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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. II.—No. 36.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## Register of the Week.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons has received an autograph letter from the Holy Father inviting him to go to Rome for a consultation. The known popularity of Cardinal Gibbons with the Pope ensures a friendly and complete discussion of all matters affecting the Church in the United States.

Eugene Lawrence, a writer who ten years ago or more was the back bone of the anti Catholic crusade instituted by *Harper's Weekly*, is dead. He had lived long enough to see the self-styled journal of civilization surrender its position.

Archbishop Ireland last week delivered an address to the convention of Indian Educators. The difficulties surrounding the civilization of the Indians emphasize the necessity for religious instruction, as the Archbishop very clearly demonstrated.

Last Sunday sixty Canadian pilgrims were received in audience by His Holiness the Pope. They had previously visited several of the most celebrated shrines in Europe.

The crowning purpose of Pope Leo's life is to bridge over the division and restore the ancient communions to the bosom of the Church Universal. The Uniate, that is, Eastern Christians in communion with Rome, have also their patriarchs. They have jurisdiction all over the East and celebrate the Divine mysteries according to their respective liturgies—Greek, Armenian, Syrian, Melchite, Coptic and Maronite. The authority of these patriarchs is indisputable, not only over the clergy and faithful, but over the bishops. They are regarded as having in a special sense a direct descent from the apostles. Such are the venerable prelates who will shortly sit in council with the cardinals to discuss what is best to be done to bring over to the Church seventy millions of schismatical Christians. Measures will be adopted to extend missionary enterprise and to erect colleges and seminaries for the training of native clergy. There can be no doubt that nothing really effectual will be done until the Orientals are dealt with by missionaries and priests of their own race. The Uniate bishops have a hard task before them; they want laborers and they want money.

Library of Parliament 8

can assist in providing the latter requisite at all events.

On Wednesday Archbishop Fabre of Montreal presided over an interesting religious ceremony at Ste Blaise, near Grando Lyno. A relic of the saint was installed in the new church. On Sunday next the Archbishop will preside at the inauguration of the monument of Our Lady of Perpetual Help at Montreal.

secure, and in our Catholic schools I trust the educational as well as the religious training of our children will attain that perfection to which all our endeavors are directed."

In Winnipeg at a meeting to devise ways and means for carrying on the schools, nearly nine hundred dollars were immediately subscribed.

The serious illness of the Count de

he might have had. The Count is a learned and studious gentleman whose devotion to his country's real good has been too great to admit of his being a dangerous intriguer. He served with Gen. McClellan in the American War of the Rebellion, and has written what is said to be the best history of the war yet published. He was also a contributor to many of the leading reviews.

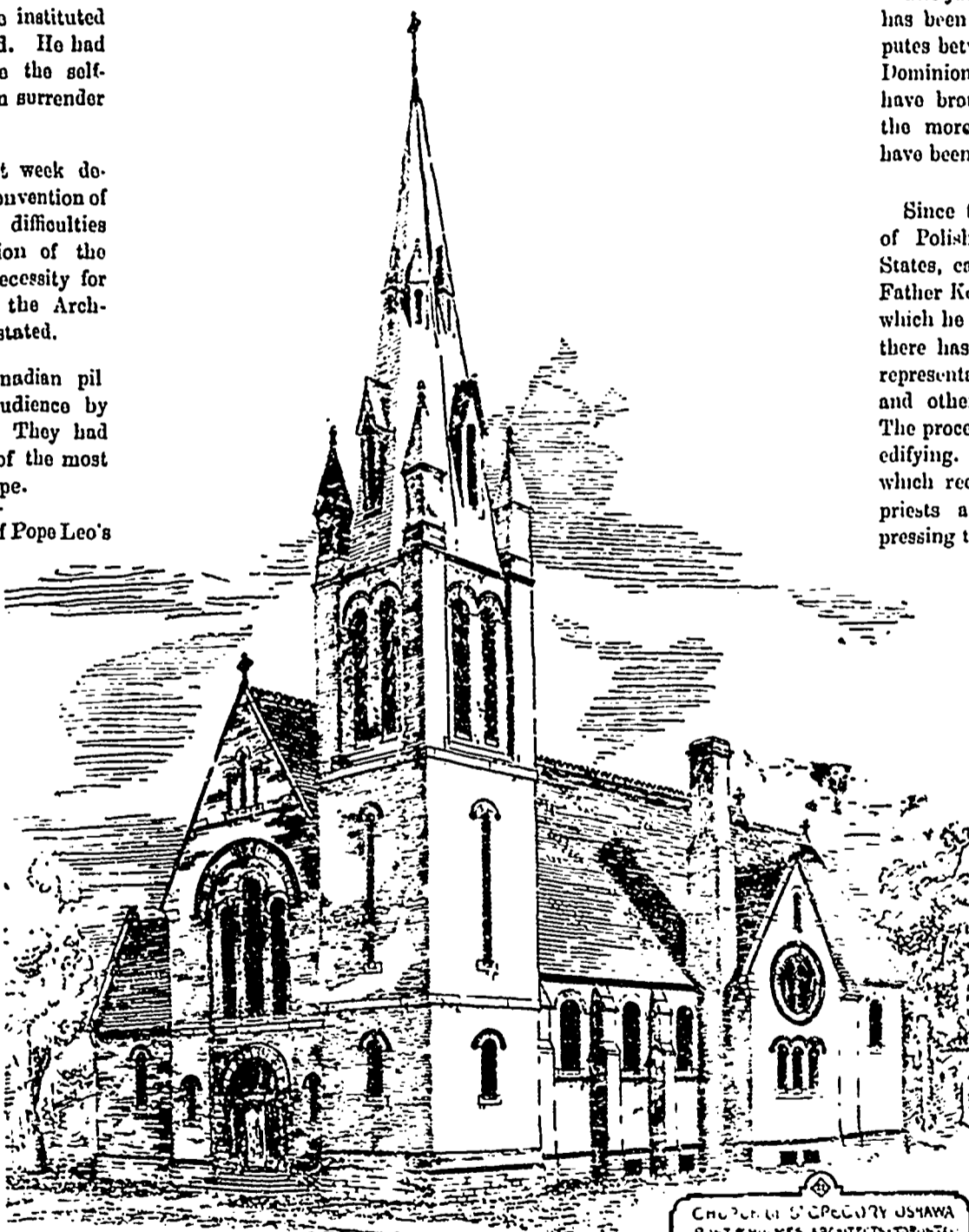
The judges in the arbitration which has been conducted to settle the disputes between the Provinces and the Dominion in certain financial matters have brought in a report. Some of the more important points at issue have been decided in favor of Quebec.

Since the divergence in the ranks of Polish Catholics in the United States, caused by the withdrawal of Father Kolaszewski from the Church, which he left to found one of his own, there has been called a convention of representative Poles to consider this and other questions affecting them. The proceedings were harmonious and edifying. A resolution was adopted which received the signatures of fifty priests and eighty-one laymen, expressing their sense of the humiliation to which they had been subjected by his pharaonic and double-faced dealings, and calling upon all those who had deserted the true Church to return to the faith of Sobieski, Kosciusko and Pulaski, to the faith of their forefathers, to the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church.

The nomination of Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, to represent his party in the coming contest, was accompanied by an excess of enthusiasm that is remarkable. Mr. Wilson had been threatened with political ostracism by some prominent opponents of his measure. That he was nominated for the seventh time by a convention that fairly went mad in the attempt

to show their approval, shows that men still love heroes who will stand to the end for conviction and principle.

In France there are 200,000 religious who possess six hundred millions of francs, or about 2,600 for each member. This property consists of hospitals, charitable institutions, asylums, free schools and orphanages, that is of everything that can be used and profitable for the people and especially for the poor.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. GREGORY, OSHAWA.

Cardinal Moran has been interviewed concerning the status of the Catholic schools in Australia. His Eminence is not of the despairing sort. He and his predecessors and coadjutors have labored long for the schools. That their work has not been in vain is seen from the following forecast: "As regards the future, it is difficult to foretell what may be the educational system twenty years hence. One thing is certain, that the permanence of our Catholic schools is

Paris will occasion a great deal of sympathy in the United States where he was well known, and in Quebec, which place he visited some four years ago. The Count de Paris is the claimant to the French throne and all the privileges that appertain to that very doubtful quantity. When he was born, a King, his grandfather, was on the throne of France. He was born in 1838. His father's death in 1842 increased his importance. Louis Napoleon however dispelled any hopes

CHURCH OF ST. GREGORY OSHAWA  
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## THE MONKS OF MOUNT MELLERAY.

Written for the Register by W. H. Higgins.

(Continued from last issue.)

The brethren of the Community are very abstemious. They eat only two meagre meals a day, and spring water is the only drink. Bread and milk and vegetables form their diet—the use of flesh of animals being prohibited by the rules of the Order.

The Community at the time of my visit numbered 70 members—of whom about one-half were choir religious—28 of the latter being priests. The robe, black scapular and cowl are always worn—that of the choir religious being a robe of white wool, and that of the lay brothers, brown, of a coarser material. The wool used is from the shearing of their own flocks. Being a contemplative Order, perpetual silence is the rule of life. Guests are not permitted to address the brethren—except those who may be in attendance upon them for the time being. All the monks rise every week day morning at two o'clock, and on Sundays and holidays at one o'clock a.m. From the time of rising until four o'clock a.m. they remain chanting the divine offices of the Church, commencing with the office of the Blessed Virgin. From four until a quarter past five the priests say their Masses. At six, the Community assembles in chapter. There is then an interval of spiritual reading and studies up to 7.30 a.m., when the Community Mass is sung. Masses for the people, who assemble in numbers, are said at 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.30 in the secular church, and there is an additional mass on Sundays at 11.30. On Sundays the congregations are very large—the people attending from all directions within a radius of five miles.

All the brethren, without exception, engage in manual labor—the choir brothers for five hours, and the lay brothers for nine hours, each day. The principal officers are the abbot, prior, sub-prior, procurator, master of the novices, master of the lay brethren, and guest master. There were during my visit four novices on their novitiate. All retire to their dormitories at 8 o'clock in the summer and at 7 in the winter. The priests officiate at the daily community mass, each a week about in rotation.

The main abbey building is in form of a quadrangle—the sides of the square forming the church, the refectory, the chapter house and the guest house—with the cloisters of about 100 feet each in length between these—and the cemetery extending from the east end of the square. Passing along the gloomy cloisters, buried in profound silence, and meeting a solitary cowed monk, so lost in meditation that he appears utterly unconscious of your presence, one cannot help being overcome by the feelings of awe and deep reverence inspired—

"In those deep solitudes and solemn cells,  
Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells."

The abbey church, on which there is a square tower, surmounted by a steeple 150 feet in height, displays great beauty of design and finish. There are besides the church proper of the community, the secular church, eight chapels and thirteen altars. The sacristy is necessarily quite a large and roomy apartment, fitted up in a very complete manner, and containing the altar furniture, vestments, etc., and the allotted places of each priest, arranged in order according to seniority. It also contains a plaster bust of St. Bernard, said to be an accurate likeness, and protected in a glass case.

The Abbot's chair, in the chapter house is of beautiful white oak, and his crozier, a remarkably well executed specimen of Irish bog oak. A spacious and well fitted up library is well stocked with books—most of them, as might be expected, on theological,

religious and historical subjects, but it is not deficient in works of literature and art. Attached is a bindery, where members of the community work at the trade of bookbinding, and have all necessary tools and conveniences for the purpose.

The great dormitory is on the second storey, and is reached by a broad stone stairway. It is of noble proportions—100 feet in length by thirty in breadth, and 20 feet in height. Ranged on each side are wooden boxes, 8x4 feet, containing the straw pallet and straw bolster, placed upon a hard narrow frame, and forming the sleeping compartment of each inmate. A single blanket suffices as covering. A crucifix is the only article that takes the place of furniture. The large apartment is well ventilated and lighted from the roof. The monks are good sanitarians, and particular attention appears to have been given to the proper plumbing and ventilation of their buildings. There is also a smaller dormitory (boarded off from the principal room) set apart for the occupation, as was whispered to me, of any "snorer," who was likely to disturb the other brethren in the short hours given to sleep. On the same flat are the single rooms of the priests, set apart for private study and devotions.

All the work of carpenters, tailors, painters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, plumbers, etc., is done by members of the community. For farming work they have to engage additional outside help, and so give a good deal of employment to the neighboring poor. The spacious enclosed yards are full of workshops, in which the monks are silently engaged in the various avocations just mentioned and other industrial pursuits. There are harness-makers, making and mending; blacksmiths forging, and shoeing horses; carpenters, using plane and axe, and hammering away, and bakers as busy as bees in supplying the staff of life. The bakery is a most complete workshop of the kind. It is fitted up with every convenience, the dough being worked by water power. The need for this will be recognized, when it is mentioned that 12 sacks of flour, each weighing 16 stone, or 224 lbs., are baked every week. A good deal of the bread is made into huge 16 lb. loaves of splendid quality that did one good to look at.

A turbine wheel, of 16-horse power, supplies the motive power—the shafting extending from bakery to dairy, where the large churn, like the dough-trough, is worked by water-power. The butter making is also all done by the brethren, and the quality first class. Everything is arranged with the strictest regard to cleanliness. Nowhere have I tasted sweeter butter than the tempting fresh pats so plentifully supplied on the guest table by the monks of Mount Melleray. All the washing, etc. is also done by members of the community. In the laundry there are placed two great cylindrical washing machines and a centrifugal wringer, all made on the premises and with the latest labor saving improvements, driven by water power. From a huge boiler hot water is conveyed through pipes where desired. Turf and coal are used for firing, and wood also on occasions. Beyond these workshops are the granary and outbuildings, containing threshing machine, winnowing machine, and corn-grinder or mill, all with the latest improvements, and driven by water power. Poultry houses extend further on along the farm yard, and a plentiful supply of new laid eggs is always on hand. There are also long rows of sheds, and tool houses, for the safekeeping and preservation of the farm implements, and extensive stabling, carriage houses, cow houses, etc., etc.; and a modern bone crushing machine was also to be seen in the farm yard. In fact the brethren avail themselves of all new improvements in machinery

and mechanical appliance in prosecuting their varied labours.

The cemetery, already mentioned, is about the fifth of an acre in extent. In a period of upwards of fifty years 80 interments therein had taken place, averaging about 1½ per cent. per annum. The members of the Order at death are buried in their religious habit and without coffin or shroud. A small metallic cross marks each grave, with the name and grade of the religious and date of death. A small plain tomb of marble slabs, raised some four feet in height, and measuring 8 x 4 feet, has been erected in the centre of the plot to the memory of the founder of the abbey, Abbot Ryan. He died December 9, 1815, at the age of 57 years, and was succeeded by Abbot Fitzpatrick, who was ruling during my stay, and the first mitred abbot in Ireland since the "Reformation." This was the Father Abbot who during the terrible famine of 1847-8 fed daily over 400 of the starving poor, and "sold everything they had in the house," as some of the older brothers remember even to the organ—to buy food for the famine-stricken people.

The House has entirely independent jurisdiction and its own seal—a mitre and keys with quarterings representing a bee-hive and the signs of Faith and Hope, surrounded by the legend:—*Ingenitas animas, augusto in corpora versant.*

Of the 700 acres of mountain and bog, of which they originally became possessed, there were, at the time of my visit, about 100 acres under tillage, 140 acres in pasture, in valuable plantations over 100 acres, and the remainder in steady course of reclamation. The community had 12 working horses, 45 milch cows, 20 fat cattle, and an increase of 38 head of young cattle. They had also just secured a fine shorthorn bull, and were getting into the more profitable breed of Durham cattle. They had also some 100 sheep. None of the cattle or sheep are sold. The hides and fleeces are manufactured into leather and cloth, and are made up for use by the tradesmen of the community. To supply food for the 120 or 130 students, and for the never-ceasing stream of guests, and feed 150 poor people who daily assemble at the almshouse, all the meat is required at monastery, and also the contents of a well-stocked vegetable garden of several acres.

Attached to the monastery is an ecclesiastical seminary, where 130 boys were being educated—principally for foreign missions. The students pay a "pension" of £130 a year each for board and instruction. There is also attached a poor free school, in which elementary instruction is given the children of the poor. Employment is given to a large number of outside laborers—the monks making it a point to give work to as many as possible outside the community. The produce of the farm was about sufficient to supply the wants of the abbey. But over and above what they were able to raise by the hardest toil, they were compelled to buy a good deal of hay and provender, I was informed.

But not alone are travellers and tourists attracted to visit the famous monastery—and ecclesiastics and Catholic laymen to make their retreat—the register kept shows the names of the highest dignitaries of the Church, of the highest officers of State, both at home and abroad, and of some of the most distinguished names in literature, science and art as visitors at the abbey. No one who goes there for a short rest can fail to be benefitted by the pure mountain air, and calm, peaceful repose of the surroundings. To the Catholic, desirous of acting up to the practices of his faith and of approaching the holy sacraments of the Church, Mount Melleray affords a foretaste of unalloyed happiness, to be

enjoyed nowhere else of which I have had any experience.

The prospect from the mountain top is as glorious as ever eye rested upon, and looking still upward, heavenward, as it were, towards the emblem of salvation surmounting the sacred pile, "For the Cross o'er the moss of the pointed summit stood"—one feels a throbbing pride at the glorious vision, mingled with the hope and prayer that this "refuge of sinners" may stand forever, imparting joy and benediction to all who find shelter within its hospitable walls.

## Oddities of Etiquette.

In Holland a lady is expected to retire precipitately if she should enter a store or a restaurant where men are congregated. She waits until they have transacted their business and have departed, says the *Philadelphia Times*. Ladies seldom rise in Spain to receive a male visitor, and they rarely accompany him to the door. For a Spaniard to give a lady—even his wife—his arm when out walking is looked upon as a decided violation of propriety.

No Turk will enter a sitting room with dirty shoes. The upper classes wear tight-fitting shoes, with goloshes over them. The latter, which receive all the dirt and dust, are left outside the door. The Turk never washes in dirty water. Water is poured over his hands, so that when polluted it runs away.

In Syria the people never take off their hats or turbans when entering the house or visiting a friend, but they always leave their shoes at the door. There are no mats or scrapers outside, and the floors inside are covered with expensive rugs, kept very clean in Moslem houses, and used to kneel upon while saying prayers.

In Persia, among the aristocracy, a visitor sends a notice an hour or two before calling, and gives a day's notice if the visit is one of great importance. He is met by servants before he reaches the house, and other considerations are shown him, according to relative rank. The left and not the right is considered the position of honor.

In Sweden, if you address the poorest person on the street, you must lift your hat. The same courtesy is insisted upon if you pass a lady on the stairway. To enter a reading room or a bank with one's hat on is impolite.

A WONDERFUL CURE.—Mr. David Smith, Coo Hill, Ont., writes: "For the benefit of others I wish to say a few words about Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. About a year ago I took a very severe cough, had a virulent sore on my lips, was bad with dyspnoea, constipation and general debility. I tried almost every conceivable remedy, outwardly and inwardly, to cure the sore but all to no purpose. I had often thought of trying Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, so I got a bottle and when I had used about one half the sore showed evident signs of healing. By the time that bottle was done it had about disappeared and my general health was improving fast. I was always of a very bilious habit and had used quinine and lemon juice with very little effect. But since using 3 bottles of the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY the biliousness is entirely gone and my general health is excellent. I am 60 years old. Parties using it should continue it for some time after they think they are cured. It is by far the best health restorer I know."

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Sir Charles Russell (now Lord Russell) tells with great gusto the following story, which illustrates the inborn knack among Irishmen of turning compliments. Sir Charles, who is, as the world knows, an Irishman himself, says, "An Irish girl was taking a walk with a young friend of similar nationality and a son of Sir Charles, one on each of her. They were talking of some popular English beauty, and the girl made some disparaging remarks about her countrymen, saying that beauty had died out in Ireland since that English Conquest. I don't think," said the young friend, "it has died out altogether. I fancy I have seen beauty in this country fully equal to any you can find across the Channel; but that, Frank," he added, "is between you and me."

**England's Return to Catholicity.**

Written for the Register by Wm. Elliott.

At the time of O'Connell's Catholic Emancipation Bill, English hostility to Catholicism has somewhat abated, although a spirit of distrust still ranked in the Protestant heart of the nation, against the ancient faith. While this was so, it was vaguely believed and admitted that Catholics had at least a right to live, but is was considered a very dangerous experiment to increase their liberties. That the measure of Catholic relief passed into law, was partly due to the foresight of British statesmen, but primarily to the extraordinary influence of the great tribune who championed the Catholic cause.

It was not, however, till the accession of Cardinal Wiseman and the withdrawal from the Anglican Church the late Cardinals Newman and Manning, and the present Lord Ripon, and many others that the eyes of the nation began to open to a just conception of the inherent and indestructible qualities of the Church of Christ. The thinking Protestants logically reasoned that men of high culture and position in the Established Church would not willingly incur the odium of their friends for the sake of a mere whim or idle fancy. Inquirers found that the real moving cause was the prompting of conviction and conscience, which led those influenced thereby to regard the things of eternity as of higher value than the perishable concerns of time.

The eminence of these converts attracted widespread attention, and drew hundreds of fair-minded Protestants after them, who had already tasted the first gleams of the true faith, but still lingered in doubt on the very threshold of the Catholic Church. Honest conviction gradually conquered all unworthy fear, and fervent souls, who had received from God the grace of conversion, boldly embraced the true faith despite the jeers and scorn of relatives and friends. Their good example was like the seed that fell upon the good soil, and increased an hundred fold.

A singular feature in the movement towards Catholicism was the fact that most of the converts came from the higher ranks of the people and from the Anglican clergy. This proved clearly that the men who had profoundly studied the merits and doctrines of the Catholic Church, were the readiest to acknowledge her supremacy, and to seek rest and shelter under her saving truths. The repudiation of Protestantism by old-time adherents was fiercely denounced in the pulpit and in the press. In deploring Newman's withdrawal the London Times said, "the Protestant world had lost a star of the first magnitude, and the brilliant luminary had dragged down hosts of minor lights in its descent." The peace of the new converts was not disturbed. Strengthened by sentiments of heavenly security, they communicated their happy experience to other seekers of the truth, spreading thereby the good work of conversion in families and circles that had been living in ignorance of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, her civilizing influences and moral precepts.

Having survived, by the protecting power of God, the inhuman cruelties of the penal laws, and gained her present standing in England, the Catholic Church is destined not only to hold her own in the nation, but to make steady, solid and onward steps towards a higher influence and a stronger position in the land once consecrated by the martyr blood of Thomas A Becket, Sir Thomas More and the heroic bands of noble Christians who sacrificed their lives in defence of their faith.

A sure and practical proof that Catholicism finds increased favor with the English people is evidenced by

the recent appointment of an Irish Catholic—Sir Charles Russell, ex-Attorney-General—as Judge of the highest appellate court in the Empire. Even in Lord Salisbury's last Cabinet, Mr. Matthews, a Catholic, was Home Secretary. And in a previous government under Mr. Gladstone, Lord Ripon—an English convert—was made Governor-General of India, the highest appointment under the Crown, and a year or so ago, Sir Stuart Knill, a strict Catholic, was Lord Mayor of London.

These manifestations in favor of Catholicity are only the first instalments of reparation made by a persecuting Protestant nation for its barbarous and unspeakable cruelties in the past three hundred years to the followers of the religion of Jesus Christ. Of the vast numbers of her faithful children who were murdered for their adherence to the faith the record is kept in heaven.

**Laval University.**

There appears to be one University at least in the British Empire which has solved the problem that is perplexing collegiate bodies nearer home, and combines poverty with efficiency. The Laval University at Quebec has a small endowment and a considerable debt, while the fees in its classes of law are only £6 or £7, and in the Medical School \$12 a year. Yet, says a correspondent of the *Journal Des Debats*, it is a flourishing institution. This is due in part to the fact that ecclesiastical influence is strongly exerted on behalf of the only Roman Catholic University in Canada, while sentimental inhabitants see in it a relic of Old France.

With its four Faculties of Art, Law, Medicine, and Theology, each under a dean, and with its rector at the head of all, Laval reminds us of the ancient University of Paris, though its relations with the Archbishop of Quebec, its "Visitor and Apostolic Chancellor," are far too cordial to be a faithful counterpart of those which existed between the schools of the Quartier Latin and the Chancellor of Notre Dame. Moreover, it has grown directly out of the seminary opened by Laval, first Bishop of Quebec, as long ago as 1668, an institution at first intended for the training of native missionaries, and afterwards, when the original design had proved a failure, utilized for education of French priests.

Lay students were gradually admitted, and in 1852 the College was strong enough to apply for a Royal Charter. Since that time the original seminary has been entirely distinct from the University. But if its historic past combines with its sectarian character to secure for Laval a large amount of support in Quebec, it is the professional staff who deserve most of the credit for its present success. Whether ecclesiastic or laymen—and the latter are in a large majority—the uniform salary of each professor is but 50 francs a month with board and lodging. For the clerical teacher, who lives in the seminary, the stipend of the nursery governess may perhaps suffice.

In fact we are assured that in the old days the professors were simply maintained at the expense of the institution and received no salary at all, save a small present of one hundred francs for travelling expenses during the annual vacation. But lay teachers, mostly professional men, doctors or lawyers of repute in Quebec, show a very high sense of duty in devoting their time and labor almost gratuitously in the cause of education. Mr. Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, leads the way by delivering lectures in the Faculty of Law. It has become, in short, a point of honor with the most highly educated Catholics in the province to help the University. Whatever the religious principles of the Laval Professors may be, they have the honor of making sacrifices for them.—*Manchester Guardian*.

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C. M. B. A. Notes.

ON THE WAY TO ST. JOHN.

We have just come in sight of the Nova Scotia shore, all on board being well and old Sol shining down upon the broad sea features of the present era.

After viewing the beauties of the trip via the C. P. R. through the mountains we a river in Portland early in the morning a little tired, and after depositing our baggage in charge of the steamboat company we hied away to partake of a hurried visit and a sea-bath at "Old Orchard Beach," about 10 miles from the city.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

An informal reception of the visiting members and delegates will be held at the rooms of Branch 134, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

On Tuesday morning, at 8.30 o'clock, the delegates, visiting members and local members will assemble at the Mechanics' Institute, march by the way of Wellington Row, Gormain, King, Charlotte, south side King square, Sydney and Waterloo streets to Cathedral, where solemn High Mass, with deacon and subdeacon, will be celebrated by the Rev. Father Casey.

The Grand Convention opened at St. John N.B. on Tuesday.

We understand that owing to the failure of the Grand Council to pay the per capita tax of the Supreme Council, the latter has suspended the Canada Grand Council.

From Feby. 10th, 1893 to June 29th 1894, the C.M.B.A. in Canada paid in death benefits the sum of \$152,500

Branch No. 1, Windsor enjoys the distinction of having the largest number of members on the list, there being 179 in good standing. The next is branch 134 St. John N.B. with 134.

Those who are interested in the Hazardous clause amendment will find food for thought in the report of occupations of deceased members which appears below.

The Grand President in New York State last week in Convention at Albany made the following remark, which opens a subject of investigation which the Canadian members of the C.M.B.A., might profitably indulge: "To whom belongs the credit of conceiving the idea that led to the birth of C.M.B.A., should no longer be a matter of doubt. I would recommend the appointment of a committee of three to collect evidence bearing on this question, and report to the board of trustees, by whom it will be spread on the minutes, where forever after it will be a matter of record."

The early annals of the Association should be kept track of.

One of the best picnics of the season was held under the auspices of St. Paul's Branch, No. 215, C. M. B. A., of Sunnyside, P. E. I., in the village of Miscouche, on the 21st ult. About 1,000 persons were on the grounds although the morning was dark and gloomy and threatened rain. The excursion train

from Summerside was crowded with the youth and beauty of Summerside. The dancing saloons, swings and refreshment saloons, presided over by members of the C. M. B. A., were well patronized, while the tea-tables in charge of the Catholic young ladies of Summerside were well attended all day. Indeed the young ladies deserve the thanks of the Branch for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

The occupation of the 394 members who died since the formation of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada was as follows:

- Agents, 3; Buggagemen, 3; Bakers, 5; Barber, 1; Barristers, 3; Bartenders, 3; Blacksmiths, 10; Bill Poster, 1; Biller maker, 1; Bookbinder, 1; Bookkeepers, 4; Brickmen, 7; Brewers, 2; Bricklayers, 2; Bridge Tender, 1; Builder, 1; Butchers, 6; Cab Driver, 1; Car Checker, 1; Caretaker, 1; Car Inspector, 1; Carpenters, 8; Car Repairers, 3; Carriage Makers, 2; Cheese Maker, 1; Cigar Makers, 3; Civil Servants, 7; Clerks, 20; Coachmen, 1; Conductors, 3; Contractors, 2; County Clerks, 2; Custom Officer, 1; Distiller, 1; Dredgemen, 1; Dyers, 2; Engineers, 10; Exclusion Officers, 4; Farmers, 30; Finisher, 1; Foreman, 1; Fruit Dealer, 1; Furniture Dealer, 1; Gentlemen, 1; Grain Buyer, 1; Grape Grower, 1; Grinder, 1; Grocer, 9; Hackmen, 1; Harness Makers, 2; Hotel Clerks, 3; Hotelkeepers, 20; Inspector of Inland Revenue, 1; Inspector of Public Works, 1; Joiner, 1; Journalists, 2; Laborers, 33; Lock Tender, 1; Loom Fixer, 1; Lumbermen, 2; Lumber Merchant, 1; Machinists, 4; Mail Carrier, 1; Mail Clerk, 1; Manufacturer, 1; Mariner, 7; Merchants, 19; Millers, 2; Millwrights, 1; Miner, 1; Mulder, 1; Musician, 1; Painters, 5; Paper Maker, 1; Peddler, 1; Physicians, 8; Piano Makers, 2; Pilot, 1; Plasterers, 2; Plumbers, 3; Police Sergeant, 1; Pressmen (printing), 1; Priests, 17; Prison Guard, 1; Railroad Firemen, 1; Railroad Foreman, 2; Railroad Men, 1; Railroad Section Foreman, 1; Railroad Switchman, 1; Railroad Track Foreman, 2; Sailor, 1; Salesmen, 2; Sanitary officers, 2; Sexton, 2; Ship Carpenters, 2; Shoemakers, 5; Steamfitter, 1; Stenographer, 1; Stovadore, 1; Stonecutters, 2; Stonemason, 1; Storekeeper, 1; Storemen, 1; Scaffolder, 1; Students, 2; Tailors, 8; Tanner, 1; Teacher, 1; Teamster, 1; Telegraph Inspector, 1; Telegraph Operator, 1; Ticket Agent, 1; Tuamith, 1; Tobaccoist, 1; Trader, 3; Traveller, 1; Veterinary Surgeon, 1; Watchmaker, 1; Weaver, 1; Wood Turner, 1.

On Sunday last about six hundred members, including many delegates on their way to St. John, went in procession to St. James Cathedral, Montreal, where a sermon in French and English was preached by Rev. Father Chevrier of Winnipeg. His Grace Archbishop Fabre was present and gave his blessing. The ceremony closed with benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Among others present were noticed Grand Treasurer McKee, of Windsor, Ont.; Bro. Roman, of Hamilton; Grand Trustee C. D. Herbert, of Three Rivers; Grand Trustee Tansey, Grand Deputy Finn.

At the last meeting of Branch No. 5, Brantford, the following resolution was unanimously carried. Moved by Bro. William Comerford, seconded by Bro. James McGregor.

Whereas the members of Branch No. 5 C.M.B.A. Brantford have learned with deep regret of the sudden demise of the Hon. C. F. Fraser, brother of our respected grand President Mc. O. K. Fraser, who for many years occupied an important and foremost place in the Government of this Province and who was universally esteemed as a statesman of unsurpassed ability, high personal character and unimpeachable integrity, whose death removes an ornament of the Province and a distinguished son of the church, the members of this Branch deem it well to express their deep sense of loss at the sad event and hasten to extend to grand President Fraser our sincere sympathy hoping that Providence will sustain and comfort him in his bereavement.

NEW BRANCH.

Branch No. 235 was organized by District Deputy W. P. Killackey at Ridgetown, Ont., on August 3d, 1894. The following is the list of officers:

- Spir. Adv., Rev. Father McCabe; Pres., John H. Tompkins; First Vice Pres., James E. McDonald; Second Vice-Pres., J. S. Dilliot; Rec. Sec., Philip J. Muga; Asst. Sec., James E. Cunningham; Fin. Sec., John J. Muga; Treas., F. N. Dilliot; Marshal, John Mannix; Guard, William C. Regan. Trustees, Anthony Eberle, John Mannix, W. C. Regan, Jas. E. McDonald and George Schindler.

A Superb Dry Goods House

On Saturday last, at the corner of Yonge and Shuter streets, was opened for the first time a dry goods establishment, which, if we err not, will make a successful name in that commercial line before we are many months older. Mr. Clinton S. Herbert, a man of means and ability, as well as of keen, practical experience, has taken over the extensive premises above located, and fitted them, front to bottom, in a style that leaves nothing to be desired in the sale and purchase of goods—the convenience of all concerned having been consulted and provided for in every particular.

A walk through this spacious and well-stocked house reveals the fact that the proprietor has an eye to business, and that he intends to make money, if that can be accomplished by means as fair to the buyer as to the seller. Mr. Herbert proposes that his wares shall not be inferior to the best in the market, and that his prices shall be based on the principle: "Live and let live." His stock includes everything that comes under the head of dry goods; and one department will be exclusively devoted to ready-made clothing, which, in make and material, will be first-class.

The enterprise shown by Mr. Herbert entitles him to our warmest commendation; and, assisted as he will be by Manager Winan (a gentleman well schooled in all the grades of his vocation), the fault will not be his if he does not score a brilliant record.

Kirkfield.

At Kirkfield on August 23d a very successful picnic was held in the interest of Father Sweeney's church. The town, Protestant and Catholic took a holiday. A contest for a gold-headed cane between Dr. McKay, M.P.P., and Dr. Wood resulted in favor of the former. Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., Solicitor-General, was on the ground and delivered an address. The picnic was the most successful ever held in the parish.

I. C. B. A.

At a meeting of St. Patrick's Branch, No. 4, I.C.B.A., Hamilton on August 23th, John Dobson, President, was presented with a handsome gold badge, as a recognition of the services which he has rendered to the society.

Personal.

Rev. Father Boulton, Rector of Stourbridge, England, is visiting his brother, Mr G. H. Boulton, of this city.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of September, 1894, mails close and are due as follows:

Table with columns for destination (G. T. R. East, O. and Q. Railway, etc.), Close time (a.m., p.m.), and Day (Close, Day).

English mails close on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 p.m.; on Wednesdays at noon, and on Saturdays at 7.15 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for the month of September: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district, should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice. T. C. PATTERSON, P.M.



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—only 25 cents to buy a glass vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—but then you get a lasting benefit and a permanent cure of your Bilious or Sick Headache, Constipation or Indigestion, loss of appetite, and all those troubles which follow a disordered liver.

The time to treat an inactive liver is before it becomes a disease. If these tiny Pellets were in every day use people would be germ-proof. The germs of disease make their entrance to the system through the liver—your health and well-being depends on the liver.

If you suffer from wind and pain in the stomach, giddiness, costiveness, disturbed sleep, you get immediate relief from the use of "Pleasant Pellets."

They're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money returned.

A "COLD IN THE HEAD" is quickly cured by Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy. So is Catarrhal Headache, and every trouble that is caused by Catarrh. So is Catarrh itself. The proprietors offer \$500 in cash for any case which they cannot cure. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

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Money loaned on the security of Church property, at low rates of interest.

The attention of Clergymen is respectfully asked to the various Endowment Plans of the Society, as the best form of investment for the future.

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Catarrh Cure . . . . . \$1.00 Cure for Epilepsy and St. Vitus Dance . . . 1.00 Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cure . . . 1.00 Rheumatism Cure (three separate prescriptions combined) . . . 2.00 Blood Tea, for constipation and purifying the blood . . . . . 25 None genuine without my name on each package: A. F. SAWHILL, Allegheny, Pa. For sale by all druggists.

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For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract . . . one bottle Fleischmann's Yeast . . . . . half a cake Sugar . . . . . two pounds Lukewarm water . . . . . two gallons Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles, to make two and five gallons.

**Marriage in Burma.**

The wants of life in the temperate climate of Burma are more easily satisfied than in the colder countries of northern Europe. A young Burmese couple can start life with a da and a cooking pot. The universal bamboo supplies materials for building the house, lighting the fire, carrying the water from the well, and may even help to compose the dinner itself. The wife is usually prepared to take a share in supporting the household, and thus she has gradually acquired a position of independence not always enjoyed by married woman elsewhere. It has been decided that under the ancient Buddhist custom prevailing in Burma a husband cannot alienate property jointly acquired after marriage without the consent of his wife. Few marriages take place where either party is under fifteen, and the usual age is between fifteen and twenty-five. Polygamy now practically no longer exists, although in ancient times the Burmese were polygamists as well as slave holders.

Among Father Kneipp's patents at Woorischofen, Bavaria, at present, is Dr. Koch, who is trying the priest's water cure.

President Casimir Ferier has taken notice of the charges that he is a Freemason so far as to have a denial published in the *Soleil*, an official Catholic paper. It is added by a correspondent of an American paper that the President is a regular attendant at Mass on Sundays and holidays. This is at it should be.

**League of the Cross.**

The annual meeting for the election of officers for St. Paul's Sodality of the above named League was held in their hall on Power street on Sunday afternoon. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. The following is the result—Rev. Director, Rev. J. L. Hand; President, W. H. Cahill; 1st. Vice-President, James Wright; 2nd Vice-President, Frank Richard; Rec. Sec., John J. Maron; Treasurer, Thomas M. Harris.

The newly elected each in turn returned thanks for the honors done them, the President Mr. Cahill paid a just tribute to the former occupant of the Chair Mr. Geo. Duffy who had labored hard for two years to make the Society a success and his work was not in vain.

Arrangement will be made to form a dramatic Club from among the younger members of the Society, the better to enable them to keep together during the winter evenings.

As the Rev. clergy of St. Paul's are heartily in accord with the members of the Sodality there is no doubt but that the cause of the temperance will flourish in the parish during the coming year.

**Samson, Kennedy & Co.**

The motto of this popular emporium—"We always lead; we never follow"—has not been adopted idly nor in ignorance of its full meaning. To lead in the dry goods trade of Toronto—to occupy a place in its front rank—requires not only goodly capital, but sound judgment, shrewd business tact and unquestioned character. Yet to these enviable heights have Samson, Kennedy & Co. reached, and a fitting reward has resulted in their extensive connections throughout the Dominion. A cordial invitation is given to the throngs attending the Exhibition, now in full blast, and those who call will receive a hearty welcome at the corner of Scott and Colborne streets.

**Personal.**

The REGISTER congratulates Mr. Hugh Ferguson of the *Globe* staff upon having carried off the office championship medal. It is of solid metal, six inches in diameter and valued at twenty cents.

**Obituary.**

Mr. Patrick Mooney, an old and respected resident of Ottawa died at his residence 539 Maria street on Sunday 26th ult. The funeral was to St. Patrick's Church on Tuesday the 28th.

The cause which produces sick headache is more promptly removed by Ayer's Pills than by any other medicine. They easily and speedily correct all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and restore to these organs regular and healthy action.

**John Macdonald & Co.**

The Fall Season opens at this celebrated wholesale dry goods warehouse with a rare assortment in cloths for men's apparel, and in the still richer materials worn by the gentler sex. We look for nothing else under the roof of the old Macdonald house, which has always aimed at first place in the business, and in which place it has been found from the beginning. The Trade—the retail merchants—have ever relied implicitly on the good faith of the firm—both as to terms and quality of purchase—and they have not been disappointed in either. And so the reputation of the old house rises higher and higher in public esteem as the years roll on. May it ever be thus.

About two hundred pilgrims from the town of Monaghan passed through Ennis-killen, on August 7th, on their way to Lough Derg.

**TAKING A FRIEND'S ADVICE.**

**MR. THOMAS ADAMS TELLS THE HAPPY RESULT THAT FOLLOWED**

He Was Suffering From a Severe Attack of Rheumatism—Would Have Given Anything to Secure Relief—Now a Cure Was Brought About.

From the *Branford Courier*.

A brief statement in respect to the recovery of Mr. Thomas Adams, of St. George, will no doubt be of considerable interest to suffering humanity in general and particularly those who may profit somewhat by the experience hereinafter set forth. Mr. Adams is a stone mason by trade and resides about a mile east of St. George. At present he is operating the Patten Mills and is well known and respected in the neighborhood. In order to gain all the information possible concerning the circumstances of the cure, a representative of the *Courier* proceeded thither to investigate the case. Mr. Adams was found at work in his mill. He is a man of about thirty-five, healthy and vigorous, a man whom one would not suspect of having had any ailment. When interviewed he cheerfully made the following statement:—"About three years ago, when at work at my trade I contracted, through over-exposure, a severe attack of muscular rheumatism, which confined me to the house for three weeks, during which time I suffered the most excruciating pain, being hardly able to move. I was so bad that I could not lie down, had to just let myself fall into bed. When attempting to rise I had to turn over upon my face and crawl up, there being only one position from which it was possible to rise. I would have given anything at this time in order to secure relief. My first thought was to call in a regular practitioner, so I procured one of the best physicians in the neighborhood, but he did not seem to get control of the malady. After treating me for some time he left of his own accord saying he could do nothing for me. About this time a friend of mine persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Finally, I decided to give them a trial. I soon experienced a decided improvement and was mending rapidly, the terrible pain left me and I had considerable relief and was able to get around with the use of a crutch. After the further use of the Pink Pills I was so far recovered as to be able to resume work and since that time have been free from the complaint. I do not now feel any of the soreness and stiffness of the joints. I can get right up in the morning and go off to work without any feeling of uneasiness whatever. I have every confidence in Pink Pills and heartily recommend them. I believe them a good thing take at any time to get the blood into good condition and if I felt any illness coming on I would, instead of calling a doctor, send at once for a box of Pink Pills."

When strong tributes as these can be had to the wonderful merits of Pink Pills, it is little wonder that their sales reach such enormous proportions, and that they are the favorite remedy with all classes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They effect a radical cure in all troubles arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape), at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company at either address.

**DON'T LET ANOTHER WASH-DAY GO BY WITHOUT USING**

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## LETTERS FROM BERMUDA.

## LETTER V.

HAMILTON, December, 18—.

DEAR F. — This is a day like a handsome shrew — beautiful in appearance, fresh and finely tinted, but most vicious, with its "brazen, burning sun and graceless wind"; so we shall visit the Public Building, and spend the day in the Library, instead of driving about.

There are not many fine buildings in Hamilton. Trinity Church is one of the handsomest, and occupies a commanding site above the lower town. It is Anglican, and is called a *High Church*. I am not alluding to its elevated position, but to its doctrine; and if high means Heavenward, I trust its motto will be "Excelsior" till it arrives at the summit of that Rock on which Christ built His Church, secure against the warfare and the wiles of Satan. Near by, on the same range of hills, stands the Sessions House, in which are the House of Assembly and the Court House. This was built in 1822. Below the hill on which the Session House stands is the Public Building, erected in 1839. In this important building are the Custom House, Colonial Offices, Public Library, Council Chamber, etc. Upstairs there are some cases containing Natural History specimens, curiosities, etc. The old fashioned Grandfather's Clock in the hall regulates the Bermudian hours.

And from its station in the hall  
This ancient time-piece says to all —  
"Forever, never; never, forever"

The large Barometer denotes the atmospheric variations, usually showing from 60 to 70 degrees in winter.

The area which surrounds the Public Building is tastefully ornamented with trees, plants, flowers and shrubs. A fine cedar tree, now fourteen feet high, was planted by H. R. H. Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh), then serving as midshipman in the flagship *Nile*, in 1862. This is called "Prince Alfred's tree." A majestic granite obelisk, with an inscription on it stating that it was erected in graceful remembrance of Sir William Reid in 1861, is also an attractive object in the grounds. This Governor was the most energetic, active and popular of all the rulers who ever held office in Bermuda. He established the Model Farm, instituted the Public Library, improved Mount Langton, and carried out various other works beneficial to Bermuda. Sir W. Reid also wrote a well known book—"Reid on Storms"—most useful to navigators.

The Public Library is well stocked with excellent works of literature, many of a high class, and also with magazines and many old books, quite curiosities in themselves. I was much entertained with the perusal of some old copies of the *Bermuda Gazette*, the first newspaper published in the islands. It was established in January, 1780. The news, though slightly stale, is interesting—advertisements of various sales of coloured men, boys and girls, at auction, an account of a hurricane which uprooted trees and levelled houses; and a description of the earthquake of 1801, the state of the crops; new potatoes for sale in February and March; also tomatoes, strawberries and Loquat plums. The issues of the *Gazette* for the years from 1781 to 1810, however, were of absorbing interest to me. Each one relates, in a succinct manner, the weekly news of the troubles existing in France and in Ireland. The *Gazette*, quoting from an Irish paper concerning a speech which Grattan delivered in the House of Commons, says "the torrent of Grattan's eloquence completely swept away all 'Flood-marks,' without leaving a vestige."

This jest had reference to the following Parliamentary report:

"The Irish bill of rights having been passed, mainly through the

splendid eloquence and masterly efforts of Grattan, Flood made an attempt to achieve what he imagined would be a greater triumph. He declared that the mere repeal of the law (6 Geo. I.) which subjected Ireland to the control of the English Parliament was not enough, and insisted upon an express renunciation of the right of the English Parliament to interfere in any way with the government of Ireland.

Grattan, having good reasons for it, maintained that his own bill was sufficient, and vigorously opposed that which Flood introduced.

The two orators, forgetting their old friendship, exchanged speeches full of the bitterest personal invective."

Another issue gives an account of an intended duel between these two fire eating patriots, Flood and Grattan. After fighting long with pens and tongues, they discarded the use of these bloodless weapons and decided to settle their disputes by the gentlemanly "code of honour" (i. e. then in fashion—"coffee and pistols for tea." A meeting was arranged to take place at Dover. However, through friends of both, the affair was amicably settled. Grattan, who lived till 1826, strongly opposed and bitterly lamented the Act of Union between England and Ireland. Grattan said of himself: "I watched by the cradle of my country's greatness, and I followed its hearse"—alluding to the Act of Union. O'Connell called the Act of Union *the grave of Ireland's prosperity*. Daniel O'Connell had a high opinion of Henry Grattan, the son of the great Irish patriot. He said of him: "He inherits all his father's devotion to Ireland. If you presented a pistol to his head, and if he were persuaded that his own immediate death would secure the repeal of the Union, he would say, 'In the name of Heaven, fire away.'"

The news from France concerning the revolution of 1792 and '93 is terribly realistic. A reign of terror is indeed established there. Unhappy France! bound, bleeding and crushed beneath the iron heel of a sanguinary and brutal despotism.

Oh! cruel war! Oh! intestine war!  
"That owns no Sabbath; war with impious toil.

Unspent, with blood unsated, the fiend  
Of vengeance, still rebellious, still pursues  
His work of death; nor pauses, nor  
relents

For law divine, nor sight of human woe."

Those inhuman rulers, who worshipped the devil under the title of Liberty, in their insensate fury sacrificed alike both innocent and guilty. The oppressed are now the oppressors, and their war cry is "*A-bas les Aristocrates*."

"The mob is a monster with the hands  
Of Briareus but the head of Polyphemus;  
Strong to execute but blind to perceive."

When Louis Quinze, in a prophetic mood, gave this *not* to posterity, "The monarchy is very old, but it will last my time—*Après moi le deluge*," his Majesty doubtless did not dream of the awful deluge of blood by which the iniquities of his royal ancestors for generations back would be visited upon the heads of the innocent, the noble, and the holy ones of France. Thiers' "History of the Revolution" graphically describes the fearful scenes of bloodshed and terror; but never has it appeared so real, so pitiful, as when reading from day to day of those harrowing events, as if they were still in progress.

Reading those old papers of a century ago and musing on these mournful pictures, I felt carried away in spirit back to that bygone period when the mock trial of Louis XVI. was taking place. Then his condemnation and execution were announced.

"Comes the blind fury with the abhorred shears  
And slits the thin-spun life."

Accounts came of the busy, bloody work of the guillotine, the murder of the Archbishop of Paris and the many holy priests who assayed to check the

tide of bloodshed. My heart beat painfully in reading the horrible murder of the unfortunate Princess De Lamballe, which, with all its revolting details, is given to the reader.

"The tyrannous and bloody deed is done,  
The most arch deed of piteous massacre  
That ever yet this land was guilty of."

What must have been felt in quiet, remote Bermuda at the news of those fearful incidents of the Old World, following so quickly on the heels of the American Revolution in the New World. What saddening thoughts these ancient journals conjure up as we reflect on that terrible period of trial to France, listening to the voice of the resurrected Past "echoing through the distant corridors of Time."

"Thou unrelenting Past!  
Strong are the barriers round thy dark domain,

And fetters sure and fast,  
Hold all that enter thy unbreathing reign.

Far in thy realm withdrawn  
Old Empires are in sullenness and gloom;  
And glorious ages gone  
Lie deep within the shadow of thy womb"

"But let the dead Past bury its dead."

We must feel grateful to Divine Providence that the period for such fearful tragedies has passed for ever, and that we live in a peaceful country and in peaceful times.

"From hence let fierce contending nations  
know  
What dire effects from civil discord flow."

I have detained you too long here  
amid scenes of sadness.

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Church Music.

A set of rules prescribing the class of sacred music to be used at various ecclesiastical functions has been drawn up by the Congregation of Rites and issued in the form of a binding decree by the Pontiff. It is recognized that every composition should conform to the spirit of the rites it accompanies, and should respond religiously to the meaning of the words so as to heighten the devotion of the faithful and be truly worthy of the house of God and the place where His glory dwelleth. The Gregorian chant has long been admitted as veritably belonging to the Church, and is the only one adapted in the approved liturgical books. The polyphonic chant, and also the chromatic, when provided with similar qualities of adding to or exciting fervor, can also be adapted to the purposes of worship. The music of Palestrina and his successful imitators is owned to be the foremost and most excellent produced by masters of the polyphonic school, while in the chromatic school there are compositions of various masters, Italian and foreign, accredited from remote times to our own days, especially those from Rome itself, noted as deserving of praise and of really sacred character. This verdict has been passed upon them by competent authorities. As it is notorious that even the best of polyphonic compositions can be rendered unsuitable by faulty execution, it is ordained that in such cases Gregorian chant shall be employed in all strictly liturgical functions. Music played on the organ should generally be in sympathy with the restrained, harmonious, and grave character of that instrument. It should be recollected that the object of instrumental accompaniment should be decorously to sustain the singing, not to drown it. In preludes and interludes the organ as well as other instruments should always preserve the same reverent character in keeping with the sentiment of the function. The idiom to be used in canticles during the solemn functions strictly liturgical should be the language proper to the rite, and the texts should be taken ad libitum from the Holy Scripture, from the Offices, or from the hymns and prayers approved by the Church. In other functions the vulgar tongue may be employed, the words being selected from devout and approved compositions.

Rigid prohibition is made in church of every music of a profane nature for the voice or instruments, particularly such as is inspired by motives, variations, or reminiscences of the theatre. This is a regulation that is insisted upon, and which, it is to be hoped, will be observed with due submissiveness.

In order to provide for the respect due to the words of the liturgy and to exclude tediousness from the services every hymn is forbidden in which the words, even to the smallest part, are omitted or altered beyond the sense or indiscreetly repeated. It is likewise prohibited to cut into portions altogether distinct those verses which are necessarily bound up with each other. It is interdicted that anybody who is not qualified so as to respect not only the rules of musical science, but those which cover piety and the collectedness of the faithful, should indulge in improvisations or music ad fantasia.

Attached to these regulations are instructions for promoting the study of sacred music and doing away with existing abuses. Their Lordships the Bishops are recommended to take special care of the subject, and to call attention in their synods, whether diocesan or provincial, to the rules as laid down above. The assistance of the laity is admitted under the vigilance and supervision of the respective prelates in jurisdiction over them. They cannot form committees or hold congresses without the express consent of

the ecclesiastical authorities, which is vested in Bishops for the diocese, and in the Metropolitan and his suffragans for the province. No periodicals on sacred music are to be published without the imprimatur of the Ordinary. The canons of the system enforced by the Congregation of Rites as signed by Cardinal Masella, the Prefect, and Mgr. Tripepi, the Secretary, are peremptory. There must be no discussion on any of the articles. In other matters regarding sacred music discussion is legitimate, provided that the laws of charity are observed and that nobody sets himself up as master or judge.

The clergy (and the Bishop will see to this) are under severe obligation to cultivate the plain chant contained in the books sanctioned by the Holy See. There is no obligation on the clergy to study other kinds of music or the organ lest it might interfere with those graver occupations to which it is their duty to attend. Nevertheless, if any of them should have had previous instruction in this species of knowledge, or should show peculiar aptitude, they will be at liberty to obtain permission to perfect themselves in the art.

Finally, these rules abrogate what ever has been published hitherto on this argument, and parish priests and rectors of churches must not tolerate musical departures contrary to their spirit, and must exercise their judgment and discretion in inflicting the canonical penalties for disobedience.

Such is the system established for the government of Church music by His Holiness on the 6th of July, and published in the *Osservatore Romano* in its issue of the 2d of August. We presume they apply to the Universal Church, although Italy seems to be particularized only, and, always subject to the control of the superior and freely acknowledged powers, we submit them to the reader. To us it seems that the sole idea of the Congregation of Rites is to improve and put on a solid basis ecclesiastical music and singing, to make it better and more devotional, and to remove the dangers of divagating in slipshod voluntaries, into which those whose accomplishments outstep their piety might hurry them.

—Michigan Catholic.

Eliza Allen Starr.

The closing week of August will be marked for Catholic literature and its lovers by the seventieth birthday of Miss Eliza Allen Starr. The years are closing in around her glorious with the light of such an evening as is promised to the faithful. Wise, steadfast, powerful, and beautifully womanly, she stands among us, and we show her reverence. For the homes she has brightened, for the lessons she has taught, for the examples she has set before us so gracefully and so clearly, we do her honor, and we utter blessings as Catholic readers and Catholic thinkers. May her crown grow bright with many more of those jeweled years she counts as passed! She was born August 29th, 1824.

The *Central News* has received a despatch from Rome saying that Enrico Lucchesi, the Anarchist who was arrested in Corsica three weeks ago charged with having murdered Editor Giuseppe Pandi in Leghorn July 1, has confessed his guilt.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1894.

## Calendar for the Week.

Sept. 7—St. Adrian.  
8—Birthday of the Blessed Virgin Mary.  
9—Feast of the Holy Name.  
10—St. Hillary.  
11—St. Nicholas.  
12—St. Guy.  
13—St. Cloglus.

## The Church in France.

That the combination of Church and State is not always a blessing for the Church is now evidenced by the position of the priests and bishops of France. It seems from our point of view a very singular anomaly that in Catholic France, where there is a Protestant population of less than two millions, that the pastors of the Church should be constrained within narrow arbitrary limits of action. A writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, declares that great ambitions are arising in the minds of the younger generation and of the Catholic priesthood. Even now there are changes going on. The Church is building churches and opening schools. The time will no doubt come when the Church will throw off the trammels of State control. That it will be assured of the popular support in so doing lies largely with the youth of the country. The Bishop has always done his part nobly. Renan declared that "the Bishop will soon be the only personage erect amidst a dismantled society," and Taine maintained that the provincial population have become simple privates under unestablished functionaries. "Only the Bishop is intact and upright."

## Soggarth Aroon.

Cardinal Logue recently paid a visit to Queenstown where he was received in the manner becoming his personal popularity and the dignity of his position as a prince of the Church. In the course of his reply to an address presented by the Town Commissioners his Eminence reverted to that never failing unanimity between priest and people which has existed through the centuries.

He deprecated the attempts made by interested persons to arouse suspicion in the minds of the people against the clergy. If anything were to be effected for the greater comfort of the people he was certain that it could be best obtained by the heartiest co-operation:

I think the laity of Ireland would be pretty safe in following the advice of the clergy of Ireland with the bishops at their head, and as long as they follow their directions they will find that the bishops and priests are with them in every single step they take for the amelioration of the condition of the people and for the prosperity of the country, as long as it is kept within the bounds of God's law and prudence. Because there are some steps that are not in

opposition to God's law although they may not be prudent. We who stand apart are more likely to form clearer judgments of such questions than those who are engaged in the fight. Setting aside those proceedings which are clearly opposed to the Divine law, or those which are evidently opposed to the principles of prudence, I believe in every other course you take for the welfare of the country you will have no more disinterested, and certainly no more anxious helpers than you will find amongst the Episcopate and clergy of the country. Hence, gentlemen, I believe that if those who wished to separate the people and the priesthood succeeded in their desire it would not alone be ruinous to religion, but also to the temporal interests of the country (hear, hear). I think, and I am sure, therefore, no matter what attempts be made to create jealousy or suspicion or doubt as to the sincerity of the bishops and priests of Ireland, or of their desire to do what is best for the country, you all and the good Catholic people of Ireland will never be misled.

## The Bishop of St. John.

His Lordship Bishop Sweeney of St. John, N.B., last Sunday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He was born at Clones, Ireland, on May 12th, 1821, and is thus in his seventy fourth year. He removed to St. John when quite young and made his studies at St. Andrew's College, P. E. I., and at Laval University, being ordained priest September 1, 1844.

Thereafter he was stationed at several parishes until on the 15th of April, 1860, he was consecrated Bishop of St. John. The celebration of his silver jubilee as a Bishop in 1885 was the occasion of a very remarkable demonstration, an event which forms a notable incident in the history of St. John. This time there is no such elaboration, except for a special service in the Cathedral.

Since coming to the Episcopal See Bishop Sweeney has made many and important changes in the condition of the affairs confided to him. Signs of advancement and improvement are evident. He has completed the Cathedral, now free from debt, has built churches in every section of his diocese, and many convents, schools and charitable institutions have sprung up within that thirty-four years. In 1864 he founded St. Joseph's College at Memramcook, a prosperous institution which has been a boon to the Acadian people. Orphan children have also been provided for in two first-class institutions. His Lordship is also an advocate of the agricultural life and has done much to aid colonization. The REGISTER joins in the hope of his people that he may be long spared in the exercise of his episcopal functions.

## St. Gregory's Church, Oshawa.

The church, an excellent illustration of which appears on another page, will be cruciform in construction, 120 feet in length, 54 in width and in height, to the apex of the roof, 40 ft. The tower alongside will rise to the height of 120 feet. The style is English-Norman, modified, of course, to suit variation of climate, &c. This style, though simple and severe in outline and detail, is capable of very pleasing results at moderate cost. The church will be built of red pressed brick, and dressed with Ohio sandstone. The roof will be of black slate, which will be slightly relieved by green slate and terra cotta cresting. The front entrance is to be in Ohio stone with two moulded granite columns. Above

these will be richly carved capitals from which will spring a semi-circular arch ornamented by traceries. There will also be an entry porch in the tower, the doorway of which will be of massive stone.

The side elevations will be broken by transepts and buttresses. In each bay of the nave will be a large semi-circular headed window, and in each transept a large tracery rose window with triplets beneath. The sanctuary will be large and semi-circular, and will have behind it a commodious vestry which will be used for a winter chapel. A large arch will separate the sanctuary from the nave, the roof being in one span with trusses of Hammer beam construction, visible, and forming the ceiling into panels. A large gallery will occupy the end of the nave. The windows of nave and transepts will be filled with stained glass.

The work is rapidly advancing under the guiding hand of Rev. M. J. Jeffcott.

## A Middle State.

There are some boys for whom the doors of the school do not again open. They have completed their last term and are about to enter upon life for themselves. Their work has not yet come to them. They may have begun to learn something of it, but are not yet engaged in the occupation toward which every thought should turn and to which every moment of time must be given if the man is to succeed.

Heretofore their days have been passed in the reality of school tasks and competitions, their nights in study and preparation. All this is now cast off as a garment. The day's work has become a novelty, a preparation, an apprenticeship, a novitiate. The mind is undecided, forming, comparing, advancing, halting, recommencing. Yet withal in the day time their education is progressing.

But what of the night? "Watchman, what of the night?" They will read. They will go into company. But what will they read, and in what society move? Everything hangs upon the answer. Will their knowledge serve to make more expert criminals, more adept gamblers, more agreeable good-for-nothings? What becomes of the clever son of poor, perhaps worthless parents? What of the boys thrown back into the crowded sections of the city where poverty dwells and drunkenness and vice wait for the night? What of the youth who finds for the first time money in his pockets and no restraint? "Watchman, what of the night?"

The watchman is the Catholic Society. It is composed of young men who have gone from the school, who preserve the friendships there made, who seek to continue the habits there formed. It is under the guidance of the priest; it encourages recreation; it cultivates study; it brings out character; it gives opportunity for the exercise and display of ability. It is the democratic school, wherein the pupil is also teacher. The corners are rubbed off from sensitive natures; boys learn to fight their own battles with spirit and in honor against their contemporaries; they make

friendships that are worth making; they continue the habits for the cultivation of which such sacrifices were made by their parents. The young men's Catholic Society is the extension of the separate school system. May its work receive the support it deserves. May it not cease in stretching forth its helping hand in welcome to the poor and the stranger. May no effort be spared to include in its membership every boy who has looked his last upon the school-room and turned his eyes toward where men strive in the battle of life.

There are girls leaving school too, but that is another story.

## The Bugaboo.

It is astonishing how many of our pet notions are found to be erroneous. Every one thinks that when he grew up he left the bugaboo in the same limbo with Santa Claus. But he didn't. We go on our way laughing about the scared children, when presently some one shows us a bugaboo and we behave just as badly. Of course he has grown. And then he is dressed in clothes so fashionable that he is not to be recognized. Some of the newspapers keep several varieties on hand. There is the *Mail*, for instance. It deals only in the most effective articles. A few years ago it called forth the Jesuit bugaboo and hailed him as a being of such questionable shape that not Mark Twain or Eugene Field crying "Booh" could have aroused more emotion. At recurring periods, with intervals sagaciously timed, appears the Irish bugaboo. That is to say, the Irishman who is such a scandal to his respectable north country brother. We all know him. There is another one whose abode is nearer home. He is the French Canadian. When the *Mail* discourses of this one we cannot refrain from thinking of "The gobbles 'll get you if you don't watch out." His last prank has been to move up from his own province into some land in the Eastern counties and transform sundry neglected acres into fruitful farms. You have to go to the *Mail* to preserve the harm of it. To the ordinary observer he is a useful, persevering, thrifty person.

It must not be supposed, however, that these three are local property. Their sphere is wider than that of school house ghosts or the rampant shades of offended ancestors, whose operations are generally confined to one place. In Toronto there is a comic paper with pictures. It also traffics in the bugaboo. Owing to the uncertainties of the copyright law it exhibits the same three of which we have spoken. If it wishes to introduce a Catholic priest into one of its pictures it discards the formality of distinctive individual features, slices off about half from the normal nose, multiplies the lowest third of the face by three, adds a beretta and a spacious girdle and thus accomplishes a type which is ever so much more satisfactory (to its patrons) than the reality. The subtle, graceful, delicate tribute to zeal, piety and learning is so delightfully evident. No one can fail to have seen *Grip's* original and ingenious design of an Irishman (particularly if he

has seen any of the English or American comic papers). And the French Canadian! Bless you, only last week there was the spick and span, the amiable, the high collar and frock-coated Mr. Laurier, appearing in *Grip* administering castigation in real fin-de-siècle fashion, to wit—impressing the knuckles of his closed hand with some vigor upon the countenance of a very unintelligent looking being. By reference to the explanation this figure is found to represent Quebec. Slightly altered, it has done service as whiskey dealer, farmer, monopolist, voter. Still *Grip* makes no denial of acting the raven, whose articulate expressions are limited in variety. Men are but children of a larger growth, and the bugaboo is supplied, like seasoning to the goose, to suit the taste.

#### Chief Justices.

In the *North American Review* for September Lord Russell gives his estimate of his predecessor, Lord Coleridge, as a lawyer, a judge and a man. The account is one from which the writer himself gains a reflected honor. When reading of the great ability and virtues of Lord Coleridge one naturally forms a favorable opinion of the man who has been called to succeed him.

Lord Coleridge was a remarkable man. According to his successor he was not pre-eminent in separate qualities. Other Judges, less celebrated than he, were more than his equal in certain single aspects. Yet on the whole he lacked none of the qualities of the ideal Judge. His mind was of an evenly balanced nature, no specialising influence predominating. One great power lay in the beauty and felicity of his diction. This feature he carried into private life, where he was known as a charming conversationist. The race of great talkers is said to be now extinct. There were Johnson and Burke and Samuel Taylor Coleridge and DeQuincey and then Macaulay, and then no more forever. Lord Coleridge was not such a talker as his namesake, who on one occasion arose from a few minutes after dinner nap and launched into a three hours description of a vision of the third heaven; but his company was eagerly sought for. Lord Russell (with whom as Sir Charles Russell the world had just begun to be familiar, when he is perched upon the bench and metamorphosed into a Lord) tells of one occasion when at the close of a tour through the United States, the then chief justice was presented with an address at Philadelphia. There had been no limit to the number of such effusions, although the same could not be said of the themes incorporated therein. The usual thing was to decant upon the glory of Great Britain and her people, and the perhaps greater glory of the United States and its people. Lord Coleridge expressed his feelings by quoting the words of Dr. Johnson to his obsequious Boswell, "Sir, you have but two subjects of conversation, yourself and me, and I am heartily sick of both." His kindly manner prevented anyone from construing this into a rebuff, and yet it did summarize the situation. Sir Charles Russell stood high in the estimation of the genial judge. On

one occasion, a young lawyer appealed in his court against a judgment given in a lower court in favor of a client of Sir Charles. He complained that Sir Charles had carried his point with a rush. "Oh!" said the Bench, "If we allow that reason, we shall be called upon to re-try every case in which Sir Charles Russell appears for the other side."

#### Irish Party Funds.

His Grace Archbishop Cleary of Kingston has issued an appeal to the clergy and laity of his diocese in which is set forth the need of the Irish Parliamentary Party for money to carry on the work. The most pressing need, and one which was severely felt last Christmas, is for the sum required to pay a modest stipend to such members of the party as are personally unable to bear the double strain of loss of business and heavy personal expenditures in London. Other important needs are, as was pointed out by Mr. Blake some months ago, the provision for the election expenses of candidates, the incidental expenses of registration of voters, and the work of spreading information of the truth of the Irish position amongst the people of England.

As an appeal during the period of financial stress would have been not only a hardship but probably ineffectual, His Grace has waited until the garnering of a bountiful harvest makes the appeal opportune. A collection will be taken up in every church in the diocese in the present month. It is to be expected, in view of the manner in which Archbishop Cleary's efforts have been sustained in the past, that the present appeal will be generously responded to.

#### The Letter Writing President.

If the shade of the venerable Oriental traveller who figures so largely in Washington Irving's pages ever visits the United States, he would find now a President who is even more of a letter writer than was Jefferson. Mr. Cleveland not only uses this means to contribute his share in the discussion of great public questions, but he does so in such a manner as to elevate the tone of political thought.

When a young man leaves college, or failing that advantage, when he has arrived at some conception of public business, his instincts and associations drive him into one or another of the great parties. When he gets there he soon learns the practical lesson that in politics one must get into office first and be a moralist afterwards. He will support a young friend who is looking for office and who is not backward in spending money to ensure election, and will suppress his grin while applauding the public charge of the newly elected against the evil of corruption. The same spirit obtains in every step of the game, and were it not for the saving grace of courage which is prepared to stand or fall for the sake of principle, politics would be indeed a degenerating rather than an elevating influence. Mr. Cleveland is doing a good work in counteracting the tendency.

#### Editorial Notes.

English Catholics, awakening to the knowledge that a storehouse of Catholic traditions is at their door, have organized a pilgrimage to Ireland. William of Germany wanted to visit the Green Isle too, but was dissuaded, it is said, by his Royal uncles.

The number of Masons among the Ministries that have succeeded one another in France, is almost always the same. In the Freycinet Ministry, of the ten members, six were Masons; in the Ministry of Floquet six of the ten were Masons; in that of Ribot, seven of the ten were Masons and the same numbers in the Ministries of Dupuy and Perier.

At present there are eleven members in the Cabinet of whom six are Freemasons. Thus half a million have more representatives in the government than thirty-six millions of Catholics.

The lightning on Sunday struck down the big pen that surmounted the *Mail*. On account of the long dry spell the particular article which called forth this vengeance cannot be indicated. It is to be hoped, however, that the *Mail* will take the hint.

The ten thousand people who went to Island Park demonstrated the fact that Labor's dearest privilege is a holiday.

Mr. J. J. Curran, speaking at Kirkfield quoted the following incident: "It had been established at Vaneluse, in Australia, by Sir Thomas Hayes, whose beautiful grounds were infested with snakes and reptiles, that they could not exist upon Irish soil, for he had brought out a few barrels of the old sod and spread it around his residence and the snakes had quitted the place forever."

A contemporary remarks that Irish anarchists are about as numerous as Irish snakes.

The Directors of the Catholic Summer School and Reading Circles have begun arrangements for the coming winter's work. The plan of studies will not, however, be ready until about Sept. 15th. The monthly review, the organ of the school, will, hereafter be known as the *Champlain Review*, out of compliment to the site of the school.

The deputation appointed to wait upon Hon. Mr. Laurier in connection with the Manitoba schools, have interviewed that gentleman and laid before him a complete bill of complaint. The charge that the Public schools are really Protestant schools was pressed clearly and forcibly upon his notice. Mr. Laurier expressed surprise at many of the statements made, some of which he heard for the first time. A full report will appear in next issue.

In spite of the warning of the P.P.A., Sir John Thompson on Tuesday touched the button and to the sounds of gongs and whistles declared the fair open. The Industrial Exhibition has become a feature of Canadian existence and a marvel to managers of fairs the world over.

#### Christopher Finlay Fraser.

He lieth dead! the silver-tongued and true,  
Within the funeral room,  
And sorrow sobs the darkened chamber  
through  
In sadness and in gloom.

For in the night a splendid Some One came  
In silence all alone,  
To softly touch the sleeper's lips, and claim  
The hero for his own.

And hand in hand the high and holy ground  
They gained before the dawn:  
We missed him in the morning when we  
found  
A good, great man was gone.

True, in the silent room with grief and dole  
We saw his body lie;  
But oh! the fiery, true and gallant soul  
Had fled to realms on high.

And left, to grace his nation and his age,  
A bright, undying name;  
'Tis writ forever on his country's page  
In capitals of flame.

He lieth dead, in silence deep repose,  
Devoid of thought or will;  
The voice is silent and the eyes are closed,  
The faithful heart is still!

To-night alone upon the golden street  
That angel feet have trod,  
The brave and deathless dead shall surely  
meet  
His mother and his God!

—The Khan.

#### The Lyttel Boy.

Sometimes there ben a lyttel boy  
That woldo not runne and play,  
And helpless like that little tyko  
Ben allwais in the way.  
"Goe, make you merric with the rest,"  
His weary moder orid;  
But with a frown he catcht her gown  
And hong untill her side.

That boy di' love his moder well,  
Which spake him faire, I wcen;  
He loved to stand and hold her hand  
And ken her with his een;  
His cosset blestid in the croft,  
His toys unhooded lay—  
He woldo not goe, but, tarry soe,  
Ben allwais in the way.

Godde loveth children and doth gird  
His throne with soche as these,  
And He doth smile in plesance while  
They cluster at His knees;  
And sometime, when He looked on earth  
And watched the bairns at play,  
He kenned with joy a lyttel boy  
Ben allwais in the way.

And then a moder felt her heart  
How that it ben to torne—  
She kissed echo day till she ben grey  
The shoon he use to worn;  
No bairn let hold untill her gown,  
Nor played upon the floor—  
Godde's was the joy; a lyttel boy  
Ben in the way no more!

—Eugene Field.

#### To Salut John Berchmans.

In the days when the youth of the world  
was strong,  
And their limbs were fair and lithe,  
Love tripped like the errant leaves along,  
With a carol clear and blithe;  
And he bound their hearts with a golden  
thong,  
And he taught them a never-dying song:  
"O love thy God, pure heart and free,  
Because thy God hath first loved thee!"

Like the stag that harkeneth in the glade  
When the hunters' cry hath rung,  
The young world started and stood afraid  
At the lay all nature sung,  
Then up from the hearts of the youth it  
sprung,  
And smiting the heavens the chorus rung:  
"O God of love, my heart to thee,  
Because, Lord, first thou lovest me!"

But alack! for the days when the youth  
was fair  
And their souls were pure and strong;  
And alack! that their hearts no longer  
wear,  
As erst, Love's golden thong.  
Hushed is the voice of the lithe-limbed  
through,  
And rare on our earth is Love's true song;  
For the world is old, and the light Love  
shed  
Is dimmed, and the strong youth are  
dead.

Rare is Love's chant! Ay, and melody  
Far sweeter, my brother, is thine,  
For that it breaks through the revelry  
And the orgies of Eros and wine.  
Hail to the chant of the youth benign  
Mid the wrack of the world and its youth's  
decline!  
"Fair God of love! All love to Thee,  
Sweet Lord, who first hath so loved me!"  
—Francis J. McNiff, S.J., in the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart*.



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Stonyhurst College

Stonyhurst is now celebrating its centenary. To know the history of the Catholic Colleges of England is to know the most interesting, the most instructive of episodes which followed on the period of the Reformation. Not only Stonyhurst, but Oscott, Ushaw, Sedgley Park, are household words in the affections of English Catholics; recalling persecutions the most abhorrent, chivalry and moral martyrdom of the noblest kind; a perpetual contest with the most virulent national prejudices incredible among a civilized people. "Maynooth" is another name most honored, most historical; but it lies outside purely English associations. Yet the prejudice which was excited against the "endowing of Maynooth" was only typical of the popular hatred and acrimony which all Catholic education stirred up. A search in the library of the British Museum for such books as may bear on Maynooth, as well as on all English Catholic Colleges, reveals a tempest of pamphlets against such colleges, but scarcely two or three in favor of them. The piles of printed twaddle which are to be read in the national library on the "awful danger to the Throne and the Constitution," are of a calibre that can be imagined and commiserated. Not even "The Papal Aggression" stirred the hearts of Lester Hale, and of every comfortably benefited clergyman throughout England, so much as the terrible thought of the founding of Catholic Colleges where "Popish errors and Popish sedition should be taught." Edmund Burke might take the side of the Catholics; Grattan might plead with his stern eloquence; Daniel O'Connell might thunder with his common sense; but not even an angel from heaven could have convinced the old-fashioned Englishman that "Popish education" (as I read in an old pamphlet) was not "a plot for the destruction of the empire, and a transparent design of the devil."

It is not easy to separate the stories of English colleges, for they were all founded under obstacles which seemed invincible, yet they have all flourished with exceptional success. To speak first of the noble college of the Jesuits, Stonyhurst, which was an offspring of St. Omer's, founded by the Jesuits in 1592, had a noble ancestry at Bruges and at Liege before, in 1794, it commenced an English career which placed it at the head of English colleges. Yet it has suffered tribulation since its birth; for even Catholic Emancipation retained a clause in the new Act which forbade new members to be enrolled in Catholic Societies. Yet this clause, as Sir Robert Peel expressed it, was but "a tub thrown to a whale"—the whale being the bigotry of the English people; nor has any administration made use of it. But passing over numerous adversities, Stonyhurst at this day is a palatial college, with spacious grounds, a noble chapel and fine observatory (every one knows the name of Father Perry); and its students are better educated than in any other English college, Lord Littleton affirming, "its pupils come up to London matriculation better prepared perhaps than the students from any school in England in regard to classics"; while among its students have been such illustrious names as Charles Waterton, the equally typical Catholic and naturalist; Richard Lalor Shiel, the Irish orator; Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish Nationalist; Cardinal Vaughan; with hosts of others, such as Sir Thomas Wyse, who once said to an Oxonian, "We have the spirit of old Oxford; you have only its charters, which you have violated."—A. Marshall in the Pilot.

Flannel and serge were at one time considered good materials for traveling dresses, but now are quite out of style, principally because they collect the dust in a most depressing manner.

# AN APOLOGY.

WE offer an apology to our many friends and customers who were kept waiting Saturday, but owing to the immense crowd it was impossible to give such service as we desired.

We are running in first-class shape now, and can give you prompt attention and quick service. Not since Wellington dashed down the line and snatched victory from the jaws of defeat has there been such an example of overwhelming success as our opening proved itself to be. The signs of delighted surprise and satisfaction which reigned in the throngs of interested faces that came to our opening were a most gratifying sight, confirming, as it did, our judgment in selecting what we believed to be the best and newest of the world's merchandise.

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**SILKS.**—To-day we will quote a few prices, but you will have to come and see for yourselves for bargains.

30 pieces changeable Silks in most desirable colorings at 25c.  
10 pieces Black and Colored Faille, 49c.

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5 pieces of Black Surah, all pure silk, 49c.

Be sure and examine our Black Silks in Faille Francaise, Peau de Soie, etc. We carry Silks of every weave and styles without number, and almost every grade of quality.

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46-inch Plain Serge and Henriettas we have in superb colorings from 15c to \$1.  
50-pieces All-Wool Serge, 36-inch, 15c.  
10 pieces Colored Cashmere, 44-inch, 15c.  
5 pieces Cheviots, 40-inch, 25c.  
2 pieces Fancy Jacquards, 25c.

### BLACK GOODS.—Priestly's Silk Warps.

42-inch Silk Warp Diagonals, \$1.  
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44-inch All-wool Diagonals, 75c.  
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If you would like to know what a variety of Black Goods we keep ask to be shown over the department. A few flyers for to-day:—

36-inch Bleached Cotton, 3c.  
A good Twilled Towelling, 3c.  
A good All Linen Towelling, 3c.  
Heavy Flannelettes, best styles, 3c, worth 5c.  
Nos. 16 and 20 Silk Ribbons, all colors, 5c, worth 20c.  
A handsome line of Silk Trimmings, 5c, worth 15c.

Handsome Metal and Ivory Buttons 1c doz.  
Lace Collars, worth 15c, for 1c.  
Handsome Printed Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, 1c, worth 7c.  
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#### LAKE ST. LOUIS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for New Channel, Lake St. Louis," will be received at this office up to noon on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, 1904, for the formation of a new channel in Lake St. Louis, section No. 1.

Plans and specifications of the work to be done can be seen on and after the 23rd day of August, 1904, at the office of the Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the Superintending Engineer's office in Montreal, where forms of tender can be obtained.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the same, and further an accepted bank cheque, for the sum of \$5,000.00 must accompany this tender. This accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 4th August, 1904.

SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

General.

The most notable event of recent days is the donation by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth of £100 each to the Parliamentary Fund. Lord Tweedmouth is a brother of Lady Aberdeen, and like her is a zealous friend of Ireland. The incident has caused some commotion. The Conservatives say it is an undercut at Rosebery and Harcourt. The followers of Mr. Redmond are jubilant at the idea of the Irish party receiving pecuniary help from Mr. Gladstone, and even some of the leaders of the Irish members, notably Mr. Healy, are afraid that it is a mistake. No doubt these criticisms will soon pass. The party must have money to meet its expenses, and the fact that it comes from Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth only proves that notwithstanding the apparent hesitancy of the party managers in dealing with the Lords, the spirit of co-operation is still active in the minds of Ireland's friends in England. There are perhaps no two public men in England whose gift could be received with greater certainty than it was honestly made.

T. D. Sullivan writes an open letter denying the assertion that the managers are responsible for the circular which has been sent to other members of Parliament appealing for contributions to the Parliamentary fund. Mr. Sullivan advises the committee of the party to meet and form a declaration explaining the matter and disclaiming any responsibility therefor. He adds: "There is no necessity for appealing to English parties."

Armagh.

Late on Monday evening, August 6th, the crowds attending the sports at Portrush were saddened by the drowning of a lad named John Thompson, aged 14, off Ramore Head. Deceased, who resided close to the town, had been fishing in company with his uncle, when a huge wave washed him off the rocks. Henry O'Neill, junior, of Portrush, and a clergyman from Cork attempted to rescue him, but were unsuccessful, the latter nearly losing his own life in the humane attempt.

Armagh.

A melancholy drowning accident, resulting in the death of the Rev. P. Montague, C.C., Whitecross, took place on August 8th, at Warrenpoint. Father Montague and the Administrator of Armagh, Rev. Father Grimes, engaged a boatman named Stephen Mullan, about three o'clock, and proceeded into the Lough to have a row and a swim. When opposite Clonallon point Father Montague undressed and entered the water. Meantime Father Grimes and the boatman returned to the shore, as Father Grimes did not wish to bathe in deep water. A shower fell in the interval, and Father Grimes decided not to bathe, and ordered the boatman to immediately return to where his colleague was swimming. When Mullan reached the spot he was surprised to observe for a moment a head above the water, and then its immediate disappearance. This was the last seen of Father Montague. The deceased Rev. gentleman had been stopping at Warrenpoint for some time past, and was extremely popular among all creeds and classes in the locality.

Clare.

The great milling firm of Messrs J. Bannatyne & Son, in Ennis and Limerick, is about to be converted into a limited liability company. The Messrs. Goodbody, of Clare, will join the directorate of the new company of which Mr. James Bannatyne, D.L., will be chairman. It is stated that no shares will be offered to the public.

Two young men, O'Kelly and McMaisters, were drowned on August 6th, at Clarecastle, near Ennis, by the capsizing of a boat.

Cork.

A curious assemblage—a meeting of land-grabbers!—was held in Cork, on August 6th, at the Assembly Rooms. About twelve grabbers attended, and three policemen looked after their safety! The Rev. Mr. Townsend, Protestant minister of Kilmee, said that he had been sent by some of his parishioners to say that they would suffer loss most unjustly if the Evicted Tenants Bill was passed into law. He proposed a resolution to the effect that the tenants now in occupation of evicted farms unanimously refuse to surrender them, and that they "humbly begged" the House of Lords to reject the iniquitous Bill. The resolution, of course, was passed unanimously, and the dozen dummy grabbers then adjourned. The force of impudence could go no further.

In the last report of the Cork Lunatic Asylum, the Resident Medical Superintendent had to report a marked increase in the number of admissions, no less than 46 (18 males and 28 females) having been brought into the institution since the previous meeting. There has been a gradual increase in the number of patients for the past ten years, estimated at twenty-four each year, but the fact that since the beginning of the present year the inmates of the asylum have received an addition of no less than 93 patients strikes the experienced superintendent as remarkable.

Berry.

The death, on August 5th, of the Rev. P. McKenna, Donemana, is announced. Father McKenna was a native of the parish of Magh-

era, and obtained his earlier classical education at Mr. John McCloskey's Seminary, Tergarvel, Maghera. He then proceeded to Carlow, and was ordained in Maynooth. Father McKenna was a most holy and pious priest, and will be long remembered by those among whom he ministered.

The crops all through the county Derry look well, but the harvest will be late, owing to the wet season. Potatoes promise an average crop if the blight keeps away, but the early morning mists of late threaten danger in this direction. They have not, however, had any marked effect as yet, and in no year has such a profusion of blooms or better developed foliage been seen on the potato plants.

Donegal.

On August 7th a lamentable drowning accident occurred off Melmore Head. Two fishermen named Patrick and Frank Boyle, father and son, were returning in a currach from lobster fishing, when the boat was capsized. The father endeavored to save his son, but was seized by him and dragged under, both being drowned. The bodies were recovered.

Down.

In Mayobridge, on August 4th, a woman named Ann Rafferty, aged about sixty years, who resided with her stepson, was found lying in a laneway adjoining her house with her throat terribly gashed, and the circumstances pointed to suicide. Dr. Elliott's services were requisitioned, but he was unable to do anything for the unfortunate being, who expired after a few hours' intense suffering. An inquest was held in the evening, and a verdict of suicide was recorded.

Mr. Thomas Gracey, of Downpatrick, late Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County Down, has been appointed by Judge Roche Registrar for the County Court of Down. Mr. Gracey, for close on thirty years, has been connected with the county Down Courts.

Dublin.

It will be learned with regret that his Grace Archbishop Walsh is suffering from the effects of a feverish cold, which on August 5th developed into an attack of erysipelas. Doctor Hayes, 18 Merrion square, is in attendance on him.

On the morning of August 6th a man named Gerald Murray, a law clerk, who resided at 8 Talbot place, Dublin, was knocked down by a train and killed on the Howth line, at Brickfields, Kilbarry, near Baldoyle.

A serious outbreak of small-pox has taken place in Dublin. On August 8th no fewer than twelve cases—ten in one house and two in the adjacent house—were discovered.

Kerry.

Much demand for salmon prevails in Killarney; but, owing to the nets in the lakes having been discontinued since the 1st of August, when the close season for salmon net fishing commenced, the demand could not be complied with. Angling for salmon in the lakes, however, will be continued for some months. The price of salmon by the local agents, up to the close of the season, was a shilling (25 cents) per lb.

The Rev. Brother Superior Brophy, head of the Industrial Orphanage under charge of the Christian Brothers, in Limerick, and who has been effecting so large an amount of good in all directions, is at present engaged in the building of accommodation for the Brothers, who, with him, preside over the various industrial duties of that most useful establishment. There is a large corps of masons, &c., on the building already, the grant of £3,000 having been, at long length, made by the Board of Public Works. The plans have been admirably drawn, and are a credit to the architect. There was no greater desideratum than the extension of the much required accommodation buildings now in hands, which should have been long since completed.

King's County.

The memorial portrait of the late Very Rev. Dr. Bugler, V.G., who was for many years parish priest of Birr, has been finished by the artist, Mr. Darius MacEgan, Dublin. It is life size and life like, and is a work that reflects much credit on the painter to whom the late divine gave sittings shortly before he died. The memorial was subscribed to by all classes, so popular was the Dean with the community at large. It will be placed in the Temperance Hall, Miltown-Malbay, where Dr. Bugler ministered for a long time prior to his going to Birr, and to whose people he was much attached all through life.

Leitrim.

Carrick on Shannon regatta came off on August 6th, favored by glorious weather. The Carrick-on-Shannon challenge cup, value £30, was won by the Dolphin Rowing Club (Dublin) after a most exciting contest.

Mr. Daniel Flynn, of Carnulla, Ballinaglera, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Leitrim. The appointment has given great satisfaction in the district.

Longford.

On August 7th the Longford Town Commissioners presented Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh, with a complimentary address and testimonial on the occasion of his return from Rome.

For an alleged assault on a landgrabber, Mr. John Ratigan, Deputy Vice Chairman



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- JONATHAN HOGG (Wm. Hogg & Co.) Director of the Bank of Ireland.
- HINDLEY HONK, Director of the Royal Bank of Ireland, Commissioner of Irish Lights, Director of the Dublin, Wicklow & Wexford Railway Company.
- WILLIAM HONE, Director Dublin & Kingstown Railway Company.
- HARRY W. JAMESON.
- THOMAS ALIAGA KELLY (T. W. & J. Kelly)
- GEORGE KINAHAN, J.P. (Kinahan & Co., Limited), Director of the Bank of Ireland.
- LUKE McDONNELL, D.L., Director of the Bank of Ireland, Director of the Great Southern & Western Railway Company, Director of the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland).
- HUGH O'CONNOR.
- JOSEPH R. O'REILLY, D.L.
- SIR GEORGE B. OWENS, M.D., J.P.
- THOMAS PIM (Pim Brothers & Co.).
- JAMES TALBOT POWER, D. L., Merchant, (John Power & Son).
- EDWARD ROBERT READ (Joseph Watkins & Co.).
- J. HAMILTON BRID, M.A.
- WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Director of the Bank of Ireland, Director of the Great Southern & Western Railway Company, Director City of Dublin Steam Packet Company.
- GEORGE BLACK THOMPSON (Thompson, Pither & Co.).
- GAVES SWAN WARREN, Director of the Dublin & Kingstown Railway Company).
- HAROLD ENGELBACH, Secretary.

Office—18 Wellington St. East, Toronto.  
J. H. EWART, General Agent,  
Correspondence is invited as to Agencies at unrepresented points in Ontario.

of the Longford Board of Guardians, was the Lanesboro' Petty Sessions bound to the peace for twelve months.

Louth.

At the last meeting of the Drogheda Corporation, the Mayor, Mr. Bernard Nulty, T.C., presiding, tenders for cementing the thoroughfares were received. It was decided that the consideration of the tenders be adjourned and that a new advertisement be issued requiring the contractors to use Irish cement, as there are manufacturers in Dublin and Wexford.

With deep regret we record this week the death of Mr. Joseph Dean, merchant, West street, Drogheda, which took place on Thursday, August 9th, at Laytown, where he had been staying for a few months past, in the hope that the salubrious locality would aid in re-establishing his health. The illness from which he suffered, however, admitted of no recovery. All that medical skill could do was to alleviate the symptoms and stave off for a time the inevitable. No man stood higher in the respect and esteem of his fellow-countrymen than Mr. Dean. He was a man whose word was his bond, of the highest probity and honor, the worthiest of citizens. Conservative as he was, always acting up to his principles, did not in the least lessen the respect which his unblemished character won for him from all conditions of men. With the deepest regret we have to chronicle his passing away—a regret which is shared by all who knew him.

Monaghan.

On August 5th, at the different Masses in St. Macartan's Cathedral, and in the town chapel in Monaghan, it was announced by the celebrants that the Very Rev. Dr. Owens, D.D., Bishop elect of Clogher, would be consecrated by his Eminence Cardinal Logue in the Cathedral on Sunday, the 26th instant. Preparations are being made in the town for a fitting reception of the Bishop.

Wexford.

On the evening of August 4th a sad boating fatality occurred at Loughlynny which a young man named Shanahan unhappily lost his life. Shanahan, accompanied by two other young men, took a small boat belonging to Mr. Wyndham, of the Castle, Castlereagh, to have a sail on the lake convenient to the village. There was a plug in the boat which, through some unaccountable way, fell out, and the boat immediately filled with water, and all three were immersed in the lake. After considerable difficulty two of the young men were rescued but Shanahan sank. After a search the dead body was recovered. An inquest was held afterwards, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Sligo.

A meeting of Ballymote Nationalists was held in the League Rooms on Sunday, 22d July, for the purpose of presenting an address and testimonial to Mr. M. McGuinness on the occasion of his leaving for America. Mr. James A. Flanagan occupied the chair, and a very enjoyable evening was spent, even though all those present expressed the grief they felt for losing such an active and sterling Nationalist. Mr. McGuinness was a splendid athlete and all-round good fellow; landlordism has banished him as well as many others from the land of their birth. The address was signed by James A. Flanagan, Chairman; James Walsh, Vice Chairman; G. Clarke, D.V.C.; John J. Flood, Treasurer; John Gilmartin, Secretary.

The potato blight has already appeared in several districts of Sligo, but has not yet made much headway.

Tipperary.

In the athletic games, in Dublin, on August 5th, the All Round Championship was won by Kiely, of Carrick on-Suir.

Tyrone.

On Sunday night a serious accident happened to a young boy named Joseph McSorley, of Castle street, Omagh. The boy

was proceeding along the railway track, when somehow his foot became entangled in a "frog" and he fell between the rails, from which position he was unable to extricate himself until an engine passed over him. The leg was fractured from the knee to the foot. The boy was taken on a car to the county infirmary, where he was attended to by Dr. E. C. Thompson, and the injured leg was amputated at the knee joint. He remains in the institution in a precarious condition.

Waterford.

We regret to announce the demise of Mr. Edward H. Alcock, pilot-master, Dunmore East, which took place at his residence, Dunmore, on August 8th, at the age of 73 years. Mr. Alcock had filled the office of pilot-master for the past 35 years with the utmost satisfaction to his employers and the public at large. He was greatly respected, and is regretted by all parties of every class and persuasion. Deceased was the last of the Alcock family in the county Waterford.

Another old and respected resident of Dunmore East, Mr. John Walsh, passed away on August 3d, at the fine old age of 85 years. He was one of the "old brigade" whose place it will be very difficult to fill.

Wexford.

We announce with regret the death of Mrs. Anne Doyle, Broadway. The much respected lady had reached the ripe age of 82 years, and preserved to the last her faculties. She was remarkable for her many charities and great spirit of prayer, qualities which she transmitted to her children, all her daughters going into religion; two in the Presentation and two in the Perpetual Adoration Convents, and one son, the Rev. J. F. Doyle, C.C., New Ross, to the priesthood. The recent unexpected death of her daughter, Sister M. Aloysius, to whom she was devotedly attached, was the summons which called her to her final reward. She never rallied after hearing of that sad event, and on August 26th she surrendered her soul peacefully into the hands of her Maker. R. I. P.



Thomas A. Johns.  
**CURED BY TAKING**  
**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**  
"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as free from eruptions as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, but the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.  
**Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla**  
Admitted at the World's Fair.  
Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

## THE TRIUMPHS OF DUTY.

CHAPTER XLIII.

TYPES AND ANTI-TYPES.

Lord Charleton, having seated himself at a further window, became absorbed by the manuscript, while the duchess unrolled silver-paper and cotton-wool, and laid rows of brilliants on the table to the gaze of her humble friends. To her surprise no injury seemed to have dimmed their lustre. The setting of some, especially the diamonds, was very antique, but in perfectly good preservation.

"So, my lady duchess," said Turner, "it's with these here things we's to be rewarded up in heaven for doing our duty all our lives on earth. They are pretty things, Tom."

"My good friends," said the duchess, "you see before you the most precious of minerals and metals—jewels and gold; and because they are such, God, who condescends to our notions and to our language, speaks of them as types of the spiritual blessings and shining graces he will bestow on those who love Him."

"But we shall have the real things—the jewels, marm, I hope, in our crowns—real crown? 'Twill be all make-believe and moon shine up above I hopes and trusts!" cried Jenkins.

"You see, my lady duchess," interposed Turner, "Jim and me we be accustomed to touch and handle the things we sees. He's been knocking into hard wood all his life and I striking into the ground with my spade; so, when we hears and reads of nothing but clouds and music we gets a little downcast to think that the reward we's to have for serving God and turning our backs to the devil is to be in a life we can't no how comprehend."

"There's the banquets," interposed Jenkins.

"Ha! yes, there's the banquets," responded Turner. "Perhaps there's nothing the poor man understands better than that blessedness of sitting down at the table of the King of Heaven. But if that blessed rest and refreshment, and all the beautiful saintly ladies, and the rich garments, and the wine and delicious food, and crowns, and jewels, are all to be types, which to us two, marm, means moonshine, why we prefers, Jenkins and me, to live on here at Woolton Court, with the earl and you, my lady duchess, and the blessed babe, Philip Henry, and the prayers in the chapel, and the actual real jewels too, here right before us."

"My good friends," said the duchess, "you have, in your own way, expressed the sentiment of a wordly nobleman, who declared he could fancy no joy in eternally sitting on a wet cloud singing Alleluia. Even a Catholic—one of the grand dukes of Florence—being, during his last illness, exhorted by his confessor to turn his thoughts to the joys of heaven, replied; 'Ah, dear friend, I am contented with the joys of my own ducal palace!' Literally—'Caro amico, sou contento del pallazzo pitto!' Yet, both to these personages and to yourselves have been given these precious words: 'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath the heart of man been given to conceive what God hath prepared for those who love Him.' You may, therefore, safely trust this Heavenly Father, who loves you, Turner, and you, Jenkins, far beyond what you have ever felt for Him; you may trust Him that you will not be put off with what you call 'moonshine,' but will have, in reward for your long life of fidelity, all that you now so well comprehend of the repose and refreshment, as well as the honor of being seated at the banquet-table of the King of kings; the delicious viands, the beauty of the heavenly company, the graceful garments, the dazzling jewels; I fully believe all these will be real, although but types, and, therefore, inferior to

the anti-types, which are spiritual. You are aware, my friends, that the Old Testament is pronounced to be both historical and typical; that is, the events recorded did actually take place, the personages represented did really exist, and their good or bad actions are noted as historical facts. Still, these events, these personages, are types of something superior. In the same way, you, Turner, and you, Jenkins, will, I hope, be seated at a real banquet, where you will truly feel the repose of being seated, will taste and enjoy the viands and beverage, will really hear the exquisite music, will behold the beauty of the saints and the glory of the Divine Royalty; while, at the same time, you will receive the anti-types, which are spiritual; that is, an increase, by every sense, of the knowledge and love of God. Let us now take the example of these very jewels and of a crown: how seldom, in these modern times, does a king wear his jewelled crown? He is a king by his coronation, whether he afterwards wears his crown or not; whether it be on his head or in the treasury of the regalia, he is equally king; still the crown is the type of his royalty, and is a thing that can be seen and handled. A crown, Jenkins, is a substantial object: it is not 'moonshine.' Tell me whether you now understand, that if a king be greater than his crown, which he decidedly is, and yet admires and values his type, which he can see and touch, and all the spectators can perceive to be a tangible object, it will be the same in heaven? The eye will really see, the ear hear, the mouth taste, the whole body repose, or delight in movement; and yet these rewards to the senses that have been mortified on earth will be but types of the greater spiritual joys bestowed."

"I understand and I like your sermon, my lady duchess, better than all the sermons ever I heard; because it goes right with my own mind."

"I quite agree with you, my good friend," said the earl, returning from his solitary window, where he had heard the explanation on types; "you have heard a very good sermon, and, as a remembrance of it, you must each select a jewel, which you can wear on state occasions, and leave to your heirs, when you go to receive the jewels of heaven. Are there not some single ones?" continued he to the duchess.

"There are brooches and pins," replied she, turning over and arranging the single stones.

"Go, then, Turner and Jenkins, round to the side of the table, and choose just what you please," said Lord Charleton.

"We humbly thanks you, my lord," said Turner; "it will be very encouraging to wear the type, and feel it to be a real thing. If we might be so bold, we would like to have exactly the same size and color, to prevent coveting, jealousy, and disputes."

While the two friends were absorbed by their unexpected acquisition, Lord Charleton seated himself by the duchess, saying, in a low tone:

"I, too, have had a good and deeply interesting sermon, which I will impart when alone together."

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE MANUSCRIPT IN THE JEWEL CASSET.

"I think, Emma, I can ensure a couple of hours now, without interruption," said Lord Charleton, on the following day. "I therefore request you to give orders to be left in the same peaceful retirement, that I may read you this paper, found yesterday in the recovered box of jewels. The last date is forty-two years ago.

The duchess gave the required orders, and listened with the deepest interest to the manuscript of the unfortunate captive, Tristram Woolton.

"I write these lines in the spirit with which I now offer everything to Thee, Oh, my God! I know not whether they will ever be read by own

flesh and blood, but I know, and I accept, that I am taken for a suicidal, for a lost soul, for a bad ghost. This is not my fault—this does not touch the conscience. But to have helped to lose the halls of my ancestors; to have the place of my birth and happy youth bought over my head; to be prisoner in a small space, contrived by the ingenuity of humble friends, whence I dare not show myself for fear of creditors: this is painful to the sensitive part of the soul—this demands prayer for grace.

"I thank thee, Oh! Lord, for many alleviations to my sufferings. First, in having inspired these young workmen with such feelings of devotion for me, that I have become the one object of their respectful service. I thank Thee, also, that a separate sale of the family library and pictures has not been necessary. They are included in the purchase of the estate. I have hitherto gone into the library at night, to exchange the books I required, and twice in passing have I heard screams of terror. This belief in my supernatural appearance saves me from the creditors; but at how heavy a tax on health and spirits, Thou alone knowest, Oh! Lord God. I am but thirty-four, with an impatient love of freedom, of the charms of cultivated society, conversation, music, delicate food, choice wines. In the indulgence of these tastes and habits, my brother Gilbert and I helped to ruin our house. It is well he should expiate by exile, and I by imprisonment, this careless and selfish career. Should my young nephew ever read these lines, I entreat his pardon. He is driven into exile; but not by his own fault. He has a strong mind; and, as God helps those who help themselves, he may return a rich man."

"[At another date.] 'My only solace, when wearied of reading, has been the flute, and this only at night. My humble friends now inform me that the sounds being so stifled, and in the dead of night, are taken to be my wailing soul, and that the new proprietors are resolved to sell the place and depart. This has given me an extraordinary feeling of hope that, perhaps, my brother Gilbert, or my nephew Charleton, may repurchase the place.'

"[At another date.] 'My hopes have proved fallacious, and my own life seems wasting away. O Lord! I accept all this in expiation of my dissipated youth, and for the wrong done to my nephew.'

"Jim Turner and Tom Jenkins have brought me a medical practitioner from Kendal. He forbids the flute, and commands air and exercise. As the new possessors of Woolton do not reside here at present, my life may be prolonged by passing through the upper rooms, with the windows open. Last year I could get into the pleasure-grounds at night; but I have no longer the strength."

"[At another date.] 'I have invented a substitute for the flute. It is even superior. I have written a description of this instrument. Tom has placed this, my invention, in the ceiling, that no one may deprive me of it, should my hiding-place be discovered. I can pull the cord of the bellows, as I lie on my bed.'

"[Another date.] 'The confidential doctor has, at my desire, sent me a priest. These visits are always contrived by Jim Turner, the gardener, who conducts the visitor from the roof of the conservatory to the flat leads hidden by the roof of the chapel, and through a window, to my retreat. Both this ecclesiastic and the doctor assure me that, at all events, they believe all the debts are paid; and that, at all events, they will ensure me as perfect a retreat elsewhere. But I no longer desire movement and variety, and I cannot leave my musical instrument for any other advantage.'

"[Another date.] 'I am, at length, happier here than I could be anywhere

else on earth. I love to die here, where I was born. I am near, very near to the portals of eternity. I have no longer strength to pull the cord of the bellows, which is a great privation. I have to wait the leisure of my two friends. They tell me that the terror in the neighborhood, since my instrument has been played, is so increased that the new owners are not expected to remain. Again some vague hopes of the return of the exiled lords of Woolton."

"[Another date.] 'Jim and Tom have brought me, to-day, the casket of family jewels, separated from its ribbed iron case, which I perfectly remember was placed in the hall to be taken by the guard of the mail coach to London, and placed in the hands of the family lawyer, Mr. Oldham. They tell me the iron case was conveyed to London, as directed, but the jewel casket has just been discovered in the powdered bark of the pine-apple bed, in the hot-house. Who has thus defrauded the creditors? and how has Mr. Oldham satisfied all demands without these jewels?'

"[Another date.] 'Tom Jenkins has just related to me the whole history. Gilbert had the casket beneath his cloak when departing at night from the saw-pit of Tom's daily work; but that he gave it to the young man to carry for him to the turn of the road, where a friend was to meet him. This friend was accompanied by another gentleman of, perhaps, sterner moral principle; for on recognizing him Gilbert turned to Tom, saying: 'Oh! that casket will ruin me. God bless you, Tom; good bye. Hide it—take it back. Do not come a step farther with me. Accept this guinea.' But Tom would not deprive the poor fugitive nobleman of his guinea. He kissed his hand, and then ran back, hiding the casket by tying his handkerchief round it. Not knowing the nature of the contents, but concluding they belonged to the family, he took it next morning privately to his friend, Jim Turner, and they agreed to bury it in the dry bark of the pine-apple bed, where they both forgot it, till yesterday, talking over the past, they recalled the casket and the hiding. I have now informed them both of the real nature of the contents of this casket, and have desired them, at my death, to open it, and lay this explanation inside; together with my regret that I have not strength left of mind, or body, or social position, to communicate in any other way with the heir, my nephew.'

"May Almighty God have compassion on Gilbert, my brother, and teach him that without moral rectitude, the finest abilities and endowments of grace and beauty will avail naught, but to increase the danger of the soul's damnation.

"I have received the last rites of the Church. I offer this imprisoned life, thus shortened, the undeserved stigma of my death by suicide, and my actual death here, alone, in expiation of my brother's and my own guilty career.

"Lord Jesus, have mercy. Sweet lady, smile on me.

"HENRY PHILIP TRISTRAM WOOLTON,

"Aged forty-one.

"February 18th, 1814."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The crop bulletin for August, issued by the department of Agriculture, reports favorable indications throughout the province, the only deterrent feature being the long absence of rain. The bulletin is accompanied by a valuable report on experiments in cheese-making and a comparison of the varying properties of milk used in cheese-making in the different months.

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompter remedy can be found than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

1894 - AUTUMN. - 1894

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**MOTTO: "We Always Lead; We Never Follow." (Registered Trade Mark.)**

It is with pleasure we notice the marked increase in the number of persons attending the Semi-Annual Millinery openings, and chronicle the fact that never before in the history of our business have so many buyers been seen in our warehouse during any corresponding period.

Our **efforts** to meet the increased demands of our numerous clients for **fresh, seasonable** and **attractive** goods have met with **appreciation**, and we desire to express our **gratification** to the many friends who thronged our warehouse, and to assure them that we will spare no pains to still further merit their kind support.

We have visible signs that our **Autumn Circular** has been already doing its work, in the many **letter orders** we have received for our **Special Lines**. Our Circular is well worthy the attention and perusal of all **Merchants** visiting the city during **Exhibition Week**. All departments have something fresh to offer, and our stock is fully assorted in every line.

We have opened out our first shipment of **Christmas Novelties**, which will be found more than usually attractive.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**

**A Great Drop in Price of COLOURED COTTON GOODS.**

We are first in the field to announce the fact that the manufacturers of Cotton Goods in Canada have made a reduction in the price of **Checked Shirtings, Denims, Cottonades, Flannelettes, &c.**, and are determined not to allow this market to be flooded with Foreign Products, but keep "Canada for Canadians." We are prepared to give astounding quotations.

**SAMSON, KENNEDY & COMPANY,**

44, 46 and 48 Scott Street, **TORONTO.** 15, 17 and 19 Colborne Street,

**25 OLD CHANGE, LONDON, ENG.**



E. B. A.

The following is a copy of the letter of Condolence sent to Bro. John Falvey, Grand Marshal:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—On behalf of the officers and members of the Grand Branch, we beg to tender our heartfelt sympathy with you and your afflicted wife, in the great loss you have sustained by the death of your beloved daughter, whom it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to the final home of all good Christians. And we pray that the Comforter of the afflicted, will obtain for you the grace to bow with Christian resignation to His holy will. D. A. CAREY, President, W. LANK, Sec.-Treas.

St. Paul's Branch, No. 8, Toronto.

Branch No. 8 held a very successful meeting on Monday last, there being a large attendance of members. The meetings have only been held once a month for some time, but it was unanimously decided to have them twice a month for the future, and occasionally to have open meetings and concerts. In consequence of the Financial Secretary giving in his resignation, A McDonald resigned his position as President to retake the position of Financial Secretary, an office that he held for several years in the Branch to the general satisfaction of the members. It is needless to say that he received a unanimous vote.

One application was received for membership, and two were initiated at the previous meeting, and one application received.

St. Patrick's Circle No. 1, and Branch No. 12, held a union and social entertainment in their hall, corner Queen and McCaul streets, on Wednesday evening. The hall was crowded and many were unable to gain admission. Among the visitors were the Grand Branch Officers residing in the city, and many officers and members of the different subordinate branches and circles.

Bro. J. J. Maloney occupied the chair, and in the opening made a few short remarks as to the object of the meeting, after which a choice programme was rendered.

Addresses were delivered by Bros. D. A. Carey and J. J. Nightingale.

The entertainment was a grand success, and judging from the applause, the ability of those taking part was highly appreciated. Cake, coffee and fruit were served during the intermission by the committee. And as a result of the evening nine ladies and several men gave in their applications for membership. The next entertainment will be held on the last Wednesday of October.

At the last regular semi-monthly meeting of Sarsfield Branch No. 28, Ottawa, resolutions of condolence with the family of the late Bro. James Shaw, were moved by Bro. P. Gallagher, and seconded by Bro. M. Bennett, and carried unanimously, the deepest esteem and reverence being expressed for the memory of the deceased brother.

THE MARKETS.

TORONTO, September 5, 1894.

Wheat, white, per bush.....	\$0 55	\$0 00
Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 54	0 00
Wheat, spring, per bush.....	0 00	0 00
Wheat, goose, per bush.....	0 53	0 00
Oats, per bush.....	0 31	0 32
Peas, per bush.....	0 58	0 60
Barley, per bush.....	0 41	0 42
Chickens, per pair.....	0 40	0 60
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 10	0 00
Ducks, per pair.....	0 60	0 65
Butter, in pound rolls.....	0 20	0 23
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0 10	0 11
Cabbage, now, per doz.....	0 30	0 35
Celery, per doz.....	0 40	0 50
Radishes, per doz.....	0 15	0 20
Onions, per doz.....	0 10	0 00
Turnips, per doz.....	0 20	0 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 55	0 70
Carrots, per doz.....	0 10	0 00
Apples, per bbl.....	1 00	1 75
Hay, clover.....	7 00	8 00
Hay, timothy.....	7 50	8 50
Straw, sheaf.....	7 50	8 00

AT THE CATTLE YARDS.

The following were the prices at the Western cattle yards to day:

CATTLE.		
Good sh pprs, per cwt.....	\$ 3 50	\$4 00
Butchers' choice, picked, per cwt.....	3 00	3 50
Butchers' choice, per cwt.....	2 75	3 00
But hers' medium, ".....	2 50	2 75
Bulls and mixed, ".....	2 25	3 00
Springers, per head.....	30 00	45 00
Milk cows, per head.....	22 00	50 00
CALVES.		
Per head, good to choice.....	4 00	7 50
" common.....	1 50	3 00
SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Shipping sheep, per cwt.....	3 25	3 50
Butchers' sheep, per head.....	2 50	2 75
Lambs, choice, per head.....	2 00	3 00
Lambs, inferior, per head.....	1 25	1 50
HOGS.		
Long lean, per cwt (off cars).....	5 30	5 40
Heavy fat hogs.....	4 75	5 00
Stags, per cwt.....	4 20	4 30
Stags.....	2 00	2 50

# Visitors to the Chicago World's Fair

Were charmed with the beauty of the buildings and the fine quality of the exhibits shown.

In the clothing trade the case of Oak Hall Clothiers was the most admired and received the highest encomiums.

MANY PEOPLE WERE NOT ABLE to go to the Chicago and the Oak Hall case has been brought to the

## TORONTO EXHIBITION

And is shown on the floor of the Main Building near the band stand.

It is filled with specimens of all the newest things for Men and Boy's wear in Suits, Overcoats and Pants. The highest form of the tailor's art is shown in the garments exhibited and similar goods can be examined at the store, whether you want to buy or merely look. We make everyone welcome.

**OAK HALL,** The Large New Building, 115, 117, 119, 121 King St. E.  
Exactly opposite St. James' Cathedral entrance, **Clothiers, Toronto.**

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Capital Subscribed, \$800,000.

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HON. SIR R. J. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G.,  
HON. S. C. WOOD, Vice-Presidents.

The Corporation undertakes all manner of TRUSTS and acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, TRUSTEE, ASSIGNEE, LIQUIDATOR &c., or as AGENT for any of the above appointments. Estates managed. Money invested. Bonds issued and countersigned. Financial business of all kinds transacted.

Deposit safes to rent all sizes. Valuables of all kinds received and safe custody Guaranteed and Insured.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for additions, changes fittings, &c., to Post Office, Stratford, Ont." will be received at this office until Tuesday, 12th September, 1894, for the several works required in the erection of additions, changes, fittings, &c., to Post Office, Stratford, Ont.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Post Office at Stratford, on and after Saturday, 1st September, and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signature of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines to contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 30th August, 1894.

# Toronto General AND SAFE DEPOSIT Trusts Co.

VAULTS,

— CORNER — YONGE AND COLBORNE STS. TORONTO.

Capital, . . . . . \$1,000,000  
Guarantee and Reserve Funds, \$240,000

Hon. Ed. Blake, Q.C., M.P., President.  
E. A. Meredith, LL.D.,  
John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., } Vice-Pres'ts.

Chartered to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, etc., and for the faithful performance of all such duties its capital and surplus are liable.

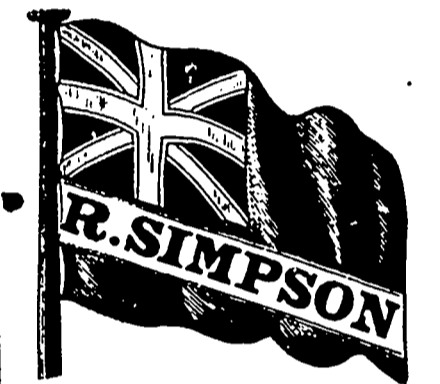
ALL SECURITIES AND TRUST INVESTMENTS ARE INSCRIBED IN THE COMPANY'S BOOKS IN THE NAMES OF THEIR ESTATES OR TRUSTS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, AND APART FROM THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

The protection of the Company's vaults for the preservation of WILLS offered gratuitously.

SAFES IN THEIR BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS FOR RENT.

The services of Solicitors who bring estates or business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be economically and promptly attended to.

J. W. LANGMUIR, MANAGING DIRECTOR.



South-West Corner Yonge & Queen Sts.

WE lead off with unapproachable plans for September. Our buyers, who have spent months in the European markets in the interests of Canadian shoppers, have surpassed themselves, and to-day the consummation of these days of careful planning and close thought are to be seen in the magnificent showing of new season's goods waiting your inspection.

### IN THE SILK DEPT.

Kalkal Wash Silk, all colors, 23 inch, worth 50c, for..... 35c  
Black Surah, all silk, worth 60c, for.. 35c  
22 inch Pongee, pure silk, all colors, worth 40c, for..... 25c

### AMONG THE CARPETS.

A leader in Tapestry, worth 50c, for.. 35c  
Good Union Carpets, worth 40c, for... 25c  
Good All-wool Carpets, worth 85c, for. 65c  
Best quality All-wool Carpet, worth \$1. 75c  
Fine Brussels Carpet, worth \$1.10, for 75c

### AMONG THE PRINTS.

Colored Prints, worth 8c, for..... 4c  
Crum's 32-in. Pink Prints, worth 12½c, for..... 6½c  
Crum's Best English Prints, assorted colors, worth 12c, for..... 7½c  
Crum's Fine English Prints, dark ground, worth 12½c, for..... 8½c  
New openings in Satens.

# R. SIMPSON,

Store Nos. 170, 174, 176, 178 Yonge street, 1 and 3 Queen street West  
S. W. corner Yonge and Entrance Yonge at Queen streets, Toronto. Entrance Queen at W.

