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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. IV.-No. 43

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANTI-MASONRY.

The Exposures of "Diana Vaughan" Referred to a Committee.

The meeting of the Catholic Anti-Masonic Congress, which was held at Teent from the 20th to 50th of Sopt-unler, has caused great consternation in the ranks of the order. "The Grand United of the Urand Urient of Italy." Ernest Nathana 1804, as he signs himself. Issued in Lodges in the Indeas Commission. In which he denounced the Holy Father and the Catholic Church generally for their hostility to the craft, and particularly for their support of the Anti-Masonic Congress a Trent. "At this congress," to write, "the Masonic Congress as Trent. "At this congress," to write, "the Masonic Congress as Trent. "At this congress," to write, "the Masonic Congress as Trent. "At this congress," to write, "the high contribution of the Masonic Congress as Trent. "At this congress," to write, "the high contribution of the Masonic Congress as Trent. "At this congress," to write, "the high contribution of the Masonic Congress as Trent. "At this congress," to write, "the high contribution of the Masonic Congress and the Masonic Congress and the Congress and to education, to eccept the challenge calmly, but prepared to make any sacrific." The meeting of the Catholic Anti-

This is a clear acknowledgment, by the very highest authority in the craft, that its objects are and aways have been war against Christian ways have been war against Christian ways and the countries. He glories have been war against Christian war and the compression of the Church. It is only natural that he should shudder at the thought that the veil of secrecy which has highly the control of secrecy which has highly do for a way, and the world enhanced the doings of his said war and the countries of the church. It is only natural that he veil of secrecy which has highly do for a way, and the world enhanced as to the offects of what they have already done, as well as what they have already done, as well as what they aim at accomplishing. Freemasons in England continually declare they have no connection with foreign Masoury and that the Grand Lodge of England formally "excommunicated" the Grand Orients" of Italy and France many years ago. They also point with pride to the fact that the Grand Lodge of England formally "excommunicated" the Grand Master of Masoury in England is the Prince of Masoury in England Church are office holders in it. What harm, therefore, can there be in it? But, on the other hand, the Freemasons of France, Italy, and the United States only laught at the assortion that Masoury is simply beneficent. They say that English Masours there were the services of the highest grades; as in England they hold only the lowest degrees in the craft. They say that English Masours for the highest grades; as in the England they hold only the lowest degrees in the craft. They say that English Masours of the highest grades; as in England they hold only the lowest degrees in the craft. They say that English Masours in the Born of the Table and they have the same as the own the secrets which may nover be known even by those which help the principle of the craft in the g

lity between Christianity and Freesecury.
Saturday, 27th Soptember, was dull
of rainy, and fears were expressed as
the weather on Suuday, that day of
ays for Tront. But the fears were
roundless, for the morning opened
tight and clear, and not too hot—in
tect, a perfect Tyrolese day. The whole
was no feot from an early hour,
no streets decorated with flags and
annors, and colored draportes hauging
tom every window. All the Masses,

from six o'clock onwards, were largely attended, both in the cathedral and the other churches. At which the majority of these present received Holy Communion. The function at the High Mess was most impressively carried out before the immense congressive was most impressively carried out before the immense congressive was most impressively carried out before the immense congressive was most impressively carried out before the carried was a sense of the commense of each of the city and the Congress waver present in the sauctuary and choir, and witnessed the following and choirs, and witnessed the following the control of the city and the Congress of the Congress to the Congress of the Congress to part in it. It was indeed worthy of the illustrious city in which it was hold.

In the ovening a general meeting of the Congress took parts in it. It was indeed worthy of the illustrious city in which it was hold.

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In the ovening a general meeting of the Congress to parts in the chapped of the Congress to parts in the congress of the

The work of the Cougress was divided between four committee, composed of mombers of various countries. The first committee dealt with Masonic clootrine, and was presided over by Canon Mustel editor of The Rovue Catholique de Contances; the second committee discussed the action of Froomasonry, the president being M. Tardirel, editor of 1x Verite, of Quebec; the third committee, on prayer, was under the presidency of Canon Collett, Canon of the Cathedral of Vich, in Spain; while the fourth, on proposals for anti Masonic action, was presided over by Commendatoro Pietro Pacelli, Vice President 'ioueral of the 'Anti-Masonic Union' of Rome.

'Un Tuesday, Septomber 29, being the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the proceedings of the Congress wore opened, under the presidency of Cardmal Hallir. It commenced by rectify the prayor to St. Michael composed by the prayor to St. Michael tradicises among these one by Conticol much enthusians among the audionee, especially when the latter described with fervial elegan and free masons. When he told them how the Catholic voters had, in consequence of this vile nurder, driven the Radicals and Freemasons from power, the mombers cheered enthusiastically, for they folt that this was a practical illustration of what could be offered if Catholics could only be induced to go to the poll at the elections.

In the afternoon there was a concert given by the municipality of Tront in honour of the Congress, and in whet he Catholic could only be induced to go to the poll at the elections. The Poye's Hymn was continually played by the municipal band, and ic rest, continually pla

The Idea of the Care

The row. Principal Slock of the andreas to the atudents of the college, on the college of the co

takes idea of the Church was the immediate cause of the so-called Reformed the solution of the so-called Reformed the solution of the solution

catholic voters had, in consequence of this with nunted, driven the Indicates and recommon from proteinly, for thory of the control of the control of the control of the indicate of the control of what could be effected if Catholics of what could be effected if Catholics of the control of the indicate of the control of the indicate of the control of

truth." (I Tim., iil., 15.1 If that remark of St. Paul to Timothy is true, and there is no talid reason for supposing the Apostle was oking with ins pupil. It is difficult to see how the Church cold over have substituted the traditions of mon for the truth, and yet have remained the pillar and ground of truth. If, at any time since the Apostles she over ceased to be the pillar and ground of truth. If, at any time since the Apostles she over ceased to be the pillar and ground of truth, then she never was such, for truth is like God, unmutable and oternal.

But the Catholic dea of the Church utterly condemns and repudiates any such possibility.

The Church was founded by Josus Christ, If a Himself being the chief corner-stone, sho is to teach all nations, for all time, and to teach them all the country of the control of t

St. Michael's Historical Bazaar.

Everything is being done to make the historical bazaar in connection with St. Michael's Cathodral a complete success. The best and most efficient musical talent has been secured for each night and the various entertainments comprising comedy, recitations, vocal and instrumental music leave nothing further to be desired. The over-popular Victoria Ministrels' will present their laughable roles in the usual manner; tableaux representing the various periods of Canadian history will be placed on seene under able management of Miss Stowart, while the best orchestras in the city have been requesitioned to while way the passing hours with joyous molody. The ladies of the parish are working indeating the reposition of tables with crowything that is pleasing to the outer and patasable to the inner man and no pains have been spared to draw the crowds. Mass Agenes Fitzgibbon the over and patasable will be checked and their doquent speakers of the province including His Worship of the province of Yongo and Shuter streeds, beginning Monday Nov. Tah.

An Estimatable Cittzen Gone.

day Nov. 7th.

An Estimatable Citizen Gone.

OTRAWA Oct. 16. —The death after a short illness of Mr. Goorge Baskerville, an member of the firm of Baskerville Bros. will be regretted by many both in the city and country. The orroumstances are peculiarly touching. Mr. Barkerville a few weeks ago went to Colorado with his son Eddie whose life it was hoped to save by residence for some time in a warmer clime. While absent on this fatherly duty, Mr. Baskerville contracted a severe cold, and had to hasten bomoin consequence. The cold started by his having descended into a coal mine and got his feet wet. Faver followed and then droppy of the heart, from which the patient succumbed in a few days.

Mr. Baskerville was one of the most respected business men of the city. He was a reticent but uniformly courtous disposition confining his attention closely to the wholesale busines which to assisted in conducting in a very successful manner. Three children are left to mournt the loss of an excellent father, their mother having died severalyears ago.

Venerable and Befored Montroat Prints Passes to his Reward.

Monraeat, Oct. 16 .- The aged and venerable Sulpician, Father Joseph Toupin, calmly passed away at St. Patrick's presbytery at 9.45 a.m. yesterday.

It will be remembered that on May

It will be remembered that on May 19th, 1847, the joint sacordotal jobilee of Fathers Toupin and Dowd was celebrated. The latter has since passed away, and since then Father Toupin was regarded by his fellow priests and the Oatholic ality with special voneration on account of his saintly life and many acts of benevolence.

Since the celebration of his jubilee Father Toupin, on account of the increasing infirmities of age, never preached, and for the past two years he has been failing visibly. Last January he became very seriously ill, so ill, indeed, that it was deemed necessary to remove him to Notre Dame Hospital in order that he might have the best of nursing and medical attondance. He soon recovered his normal health and returned to the presbytory, but he was never afterwards able to undertake regular work. Indeed, he only attended sick calls, said mass—he was not able to sing it—and heard confessions on such occasions as he folt equal to the task. Yet he was so zealous and so eager to fulfil what he loved as a duty that he had actually to be restrained by the other clergy for fear of his doing himself an injury. For the last six weeks he was not equal even to hearing confessions.

On the 1st of October he had a stroke of apoplexy at 5 o'clook in the morning, and was thought to be dying. He was unconsoious and the last rites of the Church were administered to him, those around his bed not expecting him to live half and hour. However, as no blood vessel had been raptured, he fully recovered his senses in the course of the day, and not only did the stroke leave no apparent trace of injury, but his trind and memory were even olearer than before. On the Sundsy following the past week he was unable to do so through weakness and palpitation of the heart. On Thursday afternroon, the palpitation had increased, and though it had been decided that he should be taken without delay to the Seminary, Notre Dame street, where the Sulpions got to dio, yet, on account of his weak condition, it was judged impredanced to move

While absent on this fatherly duty, Mr. Baskerville contracted a severe cold, and had to hasten homoin consequence. The cold started by his having descended into a coal mine and got his feet wet. Faver followed and then dropsy of the heart, from which the patient successful as few days.

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The late Mr. Baskerville was a brother of Mr. Patrick Baskerville, ex.M. P. P., and Mr. Wm. Baskerville, ex.M. P. P. P. P. P. P. P.

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

mons Ericled Tenant-Erictic e Various Paris of the Country-A Ruined farrent-Death i the Pather of a Famoni settlek Convert.

Aptrim

The contest still rages between the public and the syndicate in possession of the approaches to the Giant a Causeway. The public will not submit to the imposition of a six penny entrance fee to the Causeway.

Armse Armse

Cark.

clic.

Cardinal Logno visited Queenstown on Oot. 8th and went on board II. M. S. Dreadought.

As a result of a local government board enquiry at Skibbercon the autharities have directed that a guardian named Jerveis be unseated on account of the corrupt method of election.

The magnificent now Church of the Holy Rosary at Midleton was solomnly dedicated on Oct. 4th The ceremonics in connection with the event were graced by the presence of his Eminence Cardinal Logno, and his Grace the Most Rov. Dr. Croke, Archibishep of Cashel, and of their Lordships the Most Rov. Dr. Colallaghau, Bishop of Cotk, the Most Dr. Collaghau, Bishop of Cotk, the Most Dr. Grown, Bishop of Coyne.

Mr. Donovan brought before the Mallow Town Commissioners on Oct. 5 a motion complimenting the Messrs Healy or their parliamentary services on the Lard Bill. The nation was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

Parnell Bridge has been run into by a steamer and considerably damaged.

Dubiin.

An address and presentation was made to the Archbishop of Madras on Oct. 8. One hundred guineas was subscribed. On Oct. 8 the excellent Artisans' dwellings which have been erected in St. Joseph's place—formerly White's islanc—adjacent th Upper Dorset street, Blackhall place, and North King street were formally opened. Most of them had been proviously occupied by tonants. The covernony was by the High Sheriff. At the meeting of the Corporation on Oct. 8 Councillor Clinch protested against a forged circular that had been issued in his name with reference to the forthcoming unsyeraty election. A new wing of the Meath hospital has been opened.

Galway.

Galway.

Hviction proceedings are pending gainst the widow Rughes and her hildren who live at Cullybanna. Father cerley and others have appealed for acrey to the landlords, the Ball estate rithout efforts.

At the great Ballinaslee fain the price of sheep was still on the down grade.

King's County.

Swiction are proceeding on the estate Samuel Alexander in the townland Lemonaghan, pear Tullamore.

of Samuel Alexander in the twining of Leononghan, near "Iuliamore.

In May, 1805, the foundation stone of a new Oatholie Church at Coolaghmore, some three miles south of Callan, Co. Kilkonny, was taid by the Most Rev. Abraham Brownrige, D.D., Lord Bishop of Oser, On Oct. 4 his todaily had the specification of consecrating the newly completed edifice to the service of Cod under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin a near of St. Brigid. This is almost a most of the Brigid. This is almost from that the cocasion was one of unusual interest. Colaglumore's a town land in the parish of Callan.

Mrs. Duan, Ballyspellan House is deed.

Limerick.

A civic banquet was tendered Mr. John Daly on Oct. 3. Mayor Cusack presided. Speeches were made by John Daly and Mr. Authony Mackey Castle-council.

onnell.
Judgo Adams says there are 370 public journes in Limerick and it would be a gross scandal to increase the number.

Looth.

Leath.

The tonauts of Col. Moote Brabazou at Tullyallen are considering the advisability of purchasing the estate.

A proposal to carry the sword and mace of the Drogleda Corporation to Dublin on the occasion of the Parnell anniversary was voted down by an overwhelming majority. The conneillors put on record their determination to do nothing that would bear the appearance of opposition to the great Irish Race Convention.

Mays. Rays. Roy. Dr. O'Donoghoo, P.P., Ballina is aad

Rescammo.

Evictions are threatened at Ballygar

Hoory Moshor, of Kilburry Hut, near Mullinabone the tenant whose eviction started the Land League in 1879 is dead.

Sunday's great denonstration there was under discussion as well as the comments of the morning papers on the subject. The feeling of the meeting was decidedly in favour of manimous action on the America platform
Erictions are threatened on the catato of Mr. Butter near Golden Popular meetings in protest have been held in the district.

A grand bayaar has been hold in Omagh in aid of the new Catholic church of which Mgr. McNamee is paster.

Westmeath Exciting seems took place on Inch-turk Island in the Shaunou on Oct. 7th when an attempt was made to evict the inhabitant. Finally a settlement was arrived at.

inhabitants. Finally a settlement was arrived at.

Saundors Court graveyard, Wexford, is reported to be in a slocking state, the bones of these otherein buried being, or posed by the burrowing of rabbits. On Ook. 6th a specially appointed American commission closed its sittings in White's Hotel, Wexford, where it had been taking evidence relative to the land been taking evidence relative to the claims of persons who, by relationship or otherwise, allege that they are ontitled to the lung aum of £40,000, at which the estate of an Irish-American judge named John Handley, formerly of the county Wexford, is valued. A couple of years ago Judge Handley, died a bachefor at Scrauton, Ponusylvana, and by his will be gave some small bequests to sorvants and friends, but left mearly the outries of his property to the cities of Winchestor and Scrauton, both in the outries of his property to the cities of Winchestor and Scrauton, both in the outries of List property to the cities of Winchestor and Scrauton, both in the outries of List property to the cities of Winchestor and Scrauton, both in the outries of List property to the cities of Winchestor and Scrauton, both in the outries of List property to the cities of Winchestor and Scrauton, both in the outries of List property to the cities of Winchestor and Scrauton, both in the outries of List property of the cities of Winchestor and Scrauton, both in the outries of List property of the cities of Winchestor and Scrauton, both in the list property of the cities of Winchestor and Scrauton, both in the lock bridge. Dain Handley, Ballybubbeck, Bridget Handley and Anastasia Handley, Emiscentry, Ellica Sanders, Birkon-lead; and John Handley, Isle of Wight, also sent in claims. Besides the claim and salvey mentioned the following have also claimed relationship with the decased judge—Thomas Murphy (x. Dissert Inspector R.I.C. and now a resident and citizon of Dublin); Margaret Murphy, Dalkey; Mary Murphy, Gorey; George Murphy, Ballygarron, Kilmuck-bridge.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

On Oct. 5 at St. Martin's Town Hall, Charing Gross, a crowded meeting was held for the purpose of presenting an address and a cheque to Father Skrimshire, who for thicteen years was pastor of the Corpus Christi Church, Maideu lane, Straud, from whitch, however, he was recently transferred. The greater part of the meeting consisted of Father Skrimshire's old parishioners, but many other friend and admircrs of the well-known London priest wore also present. Mr. Justin M. Carthy, M.P., presided.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

Death of Sir Edward Huster Blair.

Sir Edward Huster Blair, Bart, died at his residence, Blairquhan Castle, Ayrshire, on Oct. 7th, aged soventy-ino. His oldest son is the liev. Father Huster Blair, who some years age came over to the Catholic Church, and is now well known as Father Huster Blair at the Monastery, Fort Augustus, Scotland.

Columbian Club Ottawa.

Columbian Citib Ottawa.

The first of a series of entertainments was given by the Columbian Club Ottawa under the auspices of the ladies' auxiliary in their rooms in the Catholic Lyceum on Tuesday 14th. The following contributed to the entertainment of the evening: Miss O'Hara. Ed. Bonner. Mark Mead, Mrs. McGarry Siroule, Meslames Ryan and McKenna, Jack McDougall. The ladies who made the entertainment such a success were Mrs. W. King, Mrs. J. C. Enright, Mrs. M. Casey, Miss Robert and Mrs. Robert.

Catholic Education in the Territories.

Catholic Education in the Territories.

Winning On 15.— Father Leduc, Vicar-General of the diocess of St. Albert, has left for Regins, where he will interview the Lieutenant Governor of the Territories and his Council on the Northwest Territories school ques tion. The negotiations will be a continuation of the protests of the Catholics against the educational legislation of the Territorial Government. Father Leduc says that since the passage of the school act in 1892 a great deal of firiction has existed between Catholics and the Government in regard to the restrictions placed upon Catholics schools.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so had that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the threat, lungs and chest it is a specific which has mover been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expecteration, thereby removing the phlogm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Parrech president of the Central Com-mittee for the Propagation of the Faith.

mittee for the Propagation or the case.

Sour Frex.—Mrs. E. J. Noill, Now
Armagh, P.Q., writes, "For nearly six
months I was troubled with burning
aches and pains in my foct to reuch an
extent that I could not sleep at night
and as my foct were badly swellen I
could not wear my boots for weeks. At
last I got a bottle of Dr. Timons' Ecledtric Oil and resolved to try it and to my
astonishment I got almost instant rolict,
and the one bottle accomplished a porfect cure.

The recent conversion of Hon. Mrs. Drummond is said to have resulted from the Pope's decision on Anglican orders.

1879 is dead.

At a mooting of the Clauwilliam Brauch of the Irich National Amnesty Park Agree's Liver Fills are the mast Association hold in Thyperary on Oct. 4 Mr. Michael Dalton, C. P. L. G., prosident, president, Creating L. G. Sick Fidelic, C. Carlott, C. G. Sicker, Prosiding, the question of tast 4 Mr. and 11 liver Ris. 110 cents a visit- 40 doses.

BEARS IN THE CATSKILLS,

Wild-eyed and almost breathless men rushed into the little haulet of Samsonville, Ulster County, on a recent afternoon and sank down extinued on a bench in front of the village Post Office. The men were Ephralm Du Bois of Samsonville and "Jim" Douthobre, a well-known old mountain guide of the Oatskills. This men, when they had recovered shelf on posture, related to the villagers a the bear, the two men returned to Semsonville, and after hearing their story, a party of hunters set out for the seen to the one counter heavily armed, in the loops of meeting paps bear. The testing their story, a party of hunters set out for the seen when the bear, the two men returned to Semson will on the bear, the two men returned to Semson will on the bear, the two men returned to Semson will on the bear, the two men returned to Semson will on the bear, the two men returned to Semson will on the bear, the two men returned to Semson will on the bear, the two men returned to Semson will on the bear, the two men returned to Semson willo, and after hearing their story, a party of hunters set out for the seen of the one countries. Exhausted with their encounter with those of a mountain brook.

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Exhausted with their encounter with those of the bear, the two men returned to Semson with the bear, the two men returned to Semson with those of the one with the bear, the two men returned to Semson with those of a mountain brook.

Exhausted with their encounter with those of a mountain brook.

Exhausted with their encounter with the bear, the two men returned to Semson with the property of mountain brook.

Exhausted with their encounter with BEARS IN THE CATSKILLS.

Wild-oyed and almost breathless mon rushed into the little hamlet of Samsonville, Ulster County, on a recent afternoon and sank down or haused on a bench in front of the wildage Post Office. The men were Ephraim Du Bois of Samsonville and "Jin" boutcher, a well known old mountain guide of the Oatskills. The men, when they had recovered sheir con_osure, related to the villagers a thrilling tale of an encounter they had had with bears at Sampson's Clearing, a wild and pleturesque spot distant from Samsonville about fire miles. Early in the morning the men started out from Samsonville with the intention of bagging a brace or two opartridges or woodcook. In due time they secured several brace of the birds, and it was decided to hurry home. They had walked several miles when the sturdy guide lost his footing in going down a steep bank and fell heavily to the ground. When his companion ried to raise him, it was found that his ankle was badly wrenched. Finally he was assisted to his feet by Du Bois, and the two had resumed their walk, when the old hunter pointed to a near by log to the right of them. The decayed log had been torn asunder, and the dry punk seastreed about the ground. The two men decided to citole about a few feet distant from the log in search of further traces, and within a few moments met again to compare results. "Bear?" queried Du Bois. "Bears," whipered the old hunter, three of 'em, an old one and two young 'uns."

The trail was soon found and the two men silently tramped on through

two young 'uns."

The trail was coon found and the two mon silently tramped on through the wilderness. As is well known among the old hunters of the Catskills will run from a man if he have a chance to escape, but should one be cornered the hunter is sure to meet an animal that is particularly ferceious, and Bruin will fight to the death, especially if fighting in defense of its young.

and Bruin will fight to the doath, especially if fighting in defense of its young.

Carofully over the fallen trees and through the brush, which in some places was so dense as almost to shut out the light of day, the trail was followed. It led to a spring hole, and in the soft and apongy ground around could be seen plainly the huge flat fect of the old bear, together with the lighter imprints of the little cubs. After an hour or so of the most exhausting effort the hunters arrived at the foot of a gigantic cliff that apparently had no path to its summit. Sheer 800 feet it rose above them, the huge mass of rock apparently barring their further progress. Thoroughly tired and worn out, it seemed as if the pursuit must now be shaftdoned, and to add to their troubles the ankle of the old hunter caused him the most excruciating agony. Gritting his teeth and uttering maledictions on his unhappy hight, the brave old guide said: "We'll climb the rock, Eph. I mean to try for a shot at that old b'ar if I kin." By dint of hard labor the climb to the summit of the oliff was finishly accomplished.

As the pair stood resting on their fifes, the growl of an angry bear was

As the pair stood resting on their rifies. the growl of an angry bear was heard. Not fifty feet from them was seen the bear. The shagy brute was standing upright, with arms outstretched asi if to welcome the hunters. The bear's yellow tusks showed in sharp relief against the dull red lining of her heavy jaws. Close to the intrinsted animal stood a withered pine tree, up the trunk of which the two diminutive cubs of the bear had dambered at the first note of alarm. Involuntarily the hunters drew back a pace. The situation was indeed a rious. Behind the hunters, as they faced their quarry, descended a precipice of hundreds of feet, while in front of them was the angry bear, for whom also all retreat was cut off by the gigantic cliffs behind her and the pair of hunters in front of her.

"Fire after I do, my boy," said Deutcher, as he raised his gun to his shoulder preparatory to firing. Du Bois, trembling with excitement, this being his first encounter with a bear, started to raise his weapon, which was unfortunately exploded by the trigger's catching in a small bush that grew mear the spot where he was standing. The report of the gun hed scarcely died away, and the smoke had not yet quite cleared, when the bear advanced with a rush upon the two men. Deutcher, who had failed to keep the bear wall covered with his rifle, had a hurried glimpso of the huge form of the bear, and, staking aim as best he could, fired. At almost the same instant the bear was upon the mon, but by a clever dodge the old lunter managed to escape the animal's claws, and, getting a few feet away, hurried, and getting a few feet away, hurried, and getting a few feet away, lurried, and getting a few feet away, lurried glimpso of the bear caused her partially to turn, and as she did so a second shot from the bear caused her partially to turn, and as she did s

As Reard In Court.

As Heard in Court.

The young lawyer was determened that if vigilance could accomplish anything the case should be decided in favor of his client, and so when the careful old man went upon the stand for the defense the attorney leaned for the defense the plantiff." said the careful old man, "said that if I would buy the house he would get Mr. Gimpson to relenquish his lease. He thought Mr. Gimpson would agree to go. I guess—"Novor mind what you guess. ZWo don't want any hearsay or guessing. Your Honor," (to the Court,) "I object to this witness't testimony. He is guessing at what he says. We want facts."

"Excuse me," said the careful old man: "I was about to say I guess at nothing, and insisted on the under standing being established in my prosence. So the two men got togother, with me on hand to haton to what they said. I understand—"

"Objected to as incompetent. Your Honor, we don't want to know what this man understands was done. We want—""

"One moment," said the careful old and the understands was done. We want—""

"One moment," said the careful old the said the careful of the care that I are the said.

want what no knows was cource. ""
"One moment," said the carefulfold
man. "I was about to say that I
understand ordinary conversation with
some difficulty, and so that there
might be no error, I insisted that they
yell out their propositions in loud
tones, which they did until you could
bear them to the middle of town. I
am informed—""

am informed—"

"Your Honor!" cried the young attorney, " is our time to be taken up in the listening of hearsay evidence? He does not know. He was informed that such and such was so and so. What we must have is what he knows about the trade, and whether or not hear."

What we must have is what he knows about the trade, and whether or not be—"
"I am informed on real estate values, baving been a real estate agent all my life," the careful old man said, "and I know what the worth of that lease was to the holder of it. Know ing the facts, I would fix his damages at \$78.82. I believe—"
"Orjected to as a conclusion and as incompetent. What any man believes is not necessarily good proof. I don't want to know what you believe, but what you know. We must insist on you telling what you know, and not what you surmise, or what you conjecture, or what you think, or what you imagine. A courtroom is not a place for exploiting what a man believes, but what he is sure of. I think the court will support me in saying that we don't want to know what this man believes." And the young lawyer looked confidently at the Justice.

"I was going to say," said the witness, "that I believe that is all."—Chicago Record

ness, "that I believ Chicago Record

SIX OILS.—The most conclusive testimony, repeatedly laid before the public in the columns of the daily press, proves that Dr. Thomas Ectactric Oil—au absolutely pure combination of six of the finest remedial oils in existence—remedies rheumatic pain, oradicates affections of the threat and lungs, and cures piles, wounds, sores, lamoness, tumors, burns, and injuries of horses and cattle.

and estric.

The London Daily Mail will to-morrow any that Michael Davitt, M.P., will aid a movement among the Parcellites, Dillonites and Healylies to unito under the leadership of John Howard Parnell, M.P., brother of the late Charles Stowart Parnell,

Reliet in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidnoy and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "dourn American Kidney Curk". This new remedy in a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding prompt neas in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or formale. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. It you want quick relief and ur or this is your temedy.

The Tablet amounces that the Rev. David Lloyd Thomas, rector of Grainsly, near Grinsby, has coalgued has living, and is about to be received into the Catholic Church. Mrs. Lloyd Thomas is also about to become a Catholic.

Hay Fever and Catarrh Rolloved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the bresht through the Blower, aupplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnow's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Paintess and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently use. It relieves instantly, and permanently Sere Throat, Tousilitis and Pasfacas. The Revue Angle-Ramsine, the organ of Abbe Pertal, Abbe Duchesue, Lord Halifax and others in the discussion ever Anglican ordinations makes no further protest on the subject now that Rome has spaken.

Heatt Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes— Dr. Agoow's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and specificy effects a cure. It is a perfess remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breatt a symptoms of Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.

Our I's and Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise carselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, whole-sale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayur's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at whole-sale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood putfiler that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has "Notthing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Any Acuta about 10. Send for the "Curbook."

Any doubt about ht? Send for the "Curebook" ht kills doubts and cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

neating at Peterborough.

neoding at Peterborough.

On Wednesday, 11th, at St. Peter's watmedral, Peterborough, the marriage of Mass Charlette J. Nicholls Raymond, daughter of Mrs. J. A. Raymond, grand-deughter of the late Theo. Nicholls, and grand-neice of the late Robt, Nicholls, to Mr. John P. V. Hurley, was celebrated.

A large gathering of feiends and acquaintances of the contracting parties assembled in the cathodral. The bride entered the church on the arm of Mr. Geo. K. Martin. The groom was attended by Mr. W. II. Gradburn. Miss Hurley presided at the organ. The bride was charmingly stirred. She wore an elegant costume of Duchess satin, on traine, with trimmings of Irish point lace that had been in the family for generations. The only cramment worn by the bride was a diamond star, the gift of her mother. The bridesmaid was files Helon Haggarty, of Bay City, Milchigan. She was most becomingly dressed in a costume of white organdic, over white silk, and wore a Gainsborough lat, trimmed with pink roses. The bride carried a handsome bouquet of white brides rose, while the brides shought was one of pink roses. Mesers. Ed. McFadden and A. J. Ferrill were the ushers. Ven Arch deace of the bride's mother, 600 Walterst, the wedding breakfast was served.

Gaelph Catholic Union.

Guelph Catholle Union.

A representative meeting of this Union was held on the evening of Tuesday, 13th, in their rooms, Upper Wyndham street, the purpose being the reorganization of the Society. The chair was occupied by Mr. F. Nunan. The following were elected officers for the year:

Presedent, E. J. Doyle; 1st Vice, C. L. Higgins; 2nd Vice, Edward Garroll; Secretary, Chas. Keogh; Treasurer, John Tracy.

After the election speeches were given by the newly-olected officers and others. Much interest and enthusiasm was manifested by all. Rev. Father O'Loane, S. J., the spiritual director, was present and addressed the meeting.

A VICTIM OF SCIATICA.

UNABLE TO WORK THOUGH STRONG AND WILLING.

The Sufferings of a Well Known Guelph Citizen
—Could Not Nove About Without the Aid
of a Stick—Again as Strong and Heelthiy
as Ever.

om the Guelph Mercury.

of a Sitch-Again as Strong and Herithity as Erer.
From the Gueiph Mercury.

There is perhaps no business or occupation that any man could follow that is more trying to the health—particularly in the winter—than that of mondiding. A workman leaves the shop with his more trying to the health—particularly in the winter—than that of mondiding. A workman leaves the shop with his more trying wet from perspiration, and any entiging wet from perspiration, and the perspiration of the monding him his him to the marrow, making him hills him to the marrow than ordinary strongth, and to continuous at his work must always be good for an invalid. Scintica is by no means an uncommon affliction for men of this craft, and once the dread disease him self free from it again. In fact some people declare that it is incurable, but that it is not we are able to testify by a presonal interview with one once afflicted with the trouble, but who is now in perfect health, thanks to his timely use of the famous remedy. There are few workmen better known in Guelph than Chias. W. Waldren, perhaps better known as "Charley Waldren," for he has lived in Guelph almost continuously since he was three years of ago, and he last now as there years of ago, and he last now as the person of the process of a stock of the person of the p

death's door, but from the day when I quit work, until March 190th, when I started again, I wascentined to the house with sciatica. It located in my hip and would shoot down my legte on y foot and was very painful I could not more about the house without the sid of a cane, and then only with great pain. I was totally useless as far as doing my work was concerned, was nover from pain, and it made me feel very much depressed, for beyond that I fair as member of three benefit societies, from which I fave yay, viz. The Three Links, the from vouldors' assection, and the Raymond Bonoft Society, Pouple came to see me and of course overybody recommended as me cure. I didn't try half of them. Is was not possible, but I tried a great naw—particularly remedies that I had been in the habit of using for lumbago—but I found no relief. I tried D. Williams' Pink Pills. Alfor using two boxes I neticed an improvement, and I hopt on using them. When I hade the 8th box. and I never folt better in my life.

"Have you noticed any recurrence of trouble succe?" queried the reporter.

finished the 8th box, and I never felt better in my life.

"Have you noticed any recurrence of trouble succe?" queried the reporter.

"I have not," he replied the reporter.

"I have not," he replied the reporter.

"I have not," he replied the reporter of the respective of

liof as I did "

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create now blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundrive diseases from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical ascience. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade on mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not beat the registered trade mark around the box.

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DELEGATES WELCOMED.

Messrs, Costigan and Hency Honored by Friends.

Banquet in the Russell House, Ottawa-In-teresting Speeches on the Recent Conwention.

The Ottawa delegates to the Irish Raco Convention were tendered a formal reception, on the 18th, in St. Patrick's Hall on Sussex street, Ottawa. Although Hon John Costigan had been home for two weeks it was decided by the reception committee to tender the reception committee to tender the reception to the delegates together and therefore they awaited the arrival of Mr. John Heney. On the platform along with the delegates wore Dr. J. J. McCabo, chairman; Father Whelan, Canon McCarthy, Hon. R. W. Scott, E. P. Stanton, and F. B. Hayes. Among the many prominent people present were Wrn. Kelnee, P. A. Egleson, M. F. Walsh, J. P. Dunne, E. P. Stanton, Joseph Ravanagh, M. J. Clearty, M. O. Mac Cormae, Dr. Freeland, Jas. Barrett, H. F. Suns. J. P. Esmonde, John O'Reilly, James Mundy, W. H. Barry, M. F. Clarke, James White, F. Mac Dougall, John Gornan, John Honey, Jr. R. Shattery, M. Battle, W. D. O'Brien, J. P. Smith and D'Aro. Sort.

O'Brien, J. P. Smith and D'Arcy Scott.
Dr. McCabe in a few words of wel come congratulated the Irishmon of Otiswa on their choice of two such tried and trusted men as their representatives in Dublin. That we are assembled here to night to express our pride and pleasure in our representatives. He then read an eloquently worded address of welcome to the two delegates expressing appreciation and assuring them on behalf of the Irish people of the capital city of Canada of respect and gratitude. The address was signed by Mr. McCabe, Chairman, and Mr. John P. Dunne, Secordary:

Chairman, and Mr. Johu P. Dunne, Scorotary:

Hon John Costigan on rising was greeted with great applause. He expressed himself as being deeply grateful to the Irishmen of Ottawa who had outrusted Mr. Heney and thit.self with so important a mission. It was not the first evidence be had received from the entitzens of Ottawa of their appreciation of his efforts on behalf of Home Rule. He said he considered it the greatest honor that he had ever received that he should have been selected as delegate. If his going would have deprived him of his seat in parliament he would still lave gone. He said in all his experience he never attended a Convention that was conducted in so orderly and eo business like a manner. Reports had

ence he never attended a Convention that was conducted in scorderly and so business like a manner. Reports had been spread broadcast by the news papers that the meeting was a continuous wrangle. This was not the case. There was only one amend ment submitted in the three days' session and that was one by the Rev. Father Flynn that a committee should wait on Redmond and Healy to effect a compromise. But as this would necessarily delay the work of the Convention the reverend father withdrew his motion.

Throughout the trip among the many sections that he mingled with, the greatest harmony prevailed. They were fortunate in their journey across the ocean to be upon the same ship as the other Canadian delegates and the utmost cordiality was deplayed.

played.

In the Convention they had the honor of having the Bishop of Raphoe (Bishop o'Donnell) as chairman; and he discharged his duties in a becoming manner, and did much to unit the Irishmen interested in Iroland's cause. The Convention appealed to Irishmen to sink any differences that they had and allow the majority to rule and thereby give strength to the

they had and allow the majority to rule and thereby give strength to the party.

He was glad to say that if he and many of his friends had differed in Canadian politics they did not do so on the question of Home Rule. He was prout to say that he stood on the same platform with Hon. Edward Blake, who had been his political opponent in Canada for many years, to sid and forward Ir-leand's cause.

Mr. John Heney received a warm reception. He said that he had travelled through many of the counties of Ireland and he found a feeling towards united action. They were all decided to stand together and fight his good battle. Belfast was the most liberal city he had ever vieited. The delegates had been received there by all this leading Protestants who vied with their Cattloile friends to do them honor. The Irish people were united and when they go to parliament they will present a more united front than ever. He thanked the Irishmen of the city hearthly to the honor they had done him in sending him to represent them.

The gathering then adjourned and most of those present went to the banquet in the Russel House. It was a great success. There was a large number of representative Irishmen present. The tossel list was very short and the speechmaking was over before 12 o'clock.

Dr. J. A. McCabe presided with the Iron Link Carisano mobiles inhisted.

12 O'clock.

Dr. J. A. McGabe presided with
Hon. John Coatigan on his right and
Mr. John Herey on the left. Letter
of rigret were read from Hon. Mr.
Fitspatrick, Solicitor General, and F.
R. Latchford. The following attend

dd: Hon, R. W. Scott, Mayor B rthwick, R v. Father Whelar, Rev. Oanon McCarthy, Messra. Brank McDougall, P. Baskerville, Wm. Oowan, J. J. McGlee, James White, C. H. Myers, J. Feoley, Geo. Goodwn, John Byrne, J. Froley, Geo. Goodwn, J. Clarke, R. Shattory, M. Battle, P. Clarke, P. Barke, P. Brankm, A. F. Sims, F. O'R illy, E. P. Stanton, J. McKay, W. Byrnes, John Foran, Wm. Foran, Clus. Christian, John Goran, W. Foran, Clas. Christian, John Goran, J. R. Esmoude, M. Ryan, Wm. F. Kehee, M. C. McCorme, J. Mundy, A. Devine, M. Cloary, D. McNamara, Ald. Payment and Lieut. Col. Afmilian.

The toast of the "Queon" was proposed by Dr. McCabe and was received with heartly appleaded and encored. Canon Mc arthly appleaded and encored. Canon Mc arthly in a speech proposed "Ireland a Nation," which was responded to by Hon. R. W. Scott in the course of his remarks said that Ireland had already got a majority vote in the British house. That in a slow moving body lite that institution, where there was a sign of the ultimate success of the question.

question.

Col. McMillan followed in a rattling

question.

Col. McMillan followed in a rattling speech in which he referred to the brotherhood that existed between all subjects in England and expressed his hearty wish for the success of the cause of Home Rule.

The toast of "Our Guests," proposed by the chairman, was replied to by Hon. John Costigan and Chevalier Heney. Mr. Costigan in his remarks stated that all true Irishimen believe in the fulfillment of Home Rule by constitutional mease and not by force of arms or other means.

Mr. Heney replying to the toast stated his positive opinion that Home Rule would soon be realized and that when it was he would no doubt return to the "Old Sod."

Mr. Taillon and Mr. McDeugall fol lowed in short speeches, in which they assured those present that all nation allities were in sympathy with the Irish cause.

The sinuing of that hand lang Sune."

The singing of "Auld Ising Syne" and the national anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

A CLERGYMAN'S PRAISE

Of Brekman's Koolenay Cur

Of Ryckman's Kooleany Care.

Mr. S. S. Ryckman, Hamilton, Ont.
Dear Sir—I take great pleasure in giving you a statement regarding my case of rheumatism, with which I was afflicted for over thirty years. For the past five or six years the pale had gradually approached my breast and affected me so that I could not sleep ou my loft side. Another trouble I had was a kind of dyspepsia, known as gastric indigestion, from which I suffered considerably. I had to be very guarded as to what I ato, otherwise I paid the penalty. At present, since taking your valuable remedy known as Ryckman's Kootonay Cure, I am able to cat my meals without any paid offices and sleep all night without any pain or bad feeling. In addition, but one add that my thoumatism was so bad at times that I could not move mysolf. I am now like a different man and conscientiously recommend your medicine, Kootenay Cure, to anyono suffering from rheumatism or stomach trouble. I am jad to have found the remody and willingly turnish you with this information that it may help others who are similarly sallicted. Wishing you success, I re-

have found the remedy and willingly furnish you with this information that it may help others who are similarly afflicted. Wishing you success, I remain, your truly, GRORGE BRAND, Paster of the Evaugelical Association. Hamilton, Aug. 10th, 1896.

Residence, No. 146 Market stroct. For sale by Geo. A. Moore, Samuel Watters, G. W. Hoben, Druggists. Canadian Drug Co., wholesale agents.

Devote Their Lives to God.

Kingston Oct. 15.—At the House of Providence this morning two sisters took perpetual vows after four years' novitiate. They were Miss A. Crowley, Brockville, who in religion takes the name of Sister Mary John the Evangelist, and Miss Mary McCoulky, Springfield, Mass., whotakes the name of Sister Mary of Mount Carmel. The following young ladies made profession of perpetual vows after two years' novitiate:—Miss Eumalem Lahey, Ottawa, Sister Mary of the Visitation; Miss Mand Denne, Bath, Sister Mary Veronica; Miss Katharine McDunnell, St. Raphael, Clengarry County, Sister Mary of Nazareth; Miss Mary J. McDonnell, Bt. Raphael, Sister Mary of the Assumption; Miss Ann Hori gan, Deseronto, Sister Mary Jake. The second ceremony, reception of the holy habit, was also performed, Miss Foley, Chesterville, and Miss Murray, Marmora, being auvanced.

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Will Practice in New York.

Mr. Joseph Hughes, barrister, son of Mr. Patrick Hughes Tonnto has gone to New York to enter into the practice of the law there. He will be missed by a host of friends in Toronto.



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Yours truly,

(Signed) THOMAS HEYS, Consulting Chemist

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The Catholic Realster C..,

We accompany Street, Teronto, Matter included for the Editor state and another trainer of later than Monday of such week to insure publication. Decomingnoses, The publishers must be notified by letter along a subscriber widers hip appear riopped. Travelling Aspect—Mr. P. Wessonan, C. et Agent—Mr. L. Olitans.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1896.

Calendar for the Week.

22-Of the Feria.

23-The Most Holy Redeemer.

24-S. Raphael, Archangel.

25-S. Ronliace, P.

26-S. Everistus, P. and M.

27-Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude,

21-SS. Simon and Jude, Ap.

To Welcome the Delegates.

We are glad to announce the decision to hold in Toronto a grand reception to the gentlemen who represented the ion of Canada at the recent trish Raco Convention in Dublin. In the various cities which elected them the Canadian delegates have already received cordial congratulation upon the result of their mission and hearty welcome home. But it has been urged from many quarters as most desirable that an opportunity be afforded in Toronto to all the delegates to give a public account of the historic gathering they attended. The Father of the Convention, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto, will preside and the central situation of this city makes it convenient for gentlemen from other places to It has accordingly been decided to hold the reception in the Pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens on the even ing of Tuesday, the 27th inst. Invitatations will be sent to the delegetes al over the Dominion, to the clergy and to prominent friends of Home Rule for Iroland. A distinguished gathering is confidently anticipated. A later nouncement will be made in the daily

The Manitoba School question is like ly to be a bone of contention again next

The views of the Archbishop of Dublin netallism were published some go. His Grace is now called upon on bimotallism were published some years ago. His Grace is now called upon to declare that they were not intended to help Bryan's campang for the Ameri-can presidency. Under the circum stances it will be hard to convict them of a "Jesuitical" trick.

The Hamilton Horald is glad we have admitted that the Irish agrarian problem must be settled by compulsor purchase before Home Rule become purchase before Home know the admission was anything startling. Land purchase before Home Rule was Gladstone's policy before Home Rule was Gladston's policy and has always been the policy of Iraland. It is necessary as well as desirable that it should be so. To roverse the order and leave an Irish parliament with weak finances to sell out the landlords seems not to have occurred seriously to anybody. When the Torics were stiming of a Home Rule bill over ly to anybody. When the Torios were thinking of a Home Rule bill every rumor of their scheme that got wind credited them with the same intentions as Mr. Gladstone regarding the land stion. If w was once a Home Rule favor of a bill to buy out the

In Halifax, Ottawa and St. Catherines the delegates to the Irish Race Conven-tion have met with hearty welcome on their roturn home. The societies and citizons who sent them to Dablin as citizons who sent them to Dablin as their representatives have good reason to congratulate themselves on their choice. The Canadian delegates made a splendid impression at the Coavon tien and on the public platforms through a spienda infractions throughtien and on the public platforms throughout the country. Canada has dore great
service to the Honn Rule cause in the
past; but never a letter service than in
solecting as delegates to the Irish Raco
Convention gentlemen of the stamp of
Hon. John Costigan, Air. Hugh Ryan,
Mr. J. J. Foy, Mr. John McKeown, Mr.
John Honey, Mr. Halloy. In speaking
of the representatives of the Canadian
priosthood—Father Ryan, Dean Harria,
Dr. Flannery. Father O'Donnell and
Dr. Foloy—the cordiality of the Irish
welcome given to these great priosts
and to their clorical brothers from the
United States and Newfoundland was
expressed by the Chairman of the Con-

vention, Bishop O'Donnell, when he said it did has heart good to meet and speak with such representatives of the scattered Gael

Discussion continues in the cross ever

Discussion continues in the press over the shooting of a negreconvict in Kingston pemtentiary, although the government has made known its decision that the act was not only naturable but laudable in the interest of discipling. The man was viceous and violent in the extreme: but if these features of his character warranted the deliberate killing of him the judge who sent him to pri-on should have imposed the sentence. The convict had been reported for manbordination, and then unishment sentence. The convict had been reported for manbordination, and the punishment inflicted by the worden was that he be deprived of his light." The insubordination may have been little or much; at all events the sentence meant that the negro be confined to a dark cell for some period of time. Now this is a certible punishment, and it is little wonder that a vicious, violent, almost wild creature like this never resusted its wild creature like this negro resisted its execution. The ovidence given at the inquest went to show that when inquest went to show that when the chief keeper went to take the convict to the solitary dungeon he found him with a pair of shears exclaiming: "you have tried to take my life, now I will shed my last drip of blood sconer than he removed to the dark cell." Thereupon the keeper went to the warden who said to him: "Take him to the dark cell." It he attenuts to hin. to the dark cell; if he attempts to use the shears shoot him." The convict was still violent when the keeper returned, so he shot him dead. Is there returned, so he shot him dead. Is there no blame attaching to anyone? Is nothing to be said in criticism of the wardou's rough and ready mandate to the keeper; was the keeper quite right is shooting the convict dead when he might have overpowered him with the assistance of others, or winged him with the revolver and compelled him to drop the shears? Prison discipline is a critible problem. We fool like asking the shears? Prison discipline is terrible problem. We feel like askin if the warden were an experienced prison official would this tragedy have urred ? We think

Not Settled Yet.

The conference between represents tives of the Manitcha and Federal onts has not after all finally settled the School question. We were to have had the definite announce nt of the settlement before to-day; but an unexpected delay has come in the way. The Manitoba commissioners left Ottawa for home on Mon-day, and The Globe on Tucsday quoted Mr. Laurier as authority for the statement that a settlement not be expected for some weeks yet. So that the anticipated end is now more remote than it was a week ago Furthermore there is not the same note of confidence discernable in the semi-official assurances that a settlement is in sight. A few days ago al difficulties in the way had been obviated if rumors were well founded. But now "the negotiations may be de-scribed not as finally closed, but as progressing, and progressing in the right direction." So says the Ottawa correspondent of The Globe fresh from an interview with the Premier.

"The settlement," it is added

"rests, of course, on the voluntary action of the Provincial authorities." This sentence is the only one in The Globe's despatch that can be taken as admitting a little light upon the stage to which the conference has brough matters. If the Manitoba sioners came to Ottawa with out and dried proposals which Mr. Laurier and his colleagues could accept as and his colleagues could accept as meeting in their opinion the expectation of the country, we would natural ly suppose that the settlement would be concluded at the Capital. But if, on the other hand, they brought pro-posals which were not satisfactory, and if a different basis of settlement were advanced by the Federal parties to the conference, a basis whi to the conference, a basis which the Manitoba men had no authority to agree to, they, would, of course, return to Winnipeg to place those counter proposals before Mr. Greenway's government. That this is all the conference has accomplished we have no other reason than the probabilities of the case for sur-But if the surmise should be accurate then the negotiations have not progressed very much in any direction since Mr. Laurier's accession to responsibility.

It is almost tiresome to reiterate again and again that there can be but one settlement of the Manitoba School question for Catholics. Catholi aducational rights must be restored From one end of Canada to the othe that is the determination of Cath electors. If any other so-called "set-tlement" is attempted to be imposed on our people in Manitoba it will

supply mean that Catholics in all the provinces will stand up and fight for their rights more vigorously than ever It is not a contest we can grow tired f by any means. Much as wanta wish to see it settled, and if by Mr. Laurier so much the better new that he is in power, there is no intention among Catholics in any quarter that we can detect of accepting less than a just sottlement.

The Anti Masonic Movement.

Some of the secular papers in Canada have been poking fun at s French Canadian contemporary for its constant indictments One journal asks its Quebec sonry. brother for proof that certain promin-ent public men whom it mentions are worshippers of Satan. The Quebec paper nover said they were; indeed of Freemasonry is only copying the habit of well-meaning Englishmen who take the Prince of Wales for their model in all things and are only too willing to join any society of which he is a member. But it no more follows that the exposures of "Dlana Vaughan" and others concerning Satanish and Froemasonry fall to the ground because the Prince of Wales is a Mason, than that it is raining in whon soft headed young in New York or Toronto turn up trousers in imitation of H. R. H. That style of argument is fairly answered in the account of Auti Masonic congress at Trent which ve publish elsewhere from The Catholic we publish elsewhere from The countries.

Times of Liverpool. The congress considered fully and publicly the weakest point in the indictments of "Diana Vaughan." That is but a pen name, and its owner has never come before the public openly with the charges made. The decision of the charges made. The decision of the congress upon the point is that "Diana Vaughan's" statements, supported as they are by documentary evidence, justify the appointment of a special committee at Rome to examine into them. M. Tardivel of La Verite was present and will doubtless return to his editorial duties with enough onslaught upon him by the defenders

of Masonry in the Canadian press. The congress has inaugurated what we hope will prove a successful movement for the thorough exposure of the secret sect all over the mould. The terrors which exposure threater to the heads of the society may be ed from the tone of the circ d master of th issued by the grand master of the Grand Orient of Italy on the eve of he congress.

Gladstone Won't Be Silenced.

Lord Rosebery's polite complaint that Mr. Gladstone has not been minding his own business is not taken much to heart by the Grand Old Man. He will not be enubbed by his juniors and made to hold his tongue about Armenia. This week he is out in another letter to the British public in which he declares :

That it would be a wild paradox to say that the enforcement of British treaty rights to stop the systematic massacres in Turkey would provoke heatilities from the powers. He added that it would be abandoning duty and prudence to advertise be forehand for the ears of the great assacrit, that British action was limited to what the most backward of the six powers deemed sufficient.

Mr. Gladstone with irritating perart, Gradatone with irritating per-sistence has been touching British pride on its screet spot when he keeps harping on this matter of treaty ob-ligations. The sacredness of treaties and contracts is a most important element in professed British religion. The man who does not pay his debte is the very worst kind of a criminal in the eyes of British creditors. In the national sense the same policy is always kept to the front; and when ever some barbarian chief in the African bush or in remote India is mercilessly squelched by the arm of England, the world is sure to hear next morning that an old treaty had not been respected by the culprit; and he got no more than his deserts. But the point of view makes some differeven to the righteous British Lord Rosebery and the Conservatives are ready to swear that England when she entered into the Cypress treaty meant nothing either serious or sacred. The convention was to be a dead letter, a sort of excuption to prove the rule of British respect for all her other contracts.

Mr. Gladstone is either right or wrong

in thinking the powers of Europe take

the same view of the matter as him golf. They have not made war upon England whenever she forced savages to respect treaties they probably neve understood; they cannot make war upon her if she reads the same rule of righteousness to the Sultan. entire issue depends upon how the contract - respecting British public finds itself influenced by the clashing opinions of Gladstone and the Tories. If the people go with Mr. Gladstone they cannot stop short of bringing him back to parliament and making him Premier of England once more.

Catholic University The at Washington.

The newspapers profess to have discovered a startling Catholic cleavage in connection with the resignation Bishop Keane as rector eatholic University at Washi Catholic It is the custom of the press when all sides of any surprise are not made visible in an instant to work up as much mystery as possible. That is good journalism. The resignation of Bisbop Kenne was announced quite unexpectedly; and for want of any detailed information the press fell back upon its own resources. Rints of disagreement between Cardinal Satolli and Bishop Keane are freely indulged in, and there are many prophesies that the church in America will goon find itself shaken to its very foundations in a quarrel between two opposing schools of thought. What are the facts? There is not " in the United who does not know that to Bishop Keane is due all the credit for the present splendld position of the Catholic University. There is no party, lay or clerical, jealous of the prosperity of the institution; on the contrary it has only friends inside and outside the United Where can the quarre Certainly not in the University itself. because we find in the newspapers the following statement which Cardinal Gibbons has authorized for spublica

"Far from there being any disagreement, or antagonism, or want of harmony smoug the members of the Board of Directors of the University, there is a full and perfect unanimity of soutiment and purpose in all that regards the direction and government, the development and progress of the institution. In their noxt inceting there will be only one object and aim, and that will be to select a worthy uncessor to Bishop Keane, who will labor to secure the best interests of the institution."

The Olardinn's statement should

The Cardinel's statement should fully satisfy public curiosity. While regret that Bishop Keane will no longer be connected with the University is felt by the whole Catholic people of the United States, and is ared in by the entire American episcopate, a successor will be chosen time; and whoever he may be be will be trusted by the clergy and laity to work with as much ability faithfulness for the future of the versity as Bishop Keane to his lasting honor has worked.

Archbishop Ireland on the Money Question

Last week a telegram to The London Daily News from Rome referring to Archbishop Ireland's utterances on the presidential campaign was cabled to America. The Daily News de spatch declare that :

The Vatican, sthough favoring the can-didacy of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency of the United States, does not approve of the recent letter of Archiheop Ireland sup-porting Mr. McKinley, because it mixes religion and politics, which, the Vatican thinks, should best be kept separate in the United States.

The Republican party in the United States is industriously angling to withdraw the Catholic workingmen's vote from Mr. Bryan. The attempt has been openly made to "catch" the American Catholic clergy and get them to blow the Republican horn as Dr. Parkhurst and other well know Protestant ministers are doing. The Protestant ministers are doing. They have declined, however, to sink their lignity or attempt to influence their people upon a question that is purely political. The English press of every shade is with the Republican party in the present campaign. Any little friendly assistance that can be rendered from agross the water in the way of an election trick is freely given. The Daily News' information from Rome looks very much like the help-ing hand held out to the Republicans News enjoys special facilities for

athering accurate information on Catholic matters in Rome elsewh The despatch above bristors with rdity. It says Archibishop Iroland has "mixed religion with politics. In his letter giving his views on the money question Archbishop Ireland was careful to say: "I speak entirely as a citizen without warrant from in ecolesiastical position." So well is the position of the Archbishop understood that the sharpest criticisms of his arguments come from Catholics. Father Lambert has taken up the oudgels against him with characteristic vigor. The bulk of the Catholic population in the United States begs to the wage carning class. There men will vote overwhelmingly against the Repuelican party on the money The party managers are lesporately endeavoring to prevent , and Archbishop Ireland's letter, containing as it does the views man who is himself convinced of the soundness of the McKinley plat-form, is an excellent indication that whatever arguments may be brought to bear upon Catholic electors must be didly put forward and entirely apart from religion.

Evidence of Unity in Ireland.

Reliable proof of the effect produced in Ireland by the Irish Race Convention was given by Mr. John Dillon on the 7th inst. at the quarterly meeting of the Irish National Federation. He took the public into his confidence respecting the receipts of the organization. The average fee from branches throughout Ireland when the Home Rule move ment was at the height of its prosper ity was about £860 per quarter. In the last quarter of 1895 when dissensions were worst the receipts had fallen to £60. In the quarter ending 30th September last, the quarter within which the Convention was held, the receipts had increased once more to £865, the full record of the "Home Rule year." So much life into has the Convention put people once more that Mr. Dillon is confident of bringing the home income of the Irish National Federation up to the sum of £4,000 annually. ваув:

I believe that a great impression has been I believe that a great impression has been made on the hearts and consciences of Irish Nationalists in Iroland, and outside Iroland, by the decisions of the great Convention recently notd, and whatover carping criticisms may be levelled at that Convention and whatever efforts may be made to perpetuate and to maintain the present disastrous condition of things which can bring nothing but misfortunes to Iroland, my belief is this, that there has set in a strong and stoady current of public opinion in the minds of the mass of the people making for a general rounion and a opinion in the minus of the mass of the people making for a general rounion and a generous oblivion of all passed dissensions, and that the ardent desire of the people of Ireland is to see all of us once mor carrying on the fight for Irish liberty.

Owing to the gross misrepresenta-tions of the cable despatches some idea still seems to survive in the United States and Canada that the Convention did not accomplish all that was possible for it. It did; and the best proof of this will be for he renewed generous subscriptions of the Irish people themselves to the cause which they at the Convention, in the presence of the Irepresentatives of their race abroad, solemnly trusted to Mr. John Dillon and the en who have stood loyally beside him. Nor will the Irish people in the United States and the British Colonies decline to open their purses to aid the re-united people at home.

In Government Employment.

An esteemed contemporary is determined to create a new Catholic question because The Globe advocates non partisan civil service, provincial s well as federal. There is hardly sufficient occasion for this. quite true that the Ontario civil service has in the past been partisan to the last degree. Nor has the federal service been faultless. There is not however, the least visible reason Catholics in either service should con sider that the cry is raised against them. Public servants, Oatholic and Protestant, ought to rejoice in the anticipation of relief from the yoke so long laid upon them of having to in extra political work along with the honest service rendered the Rome looks very much like the helping hand held out to the Republicans spossible that party mon who are reto influence the Catholic clergy. No one has ever heard that The Daily capable of giving a proper return of

work for their salaries. But as long as the other class of foudal labor was exacted how could the public have been satisfied? The Kingston Freeman says that raising the cry for rew is hypocritical. The Globe form n form now is hypocritical. The Globe should have been heard during the provincial elections. There is no doubt that this very reform should have been agitated for years ago.

It is entirely contrary to the spirit of bigotry to make its aim the su of open public discussion. There are many private ways of reaching the victim of bigotry that have borne the test of long usage. Just now the Conservative and Liberal papers in Chatham are engaged in accusing each other's political friends of unjustly dismissing Catholic office holders. Conservative paper alleges that the dismissal of a Catholic official since the Liberals came into power is an act of bigotry, and it is said all Cath-olies in the employment of the Government are to be got rid of. The Liberal paper retorts that the Conservatives thrust a Catholic out of the only local office worth having in order make room for Rufus Stephen-How much there may be in these recliminations we are not able to say in the absence of reliable information; but each of the party defenders is quite right in affir that bigotry has too often been per mitted to hunt Catholics out of their places. Catholics seek no favors in the matter of appointment to office. The truth is they do not receive anything like what their strength entit them to from the provincial or from the federal government. We believe the more openly appointments to all offices are discussed Catholics will be better able to discorn the real treatment they have been receiving. If The Globe is advocating a scheme intended to work against Catholics who happen to be in office open, candid discussion is hardly what we would expect.

A correspondent in The World has a word to say on this very point in con-mection with the claims of Mr. Gillespie to the North Ontario registrarship. We are told that should Mr. Gillesi backed up as he undoubtedly is by the leading Liberals of the district, not receive the appointment "there will be something wrong somewhere." In Mr. Gillespie's case the people who are trying to bring the anti-Catholic influence to bear have been at great pains to hide their hand. That sort of work is alway done in the dark.

BOOK REVIEWS.

WALTER GIBES, THE YOUNG BOSS, AND other stories. A book for boys. By Edward William Thomson, Toronto, William Briggs, Montreal. C. W. Coates, Halifax S. F. Huestis.

William Brigas, Montreal, C. W. Coates, Haliatas X. Huestis.
Some day the Ottawa valloy will rise up to honor E. W. Thomson. He has given in that part of Canada a habitation to folk-lore, romance and poetry. Programmer of the part of Canada a habitation to folk-lore, romance and poetry but there at least it has color beauty and charm. In his former book "Old Man Savarin," Mr. Thomson published a number of short stories; the volume he now presents to us being of the same class suggests a momentary disappoint ment that we are not to have a work more satisfying with respect to quantity. But long or short we welcome again the warmth of feeling, the true touch of nature that unexpectedly and often brings moisture to the oyolashes.
"The Young Boss" and its companion stories are intended for boge. No boy with a heart in him can read them without growing stronger in courage, genessiv and love of truth. Watter Gibbe

stories are intended for boge. No boy with a heart in him can read them without growing stronger in courage, generally and love of truth. Waltor (dibbs is the young son of a small contractor. It of finds the trying rec-possibility thrust upon him of working out the biggest job his father has over undertaken. On the ever of opening up the work the father word of opining up the work the father word of poining and the poining sold upon to fight against churishiness and emmity, but he makes friends as he goes along and comes out of the business very successfully at the ond, after the roade, has been carried through any number of situations that are in turn tender, busy and the stronger and the stronger on another account to giving are the limited of the poining are the stronger of the poining are the stronger of the str Days." Hero Mr. Thomson, in addition to giving us a thrilling romance, writes descriptions of scene and characters that must be quite familiar to him. His picture of domestic tenderness in a backwoods shanty is exceedingly affecting. He has the power to make humble life as loveable in a lumber camp as Barrie depicts it in a Scottish clachan.

WOMAN OF FORTUNE. A NOVEL. Br Christian Reid. New York, Benziger, Bros., \$1.25.

The purpose of the author of "A word of or he world a Catholic novel. So much he has accomplished. Many may be pleased by the plan here adopted for filling what they recognize as a want in the immense volume of modern fiction. Our own opinion is that the "Woman of Fortune" and her friends will not find a great deal of popularly is this day and goueration; but of course, we do not speak for the class they appead to Au outline of the story is necessary to an oxplanation of our meaning. Our woman of fortune is an American heiress,

🏂 Other.

a Lorimer by name. She fully components hands her importance, her father laving impressed upon her before his cath that wealth is a great responsibility. Increase it is a great power. She has been untited to Paris by the Viconic see do Verac, a former American girly those menory and manners have secured to her a place in an exclusively aristo extract circle of French society. Missistement of the property of the control of

The novelist who misses thom, misses, a far as the novel is concerned, all that is worth writing about.

**General Review of the most is more as a spendix containing devotions for Mass. Oxforession and for Communica. With an preface by Right Rev. Candillus P. Macs. D. D., Bistop of Coving on. New York, Reniger Bros. 31.25.

There is no need to praise a translation of Father von Cechom's explanation of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. It is a work that has filled a most useful place for nearly two hundred years in the most of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. It is a work that has filled a most useful place for nearly two hundred years but we find it in English by an American publisher now for the first time. The translation was suggested by the Bishop of Covington, Kentucky, by whom the preface has been written. The learned Father Cochoni was a mounter of the Sapuchin Order, bern on the Moselie in 1626. His Explanation of the Moselie in 1626. His explanat

GOPINES DEVOIT INSTRUCTIONS ON THE KITSTLES and Gospole for Sundays and holydays; with the lives of many saints of God, explanations of Christian Islin and unity and of Church coremoiles, etc. With a preace by his James, Cardinal Chiese. Archibistop of Baltines. New York. Benziger Bros. \$1,000. New York. Benziger

of Baltimore. New York. Benziger Bros. \$1.00.

Cardinal Gibbons in his preface to this handsome book says: The solid worth and undoubted usefulness of Goffine's Manual appealed strengly to learn the learned hierarchy of Gormany and elicited their warmest expressions of approval. Gladly do we profit by an opportunity which a now odition of the work offers to affirm all that has been said in its favor, and to wish for it that measure of success which its singular oxcellence deserves." This striking commendation of the book should invite it into every Catholic home as an aid to family devotions. We cannot, however, omit to compliment the publishers on the rich illustrations of this catholic home processed in the property of the service of the holy Land. A largo sale for the book is certain, and his alone would justify the publishers in offering it at the price state. Special prices are made for quantities.

A Leven is Houseroux, and other storles.

Por Tue Realers

My heart was sore at partin'.
Acushla gra machroo:
An' still the would is smartin'.
At each foul thought av theo.
The' far away I've wandhored.
O'or miles av land and sea. I've no'er forgot, and nover shall. Acushla gra machreo!

Accessing gra machines:

I've been midst many people
An' many homes I ve seen:
But sh! I've found no hearts so true
As those that wear the green.
An' the I've round o'or half the earth
Yet all the world for me,
Ilodes not a counthry half as fair,
Accessing gra machine !

Acushin gra machree i
Ol long the time, and dreary,
Since I that partin' day
Stood on the dock, and sawing home,
Fale in the distance grey.
The hope that lights my wand'ring steps
Is that my fate may be
To see thy green shores wance again
Acushia gra machree!
Terras.

Toronto, Oct. 15th 1895.

To Erln.

(FOR THE REGISTER)
Through toil and pain, through many woes and long
Hast thou, my country, struggled to

wards thy rost, Till now the sun has nearly reached

the west: Brave be then still and strong.

Fight bravely on; surely the end is

So many griefs and dangers hast thou past,
Facing alike the biting wintry blast
The burning sun of noon.

Though sorrow, toil and pain have been thy lot

thy lot
Though many and many a lougth of
weary years,
Though all thy path is watered with
thy tears,
Thy honor has no blot.

And still thy children, face to face with death, (Though loving life) meet it right cheer

Fully contented for thy sake to die,

name their dving breath. "Erin forever!" still their accents ring Throughout all ages, and still fresh and

groon
Through all the change that is and that
has been
Thy memory doth spring.

Ah, dear lost land I thy shamrock wreath

Round hearts more brave and arms more strong than these Throughout the happier future cen-

turics, And brows more blest than mine.

Yot still my droam shall be ere life be

To set my foot upon thy soil once m My dying eyes upon thy holy shore, Loving thee to the last.

AT ST. CATHERINES.

We were much pleased to learn from the published reports of the great convention of the Irish race held in Dublin that your talents were ap preciated at their true worth by the members and it is a source of pride to us that the licetor of St. Catharinas took a place second to none of the other great and intellectual craters there assumed together. Its indeed a satisfaction for us to know that through you the city of St. Catharinas has become better known throughout the world.

has become better known throughout the world.

We sincerely hope that your labors at the convention will not have been in vain, but that sooner or lat.r the Irish people will recognize that the course marked out by the resolutions passed will be for thost lasting benefit and that the result of the convention will be a real and lasting union of the people.

will be a real and lasting union of the people.

To you Mr. McKeown we beg to say that we also congratulate you on your improved heath resulting from your sea voyage and trip abroad. We do not think we at all underrate you in not placing your stand in the convention on the same level as that of Dean Harris, as we are aware that the impaired state of your health provented your doing what your eminent abilities would otherwise have enabled you that the pointed expressions of the desirability of the complete union of the Irish people coming from one of their race who has by force of his abilities attained the standing in your profession that you possess, must have I ad the weight and influence they justly deserve.

With these expressions of our regard

the weight and influence they justly deserve.
With these expressions of our regard and appreciation of both of our able champions of the Canadian people, we trust that you may be long spared to exercise amongst us in your several spheres of life all that great good of which you are both so capable and well fitted.
We are, gentlemen, your true friends and well wishers.
On belaff of the committee.

We are, genrium.
Id well wishers.
On behalf of the committe.
M. Y. Keating,
Chairman.

J. E. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

The Ohairman then called upon Rev. Dean Harris, who, after thanking the audience for the hearty welcome offered him, reforred to the causes which led to the convention of the great assemblage of Irishmen from all parts of the world, which, to his mind, was a convention unequalled in the annals of Irish history. He referred to the efforts of the enemies of the convention to belittle the men who were there assembled, and described the person'l characteristics of many of Irishma's great patriots. If was not apparent that good work was done it would be found that, like the grain that is dropped into the soil taking time to germinate, the convention will undoubtably bear fruit in due time. The Causalian delegates went there unpledged, and they were there to solve the problem of the best means to alleviate the condition of the Irish race. They were there to stand by the will of the majority, and if any refuse to yield to the authority of the majority they deserve to be relegated to obscurity and crushed out of political life. John Redmond thought to assail the delegates as a compact body of nobdies representing nobody. If the convention was to be a success John Red mond and his paper, the Independent, would be ruined, but the imputation was hurled back at him. If Mr Red mond had been possessed of the political tast and acumen that is requisite in this country, he would have welcomed them in Dublin, but would have said: "Gentlemen, do not have any thing to do with the convention." At the suggestion of Mr. M. Davitt the delegates were invited to make a tour of the country, whose remarks were well received and cheored. He said when he was offered the commission to go to Iroland to represent the Irishmen of this city at the National Convention, he had doubts that he wust fored the councius on that the Irish can be united, and if they are united their voice will be heard in the House of Commons. He pointed out, The Irish and house of Commons. He pointed out, the rights and opportunities as the people of the and for the co

common stanual appeared strongly to the learned hierarchy of Gornasty and appeared warned to represent the strike warned to greatly appeared to the learned hierarchy of Gornasty and appeared to the content of the con

Father Matthew Temperance Society Honors Chevaller Heney.

OTIAN, Oct. 18.—Last night Cheva her Henry attended the Father Mat-how Temperance Society for the first time since his return from Ireland. The Society marked his return by pre-senting him with the following address To Chevalus Hency

The members of the Father Mathew Temperance Society of Ottawa are happy to greet you and wish an Irish velcome, on your return from the land of your birth and the land we love, old Ireland.

We way pleased when you were chosen a delegate by your Irish fellow-citizens to represent them at the grand convention in Dublin. You merited such a distinction by the interest you have ever taken in all movements that lended to the bettering of Ireland, you have often both by voice and purse proved you sincerity in the cause.

cause.

So it was a pleasure, but not a sur-prise, when you were chosen as a re-presentative from our city to the Dub-

in convention.

We fully approve of the stand you took, and the words you spoke at that

convention. We again assure you of the pleasure We again assure you of the pressure it gives us to see you at our meeting and to find you as of old, ready to do more than your share in the furtherance of the cause of temperance, a cause so dear to us. That your years may be long and happy is the wish of each and all the members of the Father Mathew Temperance Society.

mbers of the Environments Society,
Signed on behalf of the Society,
Oanon McCarriny,
President.

W. KANE,

Ottawa, Oct. 18, 1896.

Marriages

Brevnay-Hollis-At St. John's Church, Arthur Oct. 12th, by the Res. Father Deherty, Mr. John sonnan to Miss Mary Jane Hollis, both of West

Horson-Kelly-At the Church of Nativity, Hochelaga, Que on the 6th inst., Elien, only daughter of Patrick Kelly, to James Hurron, both of Montreal

or rattek Kelly, to James Hurven, jobbs of Montreel, AMB-MCAN-AM St. Peter's church, St. John N.B., Oct. 7th, by Ice, Pather Krien, John Ashe to Annie M. McAnn, darphter of John McCann, Krutz-Asire.—In the Bronan Catholic chapel. Trunc, Krutz-Asire.—In the Bronan Catholic chapel. Trunc, Krutz-Asire.—In the Bronan Catholic chapel. Trunc, New York, Walley and Mines, J. A. Krilly, of Waterlown, N.Y., to Miss Minnie, daughter of Fattek Ashe, LGM, Trunc, M.S.

DEATHS.

CARVELL—On the 15th list, at his father's residence 554 Concession street, Ottawa, Francis, son of Daniel Carvell, aged S years and 7 months.

CUMMERFORD—At 419 James street north Hamilton on Monday October 12, Mary, relict of the late Peter Cummerford McIvrosu-On the 10th Inst., William McIntoch

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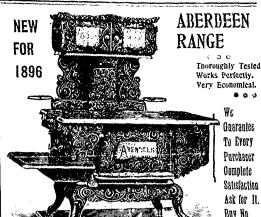
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PROF. O'BRIEN

PARM AND GARDEN.

Temperature is very changeable at this time of this year. Cools nights are followed by het days. The cow is chased and irritated by thes that annoy her. The milking season is advanced, and the condition of the milk is different from that obtaining a few weeks or days ago, and tness es affect the milk that it is not subject altogether to the strict rules. In regard to temperature that provailed previously. The main trouble is that the milk sours promaturely, and thus the process of decomposition begins in the products of the milk before it is expected, and there is trouble in the charming or in the choese making. The butter is off flevor or there are floating ourds in the cheese vat. These are the results of premature decomposition beginning in the milk, and are due mainly to the effects of an increase of internal temperature in the cow, by which the milk is so affected as to call for all the care that the most skillful dairyman may be able to exercise. The question is, How may the cows he best protected against these avile? This is best answered by each individual himself, whose best judgment is to be applied to the solution of the difficulty presented; but the remedies required depend on so many various situations that it would be futile to try and consider them in dotail. The general principle must be that the cow is to be protected in every possible way against annoyances, and exposure to changes due to the advanced season. As the twig is beut so is the tree inclined. This remark of Mr. Pope,

tion the facts, leaving each to apply the best remedy possible.

As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined. This remark of Mr. Pope, the poet, is certainly based on a good foundation, the result of experience as well as of reasonable deduction from knowledge of the manner of growth of trees. The adage is applicable to the training of animals as well as of plants. Indeed, this application of rules of this kind is invariably confirmed by experience. It certaily applies to calves, which, like young twigs of a tree, being bent any way, at first take the inclination given by training, and as a natural bent as well. For forty years and over I have been raising calves, and during all that time I have nover permitted one to suck a cow. I have now a young cow, the fitth descendant of a cow I had in 1884, and this year that cow has a calf. During all these succeeding generations the natural attraction of the cow to her calf has been perceptibly weakening until the last cow actually relused to have anything to do with the calf, and the calf takes monities of the cow. Of course it was removed from its dam as soon as it was born, and when it was but six hours old it drank the milk offered to it in the usual manner without any deliberation and as well as a three months' old calf would have done. It is even now running in a field with the dam, nover attempting to suck, ut eating gress, and coming home with the cows it bawls for its milk and drinks it out of a pail in the most orderly manner. If this is not only an accident, but the actual result of so many years of training by which a natural habit has been broken and lost, it goes to show that persistence in this culture of the calves will in time save a vast amount of trouble in the dairy.

Let us take the plasturing of cattle or sheep, and see what is the fundamental principle at the bottom of it. First, what is the end in view? Then how is this end to be secured with the means at one's disposal?

The end and purpose of pasturing cattle are to get the most and best feeding from the least ground, and keep the most productive kinds of animals upon it during the season. These two ideas involve several subjects, for consideration, which immediately occur to the mind. As, for instance, there is the right-method of using the pasture to make it most effective for the object in view, viz. the support of the largest number of animals from the same area of ground. This one slone might be made to fill a moderately large book, but all interested have such a clear idea of it that only practical thought is needed to ested have such a clear idea of it that only practical thought is needed to reach a right conclusion. The land must be of the right kind; it must be properly prepared and sown with the right kinds of seed for the largest and most nutritious product. This product must be used in the most economical manner; and this is just now the most important of all the points of view from which to consider the whole agestion.

Just now, for example, we see the fields bare and dry, and unable to furnish adequate support for the cattle or sheep. What is the reason? It is clearly because the land has been everstocked, and no supplementary crops have been grown to permit the fields to get a rest and recover from the overfeeding. Thus one most important thing to consider is how this resting spoil may be given, that the herbage may recover from the eating of it down.

DOMESTIC READING.

Love is sunlight of life. Failure has produced

He is the greatest teacher who hath corred the least from truth.

Mourn not, that which God hath not given thee. He hath withheld in

The world has received the greatest good at the hands of the men she has treated the most harshly.

treated the most harshly.

No roward that man can give is so great as that which Duty horself bestows upon her fsithful followers.

You will never have more than three or four friends in the course of your life, your enture confidence is their right. But to give it to many—is not that to betray your real friends?

Truth is a your different thing from

that to botray your real friends?

Truth is a vory different thing from fact; it is the loving contact of the soul with spiritual fact, vital and potent. It does not work in the soul independently of all faculty or qualification, therefore sotting it forth or defending it. Truth in the inward parts is a power, not an opinion.—
George Macdonald.

George Macdonald.

Ohrist was alone. How weird and sombre that word! How it throbs with painful life! And does not your experience substantiate the same thing? What a recital you could give of pain, and serrow, and heartache, and stern conflict you have borne and sustained in solitude into which your dearest earthly friend must not enter.—Higgins. -Higgins.

—Higgins.

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a bundrad virtues which the idle never know.

True greatness is in the obstractor, never in the circumstances. No matter about wearing a crown, make sure that you have a heart worthy of the purple. No matter about a throne to sit on, make sure that your life is regal in its own intrinsic character—that men will recognise the king in you, though you toil in the field or mine or serve in the lowliest place.

in the lowliest place.

Whenever anybody whom we love dies, we discover that although doath is commonplace, it is terribly original. We may have thought about it all our lives, but if 'a comes close to us it is quite a n.w, strange thing for us, for which we are entirely unprepared. It may, perhaps, not be the bare lose so much as the strength of the bond which is broken that is the surprise, and we are debtors in a way to doath for revealing something in us which ordinary life disguises.

Take good care of disagreeable

ordinary life disguises.

Take good care of disagreeable duties. Attend to these first. Never select the things that you want to do, and shirk upon others the things that you do not want to do. Wherever youare, choose the disagreeable things. You will get your pay in manhood or womanhood. You'cannot grow in any other way so fast. You may be angry with some shiftless one who is willing to put on you work that he or she ought to do, and you may feel that there is injustice in it, but you cannot afford to be unfaithful because somebody else is.

anord to be uniatibili because somebody else is.

A prize was offered recently by a
paper for the best answer of the question: "What is home?" Here are a
few of the answers which were received: Homeis the blossem, of which
Heaven is the fruit. A world of strife
shut out, a world of love shut in. The
golden setting, in which the brightest
jewel is mother. The only spot on
earth where faults and failings of
humanity are hidden under a mantle
of charity. The place where the great
are sometimes small and the small
often great. The father's kingdom,
the children's paradise, the mother's
world. Where you are treated best
and you grumble most. A little holto
scooped out of the windy hill of the
world, where we can be shielded from
its cares and annoyances.

Society could not exist without con-

world, where we can be shielded from its cares and annoyances.

Society could not exist without continual obligations on every side; and, instead of being felt as a burden, they should be gladly accepted as a part of the benefit and happiness it has in store for us. As soon as two persons come into contect, there is abundant opportunity for mutual sacrifice; and only as such sacrifices are made and accepted in a spirit of kindness and goodwill can the assocition be a source of pleasure and profit. He who makes it a dobit and-credit affair, who is uneasy until be has balanced the account, who thinks his independence invaded by a favour or his edi respect injured by a gift, is quite ignorant of the meaning of social life and unable to fill the part in it. Blot out the kindly feeling that loves to give and the grateful gladness that loves to revive, and you have destroyed the roots of society and killed its power for good.

Faggep Our.—None but those who

portant thing to consider is how this reating spell may be given, that the herbage may recover from the eating of it down.

If the may is Cutting Testa
Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Wisstow's Societies Grampy of the cutting it is staken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for Parmedy Mas. Wisstow's Societies of English with the colic and is the best remedy for allarrhes. The wenty five central part of the colic and is the best remedy for allarrhes. Twenty five central to the composition of Parmeleo's Pills.

PIRESIDE FUN.

Every other woman you meet who is in trouble has lost her pocket-book The dismemberment of Turkey might be possible if Russia did not maist on both second joints.

Ethel: "You know I want a hus-band who is easily pleased." Maud: "Don't worry, dear, That's the kind you'll get."

Ho "Well, thank goodness, I'm not two faced!" She: "No wonder you're thankful. One like yours is enough!"

One of our builders was asked the other day if a house of his just creeted was his last. "Yes," he said, "my last, but not leased."

"They say that the Hickeys have a big skeleton in the closet." "Wouldn't be surprised. There are a great many bones of contention around there."

Lord Nocount (proudly): "I can trace my descent from William the Conqueror." Cynicus: "You have been a long time on the downward been path.

path."
"Uncle Simon, what's the difference between a statesman and a politician?"
"The politician pulls the waggon and the statesman gets the ride."

ride."

Mrs. Brown: "How would you define 'tact'?" Mrs. Jones: "I should say tact is the ability to make your husband believe he is having his way.

own way."

"Fannie, I have told you time and again not to speak when older persons are talking, but wait until they stop."

"I've tried that already, mamma. They never stop."

Joy fils my cup, and I can scarce Refrain from giving vent Unto the feelings that within My manly breast are pent.

My love has said she will be mine, And I have ted a pound Of poison to the building that Her dad's had hanging round.

Her dad's had hanging round.
At one of the university unions an
orator declared that "the British
lion, whether it is roaming the deserts
of India or climbing the forests of
Canada, will not draw in its horns or
retire into its shell."

retire into its shell."

Madgo: "When Mr. Smero showed you his picture at the exhibition, did he tell you what he liked best about it?" Marjorio: "No, but I could see it was the little yellow toket in the corner with the word 'Sold' on it."

it."

"I often wonder just what she
thinks of me," said the young married
man. "It is easy to find out," said
the elderly married uan. "Just sit
down on her hat and she will tell you
what abe thinks of you in less than a

what she thinks of you in less than a minute."

A certain minister while preaching said that every blade of grass was a sermon. The next day he was anusing himself by mowing his lawn when a parishioner said: "That's right, doctor; cut your sermons short."

Young Husband: "What! You are twenty-five years old to-day? Why, you told me a year ago, just before the wedding, that you were only twenty." Young Wife (wearily): "I have aged rapidly since I married." "Your husband looks like a man of great self-control," remarked Mrs. Gabb. "Woll, he hadn't much when I married him," replied Mrs. Gabb; "thut," she added, with a cold steel look in her eye, "he's getting it."

There was a seprano whose name was Miss

There was a soprano whose name was Miss Byrd, The finest soprano that I ever hyrd. She saug so divinely that men, 'pon my wyrd, Would melt into tears, their souls were so atyrd.

atyrd.

No critic would venture her voice to might, Her singing was so remerkably fign. But, alast she said. "Yes" when the bass said. "Be might,"
And arraight from the oboir Miss Byrd did resign.

And straight from the choir Miss Byrd did resign.

"What's the matter, Dicky?" asked the horse editor. "My mother in law wrote a book of poems," answered the literary critic, with a long, shivering sigh. "Well, you had sense enough to jolly it, hadn't you?" 'Yes; but where I wrote about the limpid lines,' the printer made it 'limping 'I'.

Must Kremlin be added to the number of words for which no rhyming equivalent can be found? It would seem so from the following examples, which occur in "The Coronation Cruise of the Midnight Sun." The first is by the author of that book, A. A. Sykes, and originally appeared in "Punch." He naively acknowledges his inability to grapple with the word, as witness:

We kedsked the Czar and his suite so hizatre.

We kodaked the Czar and his suite so

And felt not a qualm or a trembling; Quite free of all charge, we wandered at la: O'er

arge r the place I must spell as the "Krem bing." The second example is Canon Rawn sley's, who makes no excuse, but boldly tackles the difficulty in the following manner:

wing manner:
There, by the Nevski gate,
Close by the Kremiin,
One of us - Major P.reil in bad company,
And his unhappy fate
Fille me with trem'lin'.

and don'ts worry the baby; avoid both unpleasant conditions by giving the child pure, digestible food. Don't use sold proparations. Infant Health is a valuable pamphet for mothers. Send your address to the New York Condensed Milk Company, New York.

Chats With the Children.

"Keep to the Right."

(WRITTEN FOR "CHATS, " a's a short concise sentence

There's a short conclus sentence which often we see
On many a pillar and wall,
It's cert is to moet us, where'er we may be,
In store or in billroom or hall;
We can't fall to see it wherever we go,
For its always put just within schr;
The authorities think it as well we should

For its a... he authorities tu.... know, We're requested to "Keep To The Right."

A very good rule when you're caught in a With falke going and folks coming back.
With falke going and folks coming back.
And all such a hur vand bustle and rush.
You can scarce keep your temper or track.
If some passenger happens to tread on your toes,
pon't. His. P. 33.

Don't, like Paddy, hurree for a fight; Be collected and calm, cork your temper up

And then, while you're treading the path-way to fame, Thro' the themands who block up the way White you climb to the height where you'd fain carve you- name, In spile of the foes who cry "stay !" If you're husted and jested and int. in the

with the race for success at its height,
You can nover go wrong on the highway of

Win.
on ten nove b
life
If only you
"Keep
To
The
Right."

Take this for your motto, boys, " Never say Success comes to "work" not to "luck,' Stick to track, and to traces, for obstacles

fly
Before preseverance and pluck,
Beware of false turinings that often allure,
Keep your honor and hon-sty bright,
Shua the voice of the tempter, be sober, hun the vorce and pure, Keep steady and "Keep To

Toronto Oct. 15th 1895

I HAD A CAT.

The domestic cat is said to have affection for places and not for persons. I am strongly inclined to think that this is a misapprehension. As a schoolby I had a pet cat which would follow me to school just like a dog, and, remaining in the shrubberies around, would wait to return with me. My father at one period silvent ways returned home at the same hour in the evening. This cat would wait for him at a certain point in the road, and as soon as he approached would spring out, gambol a little round him and then trot a yard or two in front of him for a quarter of a mile between the meeting point and home. Later in life, I had a cat which accompanied my family during three removals. On each occasion he was carried in the arms through the open road from the each occasion he was carried in the arms through the open road from the old house to the new one. Not once did he desert us or return to the former dwelling. My experience is that the cat is not a selfish creature.

—Chicago Times.

Chip-chip chip churrent
Good morning, sir 1
If you wish to see me,
Come up in this tree.
I'm at home as you see.
Hera's my wife, sir 1 (she's shy;
Heramos Frisky, mine's Spry.)
Now, as I introduce
You, don't try any ruse:

Cor, you see, we love life and interty to
Chip chip-chip chur-r.l
Now, we'd much prefer,
That that wicked gun
You'd sim at the steen fun.
Though it may be tess fun.
That this rare sport to you.
That this rare sport to you.
If a squirrel you were,
And 1 a hunter,
Do you think you'd enjoy
The gu ming, my boy?
Would there be so muchfun ma shotor dec

And just sit up—so!

(Ua our haunches, you know,)

A nut with no flaw;

Then though it we graw;

And drink tho a weet dow

That the sullight shines through;

Now dou't task to me

U' your coffee and toes,

Or nerves have no hops,

And diyspepala nover or junketing stopa.

iyapapaia nover or junketing atopa.

Chip-chip-chip-chur-r I
You admire squirrel for I
You, we think it's line:
Cast' well part with mine,
For it's just in my line.
If you alm with that gun,
Whisk I to this alds I'l run
Now, just one word more:
Your Cotumbus saled over
And apreading for sall
A fluo bushy tall,
We set out to sea;
Columbus was un bester sallor than we,
Our Dumb Animala.

A GOLD MEDAL

I shall never forget a lesson I received when at solved at A. We saw a boy named Watson, driving a cow to pasture. In the ovening he drove her back again, we did not know where, and this was continued several

drove her back again, we did not know where, and this was continued several works.

The boys attending school were nearly all sons of wealthy parents, and some of them were duness crough to look with disdain on a scholar who had to drive a cow.

With admirable good nature Watson bere all their attempts to annoy him.

"I suppose, Watson," said Jackson, another boy, one day." I suppose your father intends to make a railkman of you?"

"Why not?" asked Watson.

"Oh, nothing. Only don't leave much water in the cans after you rinso them—that's all."

The boys laughed, and Watson, not in the least mertified, replied: "Nover lear. If over I am a milkman, I'll give good measure and good milk."

The day after this conversation there was a public examination, at which ladies and gentlemen from the neighborling towns were present, and prizes were awarded by the principal of our school, and both Watson and Jackson received a creditable number, for, in respect to scholarship, they were about equal. After the ceremony of distribution, the principal romarked that there was one prize, consisting of a gold medal, which was rarely awarded, not so much on account of its great cost, as because the instances were rare which, candered its bestowal proper. It was the first prize of heroism. The last medal was awarded about three years ago to a boy in the first class who rescued a poor girt from drowning.

ed about three years ago to a boy inthe first class who rescued a poor girl
from drowning.

The principal then said that, with
the permission of the company, he
would relate a short anecdote.

"Not long since, some boys were
flying a kite in the street, just as a
poor lad on horseback rode on his way
to the mill. The horse took fright
and throw the boy, injuring him so
badly that he was carried home and
confined some weeks to his bod. Of
the boys who had unintentionally
caused the dieaster, none followed to
learn the fate of the wounded lad.
There was one boy, howover, who
witnessed the accident from a distance,
hou not only went to make inquiries,
but stayed to render service.

"This boy soon learned that the
wounded boy was the grandson of a
poor widow, whose sole support consisted in selling the milk of a cow, of
which she was the owner. Bho was
old and lame, and her grandson, on
whom she depended to drive her cow
to the pasture was now helpless with
his bruises. 'Never mind, good
woman,' said the boy; 'I will drive
there. Money was wanted to get
here. Money was wanted to get

woman, sau the coy; 'I will drive the cow.'

"But his kindness did not stop there. Money was wanted to get articles from the apotheeary. 'I have money that my mother sont me to buy a pair of boots with,' said he, 'but I can do without them for a while.' Ohn no,' said the old woman, 'I can't consent to that; but here is a pair of heavy boots that I bough; for Thonas, who can't wear them. If you would only buy these, we could get on nicely.' The boy bought the boots, clumsy as they were, and has worn them up to this time.

they were, and has worn them up to this time.

"Well, when it was discovered by the other boys at the school that our scholar was in the habit of driving a cow, he was assailed every day with laugnter and ridicule. His cowhide boots in particular were made matter of mirth. But he kept on cheerfully and bravely, day after day, never shunning observation, driving the widow's cow and wearing the thick boots. He never explained why he drove the cow, for he was not inclined to make a boast of his charitable motives. It was by mere accident that his kindness and self-denial was discovered by his teacher.

"And now, ladies and gontlemen,

"And now, ladies and goutlemen,
I ask you—was there not true heroism
in this boy's conduct? Nay, Master
Watson, do not get out of sight behind
the blackboard. You were not afraid
of ridicule, you must not be afraid of
praise."

raise."

As Watson, with blushing cheeks, came forward, a round of applause spoke the general approbation, and the medal was presented to him amid the cheers of the audience.—The the cheers of Children's Own.

DOROTHY'S MUSTN'TS. I'm sick of muent'ts," said Dorothy D; Sick of "mustn'ts," as I can bo.

From early morn till the close of day,
I hear a mustn't "and nevor a "may."
It's "You musta't follkos sleepy head "
And, "You musta't sit up wuon it's time
for bed"
"You musta't cry when I comb your
curle";

"You mustn't play with those noisy girls";
"You mustn't play with those noisy girls";
"You mustn't be silent when spoken to";
"You mustn't chatter as parrots do"; You mustn't be pert and you mustn't be

Proud ';
'You musta't giggle or laugh aloud ";
"You musta't rumple your nice clean
dress";
"You musta't nod in place of yes."

So all day long the "musta" to "go, Till I dream at hight of an endless row Of goblin "musta" to "whit great big eyes That stare at me in shooked surprise—On I flood I shall live to see the day When some one will say to me, "Dear, you man".

ynch some one "....,
may";
For I'm sick of "mustn'ts" said Doto
thy D;
Sick of "mustn'ts" as I can be,



DISEASE DOES NOT STAND STILL.

Every one is either growing botter or worse.

Now is it with you? You are suffering from

KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY TROUBLES.

Have tried doctors and medicine with ut avail, and have become disgusted

DON'T CIVE UP:



Thousands now well, but once like you, say so. Give an honest medicine an honest chance.

Accept no substitute. Write for free treatment blank to-day. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Hechester, N. Y.

What do you suppose becomes of all the peach stones that just now are being disearded by the hundreds of thousands in the peach canning factories, to say nothing of the many that are left from the peaches we are all eating every day while the delicious fruit lasts? Have you over thought anything about them, except that they were not good to eat? They are not; that is so; but they have a uce, however—several, indeed. Bushels and bushels of them are sold to fruit growers, who plant them to grow young peach trees that are in turn set out for goadh orchards. From the inside of the stone a powerful drug, russic and, is distilled. It is a poison if taken even in a very small quantity, but it is available and useful druf for various laboratory purpoces. A third use of the peach puts is to dry them and use for field, for which perpose they are excellent. pose they are excellent.

Rideau Street Convent Ottawa.

Rideau Street Convent Ottawa.

On Wednesday 15th the children of Rudeau street convent celebrated the feast day of Sieter Terosa, superioress. Fathers Constantineau, Fallon and Dubreyl, of Ottawa College, and Father Nilles, chaplain of the convent, were also present. The English address was delivered by Miss Dolly O'Leary and the French one by Miss A. Bissonette. The following young ladies contributed to the programme of entertainment: Misses O Rielly, Plumb, Onimet, Greenfold, Dejardins, Ryan, Rignor, Fortin, Daying, Sylvain, Tasse, Bergeron Neville, McMorrow, McGrady, Campbell, Boge, and O'Rielly.

The golden jubilee of the superioress' novitate will be celebrated with grand ceremonials in June of next year.

JUST LISTEN TO COMMON SENSE.

Learn to recognize Kidney Dis. ease by its Symptoms.

AVOID GRAVE DANGERS.

Never Neglect your Trouble in its Minor Form-Never Despair at any Stage-Dodd's Kidney Pills Always

It is far easier to prevent than to cure the serious forms and complications of kidney disease.

We don't say this because we doubt the officacy of Dodd's Kidney Fills, but it is better to avoid the wear and tear by curing at the minor stage with a single box.

curing at the minor stage with a single box.

The dangers of overy sufferer are of a three-fold nature:—Not to know what alls; to neglect when he knows; and to despair when everyone says he going to die.

despair whon everyone says he going to die.

If you are not posted in the symptoms of kidney disease write to the Dodds Modicine Company, Toronto, Ont., for their Calcudar for 1897. It will costyon only a postal card and is worth a hundred. If you suffer and neglect kidney disease, remember that mineteen out of every tworthy deaths result from this disease, and that every such death is prevented by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. To these who suffer and despair et cure, we hirefly say: We have never you heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills falling to cure. We have letters from more than a thousand who were cured whon given up by physicians and friends. We have power up by physicians and friends. We have not up by the victors are still living in health and comfort.

Over one hundred thousand persons in

piblished many scores of such letters, and the writers are still living in health and comfort.

Over one hundred thousand persons in Canada have been cured of kidney dis-case in its simpler forms—cured by from one to three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Fills. Dodd's Kidney Fills will cure any kidney disease. If in need of kidney treatment don't permit yourself to buy anything short of the original and genuine. Why should you try experiments to benefit those who say they have something "just as good?"

HOW PIERRE CHAUTARD Carried the Cross Unto Death

vot for from the venerable sanctuny of Vals, the birthplace of the
Vostleship of Prayer, on a gray,
regged and mess covered rock, rises
the ancient easilo of Polignae, the
smowned manor of the princes of
that name, who, for many a century,
lorded it over the surrounding county. It is now but a pile of notcums: its shattered walls and crum
cling towers, tonanted by birds of
prey, loudly preclaim that nothing is
mmortal which is raised by mortal
lands.

Ands. Around those time-worn relies of

Around these time-worn roles of former splendor cluster the low, red nied and stone-walled dwellings of a surdy race of deeply Catholic farmers, seen from a distance, the village of folignae presents to the tourist a most picturesque some. Perched on every few square yards of projecting rock, the houses rise up the shagged rides of the noble castle like children climbing up the rugged legs of a nighty giant.

Polignae is the centre of a large parish, which numbers not less than twelve villages, scattered over the rocky and woody mountains which bound the horizon on every side. The church is an old stone structure, renovated and enlarged of late years, with three lofty naves and a red-titled spire. Three priests are hardly sufficent to attend to the spiritual wants of a community so widely scattered. It was on Tuesday of Holy Wook, some twenty years ago, that what we are about to narrate took place. The day was cold, very cold, at Polignae. Over the black hillside and through leafless trees, a biting north wind whisled songs of suffering and missery, while it meaned dolefully in the ruinced halls and dismanthed towers of the castle above. A sullen canepy of grayish clouds overspread the sky. Birds had not yet returned from their more grains southern homes, and wolves still hold sovereign sway over the desolation which reigned surpreme without.

On the northern side of the veleantic like and wholl the castle wore prome prichous. without.

at the desolation which reigned supreme without.

On the northern side of the volcanic
pillar upon which stood the castle was
the hut of Pierre Chautard. It was a
low, thatched and weather-beaten
structure. It consisted of only one
room, which served at parlor, bedroom and kitchen. In a word, povcrty throughout her vast kingdom
could not have made choice of a more
suitable abode. But under this very
roof there breathed a soul which
possessed a nobility wanting to many
who boast of a line of glorious ancestry. By dint of hard labor Pierre
managed to keep the wolf from the
door and to give bread to two puny
hoys and a sickly wife. And even
then, had it not been for the Christian charity of neighbors, the dreay
and bitter winter of these mountains
would have long ago sent the inmates
of this poor dwelling to a colder and
drearier home. Yet never was a word
of complaint heard to escape the poor
man's lips. Winter days and summer
chay did not alter his sentiments and
Providence was ever to him a kind
mother.

mother.

Pierro Chautard was a stonecuttor by profession, but he was always willing to do any odd job which might bring broad and wood to his home. He divided moreover the duties of grave-digger and bell-ringer of the parish with two other men of the place. At the time of our narrative he was about fifty years of age, but he was hale and strong. Inured from childhood to the hard labors consequent on povery, he was reckened the strongest man of the village. Reckless when others would have trembled, ever ready to do a good turn to a usighbour, loudly proclaiming as his only political tonest that he cared not who ruled, provided freedom and protection were granted to religion. Such was Pierro Chautard as he sat that Holy Tuesday's wintry afternoon before a cheerless fire, with his two boys on his knees and his wife hid in the chimney corner, mending one of the two pairs of stockings wherewith Pierre Chautard was a stonecutter the chimney corner, mending one of the two pairs of stockings wherewith Pierre kept his feet from being bitten

Pierre kept his feet from being bitten by the frest.

It was about six o'clock in the evening when Pierre rose from his seat, placed one of the boys at the edge of the hearth-stone, the other on the chair where he had been sitting and put on his boots.

"Where are you going now?" injured his wife.

"I am going to see M. le Cure," rep!ted Pierro.

replied Pierro.

"It is too cold, dear, to go out."

"No. no, I have to see him tonight, Louise. Holy "Phursday is at hand and I have to find out what I will have to do in the procession.

Last year I carried the cross and I meen to do the same this year."

meen to do the same this year."

"A smowstorm is coming, Pierre, and, if I am not mistaken," said Louise looking out, "it is on the mountains now. Thursday, from present appearance, will be a very cold day. You imagine that because you are

strong you can trifle with your health,"

"The one who first carried the "The one who first carried the Ocros," solemnly answered our head of Cros, and the Committee of the Committe

kill two birds with one ctono."

So saying, Plorro strodo out into the saying, Plorro strodo out into the northern blizzard as it riotously charged down the deserted streets. The air was dense with eddying wreaths of smowflates which the storm-spirite flung by handfuls over withored grass-plots, leafless trees, bleak roofs and forcen eldowalks. The cold was biting and the way uncertain, for the wind which played and whirled in nooks and corners seemed over on the watch to fling a snowy spray at the face of the poor benumbed wayfarer. But Pierre kept on, his gait somewhat slower and more irregular than became his age, yet not dismayed at the fury of the elements. He knew the road by heart, and hie mind was just then far too deeply engaged in arranging the arguments which were to further his roads with M. le Clure to heed the misshievous feathery beings that danced about him.

As Pierre with his head bent low was thus proceeding on his ear on the wings of the howing storm. He look dabout and behind him but saw nothing; so thick was the falling snow. Again he heard some one calling him, and this time he discovered dimly on the thresh old of a house on the right the tall figure of Jean Balasis the tallor, his cousin, and with him the boll-ringer and grave digger of the parish. He stopped his burried walk and shouted back: "Hello! Jean!"

"Where are you bound, Pierre, in striend.

"To see M. le Cure," came the answer.

"Come in and take supper with us. My wife says that when there is

"To see m. ...
"Come in and take supper with us.
My wife says that when there is enough for three there is enough for

enough for three there is enough for four."

"I haven't time, Jean. Louise would be uneasy at home if I were gene too long."

"It's not a banquet I invite you to, Pierre, and it won't keep you till mid-

Pierre, and it won't keep you till mulnight."

"Well" said Piorre at last, "I'll
just stop in for a few minutes."

After having sluken the snow from
his boots, do entered and was welcomed by the whole family. A warm
supper was already laid on the table
and our poor quarryman felt his appetite to be of the best.

"Sit down, Pierre," said Jean.
"Is some one sick at home that you
have to call on M. le Cure at such an
hour?"

"No, Jean, but Thursday is coming.
Last year I carried the cross in the
procession, and I want to do the same
this year."

"Oh. I see. I have been assigned

"No. Jean, but Thursday is coming. Last year I carried the cross in the procession, and I want to do the same this year." "Oh, I see, I have been assigned to carry the chalico: M. le Gure told me so this morning. As for the cross I think some one has secured it."

"Who "ye asked Pierre in a tone of surprise and disappointment.

"Thomas Platte, "roplied Jean.

"The idea! Well. I'll not get angry with him, but I won't give up my wist. I'll see M. le Curo and so many and so powerful are the ressors I have to give him that he will have to yield for him, and the dead will have to go unburied, as far as I am concerned." Don't lose your temper. Pierre; what I told you was only a rumor." Our hero dispatched the hot supper which had been placed before him with the hurry of a man who has pressing business cri hand.

"Excuse me, Jean, if I leave you so abruply," he said, lastening to the door, "there is nothing like besieging. Your supper was most welcome, and my poor wife and children would have looked upon it in the light of a Christmas dinner. Good-byc. The way I ring the Angelus to night will toll you whether I gained my point or not."

And Pierre ventured again into the cold, stormy, winter night. A few moments after he was knocking at the presbytery-door. It was immediately opened by a venerable pricest with a crown of white flowing hair and a face where kindness had etsmped itself.

"Good evening, M. le Cure," said Pierre as he stopped into the dimly lighted hall.

"Oh, it is you, Pierre" said the good priest, "what brings you here so late and in such a storm?"

Pierre as no steeped into the daily lighted hall.

"Oh, it is you, Pierre" said the good priest, "what brings you here so late and in such a storm?

"I came here to see your Reverence on important business," said Pierre.
They were now in a small parlor, where simplicity joined hands with neatness and tidiness.

"Take a seat," said the pricst as he placed a chair for Pierre before the fire place. "Well, what is your incortant business?"

fire place. "Well, what is your itaportant business?"

"Well—well. M le Cure, I'll out
with it without more ado."

"Yhat is it?"

"I have to carry the crocs next
Thureday."

"You must carry your cross daily,
my friend," put in the priest with a
merry twinkle in his eye.

"Your Reverence is jesting; you now the cross I mean."

"Excuse me, your Reverence, but I have to express my views on the matter. I have my likings as well as other people, and on this subject I have made up my mind."

"But look here, you have to ring the bells during the procession."

"Your Reverence," said Pierre with a mischievous smite playing over his honest face. "Your Reverence forgets that our bells go to Rome as far as their ringing is concerned on Thursday morning and do not come back until you sing out the Glorie on Saturday."

Saturday."
"I intended to give the cross to Thomas Platte to carry."
"Did he ask for it?"

Thomas Platte to carry."

"Did he ask for it?"

"No."

"Woll, then, look hero M, le Guro, I am stronger and healthfer than Thomas. He would faint under the load, I am sure As for myself, I know how to go about it, and last year, after the procession, I felt strong enough to begin again."

"But, Pierro, if you got sick Thursday, then you will blame me and so will everybody else."

"If I get sick. I know who sends sickness. If they blame you. M. le Curo, send them to me, and I'll give them a few clear ideas about the ways of Frovidence in the world."

"Your reasons are pretty good."

"So good that Revorence has no objection and says yes."

"Not so fast, Pierre. I have still one objection."

one objection."
"Let us hear it."

"Let us hear it."
"The other day I saw you doing something which I did not like, and I have a mind to punish you for it"
"You may punish me after the procession, M. le Cure; what what was it?"

"You may procession, M. lo Cure; where was it?"
"I saw you when you knocked down poor Richard Brisson in front of the church near the Mission Cross."
"Yes, and I'll do it again if he ever dares to repeat in my presence what he said then."

he said then." my presence what
"And what did he say?"
"He asserted that processions and
and such religious things are mere
nonsense and ought to be done away
with."

with."

"And what did you reply?"

"Your Reverence saw how I argued with the villain. He belongs to that society you mentioned in one of your sermons."

"Well, it is not so bad as I thought."

sermons."
"Well, it is not so bad as I thought."
"It is not bad at all, and I deserve to carry the crose for that.
"Yery well, Procre. And how is overything at home?"
"Protty cold and hungry, M. lo Curo. But the good God knows what He is about. He will straighten everything in the other world and not forget I carried His cross."
"You are right, Pierro: courage and confidence. Life is short and heaven awaits you."
"And excuse me, M. le Cure," said Pierre looking at the clock on the mantel-piece, "but I have to go and right that the color of the favor grant ed. Good night."
And Pierre, with over this line were

ed. Good night."

And Piorre, with joy thrilling every part of his sturdy frame, dashed out, and, it is said that the Angelus bell mever gave forth such joyous notes as it did that night, Jean Balasis mentioning the fact to Pierre next day, remarked that it seemed as though angels were in the scepto.

"The only angel liver was myself."

"The only angel there was myself," said Pierre, "and a very poor one at that; but thanks for the compliment."

said Fierre, "and a very poor one at that; but thanks for the compliment."

As soon as the Angelus was rung, Fierre hastened home to announce the glad tiding. But his fatherly heart was still more rejoiced when he saw his wife and two children in the very act of helping themselves to a warm and plen tiful supper sent by his cousin Jean. Next.day the storm had abated. To wards noon a southerly wind having sprung up, the clouds which canopied the sky, were torn asunder and the shreds flung to the four quarters of heaven. Then the winter sun revealed itself to the eye in all its dazzling splendor. Its hot rays soon began to play havoe amid the gems and radiant pearls with which King Frost had decked the snowy mantle which the storm had thrown over the naked shoulders of poor mother earth. The snow vanished beneath the burning darts of the mighty warrior of heaven, and towards night the battle field was but a dark seeme of muddy roads and treacherous waterpools. When the and towards night the battle field was but a dark seene of muddy roads and treacherous waterpools. When the moon rose she saw nothing to gladden her eyes but a few heroes in white who had withstood the fray and were ambushed in nooks and corners waiting for a renewal of the struggle.

for a ronewal of the struggle.

Holy Thursday began as summer days do, with brightness and gladness. The sun pursued his relentless con quests and whon he disappeared behind the hills he had in part repaired the sad consequences of his victories and dried up the tears of his conquered foes. But he left still behind him the cold and damp atmosphere of death.

death.

In the morning, the whole parish turned out to assist at the imposing ceremonies which were held in the church and then returned to their homes, their minds engaged with the still sadder memories to be recalled by the procession at nightfall.

know the cross I mean."

"Well, but did you not have that privilege last year?"

"I did, M. le Cure, but—"

"But other people may like to have a chance at it."

"But of the most touching and realistic scenes imaginable. But its grandeur and dramatic effect are chiefly derived

from the simple faith and forvent piety

Towards four o'clock in the after

tators.

Towards four o'clock in the aftor noon three or four boys were called by M. le Oure, given loud sounding clappers and told to go around the village and summen the people to the procession. The little follows, follow procession. The little follows, follow do by an ever increasing crowd of their playmates, wont their round and fuffilled the duty laid upon them with all the solomnity and rost of mon intrusted with an important office.

Just as the sun was sinking in the west and its dying rays were gilding the barron summits of the neighboring mountains, a mighty throng of children, men and women with rustic lanterns in their hands might have been seen entering the pair's blurch. Within all was silence and prayer. The bare altars, the veiled satues, the aisles, everything, in a word, voiced sentiments of religious sadness. Each one felt as if he were about to assist at a scene of death, the death of a dear and cherished friend.

Suddenly the solemn notes of the Vexilla Regis burst forth through the

one felt as if he were about to assist at a scene of death, the death of a dear and clurished friends.

Suddenly the solemn notes of the Vexilla liegis burst forth through the silent naves; the sad pageant is on the march. Soon through the wide open portals issues with majestic tread the verger of the church, dressed in a bright uniform, with a broad crape tasefully knotted around his arm and one hanging trom his long silver headed habord. He is followed by three acolytes in black soutanes and lace surplices; the middle one earrying three acolytes in black soutanes and lace surplices; the middle one earrying the cross and the other two bearing flaming torches. Behind them walk with measured steps and in the meast religious spirit two long lines of boys, girls, women and men holding in their hands lighted lanterns of all sizes and descriptions.

Now between two lines of red robed acolytes holding high in the air bright ly colored flambeaux advances the most religious part of the procession. We mean the White Penitens, who constitute one of the most important of the sodalities of the parish of l'olignac, and which is mainly composed of married men. The cestumes in which they appear in the drams of the night consists of a long hooded white robe and of a long veil of the same color hanging over the face so as to hide the identity of the actors. In the lead of this mysterious band a man walks barefoot holding in his hand a chalice, which is meant to receil the one our divine Saviour begged so carnestly His Father to remove from His lips, but which He drank so deeply for our salvation. On either side of Jean Balais, for it is he, as our readers already know, walk the pontitutes whose duty is somewhat skin to that of the angel in the grotto of Getheemsni: namely to sustain him in the arduous duty of holding the sacred symbol high in the air.

Behind them come other members of the confraternity each in charge of one of the many emblems of the

sacred symbol high in the air.

Behind them come other members of the confratornity each in charge of one of the many emblums of the Saviour's dolorous passion. There you may sae the ladder of the Crucinfixion, the column of the flagellation, the nails, the hammers, the crown of thorns, in a word a facsimile of all the instruments which figure in the awful tragedy enacted nearly twenty centuries ago. You may even remark a cook, to recall the one which crowed and thus called Poter, the renegade, to the thought of a deeply wronged flaster and caused him to shed tears of bitter repentance.

But here comes a tall man carrying on his broad shoulders a heavy cross. He is barefooted and his veiled face would hide his name from all but our readers. To-night our friend Pierro Chautard's individuality seems to the oye of the beholder to have totally merged itself into that of the divine Deing he had begged so earnestly to impersonate. The cross which weight heavily on his shoulders deserves here a word of description. In lought it measures from ten to twelve feet, with arms in proportion. It is made of long planks of about a foot in width. In itself it is a heavy load, but this is nothing when you think of the amount of energy needed in the cross bearer, being required by oustom to genufiect at every step ho takes. The length of cross might also be a difficulty, but this is partly obviated by the fact that another barefooted penitent holds up the base of the cross and prevents it from dragging along the ground.

On either side of Pierre are two ther mon earrying also on the shoulders small crosses; they are the two historical theives. Their load is such historical theives. Their load is such that the criminals who died with Him. The procession closes with the chorn and the clergy. M. le Cure holds in his hands a reliquary containing a particle of the wood of the true Cross.

Let us watch this long serpent of lights as it winds through then arrow and unpawed streets of the villego, now accounting a rocky steep, now dessen

But what has happened down at the crossing of the read? Nothing to alarm, but much to edify you. There have gathered the men who are too id to take part in the precession, the women whom maternal duties have kept at home, the children whose age and weakness prevented from exposing themselves to the fatigues of a long march. They are waiting their turn to kiss, and pass under the cross which Pierre Chautard holds up for the purpose.

Lang are waiting their turn to kiss, and pass under the cross which Dierro Chautard holds up for the purpose.

We read in the annals of ancient Rome that when they waited to dishenor a soldier publiely they forced him in presence of his assembled comrades to bend low and pass undor the yoke. But the inhabitants of Polignae see no shanne in the perform ance of a similar act, they rather see in it an act of faith; the meaning of which they themselves do not fully realize. All they know is that, miss holy kiss add in this set of bending low under the shadow of the cross, they find untold consolations and increased strongth for the trails of life. Now the procession resumes again its slow and solemn march to stop again and allow a repetition of the touching scene above described. Furally, after two long years thus spent in the cold air of a wintry night, the procession enters the church, where in glowing words, which fall on well-prepared hearts, the priest tells his flock the old but ever new story of the sufferings and death of our Saviour on Calvary.

When the sermon was over the immense orowd which had filled the durch to overflowing and had so religiously attended all the services of the ovening, was at last free to return home and seek in sleep a much needed rest.

The White Penitonts repared in a body to the needs the services.

home and seek in sleep a much needed rest.

The White Penitonts repaired in a body to the presbytery, where, under the direction of M. Is Cure, something had been prepared to restore to them the heat and strength lost by them during the long and chilly march of the evening. When all apparently were assembled, the kind priest remarked that Pierre Chautard was absent, and he asked Jean Balais whether Pierre was present at the sermon or not.

"Ho was there at the beginning,"
I san answerd, "but soon he whispered in my oar that he felt unwell,
and he went out."
"Then it was but a nasaing spell

ered in my ear that he felt unwell, and he went out."

"I hope it was but a passing spell of dizziness," said the priest, "and he may be here soon."

"I don't know," put in one of the Penitents, "for he looked to me to be very tired. Did not your Reverence observe during the Way of the Cross how painfully he raised himself after each genufaction?"

"Why didn't he tell me after the procession that he was tired?" said the priest, comewhat displeased.

"Oh, Plorre would never have done that," said Jean. "I know him. When he undertakes to do a thing he will do it were he even to die in the attempt."

The absence of Pierca somewhat

The absence of Pierre somewhat The absence of Picros somewhat dampened the happy feelings of the company, and, contrary to custom, the meeting was a short one. As the men were going away, M. le Cure took Jean aside and said:

"Jean, what do you say to our going to Pierre's house and seeing what is the matter with him?"

the matter with him?"

"Let us go," said Jean.

They went, and soon reached the poor but Pierre called his home. They knocked at the door: it was opened by the poor wife in tears.

"Where is Pierre?" inquired the priest.

opened by the poor which in cars.

"Where is Pierro?" inquired the priest.

"In bed, your Reverence, with high fever. He is delirious and I don't know what to do. I have nothing to give him. Oome in."

Jean Balais hearing how matters stood took the priest saide and in a whisper said to him:

"I'll go home to tell my wife to come here and help; then I'll take my horse and hurry to the city for a doctor."

"Go, Jean," said the priest, "may God reward you for your charity.

While Jean was away on his crand, the priest approached the low, miserable pallet upon which Pierre tossed about restlessly: his powerful frame struggled with the fiery for which had gained admittance within, his eyes sparkled with the swill lustre which bespeaks a mind no longer master of its operations, his lips were parched by a feverish thirst, and his burning hands vainly sought a cool epot over the bed. In a word, Pierre Chautard was seriously sick with a fever of the most malignant kind, which threatened to carry him away before long, unless heaven and eath should come and stay the fearful pro-

inver of the most maignant kind, which threatened to carry him away before long, unless heaven and earth should come and stay the fearful progress of in enemy, who became fiercer as he met with greater resistance in his antagonist.

At the foot of the bed were his two little boys, with eyes wide opened, scarcely realizing the danger they were in of loring their father. The wife, on the other hand, with big tears rolling down her palled cheek, was bathing the forehead of her dear husband with the utter despair of an affectionate heart.

When Pierce saw the priest ap-

attentionate heart.
When Pierre saw the priest approaching, he sat bolt upright on the bed, and, with eyes flashing fire and clenched fists, cried out: "Ab, it is you? What did you say? Say it again and I'll reach you to respect religion and the priests when you speak to me."

"Be quiet, Pierre," said Louise, gently replacing the sick man's head on the pillow. "Be quiet, it is only M. ic Cure, who has come to see you." "Don't you know me. Pierre?" said the priest, taking hold of one of his hands.

The sick man look d at him for a

while, then roplied:
"Yes—I carried the cross—I very tired, but I wanted to carry the last.

tho last.

"Yes. said the priest, "and God will bless you for it. But, my friend, you are very sick would you like to make your confession."

"Will I not carry the blessed cross

Will I not carry the blessed cross again.)

Oh. yes, replied the priest.

'but it is prudent to ectile our affairs with God in case of danger."

"I went to confession last night, for was I not to carry the Lord's cross?" said Pierre, while a heavonly smile appead over his face.

Just then the wife of Jean Balis came in loaded with all that she had been able to procure in the way of modicines. The priest, seeing that Pierre was delirious, and that for the present it was impossible to have him make his confession, laving ascortained that what he had said was true, withfrew and left the poor man to the affectionate care of the two women with the promise of a visit early next day.

"Towards three oclock in the morning Jean Balais, followed by the doctor, rusbed into the sick-room. After a long and careful examination of the patient's condition, the physician called Jean aside, and in whispered words informed him that the state of his friend was such that no human art could stay the ravages of the malady, and that if the delirium lasted till noon all hope of recovery was to be given up. Having written a few directions, the doctor went away, followed by Jean.

Early in the morning of Good Friday M. Is Qure made his promised visit. He found Pierre in a very low state. The fover was raging as fiarcely as ever, but the sick man, having just gone through a fearful fit of delirium, was now luckly in his right senses. He therefore made his confession with all the signs of the sincerest sorrow and repentence. When it was over, the priest began to tell him of the seriousness of his case, but him of the carry him of the seriousness o

sentiment that it was the last time I was to carry the cross."

"Yes," said the priost, sadly,
"Jean told me that the doctor had given you up. Don't wonder if I speak to you plainly; you are a Christian and for you death has no terrora."

"I care not for myself, M. le Oure, but my poor heat breaks at the thought of parting from my wife and my two little boys. What will become of them with no one to give them break to eat?" And tears began to roll down his flushed cheeks.

"Don't be unessy, my dear friend," replied the priest. "God is a kind Father and they will be taken care of. Pierre began to make an appropriate answer, but soon his incoherent words and wild geatures told but too plainly that he was delirious again, the was to remain in this same statill his death; but even in his delirium words were spoken which clearly showed how he valued the privilege of carrying our Lord's cross.

When the bells rang out their bilthe alleluiss on Holy Saturday, the soul of Pierro Chautard Lad winged its flight to a better world, to the feet of Him whose cross he had so generously carried and in whom he had so lovingly trusted all his tite.

The news of his death spread consternation and sorrow among the people of the parish, and his sudden departure was a terrible blow to his many friends.

Though Pierre lived and died a poor man, his faneral surpassed in magnificence and attendance those of many more favored sons of fortune. But the sympathy of the people did not confine itself to a mere outward show of appreciation and esteem. Pierre had left behind him a poor sickly wife and two very young boys.

The day after the funcral, the White Penitents held a special meeting, in which it was unanimously resolved that the family of their decessed member should be supported at the expense of the confraternity, and that a Mass should be founded for the repose of of the soul of him who carried the cross unto death.

Wo know whereof we affirm when we state that Ayer's Pills, takou promptly, at the first symptoms of colds and fovora,

A pretty good thing occurred in the experience and opinions of Dr. Palmer Hulbert's seven year-old. "Mamma," he said, "those boys out there abuse me. They say I am an animal." The mother asked in surprise: "What do they mean?" "Oh, I don't know what they mean. I suppose it is some more of that Higher Criticism."

In many cases, the first work of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is to expel the effects of the other medicines that have been tried in vain. It would be a saving of time and money if experimenters took Ayer's Sarsaparilla at first instead of at Int.

LATEST MARKETS

OREAT DOOM IN WHEAT

Tononto, Oct. 20, 1896.

On the curb in Chlesgo at the opening to-day December wheat was quoted at 77cc; at the close December wheat was quoted at 77cc; at 76cc calls, Slc; puts on May corn, 25% asked; calls, 30/c. Grain on passage to Durapa as per London cablegam, October 10, 1800;

On passage to U.S	Wheat, bu. 18,160,000 12,240,000	Corn, bu. 8,240,000 5,360,000
Total this week	24,120 (00) 24,120 (00) 24,120 (00) 25,240,000	13,600,000 15,680,000 3,080,000 1,056,000
TORONTO STOCK	— × IN STORE	-

	O: (19 1896	Oct 11 Jest	Cct 21 1835	Oct.02 189
Hard wheat	. 223,745	153,863	15,000	31 100
fall wheat	11,700	4,675	9,003	55,005
pring wheat .			25,513	J# 14.0
Goose wheat	1,ME	1,200		
Barley		20,001	10 741	- 91
Peas			200	4(6)
()ate	63,149	6-3,711	11,6 %	17,70
Corn .	. 1,500			

CONTRIBAL STOCKS IN STORE.

	escf. La fer	Oct 12, 6	0.1.31.5
Wheat	446.529	511 NO	277.74
Corp	28 (633	21,300	2,018
Peas	514,510	217 414	6,191
Oate	11 110	. 79,337	3,750
Barley	47,433	42,504	
Rye	16,140	9168	3,831
Buckwheat	5,428	6,211	
Oatmeal		390	170
Flour		30,117	23,527

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY

Visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada, as per Chicago compilation:

0(1.10,'96	Oct.21,706	Ccf.25'0
Wheat51,8 %,000	46 199 000	79,650,00
Com 17,175,000	0,479,000	3,379,
Oats	4 350,000	0.145 00
Rye 2,350,000	873,000	408,000
Barley 3,411,000	3,701,000	3,008,000
Wheat increased 2,	374,000 bu	hels this
week: a year ago it	increased	1,718,000

bushols.

Wheat—The advance has checked the offerings of wheat in Ontario in common with all other grains and the market seciled and higher to-day. The Chicago market opened 30 higher than Saturday Red and white west are now quoted at 80c. Manitoba wheat to higher 7,5000 bushols of No. 2 hard sold on track Midland Saturday at 82c, and No. 1 hard is quoted there day at 90c, at 85c and 85c for the William and 93c Toronto and west.

rwas advanceu am.
rite is now quoted at \$5.05 and
res' at \$4.65.
fillfeed—is steady at \$5.50 for shorts
erfor bran west,
minal at 30c for No. i

Milliced—12 steady at \$5.00 for shorts ad \$7 for bran west.

Barley—Is nominal at 36c for No. 1 ctra, 34c for No. 1, 30c for No. 2 and 24c

ra, 3le for No. 1, ove 10.
No. 3 outside.
Buckwheat—Is in f ir demand and steady
an north and west, 3le middle freights

for No. 3 outsite.

Buckwheat—is lo I ir domand and steady at 335 north and west, 34c middle freights and 35c saxt.

Res—Are firmer at 37c cast.

Res—Are firmer on a good domand and steady at 21c and white at 22c.

Peas—Are firm at 455 north and west, Butter—The supply is abundant. All grades of butter are offered. There is a good demand for fancy products. Choice dairy to good 12 to 13c. The demand for resumer to good 12 to 13c. The demand for resumer is fair at 18c to 20c for pound rolls and 17c to 18c for tubs. Large rolls are worth 12c to 18c, the supply is fair. Fresh egga are in good demand at 15c; eggs in pickle bring 13 to 14c.

Potatose—There is no change in the state the supply is dere are worth 35c, waggon loads 40c, and potatoes out of store sell at 15c.

Poultry—Isa drug on the market. Prices

Products—Chickens are worth 30c to 4°c,

Postowes—Chickens are worth 30c to 4°c.

waggoo loans 40c, and potatoes out of store sell as 150.
Poultry—Is a drug on the market. Prices are week. Chickens are worth 30c to 4 c, ducks 40c to 60c, goes 5c and turkoys 7c, Baled Ilay—Trade is dull. Cars on track here brings are the selling of the sellin

tor ugin, and 86 of the for neavy hogs.

RAMERS' MARKET.

Wheat—Firmer. The buyers on the market to day said they would pay 80e for white 790 red, and 67c for goose. None was offered

Barley—Firmer 800 bushels selling at 33c to 41.

Oats—Steady, 400 bushels selling at 25c to 28c.

Oata—Steady, and unsees sening at 200 to 200.

Hay and Straw—The supply is fair; prices are slightly easier in hay, 10 loads selling at \$15 to \$14 50; 1 load of straw sold at \$11 50, which is an advance in price.

Dressed Hogs—Mono were offered to-day Price rauge from \$1.50. 10 \$5.16.

Wheat white,			30	
do red				79
do goose				57
Peas, per bush				46
Rye	. 0	444	0	00
Oats, per bush				26
Barley			Ô	41
Hay,				50
Straw, bundled	.10	nn		50
do loose				õõ
Rggs, new laid	٠.	15		00
Butter, lb rolls	٠,	14		16
				14
do tubs, dairy				
Chickens, per pair				40
Ducks				60
Turkeys, per lb				08
Potatoes	. 0	49	0	00
Dresend hogs	. 4	50	5	15
Lamb			7	00
Beef, hindquarters	. 4	00	7	00
do fore				00
Mutton				00
Vea!				50

FRUIT.

There is a good trade being done and prices in some lines are firmer. Apples con tinue to offer freely at from 500 to \$1 per barrel. We quote: —Pears, per bel. \$3.75 to \$4.70; per basket, 300 to 450. Swees Conditions, 910 bases, 600 to 500. Swees Conditions, 910 bases, 600 to 500. Canberties, Cape Cod, per box, \$2.90 to \$2.75; Canadin, 500 by \$2.90 to \$2.55; Canadin, 500 by \$2.90 to \$2.90; Illustrates, 10.10 \$2.90 to \$2.90; Niegara, 10.10 baskets, 10.10 \$2.90 to \$2.90; Niegara, 10.90 baskets, 10.90; 500 baskets

MONTREAT, Oct. 19.—Grain—The grain market was excited and higher prices prevailed to-day. Oats ac'd at 2816, to 1200, peas at 5430 to 55c. A local miller bought eight cars of Ontario wheat at 75c, f. o. b. Manitoba wheat sells at 83c to 570. Wheat,



Like a Suip in rough sea-Countain St., Worcester, Mass., Oct fixed from heart disease for 8 ys fitten felt as if the top of my head c. left leg seemed to go into the ground oct of like a fruiden man or a sin cea. It fore this I would lone my ratter Kenne and grant and more a ratter Kenne. Never that the only on, after he leng so is at to the gras, and people thought I would get a riapse, utils now I have not noticed any symptomy. But the second of th

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No. 1 hard, nominal; wheat, No. 2 hard, nominal; peas, per 60 lbs, in atore, new, 54; ct 55; cate, No. 2 white in atore, 285; to 29c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 41;c; barley, 55; cate, 30; cate, No. 2 white in atore, 285; to 29c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 41;c; barley, 62c; cate, 31;c; cate, 32c; cat

Buttor—The market is firm, Creamery 19 to 193c; western dairy, 13c to 17; townships, 17c to 18c.

to to 192; western usiry, i.e. to 17; townships, i.e. to 18c.

Eggs.—Eggs are up i.e. selling at 16c to 16c for good fall. A cable from London quotes 7s 0d which is an advance of 10d rover last year. There is no material change in the tone of the market. The demand is not stone of the market. The demand is abort out mess, per bri. \$12.60; Canada short out feets, \$10t. \$6 11; hans, city curred, per lb, 10. to 12c; bacon, per lb, \$6; lard, common refused per lb, \$40 to 56; lard, common refused per lb, \$40 to 56.

THE BUFFALO MARKET.

common renset per 10, 4ye to 04c.

Ratt Buffalo, Ost. 19.—Cattle—250 cars through, 64 on sale; market dull and 10 to 020 tower for butchers' stock and cow and relief's stock; prime stock about stready; good to choice steers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; good to choice steers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; good to choice steers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; good to choice steers, \$4.50 to \$4.00; good butchers', \$3.90 to \$4.15; light butchers' \$3.60 to \$3.0; prime helfers, \$3.30 to \$7.67; old to good fat cows \$1.76 to \$3; built steedy; butchers', \$2.50 to \$3.25; atockers and feeder; common good, \$2.85 to \$9.25; tosteers and feeder; common good, \$2.85 to \$9.25; tosteers and steel higher; you for the lower; common and feeder; common good, \$2.85 to \$9.25; market packers, \$2.2; medium heavy weights \$3.50 to \$3.60; toggin, \$3.00 to \$3.61; taggs, \$2.25 to \$3.25; rought, \$3.00; toggin, \$3.00 to \$3.61; taggs, \$2.25 to \$3.25; rought, \$3.50 to \$3.60; good; roughs, \$3.50 to \$3.61; taggs, \$2.25 to \$3.25; culls to fairs, \$1.50 to \$2.00; yearlings and weathers, \$3.50 to \$3.60; good to choice native lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.46; common of lair, \$7.00 to \$4.16; culls, \$3.00 \$3.00; yearlings and weathers, \$3.50 to \$3.60; good to choice native lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.46; common of lair, \$7.00 to \$4.16; culls, \$3.00 \$3.00; yearlings and weathers, \$3.50 to \$3.60; good to choice native lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.46; common laws of lair, \$7.00 to \$4.16; culls, \$3.00 \$3.00; yearlings and weathers, \$3.50 to \$3.00; yearlings and yearlings and

at \$4 to \$4 0.5. 19.—Beaves—Recelpts, 5,459; a certs alow and 10c to 15c lower; oxen, lower; bull, easier; and native steers, \$3 20 to \$4 70; oxen and stage, \$2 to \$2 70; bulls, \$2 to \$2 40; cowe, \$1 25 to \$2 70; calves—Hoccelpts, 1,761; market slow; vealusteatly at \$4 to \$7; grassers weak at \$2 60 to \$2 87; yearing \$2 25 to \$2 50; western, \$3 15 to \$4 60. Sheep and lambs —Receipts, 1,609; lambs steady to 15c lower; si-sep, 15c to \$25 lower; sheep \$2 50 50 \$2 50; western, \$3 10 to \$1 62. House—Receipts, 15,509; lambs, \$3 50 to \$4 62]; Canada lambs, \$4 40 to \$1 62½. Hous—Receipts, 14,715; market caster at \$3 6) to \$4; pigs, \$4 10 to \$4 25.

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The annual election of the president of the Osgoode Legal and Literary Society has resulted in the election of Mr. A. Claude Macdonell. Mr. Macdonell who is a barrister of large practice in Toronto is, we believe, the first Catholic to win the presidency of the Osgoode Legal and Literary Society.

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Three mon—Edmond Laporte, Henry King and Slyvain Carpontier—of the Montreal fire brigade, were killed at a fire in Gilmour Bros. 'establishment on St. Peter atreet, on Friday last. They were working on the top floor, when the roof fell in, and floor atter floor broke away, letting them through to the ground. A number of other firemen were huried under the wreckage and sociously hort.

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Suits, \$5 to \$15.

A meaningless string of

Figures

Until you remember that Clothing sold at 115 King street east is tailored (not merely thrown together), and every suit is guaranteed to be just as represented

Fall Overcoats

is ready as the suits-\$4 to are as ready as the suits—\$4 to \$18. A word of one at \$10. A good Beaver Cloth Coat, correctly made, well fitting and stylish. You would guess the price to be two or three dollars.

Oak Hall

CLOTHIERS.

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