I feel it my duty to say a good word for Dr. Whilams Pink Phils.

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| Pess, 0 46 0 00 |
| Barley 0 28 0 00 |
| Hay 7 00 11 00 |
| Straw 8 00 0 00 |
| Dress-d hogs 7 00 0 00 |
| Eggs 0 (9) 0 10 |
| Batter, Ib rolls 0 13 0 14 |
| do tabe, dairy 0 11 0 12 |
| Chickens 0 40 0 50 |
| Tarkeys 0 09 0 00 |
| Potatoes (uew) per bush 0 60 0 70 |
| Spring lamba 0 07 0 80 |
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| Beef, fore 0 01 0 05 |
| do hind 0 07 0 051 |
| Vesl 0 05 0 06 |
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