Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of shis copy which may be bisliographically unique, which may after any of the imayes in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked behave.	L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui à été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qu'i sont peut être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui pauvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.
Coloursi covers/	Coloured pages/ Pages de couleur
Covers daniaged/ Couveriuse endommagée	Pages damaged/ Pages endommagèes
Covers restond and/or laminated/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée	Pages restored and/or laminated/ Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing/ Le titre de couverture manque	Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps/ Cartes géographiques en couleur	Pages détachées Pages détachées
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	Showthrough/ Transparence
Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur	Quality of print varies/ Qualité inégale de l'impression
Bound with other material/ Relië avec d'autres documents	Continuous pagination/ Pagination continue
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/ La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la	Includes index(es)/ Comprend un (des) index
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure Blank leaves added during restoration may appear	Tatle on header taken from:/ Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/	Title page of issue/ Page de titre de la livraison
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela ctait possible, ces pages n'ont	Caption of issue/ Titre de départ de la livraison
pas été filmées.	Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) de la livraison
Additional comments:/ Commentaires supplémentaires:	
This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.	
10X 14X 18X	22X 26X 30X
1	

20X

24X

28×

12 X

16X

The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. V.-No. 36.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

St. Francis and Economics

We wrote, last week that one of the We wrote, last week that one of the motives the Church has in the canonization of samts is to bring their lives prominently before us; their lives furshing the best examples of how to lead the things of the world into harmony with the requirements of the thestian religion.

Grace does not destroy or ignore nature, but takes each of her elements as they come, and by a kind of baptism or consecration makes them fit to coperate with itself in the worl: of up-

or consecration makes them is to cooperate with itself in the work of upbuilding the supernatural. And as
these elements of time, place, calling
and the like are very varied, both in
themselves and in their reaction upon
different persons, the more we study
the way the saints have handled them
and turned them to spiritual profit, the
more we know of the art of acting right,
For instance: Riches and poverty, considered in themselves or abstractly, are
sidered in themselves or abstractly, are
sidered in themselves or abstractly, are
sidered in themselves or abstractly, are
sleval to sainc; yet what a world of
difference in their effects upon given
persons! To the saints they are secure
stopping stones to the kingdom of heavon, but a source of added ruin to the
sinner; whilst the scientist, ignoring
their moral action attogether, treats
them as mere notions, whose relations
he seeks to establish. Such being the
case, since all men must use the things of
the world, and each class have their own
theory, largely modifying their practice,
treannet but be interesting and instructive to attempt a comparison of methods
and results in the different systems.

To do this feat us take the great problem
of the relations between capital and
abor—a problem always and everywhere pressing for solution—and examine how it is clust by the great conlandiness we intendiculated and respectively. And for greater
handliness we intendiculated and respecwhich he called economic quantities—
meaning. I suppose, commodities and
actives—and gave this explanation:
"Economic quantities are of two kinds,
and such as a testing in the calculation." He comparing the standards one; when the
students begin dealing with their quetion. It is a little mystical, of course,
and expression and spread and courtended in the state of flow—of
commodity or sorvice—from hand to
halfelly. Like the litch fair, he may
solved first and cox follow and and pecket to pocket; he is the
difficulty. Like the litch fair, he may
somewhere, but it is har

simently. Into two Irishi and you may be may have crocks of gold hid away somewhere, but it is hard to got at either him or thom.

But the professor was serious. He was following the method of his school, who look not to the rich and poor, as living beings, but to the brute matter of wealth, and the mechanical sapect of labor; or rather at the notions of these two last, to see how they litch together or fly apart. There is no life before his contemplation at all, and therefore no power of any kind to incite more than a more intellectual curiosity. No man will onthuse over a dead quantity, whether static or kinotic; and in fact seems of the poor are becoming poored and more necessaries, the rich recommendation of the poor are becoming poored and more numerous, the rich richer and more exclusive.

not only fed and housed but were gradually trained to those habits of thrift and industry which made Italy in these days the best outlivated and most productive country in Europe. St. Francis, of course, could not do without the rich, and he had his own way of acting upon thom. If old not abuse them for having wealth—perhaps an accident of their birth—nor atrive for the imposition of invilious taxes, nor recommend projects of virtual conflection, but toaching that riches was a great trut hold for God and His little ones he filled them with an enthusiasm for inustating the Drivine beneficence; and in fact in that meeting the conflection of their professions for the honor of Christ and the bouefit of the near-a continuity of the conflection of the conversion of fund into flow, of static into kinetic.

Nor was St. Francis by any means a more enthusiast, a blaze that glowed and warmed for a minute and the died out. Ho was a statesman, an organiser, and so prudently constituted his society for the continuance of his own great work, that to-day, nearly eight hundred years after, it is still actively carrying on that work, in hundreds of places over the carth.

And what would we conclude from all this? That the scientific method, the nations which express mon's perceptions of the relations between capital and labor, considered abstractly, is nort door to neckoss, for all practical purposes and therefore to be discarded? And what would we conclude from all this? That the scientific method, without the religious, is barron or results. The religious again, needs the scientific to temper its enthusiasm, and guide it along the way of doing the greatest good with the least waste of energy and means: "Alterius sic Altere pesci open res, et conjurat arnice." The two should go land in hand, in holy alliance; and we hope, at some such meeting as we had lately in Toronto. a man will be found big enough to possess the

Ti o Ameer of Atghanistan.

The 'ultan of Turkey is declared to be with ut influence in Indis and the eyes of he world are turning upon the Ameer of Afghanistan. Here is a picture o. the latter colobrity from The London Daily Chronicle. Events on the Indian frontice give us a keco interest just now in Abdur Rahman, the Ameer of Afghanistan. I had a talk on Wednesday (says The Chronicle interviewer), with a gontleman who has recently returned from Cabul. This is Mr. J. B. Guthrie, of Leadenhall street, a shrewd sectsman whose name is likely to become familiar in connection with trade to Afghanistan.

"I was, 'said he' invited to visit Cabul with reference to the conduct of the Ameer's business in Europe. I spent seven weeks as the Ameer's guest, and I was upposed and the agent on this side Afghan capital I met his Highness in the Durbar Hall of his palace overy second day and thus I had the opportunity of learning his views on political and other subjects."

"Now, what man is he, this ruler of Afghanistan—how does he look?"

"Ho is of average height, well built, and he has a black beard and moustache. Generally he wears a uniform of blue and gold. He had an astrachan cap on his head, and in this cap there was a brilliant diamond star. He struck me at once as a man of great parts, and as possessing a knowledge both wide and accurate."

"Will you give me some idea of the scene in the Durbar Hall during your meetings with him."

"He sat on a 'charpoy'—something like a lounge—which was covered with a cloth of gold; or sometimes he would sit in an easy chair. The Court language at Cabul is Porsian, and that was the Lauguage in which his Highness in Afghanistan—He lays it down that they are the things above all else which his country necks."

"He had no a charpoy in the would sit in an easy chair. The Court language at Cabul is port on which has counted to the high above all less which his country necks."

"He had no a charpoy in the would sit in an easy chair. The Court language at cabul is port on which his country necks."

"I had not be a sup

reland's Dead AT Grosse Isle

The Solicitor-General of Canada writes:

writes:

Sin.—I hope that my motives will not be misconstruod if I address you and your reades upon a subject of special concern to the olongent to which I have the honor to belong. I had the pleasure on Sunday last to form one of the large pilgrimage of my follow countrymen and countrywensen to the last resting place of so many of our unfortunate kindred who fell victures to the terrible ship flover of 1847. It was the first time that I had visited a spot of such melaneboly inforest to our race as is Grosso Isla and I had visited a spot of such melaneboly inforest to our race as is Grosso Isla and I had visited a spot of such melaneboly inforest to our race as is Grosso Isla and I had visited a spot of such melaneboly inforest to our race as is Grosso Isla and I had visited a spot of such melaneboly inforest to our race as is Grosso Isla and I had visited a spot of such melaneboly inforest to me was one thing which struck me more years for the dead, were of the melaneboly inforest to the memory of the most solemn character. But there was one thing which struck me more painfully than anything class, and to which I had intended to rofer, had a favorable opportunity offered on the occasion. I alludo to the absence of any suitable monument to the memory of the unfortunate victims of the fover, and to mark the respect of the Irish Catholic race for what the Rev. Rector of St. Patrick's so truthfully doscribed as those markyred dead. Of course, I am not by any means the first to notice this said omission, which has been characterized more than once already as a lasting disgrace to our unationality, but consider that I would be lacking in my duty if I did not again call public attention to it in the hope that it may be repaired as soon as possible. At the same time, as already said, I do not wish my motives to be misconstrued in so doing. I distinctly repudiate all desired that this matter has only to be brought to general note to such a fibitor to thruss mysolf forward prominently in what should be a thought of the

AN APPRAL TO THE A. O. H

AN APPRAL TO THE A. O. H.

The following letter appears in The Quebec Daily Telegraph:

Sin.—I have read with pleasure the letter of the Hon. C. Fitzpatrick which appeared in yesterday's issue regarding the orection of a suitable monument at Grosso 181e to mark the last resting place of our "martyred dead." Like Mr. Fitzpatrick, my first visit to that little island, which has given a last resting place to so many of my persecuted and exiled compatriots, was made on Sunday last. And since that time I have been haunted by the decolate and neglected appearance of that vast frish grave. I have been considering just what would be the best and proper step to be taken for insuring the erection of a proper monument, and the only real and proper plan I could think of is the one suggested by the Hon. Mr. Fitz. patrick. Let the Quebec members of the considering in the considering the consider

a national society, to thom belongs this daty. To work, then, yo members of the A. O. H. It is a patriotic and praiseworthy work, and cannot fail to meet with the approbation and hearty co-operation of overy true hearted Irishman. Let mo suggest, however, that in addition to the monument, a suitable fonce of stone or iron should enclose the spot and that the grounds should be properly levelled and decorate. To work, then, A. O. H. and gain the gratitude of your follow countrymon and of posterity. Take the initiative and rat assured that you will meet with a prompt response from all true-hearted Irishmen and their descendants. Thanking the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick for his timely and patriotic suggestion, and assuring him that no true Irishman can misconstrue his motives in such an affair.

I am, derr Sir, yours.

DEVIMINIS DEPERMININA.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

If Not No Such Thing Can Be Said to Exis t-

A correspondent of This Cariolic Reoistra divilges the facts in connection with the recent dismissal of J. F. Tennaut, collector of customs at Grotna, Man. If the version of the case given by this correspondent is the correspondent by this correspondent is the correspondent by this correspondent is the correspondent when it denounces the dismissal of Mr. Tennaut as "one of the worst instances of religious persecution that has ever come to light under a supposed civilized government."

Briefly stated, the facts are these: Joseph F. Tennaut is an Irish Catholic and was for many years collector of customs at the port of Grotna. During the last provincial campaign he attorded a public moding in the Liberal interests, at which Hon. J. D. Cameron, a member of the Greenway government, was one of the speakers. In discussing the school question Mr. Cameron used very bitter inapusage against the Catholic church and the Catholics. However, the control of the policy of the control of the contr

Practical Education.

Practical Education.

This department of school work soons to be most efficiedly provided for by the Courtail Business College and School of Shorthand of this city, which has just begun the work of the fall session with the largest attendance of new members over registered at the beginning of any provious year. That this school occupies a favorable position in the public estimation is shown by its steadily increasing attendance, and by the fact the it onjoys as large a share of patrona, as any other Canadian school. Telegraphy has been added to the other departments, the promises have been enlarged, and splendid accommodation and excellent facilities are placed at the disposal of the students at this College. We understand that the instruction is of such a character that now members are admitted at any time throughout the term, and that those who fail to enter at the beginning suffer no particular disadvantage by entering at a later date.

Through the Gates of Gold.

"The serrows of death have compassed rae and the perils of hell have found me. Tribulation and serrow have overwholmed me, and I called on the name of the Lord. O Lord, deliver my soul The Lord is merciful and righteness and the contract of the cous and out God is full of compassion. I humbled myself, and he delivered me."

There was an unwented stir in the corridors of St. Joseph's Convent hat Friday morning, September 14th. Hut; was with subdued steps that the visitors and the gentle sisters moved about and in soft tones that they spoke; for, before the high alter in the beantiful chapel, in the earthly presence of the king she had loved so ardent and served so well, lay all that was mortal of Sister M. Thecia Lehane, awaiting the last services that the loving hands of her sisters in religion could do for her.

Sadly, and yet not as those who sorrow without hope, the sisters came and looked their last upon the beloved face of one who had over been an example to them of the perfect religious file; exact in every duty and in the observance of her rule in even the minutest particular.

Long was the waiting, but the reward had come; 31 years spent in failinf services and intimate communion with her Drivine Lord had carned the call so excreasly longed for, and on the 1st of September the Goldon dates opponed to suital her all the particular the properties of the services and intimate communion with her Drivine had the services and intimate communion with her Drivine had the services and intimate communion with her Drivine had the services and intimate communion with her Drivine had been serviced and the services and intimate communion with her Drivine had been serviced and the services and intimate communion with her Drivine had been serviced and the services and intimate communion with her Drivine had been serviced and the services and intimate communion with her Drivine had been serviced and the services and internet services and internet services and internet services and internet services and the services and internet services and internet services and internet services and internet services and the services and

Breasa—The Baty of Catasites.

Last Sunday, a thin 0.30 servico, an ordination took place in St. Basilis, church which in point of numbers was, porbaps, the largest that has been so far seen at any one time in this province. In the absonce of his Grace the Archishop, his Lordship the Bishop of London was the officiating prelate the seed of London was the officiating prelate to be known to the public. Some years ago, when they had decided on a noviliate to be known to the public. Some years ago, when they had decided on a noviliate to this country, they had daked their friends and St. Basilis parish into their confidence. In thought it well to continue that condidence. They required a cortilate, but there were not for had they not clied the generous co-peration of friends they can be seen to consider they have no duties towards intermediate or higher Catholic education beyond sending their children to Catholic matitutions. A neighboring college of another denomination, or a continue to determine the seen of the same purpose, while yet another declared openly that if the institution was to keep its doors open its friends must come to its relied with a subsidy of at least ten thousand a year. If Catholic institutions, Hence they had to appeal to the generosity of friends in order to build a novitiate, while its support was a heavy burden to the province of the same purpose, while yet another declared openly that if the institution was to keep its doors open its friends must come to its relied with a subsidy of at least ten thousand a year. If Catholic institutions, Hence they had to appeal to the generosity of friends in order to build a novitiate, while its support was a heavy burden or interest the new building. Since tha

Thomas, and J. Junivae, Mass.
Mass.
Many of the parents, relatives and a host of friends of the rev. gentlemen were present in the clurch to witness the sacred rite. We congratizate the Rev. Fathers of St. Basil's on their success and prospects.

Father 6thney's Silver Jubilee.
ALLISTON, Sopt. 8.—Alliston was to-day the scene of a great gathering of Catholic priests and laymon from Toronto and other discoses. The occasion that the state of the

Boors some services and Barbara Barbar Latest Mails from ENULAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND T™ Motherland

Astrim.

The death is announced of Lieutonant A. J. M. Higginson, 1st Sikhs, from wounds received a few days ago in the action at Marsar. The deceased efficer was second son of the late Mr. C. H. Higginson, Springmount, ounly Antrim, and grandson of the late Sir J. M. Higginson, K.O.B.

An influential public meeting of clorey and laity was held in the Mar let House, Kilrush, in furtherance of the demand on the Gevernment for a grant for deepening the Kilrush Creek, with a view to a greater accommodation for shipping in the port, the want of which retards its commorcial advancement.

The most accommoderate accommoderate and accommoderate accommoderate and accommoderate accommoderate and accommoderate a

The most grave apprehensions are now entertained throughout West Chare regarding the harvest prospects, owings to the almost continuous down pour of rain during the past fortinght or three weeks. At the present moment the crops are in a most serious condition, and especially the point and hay crops. The bright has well taken hold of the crop all along, white good deal of the potatoer are black in the ground. good den ... the ground.

kaken, hold of the crop all along, white good deal of the potatoer are black in the ground.

Cork.

The Very Rev. J. Zimmerman, Superior African Missionary College, Cork, is prepared to receive some fitty boys for the African missions. They will receive a four years' course in Cork and thence will be sent to the Motherhouse at Lyons, France, where they will finish their course for the priesthood. The conditions of reception are, first, a desire to consecrate their lives in this abandoned vineyard of the Lord, where over 200 000 000 souls are sitting in the shadow of death and paganism; second, a sound constitution; third, a fair education; fourth, the age is from 16 to 20, but some exceptions are made in deserving casee; fifth, a fee of £24 is required. and this covers the entire expense of the cipht years in college, but no deserving boy will be debarred from ontering on account of lack of means. Fifty young ledies will also be received for the Sisterhood of the messions. The terms are very easy. The Irish noviliate for the students is situated in the most healthy and beautiful suburb of Ordre city. Particulars may be had from the Superior of the College. College. Carlow.

The Freeman's Journal says the Nationalists of Carlow have in hand a project for honoring the graves of "the Rebels" killed in the battle of "the Rebels" killed in the battle of Oarlow in 1798, or murdered after wards. Upwards of six hundred of the patriots were flung into a common grave, contemptuously named "Groppy Hole." That name alone commencated the dead. Eight years ago a movement was started by the Gaolic Olubs to enclose the place. That has been done and the graves preserved from further desecration. Now it is monosed to raise a mounement of the proposed to raise a monument to "the Rebels." About £100 will suffice for the plans decided upon.

the plans decided upon.

Perr.

A number of laborers at work in a field near Manoreunningham, about 12 miles from the city of Derry, have made a remarkable discovery and one that is sure to attract the attention of antiquaries. At the depth of several feet they came on a flagstone which on being removed disclosed an underground passage that led to a stable with stalls for 20 horses. Ancient implements of warfare were lying about. Orowds are flocking to the place in wonderment at the ourious might.

Most Rov. Dr. Leonard, Bishop of Most Rov. Dr. Leonard, Bishop of Cape Town, South Africa, passed through Derry city on his way from Moville to Belfast. He called on his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, and paid a brief visit to the Nazareth House. Dr. Leonard has the honor of being a pioner Bishop in Bouth Africa. It is 80 years since he sailed from Dublin to take up his important mission under the Southern Ortoss, and the immense strides whilch Catholicity has taken in the Cape are due in great measure to his efforts. He has now 35 priests under him, and there are four Dominican convents and two convents of Nazareth in his dioceso, which is about three times as hig as all Ireland. One of his priests in Dr. Kolbe, a distinguished convert.

big as all Ireland. One of his priests is Dr. Kolbe, a distinguished convert.

Babla

Referring to the doddication of the mew bells of St. Patrick's, Dublin, The Freeman's Journal says the core mony recalls a somewhat accimonious dictussion between the brothers of the louse of Guinness on in a subject of those same bells. Lord Ardiland was first appealed to for a donation for the bells. He not merely refused, but wrote in the strongest condemnation of the project. His father, when he restored the Cathedral at immense cost, took special pride and pleasure in the restoration of the old bells to which he had listened as a child His father's view. Lord Ardilaun thought, should have weight with the authorities of the Cathedral. The desire for new bells he regarded a childish emulation of Ohrist Guurch. But Lord Ardilaun's younger and richer brother, Lord Iveagu, took a

lotally different view, and when appealed to promptly sent a chrque not for a subscription only, but for the entire cost. At the dedication Lord ivesgli was present, and Lord Ardl laun was not.

Surrounded by most auspicious circumstances and with every advantage save good weather, the Dublin Horse Show of 1807 or ned on August 24th at Ballebridge. During the past do cade each succeeding exhibition has accelled its predecessor. The entires number 1.448, the highest ever roorded, and being 31s in excess of any previous year's record. Perhaps the greatest advance that has been made in connection with the Show is the worldwide interest which it has attracted, and which is becoming more marked and striking every year. The great feature of the Show, and from which of course it derives its title, is the exhibition of horses, and the quality of these animals taken all round shows improvement.

On a deposition made by a process server named Daggan, from Gort, in this county, John Mahon, a butcher of Maingand attreet, Galvay, was presecuted at the suit of the police for stabbing. It appeared from the widence, which took a considerable time in hearing, that Duggan, accompanied by his wife and son, a boy apparently about 13 or 11 years of age, came in to serve a decree on Mahon. The decree, according to the solicitor, was obtained in the county, and had no force in the borough. Duggan admitted he was drunk when he went to Mahon's house, and Mahon stated on eath that Duggan demanded 60, although the decree was only for a sum of £2 and some shillings. A dispute arcse, and the parties get into landigrips. The court decided to dismiss the charge of stabbing, and the process server was fined 101 and costs for assauling Mahon and 1s for drunkonness. His son was fined 2s Gd for kicking Mahon.

Grunkonness. His son was fined 2s ded for kicking Mahon.

Kistr's Cassit.

General regretis experienced throughout King's County and North Tipper ary at the death of Mr. George John Minchin, D Lr., Dusherstown House, which occurred during the past week after a protracted illness. Mr Minchin was a Unionist in politics, but had the reputation of being a kindly and indulgent landlord, and even in the most stirring days of the agrarian agitation none but the most cordial relations existed between him and his numerous tenantry. His death recalls one of the most sensational murder trials of the past decade, with which his name became more or less prominently associated, viz., that of Denis O'Connell, who was tried so often in connection with a Kerry murder during the Balfour coeroion regime O'Onnell was arraigued at the Leinster Winter Ass zes in 1830, before Mr. Justice O'Biten and a special jury, on which occasion eleven of the jury were in favor of a conviction, and Mr. Minchin was the one dissentient. Death has removed one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of the Tullamore district in the person of Mr David Gorry, Capparoe. The decased was a well known figure in North King's County, where he was an extensive farmer, in addition to which he occupied the responsible position of rate collector to the Tullamore Union.

Tipperar.

position of rate collector to the Tullamore Union.

The Bally william Creamery, situated about four miles from Nenagh and one of the most important and flourishing branches of the Agricultural Improvement Organization in the country, was broken into and the machinery, utensils, etc., either wilfully damaged or stolen from the premises.

Information of the occurrence was communicated to the police and Head-Constable Horgan.

After searching all day the missing machinery was discovered up in a heap of manure, half a mile away from the creamery. The separators were worth about £10 each.

Wexterd.
Mr. Robert Codd. Lettermore. Kil muckridge, was found lying in the lane close by his house, with his throat out, and a blood-stained razor protruding from his right hand pooket.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

A New Zasland Bishop.

The Catholic Bishop of Christ Clurch, New Zeeland, the Right Rev. J. J. Grimes, has arrived in London and is the guest of the Maries Fathers in Leicester place, Leicester requare.

Arrival of Cardinal Ferraud.
Cardinal Ferraud. Bishop of Antun, has arrived in London, where he is to speak on Esptember 12th, on the cocasion of the celebration of the thirteen centenary of the landing of Saint Augustine on English soil. Cardinal Perraud will also speak at Canterbury on Boptember 15th.

The Losdon Friet Prince.

Prince Max of Saxony, a priest in Holy Orders, has brought his ministrations in the East End of London to a close. Father Max, as he is called, has been working assiduously in one of the poorest districts in the East End for over a year, and has endeared

himself in the time by his plety and benevalence to the Catholius of the neighborhood. He came to London to gain experience of mission work in a crowded English city, and he has certainly thrown himself into the most laborious and trying duties with the utmost energy. He has returned to Dresden

utmost energy. He has returned to Dreaden.
His Repainten had Roand Fortadona.
The following story is related in The Westminster Gazette "Asmall party of staunch Ulater Protestants came over on a holiday trip to London a few weeks ago, and, among other places of interest, visited a very popular Roman Catholic institution in Hammoramith, in which a wonr co religionist of the interest, vielted a very popular Roman Catholic institution in Hammersmith, in which a poor co religionist of the trippers had found a welcome and slaterly care, denied to none who en ter the portals of the good nuns in charge. 'And does this place belong to the Pope now?' asked a male member of the party of one of Slaters. 'Yee, we Staters are, in a spiritual sense, children of his Holiners, but we make no distinction between Protestant and Catholic among those who come to us for help.' 'Well, now, that's nice, but tell me, does he ever come to see ye?' 'No, he lives in R une. But why? Have you any keling against the Pope?' 'Well,' slowly replied the spokeeman of the party,' I have little against the manyself, but he does not bear a good name round Portadown.'

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLANO.

Brath of an Archibhop's Sister.

Much sympathy has been expressed by membors of his flock in Glasgow for His Grace Archibishop Eyre, who has received a severe shock in the death of his sister, which occurred in Germany last week. Deceased was a few years older than His Grace, by whom she was held in most tender received.

Burgesses of Damirles,

regard.

Miss Jessio M.K.e., of Dounfries, and Mr. A. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, were yesterday made bur gesses of Dounfries. Miss M.K.e. is the third lady in the United Kungdom and the first in Scotland to receive the distinction. It was recorded that the thicket was granted to Mr. Balfour for his statesmanship, eminence in literature and learning, and honorable influence among his fellow-men, and because of the honor he has brought his native land.

Catholic Education.

The results of the various examina-

native land.

Catholic Esecation.

The results of the various examinations held in the Franciscan Convent, Charlotte Street, Glasgew, have been received, and have been very successful. In the Aberdeen University Preliminary Examination seven students passed, one student gaining a senior certificate, while two gained janior certificates. In the Leaving Certificate Examination, twenty-nine certificates were obtained from the Scotch Education Department. Ten pupils passed in the London College of Music Preliminary Examination, and a number of the pupils passed in the examination of freehand drawing, under the Science and Art Department.

A Noble Scottlish Friest.

the examination of freehand drawing, under the Science and Art Department.

A Nable scettlah Priest.

A Nable scettlah Priest.

A noble instance of self-sacrifice is repotted from the far north of Scotland in the details of the death of the Rev. George Rigg, Catholic priest of the parish of Daibtrog, in South Uist, one of the Outer Hebrides. The family of one of his parashloners, a Hebridean cotter, consisting of the man, his wife and child, were all attacked by typhus fever. The nelghbors were loth to approach the cottage in which the stricken family lay ill, and for weeks, with the exception of the doctor, who paid his daily visit, the priest, unas sisted, nursed the sick household. As a result, he contracted the fover in its worst form, and died a few days ago in the presence of his sister and the priest in charge of the other South devotedly. Father Rigg was the nephew of the late Right Rev. George Rigg, D.D., Bishop of Dunkeld, and was a man of singular refinement and culture. To him his self-imposed duty must have proved extraordinarily repulsive, and he may freely be considered to have died a martyr to charity.

A Patriotic Speech.

A Patriolic Speech.

On Wednesday last, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was welcomed back to Ottawa, Sir Richard Cartwright as acting Premier made a speech, in the course of which he said: I can well believe that the result of his vist to Europe will be repaid to us one hund red fold by the knowledge that is now being imparted of the resources and capabilities of the country to which we are proud and happy to b. lng. I will not deny that we have been favored by fortune on the present occasion, but I think that we may fairly claim that when the tide of fortune came his way he has shown that he took occasion to profit by it to the very uttermost. (Cheera.) I hope and believe in one important respect that a better era is dawning upon us, and that in future we will be able to conduct our political contests with less accretity and bitterness than in the past, and that overyone in Ganada, whether Oatholie or Protestant, alreeds, will join together and unite with the purpose of promoting the welfare of our ccultry. (Cheers) Cr perlaps some of you like myself, having a drop of Irish blood in your veins, will say with me "Canada go bragh" from now henceforth. (Cheers and laughter.) I am not here to

culogize Sir Wilfrid Laurior or the Government, but to join with you in welcoming back to Canada one who las shows himself in every way a worthy and honored representative of the people of Canada. Cheers)

The Bishop of Elphin in New York

The Bishop of Elphin in New York.

Right Rev. John J. Claney, bishop of Eighin, who is venting his brother in Canandiagua, N. Y., was interviewed upon his arrival in New York.

What is the condition of affairs in Ireland now? the blehop was asked, "Politically? Oh, very quiet. We are all anxious for peace and unity. We see the error of our ways now," said the bishop, simhing, "and I think the feeling among all parties is that there should be a union."

"Is England doing much to encourage frish industries?"

"Very little," said the bishop. "Lady Aberdeen is about the best and only English patroness we have The steters of the Catholic convents in Ireland are doing more to encourage and stimulate Irish industries than any other persons. Speaking for my own town of Singo, there are over one hundred persons employed in the University of Mercy, making lace and other things at good wages.

In nearly all the convents in Ireland trudes are taught. In the Convent at Fxford, in the County Mayo, the steters teach stenography, typewriting, lace making, farming housework and all that sert of thing, and in the convent at Gort, in the County Galway, there are twelvelooms kept going all the time, and they turn out magnificent lace, linen and fancy work. Employment is given to a great man persons here."

"It is very dull in Singo, I know. Workmen are only employed steadily in the mills and factores about four days a week. There is very little money in circulation."

"It is there much emigration now?"

"Y-s, from Singo, Lettrin, Roscommon and Mayo there is quite a good deal. Nearly all the young folks have come to America. I don't know so much about other parts of Ireland."

Principal MacCabe's Address

Principal MacCabe's Address.

At the formal opening of the Ottawa Normal school Dr. MacCabe, LL.D., gave his inaugural address. The doctor took advantage of the occasion to welcome the students to the Capital, and especially to the Normal school. The address was brief and to the point. He said that attendance at the school involved a means and an end; the end was to fit the student for a better position in life. A great many encered at the student when he started to teach, saying that he was only making the teaching profession a stepping-stone to some thing beyond the value of the student who made the teaching profession as stepping-stone to some thing beyond was, in his ophicin, to be commended. Beyond all the teaching profession moulds character, and this is the most important point in the life of any person. There were three classes of students—those who worked not for the gold medal or for a total of 75 per cent, on their examination, but for the honor of having done their best, and baving done their best, and having done their best, and these who was delegated and the second and the

Couldn't Belle, 1 in the Devil.

Couldn't Belle's In the Devil.

In his recently published diary, Sir M. E. Grant Duff tells an amusing aneedote of Carlyle and Emerson, related to him by Kingsley: "The most dyspeptic of philosopher. However, the constraint of t

An Enthusiastic Bioyclist

The Duchess of York has taken her bicycle to Iroland. The Duchess is an onthusiastic as well as a very graceful and expert cyclist, but the Duke does not care much for the wheel.

Mes. Colosto Coou, Syracuso, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not cat many kinds of food without producing a burning, exercicating pain in my atomach. I took Parmoleo's Fills according to directions under the head of "Dyspupsia or Indigestion." One box outriely cured me. I can are west anything I choose, one. I can see west anything in choose, the control distribution of the country of the co

The Position of the Anglican Church.

The Position of the Anglican Church.

The Daily News reminds the Arch bishop of Uenterbury in connection with the subject of his pretensions to an Anglican Patriarchate that he has not a scrap of authority in Scotland, or in any place outside England and or in any place outside England and Wales. Even in the province of York he is a most the interpreter, and in no sense the maker, of the law, From his decisions in strictly ecclessiastical matters an appeal hes to the Queen in Council. There has never been a more throughly Erastian Church than the Church of England. Its doctrines cannot be altered by any tribunal except Parliament, and Parliament can alter them as it pleases. High Churchmen are fond of detanguishing between the law of the Church and the law of the Annet, The Anglican at tempt to blow her and coid at the same time is reducious to all common sense Protestants. Plenty of sach pish speaking may, in time, convince High Church people that they are resily Protestants. At preson they seem to lador under the delusion that they are both Ortholic and Protestant. How anybody can be two at the same time passes the wit of ordinary in dividuals.

Withelmina Wants a Preitier Prince.

Queon Wilhelmus, of the Nether-lands, declines to accept the husband her mother and her mother's advisers have chosen for her. Atthough she has not said it in so many words, she ovidently thinks that her cousin once removed, Prince Bernhard, of Saxo-Weimar—like Currau, the Irish orator removed. Prince Bernhard, of Saxo-Weimar—like Curran, the Irish orator—carries a mail s privilege of being ugly a hitle too far; and rather than mate with him, she prefers to remain single for another couple of years. Even then she intends to follow the dictates of her own heart. This claim of the girl-sovereign to stand on an equality with the humblest of her surjects has raised quite a flutter of surprise among the Ourts of Europe, and a feeling stronger than surprise among the Dutch themselves; but, insamuch as one of their own and greatest of princes, William the Silent's closet son, told them nearly three centuries ago that, "it takes two to make either a marringe or quarrel," they will have no alternative but to abide by their young Queen's decision.

The Late Mr. William Fleming.

The Late Mr. William Fleming.

The Late Mr. William Fleming.

Brantford, Sept. 2.—The funeral of the late Mr. William Fleming took place on Monday from his late resi dence, Market street, to St. Bani's church, thence to the Cathelic centerly. The funeral was largely attended by friends of the deceased gentioman, among whom were numbered many of the city's prominent cityzons. Requiem Mass was colebrated by Rev. Father Lennon at St. Basil's and the full choir of the church sang the requiem. The C.M.B.A., of which the late Mr. Floming was an active momber, was well represented, the brethren turning out in strong force to do honor to their deceased brother. The casket was covered with beautiful floral emblems. Rev. Father Feeny performed the last rites at the grave. The pall bearers were Messra. M. Fennessey, John Daly, Nicholas Brennan, P. Haffer, John Conly and John Fitzgerald.

Germany Aroused.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—It is asserted upon reliable authority that the German Government will demand from France an explanation of the despatch sent by M. Meline, the French Premier, in roply to the message of congratulation of the Alsace-Lorraine Scotety upon the signing of the France-Russian alliance, in which M. Meline expressed the hope of a rounon of Alsace-Lorraine with the French Republic. Germany, it is announced, also will demand satisfaction for the excesses committed before the German Embassy in Paris on the evening of President Faure's roturn from his visit to Russia.

Responsibility for Lives Lost Through

On August 21th the last scene connected with a terrible tragedy was enacted in Paris. Sentonces were passed on several persons who were accused of having more or less inadvertently been the cause of the recent Onarity Bazar disastor in which so many valuable lives were lost. The defendants, who were prosecuted under the First Offenders Act, were Baron do Mackau, M. Baylas and M. Bagrachoff.

The Queen Greatly Pleased.

The queen ureasy reason.

The special correspondent of The Westminster Caractte in Iroland telegraphs to his paper: "I hear that the Queen, to whom long telegrams are daily sent, is delighted with the recopion accorded her grandchildron, and it is not improbable, from what I hear, that her Mejesty herself may make a communication of an important and gratifying kind to the Irish people."

The industrious workman's fingers fairly flow. But what else could he have expected? The saw was running at full speed.

Echoes of Old Howth

Echoes of Old Rowth.

The visit of the Duke and Dachess of York, on August 22, to Howth, now compied by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has awakened some historic echoes of the place in The Froman's Journal. In the ancient halfs and noble woods of the place in The Froman's Journal. In the ancient halfs and noble woods of Howth Caste their Royal Highnesses as we one of the finest places in Ireland, while if they be of a contemplative mood they can muse over the tragismouth of "New Mon and Old Acres," It is not the first occasion on which English Royalty has visited Howth. The Princes, is said to have been thore. A more authentic visitor was King William the Third, who after the Bayno open a day with the then Lord Howth, and slept in a room still pointed out to visitors. More than seventy years ago king George the Fourth landed at Howth on his famous visit to Ireland. The Irisa Catholics, fooled by hope of early redress for their griovances, gave this worthless Frince a too on-thusiastic reception. That stout friend of Ireland, Lord Byron, was very angry. He wore. wrote byron, was very angry. He wrote find the trapping of O'Connell product. His examples the complishments of the control of

pr claim
His accomplishments! His! and thy
Conney contempt was an error of
fune,
And that "Hal is the rascallest, sweetest
young Prince!"

Oh, if aught in my bosom can queuch for Μv tempt for a nation so senile, the

Wrich n upon power, he glory of Grattan, the genius of doore ! Tis the Moo

Which tho trol like the worm will not ta'n upon power. The the glory of Grattan, the gonius of Moore!

Once of the mysteries of the Royal wist was that Howth when the King landed received no recogs tion from Royalty, which the village of Duuleary from which he sailed was honored with the name of Kingstown. The groy old castle in which the Duke and Dachess spent yesterday is one of the orders in habited houses in the Three Kingdoms. More than soven hundred years have passed away since Amory do Tristrang, a Norman knight, fellowing in Strong-low's wake, seized the Hin! of Howth and built for himself the Castle in which yesterday the Heir to the English Throno tarried. The surrame of St. Lawrence is raid to have been assumed by one of Sir Amory's successors to commomorate his having defeated they not of Sir Amory's successors to commomorate his having defeated by Danes of Fingal on St. Lawrence by Though of St. Lawrence have the Danes of Fingal on St. Lawrence have the Castle in the Castle and the lands of the founder. Dwelling almost at the gates of Dublin, they have by a singular fortune derived neither weal nor woo from all the troubles and rovolutions of Ireland. They have never lost an acro. The most romarkable passage in their history is the wild but troe story of that famous shop pirate, old Grace O'Malley, who landing at Howth was clurishly refused admission to the Castle when the Baron and his tamily were at meat, and in revenge swept away into captivity the hoir, a little child, she snatched up in the demesso. She carried the child off to her wild home in the Western Islands, and and a cover land for any guest who may cover land for any guest who may cover land for any guest who might appear. For three hundred years, and down to the time of the bard should be thrown open at dinner time, of the subject of the subject of the office of the own of the Castle should be thrown open at dinner time, of the subject in the deal of I Howth she showed semething of oble Irish qualities—humer and a

faults, but in her deating with tun neir of Howth she showed something of two noblo Irish qualities—humor and genorosity.

But the old tree of seven handred years trembles to a fall. The last male of the House of St. Lawrence is the aged nobleman who bears the title of Lord Howth, and with him will pass away the Earldom and Barony of Howth Thus ends the line of Sir Amory de Tristram—a name which has the true perfume of romance of "Arthur and the Table Round." It would be difficult to wreathe with romantic garlands the unheroic name of Gibson. Sir Almeric charging on St. Lawrence's Day against the Black Rayen of Denmark is a noble picture from the old chivalrie days. An Irish Chancellov, trombling as he opens his letters for fear that a Resident Magistrate is dead and that a hundred applicants will be upon him, is not as herone a spectacle. But times change, and Lord Ashibourne, a bustling lawyer and successful Parliamontarian, is a fair representative of the modern spirit. In some directions his sound sense, love of peace, and complete absence of religious bigoty are influences making for good in the present damistration. Porhaps to him is in some degree attributable the changed spirit in which the present Boyal visit has been managed. It was a positive calantity that the risis of that amiable Prince and his gracious consert, the Prince and his gracious consert, the Prince and Princess of Wales, were so managed in the interests of party, that they did not receive the same contectous and respectful vrelcome that is accorded to their son and daughterin-law.

Sultan Watching Events.

Constantinople, Aug. 31.—The Sultan is following the ovents in India with the closest attention. He has ordered Turkish ropresentatives in different countries to telegraph full reports of anything bearing on the situation without delay.

A signboard near Shrowebury has the following classical inscription: "All persons found fighteing or tres-pussin on the ground will be executed with the utmost wigger of the law."

The Horse—noblest of the brute crea-tion—when suffering from a cut, abra-sion, or sero, derives as much benefit as its master in a like predicament, from the heating, seething action of Da. Thomas Education On. Lameness, swelling of the nock, stiffness of the joints, threat and hugs, are relieved by it.

SHAMS.

(Warren ton Ton Recorns)

The little word at the head of this article suggests ideas of deect, hyperior, pharisanin, and all manner of falsehood knowindly practised. What a large meaning for so small a word and how extensive and clastic its application to the affairs of every day life!

No doubt in all ages among all

life! No doubt in all ages among all elasses shams have prevailed more or less. We learn that good King David was once forced to exclaim "! said in my haste that all mon were liars." Our own age affords such abundance on the inclined, presumistically may be, to avow that in this respect our age takes the lead.

one is inclined, pessimistically may be, to avow that in this respect our ago takes the lead.

In politices decoit is reduced to a fine art, and sincerty is a most rare jewel. In the commercial would honedy is conspicious for its absence. In the social relations what sandbiness and meanness studiously conceuted are practiced? This decent in commercial, secial and political life is often veited under the thinness of marks, while its prevalence is so withly established, and so materially afficials the labits and customs of the age that it is generally difficult of decetion, and more difficult perhaps to defeat in its purposes. The politicial will promise an office when it is not intended to be given, or pronounces words in reference to a political subject which he knows to be insincere, and intended only to concealise real feelings or accomplish some personal triumph for himself. This task of the politicial would be much more difficult, I fancy, if the want of sincerity was not so prevalent in public life, making the ways and purposes of politicians so similar, and making so much the less casy the rejection of political utterances as estimity unreliable. In commerce too, the same process of assumitation of methods seems to be going on. Just look at the advertisements that appear in the average daily papers of one of our cities and be convinced of the truth of this remark. The same lat superlatives are used to puff up the use seed of the public needs and requirements, inasmuch as they would seem to throw away—"essertifice" is the word used—their goods for the benefit of a favored public.

Where will wis kind of utter sham stop! Railroad and steamship companies launch out exaggreated descerip-

the word used—their goods for the benefit of a favored public.

Where will this kind of utter sham stop! Railroad and steamship companies launch out exaggerated descriptions of routes existing only in their imagination; stero-keepers vio sometimes oven with thomosteonscienceless fakir that mounts the platform to vend his stuffon the crowd; politicians deliver speeches that make thomes we have a tile people's oveduct rolled for

times oven with the most consciences fakts that mounts the phalform to make the phalform to make the process of the state of the state

living witness to the facts which he stated. Human remedies such as the stated. Human reractices and active divorce occurs, asplums and pontion-turnes fail to remedy the disease. This is a fact which should be seriously considered by the advocates of godless schools.

Emperor William on his Divine Right,

Emperor William on his Divine Right.

Comentary, September 1.—Emperor William in proposing a toast to the Rit in Province, at the provincial banquet, held here yesterday avening, alter the unveiling by His Majesty of the equestrian mounment erected in honor of William the Great, at the confluence of the Ritine and the Mosello, nade a long speech upon the subject of his grandfather, during the course of which he said:

"My grandfather wont forth from Coblentz to meunt the throne as the chosen instrument of the Lord, and as such he regarded himself For all of us, more especially for we princes, he raised once more on high, crowning it with the bright rays of the treasure which may we over preserve in its sublimity and helmes—I mean the kingdom, by the grace of Gud, the kingdom with its heavy duties, the reverending, over-conduring toils and labors, with its awful responsibility to the Greater alone, from which no man, no minister, no house of parliament, no people, can release the Prince.

"For me it will be a searcd duty, following in the way which the great ruler has shown us and in solicitude for my country, to hold my protecting hand over this splendid jewel and in the tradition which has descended to us, and which remains stronger than iron—yes, even than the walls of Ehrenbreitstein—to take this province to my heedful heart, the heart of the father of his country, and wish will all my heart that her people may grow under the protection of long lasting passe."

The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Wurzburg, Bavaria, at seven o'clock this morning, and wore accorded an enthusiaette reception. They were immediately driven to the review grounds.

Father Luke Callaghan.

Father Luke Callaghan.

Father Luke Callaghan.

Montreal, Sept. 1.—The appointment of Father Luke Callaghan, D D, to the high office of English Chaplain of the Cathedral, opens out a new era in his eventful and successful carcer, ti is gazetted in Saurday's Bemaine Religieuse, the official organ of His Grace Archibishop Brachesi. Con gratulations by letter and telegram have been tendered the young dector, both by the elergy and faity ever since the announcement has been formally made. Rev. Dr. Luke is by virtue of his office a member of His Lordshi, 'a Chapter; he is the youngest among that distinguished body. In his new office he is in a position to render the most cominent services to the English-speaking Catholice of Montreal, and ontire diocese. Doubtless his success throughout the three years of his sejourn at Rome in the career of University study, and the high class diploma of Roman Doctorship conferred on him by the Gardiual Prefect of Studies prompted His Grace to promote him to the new administration and charge. His many friends and well-wishers look upon his new nomination as a stepping-stone to still higher emoluments.

A GOLDSEEKER'S ADVENTURE.

The following is related as a true story in The Weekly Sun. There recently arrived at Seattle, a town on the Pacific coast of America, a party

un raouse coast of America, a party with them nows of a man named Robertson, who had been the here of a romarkable advanture. He and a companion named Parsons had been prospecting for gold on the Sushitan River in Alaska.

While they were rowing up that river, about twelve miles above its mouth, their beat was capized by the swittly inrushing current of a tributary stream, and both mon were drawn under the beat. Robertson managed to eatel the limb of a tree, and in a quater of an hour got to the shore by its aid. Parsons was swept away on the bottom of the beat. As soon as he reached the shore Robertson set off down the stream site his companion. His heavy rubber hoots retarded him, and he cut them off. Far down the current the boat lodged on the rocks in the midst of a rapid; Robertson worked a long time to got to it, and when at last hie reached it, Parsons was unconscious; and he died soon after Robertson got him ashore.

Robertson's task now was to got out of the woods without supplies of any kind—for coverthing had been swept away in the capaixing of the beat—and without adequite protection from the weather, for the lade of breason up the river. So far as Robertson had preseded Robertson and Parsons up the river. So far as Robertson had preseded Robertson and Parsons up the river. So far as Robertson had preseded Robertson and Parsons up the river. So far as Robertson heat on a tall pole as a signal to enable him to flud the body if he should obtain help.

He had no food nor any way to get it Worse and feet in black sheets, and kept him fighting them constantly; but he pressed on. His only hope lay in following the river, and for the most part the stream was lined with marshes, in which the solicents swarmed in deadly clouds. He could not rest, either day or night; if he sank down for a while the masses of mpsquitoes settled on him and drove him forward.

down for a white the masses of meaquitoes settled on him and drove him
forward.

For three days and nights he kept
this up; and then it seemed to him
that the limit of his endurance was
reached. Try as he would, he could
not go on, and was in danger of swooning away if he tried to walk. If he
fainted, he folt that the clouds of
insects would descend upon him and
take what little life he had left.

A human being who is already on the
point of death from starvation has little
vitality left with which to combat
the attacks even of insects; and these
terrible clouds of morquitoes would
have sapped the strength of a strong
man.

Giving it up at last, Robertson wont

nave sapped the strongth of a strong man.

Giving it up at last, Robertson wont to the very bank of the river, and at the narrowest point that he had yet strength to reach, he hollowed out a little bed in the leaves. In this he hay down, finding a partial shelter from the mequitoes in the leaves.

If by chance a boat should pass along the river before he died there, its coupants might see him, even if he had not strength enough to call to them; but there was extremely little probability that any boat would come, in that Alaskan solitude, within the little time that seemed to be left for poor Robertson.

He lay part of the time unconscious

that Alaskan solitude, within the little time that seemed to be left for poor Robertson.

He lay part of the time unconscious in sleep, and part of the time worrying leat he should be asleep if a boat should pass, and should consequently let the gold with the worry helped to keep him awake; and after what seemed a long time, but what in reality was about three hours, he saw a cance come around the bend in the river. As it came nearer he saw that it contained fudians.

Robertson called as loudly as he could, and two Indians came the saw that it contained fudians. Robertson called as loudly as he could, and two Indians came the river. As it came nearer he saw that it contained fudians. They could speak no English, but he made signs to indicate that he had caten nothing for three days; and for that metter his pitiable conduction was plant to them. They becked to a comrade in the cance, and he brought the boat as shore. Out of it they took some dried mosse-mest, some tea, some bread, and some loaf sugar. They oven had a china teapot. They built a fice and cooked meat and prepared tea, and there he sank down into sound sleep.

When he awoke Robertson could not open his eyes, so swollen had they become with the bikes of the Indians, and presently the voice of men trying to talk to them in English. Then he got his eyes open far enough to see that thore were centes, and recognized a couple of prospectors who had come with him from Soattle to Cook's Inlet.

Inlet.

Hore Robertson was well taken care
of, as soon as he was able he
returned and with the other prospectors, and after two days, search aud
o-eded in fluding the body of Persons,
to which they gave decemb turiat in the
woods, marking the grave.

Then Robertson, with the Joter mination which every gold eecker must show if he hopes to be successful, went on with his prospecting journey. The men who had helped to bury Parsons were homoward bound, and carried to Seattle the verification of the story, which Robertson sent in a lotter to his wife there.

The Paverites of Abdul the Damned.

The Revue des R vues publishes a starting article on the Court and favorites of the "Great Assassin," the writer being Dr. E. J Dillon. The chief favorite of the Bultan is Nazem Pache, Head of the Police, who is especially petted by his master because he can wring secrets from unfortunate persons, whom he lortures by locking them up for weeks in a press, where they have to estand all the time and only recove bread and water as sustenance. One young Armeniau, Hoviane, who was subjected to this torture went temporarily mad, and was placed in an asylom, whence he was resouch with d'flustly by his friends. There are, nevertheless, Ar menian as well as Syrian Greeks and, of course, Turkish favorites around the Suitan, and as the writer of the article observes, it is a marvel that they do not sat each other up through envy and jealcusy. They find, however, that their best plan is to humor cach other as well as the Suitan, who allows them to lovy as much black mail and backsheech as they like on place-hunters, suddience-seekers and public entertainers. The lowest post under the Goverament has to be pad for beforehand by the applicant to the tune of a year's salary at least. A Spanish musician, who received a hundred pounds for performing before the Sultan, was surrounded in the Palace by a crowd of money hunters to whom he had to give tips. A gorgeous chamborlain conducted him to his hotel in an Imperial chariot, and then asked for a pound as his bonue. When the musician counted his gains he found that he had about \$75 left. The writer had also some curlous notes of the baren. After the Chief of Police the head cunuch seems to have the greatest influence, which he wields through the woman who are condemmed to banishment in Asia Minor according to his reports as to their health. Referring to the disgraceful cunuch system the writercys that 80 per cent of the robust young negroes examined die before the chief of Police the basic meters and application. And yet this is the 19th century, and the Turk is allowed to do prac

Slavery Under the Stars and Stripes.

Slavery Under the Stars and Stripes.

Cinarles Frederick Holder, writing upon "Chinese Slavery" in The North American Review, says: The large Chineses settlement in San Francisco has made traffic in human bougs not merely possible, but a business followed as a means of profitable investment, under the protection and patronage of two Chinese eccisties, and here, in the least of an American city, we find one of the best organized slave marts of modern times, fostered by as motley a band of criminals as could be produced in any portion of the uncivilized world; a band numbering at least three thousand, who derive their support directly or in directly from the sale and barter of females slaves.

The Chinese population of San Francisco is estimated at 20 000. Of these 6,000 are factory hands; 5,000 are domestic servants; 3,000 are the oriminals referred to, and 3,000 are women and children. Of the 2,000 females it is estimated with more or less acouracy that 1,000 are legitimate wives, the remining 1,600 being slaves in the fullest sense; girls kidnapped in their homes in the Orient, brought to America by fraud said impositor, passed through the Custom house under false oaths, in fear of death or dire consequences, put up at auction before professional elseve merchants, knocked down to the highest bidder, and condemned, in the majority or inter Chinese, to a life under duress in the Chinese, to a life under duress in the Chinese brothels of an American directly.

the Chiuses brothels of an American city.

A young Chiuses girl, from nine to twelve years of sge, in San Francisco co.day hers a market vatue of from \$160 to \$600. A girl from twelve to streen, if attractive, is quoted on change among the high-budders, who constitute the brokers in this unique American Exchange, at from \$500 to \$1.500, while for girls over time \$600 to \$1.500, while for girls over the \$600 to \$1.500 to \$1.500 and investment will return a profit of twenty or thirty per cent.

Cardinal Ledochowski.

Rome, Aug. 28.—It is reported that Oardinal Ledochowski will shortly give up the management of the Papal Propaganda, and that the duties will be assumed by Oardinal Satolli, a former representative of the Holy See in the United Staves.

CAN RECOMMEND IT.—Mt. Finos Boru-borry, Tu-carura, writes: "I am pleased to say that Dr. Thomas Ecteratio (It. is all that you claim it to be, as we have been using it for years, both internally and externally, and have always received benefit from its use. It is our family used internally and the property of the used internal to the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the property of the property of the pro-teed of the protect of the property of the pro-teed of the protect of the protect of the protect of the pro-teed of the protect of th

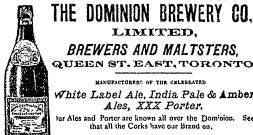
Your Digestive Powers are Deficient you need something now to Greate and Maintain Strength

TAKE THE PLEASANTEST OF MALT BEYERAGES

JOHN LABATT'S THEY are Pure and Wholesome ALE AND PORTER

FOR SALE BY ALL WINE AND LIQUOR MEHOHANTS

TORONTO - James Good & Go., cor. Yonge and Shuter Sts MONTREAL - P. L. N. Beaudry. 127 Do Lorimier Ave. QUEBEC - - N. Y. Montroull, 277 St. Paul St.



THE DOMINION BREWERY CO. LIMITED.

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS

MANUPACTURERS OF THE CHLEBRATED

White Label Ale, India Pale & Amber Ales, XXX Porter.

nd Porter are known all over the Dominion. See that all the Corks have our Brand on.

ROBT DAVIES,

WM. ROSS.

JOS. E. SEAGRAM, DISTILLER AND MILLER

WATERLOO,

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF WHISKIES "83," "Old Times," "White Wheat," "Malt,"

Trofessional.

THOMAS MULVEY.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, PRUCTOR in vimirally 11 Quebec Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

OFFICE TELEPHONE 2250. RESIDENCE TALEPHONE 3313

FOY & KELLY.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Offices: Home Savings and Company's Buildings, 80 Church Stronto.

J. J. For, Q.O. H. T. Kelly. Talermone 798.

L. V. McBRADY,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOP, ETC. and 63 Canada Life Building, 46 King St. West, Toronto.

TRLEPHONE 2625.

J. T. LOFTUS,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY. Conveyancer, Etc. Othces: Room 78, Canada Life Bailding, 40 to 46 King Street West, Toronto.

TELEPHONE 2410.

HEARN & LAMONT,

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, PROC-TORS in Admirally, Notacles &c., Offices: Toronto and Tottenham, 47 Canada Life Buldidg, 46 King St. W., Toronto; Bond's Block, Tottenham

Roud's Block, Tottennam RDWARD J. HEARM, JOHN LAMONT, B.A. Residence, 255 Spadina Avenue, Toronto. Toronto Telephone 1040.

ANGLIN & MALLON,

ANULIN & MALLON,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTAR
IES, &c. Offices: Land Security
Chambers, S. W. Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streate, Toronto.

F. A. Anglin. Jas. W. Mallon, LL.B

TELEPHONE 1263.

TYTLER & MCCABE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Offices: 9 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. Money to Loan.
J. Titler. C. J. McCabr.
Talephone 2096.

WILLOUGHBY, CAMERON & LEE DARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Offices: Equity Chambers, oor Adelaide and Vistoria Streets, Toronto. Bolton and Oskville, Out. Telephone 1833.

Cable Address, "Wittoweller, Toronto.

Cable Address, a L. LL B. O. CAMPRON, M.
T. J. LES. R.C.L.

A. M. ROSEBRUCH, M.D.

62 QUEEN ST. EAST TORONTO

Eye and Ear Surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital

DR. JAS. LOFTUS. DENTIST.

Cor. Queen and Bithurst Sts., Toronto

PURE DRUGS

GENUINE MEDICINES.

Lemaitre's Pharmacies,

256 and 684 Queen St. West ATTENDANCE OF THE PARTY OF THE



PURE WATER.

I MALLE.

In addition to the many modera provenessar recen by introduced late of Vicefe Brawery, the latest is a pow water filter, exceed by the New Yellier Co., having a capacity of thousand gallons per hour, and reade the water absolutely pure before being in their Ales. Porter and Lager. Appended is a copy of analysis just

taken Toronto, Nov. 19, 1896:
The O'Keefe Brewery Co., Ltd.:
Dear Sirs.—I hereby certify than I have made an analysis of water bakes from your filter and find it of first-class parity, being bright, cloar and froe from all suspended impurities.

Yours truly, (Signed) THOMAS HEYS,

R. O'REEPE. Prost, and Mgr. W. JAWER, Vice-Prost, and Asst. Mgr.

THE O'KEEPE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, (LIMITED)

The Cosgrave Brewery CO.

Malisters, Brewers and Bottlers

Are supplying the Trade with th ALES AND BROWN STOUTS.

Perced from the front Mail and best Baranas
brand of Boys Ther are highly recemtended by the Melloh Meclif for
their parity and etenquishesing qualities.
Analytido, Philadephia, for Parity of Farora and
Conceal Steellence of Quality. Honorable shellen,
Parity, 117s. McCaland Diploma, Raivery, 150s.

Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St. TELEPHONE No. 284.

GEO. J. FOY

Wines, Lionora, Spirits & Cigara, 47 FRONT STREET E.

MARSALA ALTAR WINE

SOLE AGENT IN CHTARIO.

Seventeen years in operation; Over 300,000 Curos;

The Keeley Treatment For Liquor and Drug Addictions, To be had in Ontario only at

The Keeiey Institute Co., of Ontario 582 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

Call or address for commendations by emiss
Catholic Divines.

CHURCH

WINDOWS MEMORIALS

Robert McCausland Stained Glass Co. LIMITED BY KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

The Antholic Begister. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD ST.,

Catbolic Register Ptg. and Pub. Co. of Coronto. Limited.

SUBSCRIPTION PER ANNUM, . . \$2.00 Approved and recommended by the Archbishops

ADVERTISING BATES

ADVENTISING HATES!
Transiers Advertisements to conta per line.
Aliberal discount on contracts.
Resultance should be made by Post Office Order.
Express Moory Order, or by Registered Letter. If
by choque, 55 cents must be added for discount.
Where changing address, the name of former Fostoffice should be given.
No paper discontinued till arrearage is palaRolices of Bitths, Marriagres and Deaths, 50 cents

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

Calendar for the Week

Scpt, 9-S. Peter Claver.

10-S. Nicholas of Torentino,
11-SS. Protus and Hyacuth.
12-Holy Name of Mary.
13-S. Amatus.
14-Exalization of the Holy Cross.
16-S. Niconnedes.

While Emperor William, in the name of Lis grandfather and of Providence, is of his grandfather and of Providence, is impressing upon his subjects the grim reality of his divine right to rule them according to his whims, one of his English royal rolatives has published the attenuent that 6,600 patriotic Germans are languishing in state prisons on charges of lose majeste. It would be interesting to know the opinions of those 6,600 persons regarding the Emperor's beasted knowledge of things divine and hereafter. Libely enough they would be inclined to agree with the startling information gained from the occupants of Hades by Querode: Quevedo:

But where, good sir, do you confine your kings? There (said his guide) the group is full in Indeed (replied the Don) there are but

fow. His black interpreter the charge disdained; Fow fellow i-There are all that over re-igned.

vor William has contracted a Emporer William has contracted a abit of speaking on public occasions as his grandfather and Providence were recely responsible for all the young aiser's acts. He has yet to learn that ings like other individuals are respon-ble each for his own performances.

True Witness-Montreal envies ronto, wo freely confess it. To tall the truth the occasion for such a feeling occurs but seldom, but where it does it is only right that it should be acknowledged. The British Association acknowledged. The British Association for the Advancement of Science has not within her gates and its members, apart from the exchange of ideas, all of which are fraught with advantage to the world, have had the opportunity of listening to two elequent discourses. We refer to the sermons preached on Sunday, 22nd August, by Rov. Fathers Halpin and Ryan, before the Association, in the Cathedral of St. Michael's.

in the Cathedral of St. Michael's.

They were a grand challenge to the intellectual world and an irredutable answer to the old calumny and lie that the Church is an enemy to education and science. Anyone reading the sermons, reproduced in another column, will see how closely allied true religion is to higher education and how truly the disciple of Christ and the disciple of Science can go hand and hand along the path which leads to man's colornal sal-Science can go hand and hand along the path which leads to man's eternal sal-

Following up the appreciation by ou Montreal contemporary of the tw scientific sermons as published in recent number of Tink Resistan, we gladly give prominence to the followin "suggestion," which comes from one cour Toronto readers:

"suggestion," which comes from one of our Toronto readers:

"Dear Sin-In your issue of Aug. 20th appeared a report of the sermons delivered before the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science by the Rev. Father Halpin, S.J., and Rev. Father Ryan. The read-ing of these sermons must have impress od the most casual reader with their oloquenco and forciblo presentation of Catholic Truth, and as such to be gladly welcomed as declarations of the real relation of the Church to the pro gress of science. In these days, w orficial minds are much exercised the 'higher criticism,' and the posed effect of scientific research supposed enect or solder, it must be a source of much congratulation to Catholics to know that the doctrines of Catholics to know that the doctrines of the Church are able to activity any honest critic, be he scientist or otherwise; and it must be equally satisfactory to know that before such a brilliant array of learned men the Church in Toronto has opportunity to explain, by the two taloniced sous of the faith, her exact position, now as in the past, and her sympathetic relation with all that pertains to the common good. And now for the suggestion. Cannot the Catholic Truth Society citier as a whole, or failing that some one of the branches, arrange to have those sormons issued in

pamphlet form? The cost cannot be very great, whilst the good resulting from a distribution of them is quite

obvious.

"I will notoniar go upon my suggestion further than to say that it sooms to me this is an opportunity for the further ance of their objects that the Catholi Truth Society ought not to let pass."

A WELL-WISHER."

A WRLL-WISIER.

Julian Hawthorno's articles on the state of India are continued in The Cosmopolitan. The only fault we are disposed to find with Mr. Hawthorne is his apparent projudice in laying all the blame upon the natives themselves. Their religion he blames for overything, let so far he has given no information concering the raising of taxes, reuts otc., throughout the empire, whose people he describes as naked, emaciated and repulsive in the extreme. The Indian government, the most cumbersome and intricate in the world, must be maintained. Tens of thousands of British pensioners, or their widows or spinstor relatives, must be provided for spinster relatives, must be provided for with reasonable luxury. The native princes live like princes; and there are a thousand other notable sources expenditure. Here is a pretty picture of a native prince, as Mr. Hawthorne encountered him: "At dinner (in a oucountored him: "At dinner fin a hotel, we had the advantage of the rajah's company; he had a head like that of a Roman Emperor of the decadent period, much ravaged by dissipation, and his conversation generally took a waggish turn. He spoke an extraordinary version of English and was listened to by the rest of the company at table with a certain admiring servility which English people of the middle rank cannot help exhibiting in the presence of royalty. As the rajah finished bettle after bottle of the champagee, which he ordered with princely recklessness, his conversation assumed a very risque nversation assumed a very risque mplexion; insomuch that I looked see the ladies retire; but they held out valiantly. The rajah were English garments; he was stout, broad and swarthy; and to the irreverent eye he looked not so much like a prince as like some disreputable buffoon, stranded from a wrecked circus, taking tips there is the state of the champagne he ordered; if so the money must have come from—one does not like to think where; but every glass must have cost a human life. An must have cost a numan life. And the fat flesh with which the rajab's body was padded was stripped from the dry ribs of many a nameless heap of bones that had once been a man, a baby or a

The concluding entries in the journal of the late E. J. Glave, the famous African explorer, go far towards establishing the fact that slavery is as real in the Congo Free State to-day as ever. The editor of The Contury publishes in the present number, along with the extracts from the diaries, a private tetter to the editor of the magazine, in which the following sentences occur: "The occupation of the territories of the Congo Free State by the Belgians is an enormous expense and the administration is making the most frantic efforts to obtain a revenue of a size sufficient to enable it to pay its way. In the fighting consequent upon this policy ... slaves are taken—men, women and fighting consequent upon this p

. . . slaves are taken—men, women
children, called in the state docum contaren, caned in the state documents eliberes. These slaves or prisoners are most of them sent down-stream, first to Leopoldville. There the children are handed over to a Jesuit mission to be schooled and to receive military training from a state officer established at ion for that purpose. In two vears this Catholic mi years this Catholic mission has buried three hundred of these poor, unfortunate little children, victims of the inhuman policy of the Congo Free State. On the Ville de Bruxelles, the big state boat upon which I descended the Congo, we Villo do Bruxelles, the big state boat upon which I descended the Congo, we took on board one hundred and two little homeless, metherless, fatherless, children, varying from four years to soren or eight, among them a few little girls. Many of them had frightful ulcers, which showed no sign of having been attonded to, although there was a state occtor at the equator estition. Some few had a tiny strip of cloth, two or three inches wide, tucked in a string around the wais to hide their nakedness, bit half of them were perfectly naked. As they were huddled together on the lower deck of the boat on the daup, chill mornings, shivering with cold, death was marking meny for hasty baptism and a grave at the Jesuit mission near Leopoldville."

Elsewhere Glave has described the

Elsowhere Glave has described the inhuman whippings of women and chil-dron. It is quite comprehensive that a merconary state is capable of making the so-called "liberation" of the natives a very hell of slavery. It is a merc that the Josait mission exists for the recoption of the poor little children, although many arrive there suffering beyond hope of recovery from the effects of neglect and inhuman treatment. What the Belgians are doing in the Congo Froe State other branches of the white race are doing loss where—trafficking in human blood and life and calling it a civilizing policy.

Loaves and Fisnes for P.P.A's.

am a regular read REMERTER and can admire its independ-once, oven when it attacks the Laurier Covormont, of which I am a political supporter. But what authority have you for insunating that P.P.A.'s have received any encouragement whitever from this Government? Such insinua-tions require proof. Outside.

As we have yet a vast amount of material on hand which it is necessary to lay before the public for the info n of Irigh-Catholic admirers of the Liberal Government (if any su still exist), we make the foregoing communication from a Montreal friend the text of this week's contribution to our exposure of the anti-Catholic policy of the present administration wish to say here that we care equally for one political party or th other, that we are as ready to appreciate or condemn the acts of on the other according to our lights; in short that partisanship of any sort has none of our sympathy.

We have said that the anti-Catholic policy of the Government is to make room in the public service for fully identified P.P.A.'s. It may be well to have an admission at the outset that the policy in question is indisputably anti-Catholic. We are glad to have auch an admission from Pho Hamilton such an admission from The Hamilton Herald, a paper that unites with inde-pendence of political tone a strong liking for the personality of Sir Wil-frid Laurier and a partiality for his main political principles. And now for the proof desired by our Montreal friend.

If an example of a fully identified P.P.A. be sought for, who can answe the description better than the la President of the Protestant Protective Association? This worthy's name is Edward S. Busby. At the secret meeting of the Protestant Protective Association, held in a Toronto hotel on the eve of the general elections to appoint a successor to the Rev. J. C. Madill, and select other officers, an official report of the elections was given out to the representives of the press. Busby, who presided over the conclave, was himself elected President, and some samples of his bigoted dent, and some samples of his bigoted opinions were published in the press in the shape of interviews. Inquiry as to who this Busby might be elicited the information that he was a broken down saloon-keeper from Lambton, who like Edmund E. Sheppard, had hence colors around from initial. had been going around from politica party to political party, and from fac-tion to faction, with an advertisemen conspicuously engraved upon his patriotic breast :

TO HIRE, OR FOR SALE.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy soon made a deal with Busby. He did not bu him; he hired him as one of the shouters at the door of his little campaign side show. And now the great Government of the Dominion of Danadahas purchased Busby off Dalt McCarthy's hands. The price paid is a steep one; more than a h hacks of Busby's mettle would worth to the most disreputable po cian in the Dominion. Busby mettle would be Busby has cian in the Dominion. Busby has been made Inspector of Customs; and the selection, we must say, is in line with the wanton persecution by Mr. Patorson of Catholics like Mr. Daniel McAllister of Cohourg and Mr. Joseph Tennant, of Gretna, Man.

What do Irish-Catholic Liberals think of this? What do the sincere well-meaning men of the Liberal party, no matter what their religion may be, think of it? Political m banks like Busby and Sheppard, in Danks rike Dussy and Snephate, in-dividuals without a particle of in-fluence, who attain to a measure of discreditable notoriety by the had language and pretended vindictiveness (for even their bigotry is only a mer-cenary profession) which they fling a Catholics, have first choice of the nolitical rewards the new administration finds itself able to dispense it political sagacity to give rewards in such quarters? If so there is no honesty in politics, and every honest man with political convictions will regard the purchase of political chattels like Busby and his tribe, whose use beto the early part of the 18th

longs to the early part of the 18th century, as a disgrace to the intelligence of the age we live in.

Is the Liberal party—the party of reform—prepared to let its adherents, and all others concerned, understand that it has turned its back upon its historic professions and is taking into its employment all the purchase

able fanatics and reques in the country. whose political work is done in the dark, and whose public activity is exclusively concerned with finding a market wh re they may dispose of themselves. Fanatics, and regues professing fanacticism, are a class of out-of-data demagogues, and there is no place for them in the administra-tion of responsible government, least of all in a government professing Liberal policy and principles

It is not alone the president of the P.P.A. that the Liberal Government has rowarded. The Canadian Know nothings used to boast of a member ship roll of thousands; but at length it came to be generally believed that the entire org uzation numbered but w, besides the individuals the pri of whose regalia became subject some instructive litigation. If that belief were well founded, it seems plain enough that the whole working force of Canadian P.P.A.ism is at the present writing ranged around the public crib. John Shields, the To ronto organizer of dark-cellar politics, has been given a good thing by Mr. Mulock in the Post office department; the frothing. Floody has been re-stored to official favor, and Secretary Godfrey has been exalted to the dizz height of a private political accretary ship under the eye of one of the Cabi net ministers. There may be a few more P.P.A.'s left; but we venture to say that when we hear of them it shall be in the enjoyment of additional fat

Last week we took the liberty of telling Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he is in bad hands when provincial politi-cians order things so that Messrs. Busby & Co. can feed sumptuously day at the public expense in every ord, it is supposed, for political ices. The ministers who are responsible for these appointments are the same ministers who are hunting

Catholies out of the public service.

So far we have dealt only with Mr. Paterson, who has sanctioned the diamissal of Mr. McAllister and Mr. Tennant. Is it to be concluded that the inner council of the P.P.A. now merged in the Federal Cabinet Council, overrees the weeding out of Catholic civil servants? If so they are for once in the position to carry the policy of prescription on to success.

And now, let us ask, why should Mr. Paterson wish to stand in with political fanatics, thugs and mer-cenaries? He must, of course, look to some quarter for backing, and he seems to have appointed himself the Cabinet representative of the P.P.As. It is, indeed, a disgraceful role that It is, indeed, a disgraceful role that he has chosen to appear in. The question is what is the stake he is playing for? The probable answer to this question is at least partially known. If the party remains long in power, and he retains the strength to have his own way in the Government policy, there is every probability that he shall be a rich man in a short The tariff on the goods he manufactures — confectionery — has been raised to 35 per cent. and over. Confectioners in lines of business diff ferent from Mr. Paterson's-chocolate -have have had the tariff on their goods reduced from 15 per cent. by by 12½ per cent., under the reciprocal clause of the Liberal Tariff Act.

Mr. Paterson appears to be in the Government for legal plunder, and it is fitting that he should surround himself by the most disreputable gang that has ever been bred in Cana

Irish Conditions and Politics

The Council of the Irish Nationa resolutions dealing with the more conspicuous aspects of the political situation in Ireland at the present bour. Those resolutions are pu elsewhere. The country is facing another of its periodic famines, which olsowbore. promises to put a severe strain upon landlords and tenants. The Government is understood to have formulated e policy for relieving the landlords but the tenants are piously recom-mended to the protection of Provi-True the people are enjoying ort visit from the Duke an dence. True th Duchess of York, who have been Ducuess of York, who have been received with the greatest hospitality and kindness, to the comfort, it is said, of the aged Queen. In recognition of these passing events the Tory papers of England have engaged themselves in the work known as "killing Iroland"

by kindness"—that is to say, The St. James' Gazette asserts the total ab-sence of Irish discontent: "The winter of Irish discoutent, as a matter of fact, has been for some time past ; rather artificial climate, very carefully refrigerated by mechanical means.
The process is tedious, and almost everybody, except a few professional politicians, is theroughly tired of it.
We hope the Royal visit will go far to make it seem more troublesed superfluous than over." The Evening Standard says "most of Iroland's grievances have been purely chimerical," and gloats over the " bitter mor tification" it supposes the reception of the Duke and Duchess to have caused the Nationalists.

It must be a very killing form of kindness indeed to the people in the districts where the crops have been a failure to hear upon the authority of English Tory editors that the winter of their discontont has been made glorious summer by the son of York Not that the young Prince is held in blame for this stupidity; indeed, he has managed to bear himself with tact throughout the visit, and has made

According as the people see tha their hospitable treatment of the Roya visitors has only developed the er ness of their English ness of their English opponents the with tenfold force that they must de pend upon themselves and their par liamentary representatives for any relie or betterment of their condition

The kickers among the Parliament ary representatives have equally per-coived this truth; and at the meeting of the National Federation on August 25th Mr. Dillon was able to make statement which Irishmen in Irelan nd elsewhere will read with pleasure He said

Ho said:

I say to the people of Iroland that if
they desire to obtain anything on which
they have their hearts sot, I don't care
what it may be, which can be obtained
through action in the House of Commons, their first duty, with a view to
obtaining such an object, is to secure
that a united Irish party shall speak
they voice of the Irish nation on the floor
of the House of Commons, and I confess
that since the commencement of last
session I think the horizon in this regard
has considerably brightened (hear, hear).
I think we now have a very much better seasion I think tho horizon in this regard has considerably brightened (hear, hear). I think we now have a very nucch better prospect of united action between Irish representatives of all classes outside the House of Commons, in Iroland, than we over had since the year less (heav over) had since the year less) (hear, hear), and I think that we have overy reason to rejoice and to approve of the action of the Council of this organization of the Council of this organization year, and a which were passed that as close year concerned they are willing and aziones to co-operate with any body of Nationalists who sincerely desire to serve the cause of the people (applause).

It certainly is high time for the ions in the Irish Parliamentary Party to end, and it is satisfactory to hear that they are about ended as country is approaching another crisis.

The Duke Put Orangemen in

When the Prince of Wales came to onto he refused to enter the city underan Orangearch, and put himself to considerable personal inconvenience to avoid the patropage which the son King William were determined to

The Duke of York on his present visit to Ireland has adopted even a more particular attitude towards the Orange society. He would not accept an Orange address until it had be first submitted for approval; and when it came back from the Royal hand the cument had been most intelligently blue-pencilled. As originally drawn up, the address contained some hackneyed phrases, which are always ss except for the insinuation

Ostholic disloyalty implied.

The stereotyped statement had been made by the Irish Orangemen that their society was originally founded of for the maintenance of civil and religious liberty." and that to day it stands for "the maintenance of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland." The Duke of York scrupulously erased both presumptious assertions, and intimated that he was willing to receive the address as amended, simply attesting the loyalty of Ocangemen to the throne and their participation in the welcome tendered to the Duke and Duchess of York. There was no recourse but to do this. The incident has, however, occasioned considerable comment in the Irish papers, and the popular estimation of the Duke has been elevated ly. It is not the first time that Royalty has shown its ability to favor the view or the people of Ireland in connection with old party and class prejudices.

Lord Crowe when Lord Lieutenant declined to accept addresses from the party of acceptancy, when such adtresses displayed bigotry or prejudice. The Duke of York has set th seal upon this very advisable plan of discrimination. The Freeman's Journal says : The refusal of the Duke of York to receive an address from the Orange Society, proclaiming itself the defender of civil and religious liberty in Iroland and protesting its detor-mination to maintain the Legislative on, is a significant new departure on the part of Royalty in connection with Irish politics. It proves that the advisors of the Orown no longer think it expedient to have the Sovereign and representatives exploited in Iroland as the partisans of Orangelsm and Unionism, and that the time has gone by when party politics could be preached from the Throne Room in Dublin Castle.

Misconduct Always Indefensible

The Kingston Whig says it is strikingly ungenerous" on the part of nk Register to assert unfair treat-Tur REC ment of Catholics as far as the King.

ment of Cathones action dismissals go.

We hope The Whig understands

We are no believers in advocating fair-play Oatholies by the publication of u The only knowledge we statements. The only knowledge we have of the penitentiary dismissals depends upon the finding of the commission which has been circulated by the Government at Ottawa. That nission recommended the dia missal for cause among others ertain employes who happen to be Jatholics. We have not asserted, nor Catholics. have we the least intention of aggert ing now, that the cause was insufi-cient. If Catholic employes do not conduct themselves with propriety in the public service they deserve dismissal, and they will not find excuse or championship in the columns of this paper.

What we did point out was that the commission recommended other dismissals—the warden's—where the Government sostained from action for Government sostained from action for political reasons. Our assertion we believe to be true; indeed, we have knowledge of some facts that place the statement beyond denial.

In two Kingston cases, having no connection with the ponitentiary, The Whig says the dismissals of Catholics were recommended by fellow Cath-olics. Such an explanation can hardly be accepted as sufficient to satisfy oriticism

missals at the Military College, The Whig is able to assure us that Col. Kitson accepts all responsibility, his action being dictated by the conscientious pursuit of economy. Col. Kitson may have a phenomenally sensitive conscience; but we cannot help thinking it a rather strange coincidence that his amazing development of scrupulosity should have asserted itself only after the change of govern-ment had taken place and the Liberals had begun the hunt after Catholic office-holders.

The Whig will never find THE REGISTER defending unworthy conduct of Catholics in government employ-ment. The dismissals that have taken place for just cause can make no appeal to us. But while the press of Canada is as indifferent to the interests of Catholic citizens as if Catholics had no right to seek service under the state, our people who suffer injustice from motives of religious, political or private malice will naturally look to this paper for assistance.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's Proposal.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick's proposal to honor the Irish dead on Grosse Isle by erecting a suitable monument to their memory is worthy of a man occupying his position. The initiative in national movements or purposes, such as this one which the Solicitor-General suggests, comes with entire propriety from a public and repre-sentative man. We welcome and ative man. gladly support it, not only the proposal in a general way, but also the nethod outlined by Mr. Fitzpatrick for posal in s asking the Irish Catholic people of Cauada and the United States to contribute.

nation's landmarks. The finest monuments of most nations are those that have been erected by the per of the people as a whole. Such monuments cannot lie, as they would

I a fow woalthy porsons had borne reulting the polar heart in the least. thought, that monuments may give the lie to national tradition, reminds us also that the absence of a suit-able monument from the spot where able monument from the spot where one ought to stand is equally a donial of a people's heartfelt sentiment. The resting place of the martyrs of '47 on lonely Grosse Isle is such a spot, if one is to be found anywhere upon the dismal track through the wildernesses of the world of exiled Erin,
It is all a memory now to be sure;
but not a memory to be forgotten.
So long indeed it has remained a
memory without a mark; but because
it has survived, and will survive as ng as the American Gael loves his kith and kin, and remembers in a land of freedom the traditions of bitter experience in the land of his sires, the bare nameless place must remind us all of a duty to our history and to our hearts that remins undone. In this sense the absence of a monument on Grosse Islo is as much a lie as if one with a lie written upon it were erected there.

Mr. Fitzpatrick calls it a "lasting disgrace to our nationality." A disgrace it is, as a lie is always disgraceful; but this disgrace shall not last.
There is no community of Irishmen
worthy the name in America that will not wish to share in the erection of this monument. Let the organiza-tion begin at once, and to whatever hands it may be entrusted The Rec-ISINE promises to render every help

Catholics and Higher Education

We earnestly reco servations made by Father Brennan. at last Sunday's ordination in St. Basil's church, to the attention of our wealthy Canadian Catholics. Higher education in our modern life affords the noblest plane of emulation be-tween the defined classes and denominations of our population. The natural effect of this is becoming more and more felt. We know how the thought of the world is now influenced by the character of college work. In the future the colleges must inevitably increase their influence, in proportion to the greater numbers they are equip-ping for the world and for the Church. Father Brennan invites our attention exclusively to the interests of the He asks us to look at what the sects are doing in the way of en dowing their colleges. Their educational work takes on higher and more tional work takes on higher and more effective development every day, as the donations of generous men stimulate ambition; and the question is, Where shall Catholics stand in the soul-ennobling competition? Certainly Catholics have here a very real obligation. We believe that the disposition to meet it shall not be wan Worthy actions have already been performed in the United States. The Catholic Church in Canada has the future of a great country to regard, and her priesthood must constantly demand the highest education obtain

The Wolfe Island Dismissal.

WOLFE ISLAND, Sept. 7, 1897.

Wolfe Island, Sopt. 7, 1897.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register:

Dran Sir.—I notice an article in The Kingston Whig in roply to yours, on the dismissal of officers in the vicinity of Kingston. With regard to my dismissal, I can say I was dismissed on a charge state of the control of t the Editor of The Catholic Register : wore acquainted with me, and although they were in the city at the time, only one of them appeared at the investigation. He denied his signature to the charges and said if his name was there some one clesc had written it. The charges montioned in the summons were neglect of duty in April. May and June, 1800, but at the investigation this was not speken of It was "offensive partisanthip." Nothing whatever was proven. Mr. Sheppard—of your city—would not speken of Jones allow me an attorney at the investigation, although Mr. Purdy, the other cofficer, was allowed one. I had to de food myself. I cannot see any reason for that unless it was roligion. Mr. Purdy is yet in office, although there were as many as twelve winesses summoned against him. I nover heard as from the partition of the committee of the committee of the strength of th

IRELAND'S SITUATION.

mportant Resolutions Passed by the Irish National Pederation.

The first meeting of the Council of the Irish National Federation elected for the years of 7 and '98 was hold at the Central Offices, Rutland square, Dublin, on Aug. 21. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., presided. The Charman moved the adoption

M.P., prosided.

The Obserman moved the adoption of the following resolution:

"That this Council carnestly recommends the appeal of the Evicted Tenants' Committee to the support of the people of Iroland. That we observe with regret that up to the present the fund has not assumed dimensions proportioned to the needs of the evicted tenants. We trust that collection will be organized in everyone parish in Iroland, so that everyone may have an opportunity of subwribing towards the support of a body of men whose claim on the country is admitted by all true Nationalists."

Mr. W. Lundon seconded the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

Mr. William O Brien moved:

"That, in conformity with the

"That, in conformity with the "That, in conformity with the resolution of the Irish Race Convection of 1806, urging the continuance of efforts to bring about unity and good feeling among all sections of Irish Nationalists, and in recognition of the growing feeling manifesting itself throughout the country in this direction, a committee, consisting of Messrs. John Dillon, M.P., Chair man of the Irish Party; Rev. John Rock, P.P., Mr. P. A. Mollugh, M.P., Rev. Donis O Hara, P.P.. Joseph Davlin, Captain Douellan, M.P., and Alfred Webb, be appointed to confer with the representatives of the Irish National Lesgue and of such other Nationalste organizations as may be found willing to participate with a view to ensuring a proper representation of the tonant farmers before the commission about to require the comtion of the tonant farmers before the commission about to inquire into the administration of the Land Acle; and, further, with a view to consulting together how far joint action can be arranged on the subjects of the '98 Centenary Celebration, the evicted tenants question, amnesty to the political prisoners, Parliamentary registration, and the alarming increase of landgrabbing."

Mr. T. J. Condon, M. P., seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

animously.

Mr. James Gilhooly proposed, and Mr. John O'Dowd seconded, the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:—

"That we have marked with deep disappointment the falsification of the rumors of Annesty to the political prisoners on the strength of which the firsh people were appealed to to abstain from demonstrations of their real feelings of detestation of English rule during the visit of the Duke of York; and, while not desiring to offer personal discourtesy to a stranger so long as his visit is proclaimed to be of a non-political character, we cannot join in any mark of honor to any representative of a Power which persents the will of her people, and which, while preaching humanity to foreign Fowers, cruelly and vengefully retains Irish political prisoners in its dungeons for years after every consideration of humanity and statesmanlifungh to have prompted their release."

On the motion of Mr. Joseph Devlin, esconded by Mr. Bernard O Neill the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That In view of the fresh disasters threatoning Ireland this winter, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, and in view of the land ord conspiracy to defraud the frish tenantry even of such partial and inadequate reductions of ront as have been wrung from Land Commissioners appointed by a landlord Government, and of the increasing boldness of land grabbirs in consequence of dissension and disorganization in the country, we appeal to the people throughout the country to take immediate steps to re-organize their branches and establish new ones, in order to make a combined demand for a general abatement of rents this winter, to counteract the organized attempt of the landlords to bully the Land Commissioners, and to bring public opinion actively and determinedly to bear for the landlords to bully the Land Comties of landgrabbing."

An Irish Baronet.

Stratford Items.

Stratford Hems.

Something new in the way ot sport in the history of Stratford, to be seen on Monday. September 20th, will be the base ball match between the Guelph City alderman of Stratford. Mayor flower of duelph, and Mayor O'Donoghue this city are the chief pushers. Last week the city alderman played their first game with the Guelph father's defeating them by a score of 20 to 34. Mayor O'Donoghue is now the possessor of a handsome bat and ball the result of last weeks success at Guelph. We have seen 'Mascots' in days gone by but we have never seen them of the size and dimensions of our worthy Mayor. All persons interested in the manily spirit of ball playing should not fall to attend the match on Monday, 20th last.

The Spotember issue of The Economists, published in Toronto, contains a Pubotyraph of the officers, staff and fled force of the Manufacturers' Life decennial convention in Toronto, August 11-13, 1897. Among the group is the genial face of 11s Worship Mayor O'Donoghue. Mr. O'Donoghue poke at some length on the paper entitled, 'A settern in the field, a se spoke on the same subsciential agent. Stratford, a vetern in the field, a se spoke on the same outperformer and successful agent.

Since the defeat of the Gueph last dielermen at base hall at Guelph last

qualifications necessary to make a successful agent.

Since the defeat of the Gueph city aldermen at base ball at dength last week by the alderman of this city, a number of old time ball players have called the successful and the successful

Orangovillo.

Drs. D. B. Fraser, D. M. Fraser, Dr.
Deacon and Dr. W. G. Walker, attended
the annual convention at Montreal, last
week, of the British North America
Medical Association.

A Good Man's Son.

We have much pleasure in recording the success of young Mr. Cassim'- Rogers of Niegara Falls in the recent Collegiate Institute oxaminations. This young gentleman achieved the distinction of taking a double first in Classics and Mathematics among the matriculants at Queen's. He is the son of Mr. Harry B. Rodgers of H. M. Customs, who for over thirty years has been located at Niegara Falls. Our congratulations are on account of Mr. Rodgers' unvarying courtesy and kindness to car religiouse when on their travels.

Father Archbald Douglas's Philan thropy.

OTTAWA, Sopt. 8.—Kather St. John, Secretary of the Southwark Colonization Society of England, the chief promoter of which is the Rev. Lord Douglas, was here to-day and reported to the Department of the Interior that he had just established the first party of boys, numbering eight, at Dauphin, under the charge of Frederick O'Connell. Ho proceeded to Montreal, where he will look after the opening of a home for girls, it being the intention to begin bringing over girls as well as boys.

C. M. B. A. Convention.

C. M. R. A. Convention.

A largely attended meeting of the Toconto Advistory Board of the C.M. B.A. was held Tuesday evening, Chairman J. D. Warde presiding, Chairman J. D. Warde presiding, Chairman proports of a favorable nature were presented by the Pionin Committee. The board is taking active steps towards promoting a welcome and reception to be tendered the Grand Board of Trustees, who will hold a meeting in Toconto during the first week in October. There will be a concert and lecture by Mr. M. F. Hackett, M. P.P., Grand President of the association. As Mr. Hackett is one of the best speakers in the Dominion an extremely interesting meeting can confidently be predicted.

Trappists' Church Conscerated.

Trappists' Church Consecrated.

Sto. Anno de Bellevue, Que., September 7.—Oka was en fete to-day, the occasion being the consecration of the new church of the Trappist Fathers. Archbiehop Bruchesi performed the occasion. Several hundred Montrealers, including many ladies and members of the elergy arrived shortly after 8 o'clock. They were conveyed from Lachine by the Duchese of York, clustered specially for the occasion. Among the clergy present were the Rev. Fathers Lajoic, Bianchard Piche, Paquin, Colin, Boivin, Ducharme, Adam, Geoffey, Pepin, Perome, Laporte, Bonin Dupuia, Jobin, Chevrier, Laferriere, Lafortiner, Valois, Lacasse, Rout, Martineau, S. J. Lonergau, Estevenon, Geoffend, Lazon, Ilude, Archambault, Corcoran, Villencure. The visitors afterwards inspected the monastory of the Trappists.

Verdi, the famous composer, is the coultre of a great mystory, which lift friend Boite holds in the hollow of his land. The fact is that Verdi has given believed the trapping of the Courant belief is that the olds. Sake speareen opera, with which Verdi hopes to seal his fame for all time after he is gone.

Educational,

St. Joseph's *

ST. ALDANS ST. ACADEMY

Complete Academic, Collegiate and Commercial Courses

In the Collegiate Department

Pupils are prepared for University Honors, and Senior Leaving, Junior Leaving, and Primary Certificates awarded by the Education Departnent. The number of stinkints who have succeeded in taking these honors in most years testify to the thoroughness and ethilency of the work done in the Academy.

In the Commercial Department

Pupils are prepared for Commercial Diplomas, awarded by the Nimmo and Harrison Business College, Toronto.

In the Academic Department

Special attention is paid to the MODERN LAN-GHADES, the FINE ARTS, Fishe and Paper Recills on: In this Department pupils are prepared for the Degree of Bachelor - 4 Medic of Toronto University and for Provincial Art 8 hoof To where Cettificates.

Classes resumed on Tuesday, September 7th, Solect Day School for little boys, in connec-tion with the Academy, re-opens saine day. For Prospectus, apply to the MOTHER SUPPRIOR.

St. Michael's College

Arrivation with Toronto University) he special patror age of His Grace the Ar bi-hop of Toronto, and Directed by the Basilian Fathers.

FULL CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSES

Studies renewed......
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1807

AGRICULTURAL CUELPH GOLLEGE

The Ontario Agricultural College will reopen October lat. A broad and thoroughly practical education, at very small cost, for young men who intend to be farmers. Send for circular giving information as to course of study, terms of admission, cost, etc. of study, terms of admission, cost, etc.

JAMES MILLS, M.A.,
Guelph, Sept., 1897.

PRESIDENT

WHEAT IS HICHER

And the price of all general produce is improving, but it costs no more than usual to spend a term at the

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

New term now open, Better facilities with larger attendance than ever before in Business, Shorthand and Typewriting Departments, Members admitted at any time. TELEGRAPHY added. Good results guaranteed in every Department, Send postal for particulars.

Address W. H. SHAW, PRINCIPAL ingo and Gerrard Streets.



THE success of fit army of gred-uates in all departments of busy correl it OVE reason why you should write for the 18th Annual Announcement of the HAMILTON BUSINESS COLLECE
Y.M.C.A. Building, Hamilton Over

-GALT BUSINESS COLLEGE-GALT, ONT. Elegant Announce



OVER 15,000 IN USE....

The favorite of all writing machines. Inter-changeable typewheels, self-inking, periect alignment, most durable machine on the markets All other makes taken in exchange, Write for special prices to clergymen, teach-ers and convents.

Greelman Bros Typewriter Co.

OFFICE AND YARD:
FRONT ST. NEAR BATHURST. Established 1850.
Telephone No. 182.

OFFICE AND YARD I YOUGE ST. DOCK TYLEIRONE NO.

P. BURNS & CO'Y

COAL AND WOOD

Head Office-38 King St. East, Toronto, Telephone No. 131. Brench Offices: -388} Yonor St., Tolophono No. 151, 546 Queen St. West, Telephono No. 13,

SOUVENIRS GIVE PRACTICAL RESULTS

One Will Last a Lifetime

This Stove Breathes

Fresh Air. That is practically what an Acrated Oven does. There can be no nasty smollscome from these stoves. All ordinary ovens cook with burned, impure and stagnant air. You see Souvenirs are not like colliary stoves; they cook your food with fresh air, and do it nicely too, with just half the usual amount of fuel; consequently they save much time, labor and money saved is money to the saved is money saved is money saved is money to the saved is money saved is money the saved is money to the saved to t monoy saved is money earned, isn't it?



The Gurney-Tilden Co...

AGENCIESĮIN TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG

HAMILTON, ONT.

ittle and Men Little Women Are as proud of being togged out in suitable clothing as

thing as ler folk are.

The III Hygeian Waist Is adapted for boys or girls, frurnished with adjustable straps, stitched edge, button-holes and tape, fastened buttons. It can be laundried without injury.

SOLD IX ALL STORES

ANUPACTURED

The Grampton 3253253366 Corset Co.



Specials in Blankets

This early in the season we have naugurated a quick Blanket Sale—stocks that have come into our lands at opportune prices. You will like quotations of this kind:

hands at opportune prices. 10u will like quotations of this kind:

Super White Weel Blankets, combination border, 4 lba., 80 x 70, regular \$1.76, precial. 25
Super White Weel Blanket, combination or self-colored border, 6 lbs., 603x9, regular \$2.00, special 1 93
Extra Super White Wool Blanket, assorted colored border, 4 lbs., 504x9, regular \$2.00, special. 1 40
Extra Super White Wool Blankets, 504x70, regular \$2.00, special. 25
Super White Wool 7-lb, Blanket, full size, 63x80, regular \$3.00, special. 25
Super White Wool Blankets, 7 lbs., 64x84, regular \$2.00, special. 25
Super White Wool Blankets, 7 lbs., 64x84, regular \$2.00, special. 25
Super Groy Wool Blankets, 7 lbs., 64x84, regular \$2.00, special. 25
American Cotton Blankets, 7 lbs., 64x84, regular \$2.00, special. 25
Extra Super 60, pp. 20, special. 25
Special clearing line, 57 only American Cotton Blankets, 7 lbs., 75
Extra Super Sp. clal Illish Grale White All wars \$1.20, special. 25
Samples, one pair of each kind, 6, 7 and \$1 bls. weight, in fine Union and All wool Blankets, at special prices.

Whether it be Blankets or any-bitter glass who haves sells when a

Whether it be Blankets or anything else the house sells, when you cannot come to the store, make complete use of our mail

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO. LIMITED 19 Adelaide Street East YONER AND TONGE QUEEN STA. STREET. WAST.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

VIA LONDONDERRY.

VIA LONDONDEURY.

The From Mentrel From Cueboo man ... Aux. 23, 23 Juhn Aux. 23, 2 p.m. Aux. 24, 2 p.m. Aux. 21, 2 p.m. Aux. 21, 2 p.m. Aux. 21, 2 p.m. 21, 2 p.m.

O'. 140 and Nov. 11th.

RATES OF PASSAGE. First Cabla—Monto Liverpool or Londorderry, \$27 50 to \$70, according to steiner and britis. Second Cabla—\$24 50 50 50 Sterase—To Liverpool, London, Londortry, Queentown, Bellast or Glasgow, lacind outli, \$2.50 and \$25.50.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious pridechs. For all information apply at Toronto to A. F. Webster, corner King and Yongo Streets, or G. W. Torraco. 18 Front street west

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

General Agents, Mont
17 St. Sacrament Street.

NIAGARA RIVER LINE

HIAGARA PAVICATION CO. 4 TRIPS DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) On and after Thursday, June 3rd.

Strs. Corona and Chicora Will leave Young St. Wharf (east side) at 7 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m. and 4.45 p. m.,

Connecting with the New York Central & Hudson River Railway, Niscara Falls & Laviaton Railway, Michigan Central Railway and Nisgara Falls Park & River Railway. JOHN FOY, Manager.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPENTER WORK

JOHN HANRAHAN.

No. 25 MAITLAND STREET,
TO FLONTO.

IST ESTIMATES FORMINED,
Tolephono 8558

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE JUBILEE YEAR CANADA'S

VICTORIAN ERA EXPOSITION NDUSTRIAL FAIR

TORONTO AUG. 30th to SEPT. 11th

Great Attractions, New Features

Special Jubilee Novelties The Latest Inventions in the Industrial and Amusement Field Improvements and Advancement In all departments

EXCELLING ₹ PREVIOUS YEARS

ENTRIES CLOSE AUG. 7TH CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL

For Prize Lists, Kntry Forms, Programmes and all particulars, address J. J. WITHROW, MANAGER.

PRESIDENT TORONTO



We are the light the earth makes bright We are the power that stands Between the sin men royel in And God's avenging hand.

We are the force that shapes the cours Of love's fair guiding star; We turn the tide of wrath aside. And peace is where we are.

We bear the sign a hand divine imprinted on our brow, And out of time a speech sublime Breathes o'er our spirit now.

We hold in foe the golden key
That opens Heaven's gate,
And till our prayer be auswered there
E'on kungs' appeals must wait.

We lead unseen the great see queen, The haughty prince we sway, Whose potent words ten thousand swords Like lightning flash obey.

We rule the squire who rules the shire, As t war ruled old itome; We are the thome of love's young dream In every cottage home.

For us men die without a sigh, And labor without rest; And woman's lot, if we were not. Were more than half unblest.

The sailer braves the wind and wave For us in winter time; The soldier fronts two fees at once— The savage and his clime.

The miner takes his life and makes
The earth her treasures yield;
In darkness works where danger lurk
And death walks half-revealed.

The fireside wears its brightest airs, And smiles its kindest smile, When we are by and happily The evening hours beguile.

From heaven sent, we bring content, Alike to homes and States; And e'en the gloom that shrouds the tomb Our presence dissipates.

And life is lone where we're unla And love a rifted lute; Success, the sweet, is incomplete, And wealth but Dead Sea icuit.

We are the heirs of hopes and prayers
The source of sighs and tears;
The centre round which home is wound
And all that it endears.

And where we weep the angels keep A strict account, we know; Nor light nor love, comes from above Nor bounty from below.

We are the light the earth makes bright We are the power that stands Between the sin men revel in And God's avenging bands.

BAVED BY THE ANGELUS.

The following beautiful instance of a providential escape from death occurred in Austria. Two brothers, aged nino and four respectively, were playing towards midday at a vrook close to a mill. The small brother happened to fall into the water. Im mediately the elder brother, well aware of the danger, jumped in after him, which, though at that place shallow enough, began to flow rapidly towards the mill, which was only twenty paces off. The younger was therefore in great danger of being carried away by the current, and if not saved there and then he would be torn to pieces by the wheel, meeting with a certain and cruel death. The elder brother, sided by the current, was lucky enough to get hold of the younger one; already he had grasped with one arm his half-dead brother, but, as seemed certain, out to the with him. With a fearing, out to the control of the country to the certain, out to the world of the pounds of the property of the certain of the cert he had grasped with one arm his halfdead brother, but, as seemed certain,
only to die with him. With a fearfully increasing rapidity both brothers
were carried by the ourrent to the
revolving wheel, and nobody seemed
to hear the shouting and screaming of
the elder boy. Already the two
brothers were touching the wheel, and
the elder one was caught in it, when
behold, at the last critical moment,
the wheel suddenly stopped—the
Angelus bell is tolling—and bare
headed and praying appears the miller,
who, at the sound of the Angelus bell,
had stopped the wheel and mill for
the usual time of prayer and midday
rest, and both the brothera were saved!

THE DYING BOY.

"Mother, say why you are weeping, Sitting there beside my bed, Why this weary vigil keeping, And from tears your eyes are red?" "Ah, my ohild, I thought you sleepin And a resary I said."

"Mother, do not thus be grieving
That all hope for me is vain.
Do you weep that I am leaving
Such a world of grief and pain?"
"No, my child, in hope believing,
We shall meet in heaven again."

" Mother, where the flowers are spring

ing
Make my grave among the trees,
That a requiem may be singing
Always e'er me in the breeze."
"Ah, my child, my heart you're wringing By such bitter thoughts as these.

"Mother, 'tis not death before me Brings this tear upon my check! But un' father—bel I deplore me Till his poor old heart will break." "Oh my child, may heaven o'or mo Give the comfort we must seek."

"Mother, comfort him and give him My own little cross of gold; Mother, cheer him, do not grieve him, When this heart of mine is cold." O.i. my chini, all heart will have him And he will not be consoled."

" Mother, hark! what voice is saying

I have heard sweet music playing Somewhere near me all the day."
"Hush my child, 'tis I am praying;
"Twas an eche you heard play."

Yosh an eend you neard play.

' Mother, mother, who is cryling,
And why turn you now so palo?

Fow I know that I am dying;
The tho Ban-heo's mournful wail."

Hush, my ohid, 'the but the eighing

Of the beech troos in tho galo."

Mother! an! my sight is growing
Dim; my foot are cold as lead,
ties ue, mother, I am going
Up." The weary spirit fiel;
and the mother's tears were flowing
O'er the features of the dead.
—A. M. Sullivan.

A BATTLE FOR LIFE IN THE CONGO

A BATTLE FOR LIFE IN THE CONGO
BAPIPS.

"Orunity in the Congo Free State"
is the title of the fieal paper made up
from the journals of the late E J.
Glave, and it appears in The Septem
ber Contury. Mr. Glave tells the
following story.
Stanley Pool is a majestic place, and
is well hamed, for it is a moustpool. At each end it is narrow, and
widens out in the middle. It is
studded with islands and sandbanks,
and encircled by hills more or less
timbered.

A native of Kinassa is said once to
have passed safely the rapids below
Leopoldville. He was in a canoe, and
endeavored to cross the river, but was
swept into the rapids. By dexterous

Leopoldville. He was in a canoe, and endeavored to cross the river, but was swept into the rapids. By dexterous paddling he managed to keep his bark affoat through two miles of the wild est waters; then she filled and swamped, and the native swam safely to a small island. Here he remained six days. To cross the rapids and re lieve him was impossible. Every day he could be seen waving his arms frantically, and his cries for holp could sometimes be heard above the roar of the waters. After six days he was or duced by hunger, and determined to risk his life. He gathered together some light logs, lashed these with vines into a rude sort of raft, then dropped down from the ond of the island, and, paddling with a stick, was hurled about by the rapids, which, lowever, are not so strong as above; and although carried down a great distance, he managed at last, by work ing his craft into a back current, to est ashore. Battered, terrified and although carming, he reached a fishing-camp.

VANTED A BOY.

a fishing-camp.

A brave, courageous, manly, hopeful boy; one who scorns a lio; one who lates decoit; one who loves his mother; one who does not know more than his patents; one who has, he courage to say no, and stick to it; one who is willing to begin at the bottom of the ladder and work upwards, one who thinks it would be unmanly to amoke; one who thinks it would be unmanly to amoke; one who thinks an education is worth striving for; one who is will ing to obey his superiors; one who knows his home is better than the street; one who doesn't believe the marvelous tales told in the story papers and will not reed the vile stuff; one who won't cheat in a far game; one who won't does in a far game; one who won't doe a mean act unseen; one who won't doe a mean act unseen; one who won't does and the phimelf in decent appearance; one who won't attack an old man because he is feeble and defencelees; one who won't testal; one who won't towture dumb animals; one who won't testal; one who won't tevest; one who won't testal; one who won't tevest; one who won't testal; one who won't towture dumb animals; one who won't testal; one who won't tevest; one who won't testal; one who won't testal; one who won't towture dumb animals; one who won't testal; one who won't testal; one who won't testal; one who won't towture dumb animals; one who won't testal; one who won't testal; one who won't testal; one who won't tow a dirty act for another boy who is too cowardly to do his own meanness; one who loves to do right because it is right. Wanted a boy, a whole-souled, earnest, honerable, square boy. Where can he be found? Does he live in your neighborhood? Is he a member of your family?—Do you know him?

COLONEL GRUMPT.

He was a darling little boy,
With sunny eyes of blue,
And happy as the day was long
Unless he had to do
Some task that did not please him much,
And then he was so cross.
His mother thought her boy was gone,
And grioved so for his loss,
And said "It was a dreadful case,
That here in her own dear boy's place
Was surly Colonel Grumpy."

Was surly Colonel Grumpy."

Her boy, sho said, was good and swoot The pearl of little boys! But Colonel Grumpy was most rude, And broke up all his tows; He tore picture-books to bits, Cracketh his slate, lost his lat, Pulled his little sister's hair, And teased the pussy-and, then Sho'd have der own sweet by again Instead of Colonel Grumpy.

List night a little, purring tutten rubbed horself in friendly fashion against the great from bars of the den of old Paul, the Z w's famed lion, of whom extreme age had made a pittle ballow these many weeks. It was the kitten's way of coaxing Paul to

come to say good-night to her, for Paul and kittie were best of friends. She was the only bit of outside his that Paul was ever friendly with. Every night for weeks kittie has crept shyly up in front of the oarsof her old hon lover's home, and when she niewed to him the canno forward and put his great shagey head as close to her as he could, and they caresed each other.

cach other.

Last night when kittle came, and rubbed coaxingly against the bars, mowed all softly to her jungle lover to come and say good night, Paul lay just still, his head between his pawe and did not notice her at all. Tring of coaxing him, the faithful kittle stopped, and just looked at the noble, great follow. Finally a keeper saw her do something that instant nover let her do before. She shyly crept through the big, black iron bars, and going in, caressed the great bowed head in her most loving way. But there was no response Thon kittle slowly went away, and Paul slept on—the sleep that knows no waking.

Scores of people who had known the old lion for nearly twenty years had just been visiting him, and hosts of my children had tossed him kisses just as death was coming on. He died exactlyss Superintendent Stephan in the Enquirer a mouth ago said he would—"as if asleep, with his head between his paws." each other.

Last night when kittle came, rubbed coaxingly against the

DOOR THAT CAN TELL THE TIME

between his paws.

The Street Dogs of Constantinople' is the title of an article in September St. Nicholas by Oawald Garrison Villard. Mr. Villard says:
The instinct which consbles these poor tramps to tell time is the most astouishing thing about these dogs—I mean their being on hand, day after day, at regular hours when the scraps are thrown out, and their never being much too early or too late. The superintendent of one of the great railway lines ending in Constantinople told me the most remarkable case of this I have yet heard. The Criental Express, the famous train from Paris to Constantinople, arrives, it seems, three times a week, at a cortain hour in the afternoon. When the train comes in there are always many dogs ready to receive it. Defore the pas sengers have had time to get out, the dogs jump into the carriages and search everywhere under the seats and in the corners for scraps of lunds con left by the passengers; and when they have found all the pieces they go away. The remarkable thing is that they never come at any time except when the Oriental Express is due; that they never make a mistake in the day, and always remember that between Friday and Monday there are we days and not one. They pay no attention to local trains, because little or no food is left in them owing to the short rides the passengers take. Exactly this same knowledge of the time also and of the difference between local and long-distance trains has been noticed at the station of the Asiatic railways in Scutari, across the Dosphorus.

Our or Sorrs.—Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and

Our or Sorm.—Symptoms, Headacho, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indisposition. These symptoms, it neglected, devolop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of ouro," and a little attention at this point may save mouths of sickness and large decorabilis. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

He (angrily): "Was there any fo sweet on you before I married you She: "Yes; one." "I'm sorry y rejected him." "But 1 didn't reje him; I married him." " " I'm sorry you "But 1 didn't reject

The fondest anticipation in roman's life is when she is ooking forward to the com-

FARM AND GARDEN.

PARM AND GARBEN.

Ruses as a class are not successfully cultivated by the amateur in the window garden, so it is better to bed them outdoor, where they can remain from year to year. If the planting is done early in the senson, so that a good development of roots and tops is secured the first senson, plants neually endure the first winter unharmed by frost. It is usually better, however, to place a board frame around the bed in autumnt, and as the holidays approach fill in some evergreen boughs, and cover with boards so arranged that they will turn the water. When warm days come in the spring remove the boards and overgreen branches, and replace only the boards on cold nights. Roses are rarely injured by cold until after midwinter, when the surrays begin to gain in strength and cause the bouls to swell. It is then that the protection is particularly needed. In Canada and the far northern states most of the ever blooming roses will need pretection every winter; but in the middle and southern states the plants, when well established, will rarely suffir from cold, except that sometimes the tips of the branches are killed. These branches, however, can be removed in the spring, and the growth will be all the more vigorous for the pruning given.—August Woman's Home Companion.

The real cost of that produced on a

The real cost of that produced on a farm, other than the value of labor and interest on investments, is the plant food removed from the soil. If large quantities of material are fed to stock it remains on the farm unless sold in the form of meat, milk, eggs, butter or wool, and there can be no loss or waste as long as the farmer anutilizeauch materials for producing more crops. The farmer who does his whole duty will realism the wet places on his farm by tilling. He will know how to drain it, and will have a map of the drain so he can locate it in after years if anything gets wrong. The business farmer can locate a tile exactly in any part of the drain, for he knows "where he is at." The word "mulch" expresses very much to the experienced planter. A mulch about a newly transplanted tree or a bed of roses, consisting of partly decayed manutre, will do more to keep the ground moist and locas and to encurage growth than if a man should stand over them continually with a water pot. It is the best method known. stand over them continually water pot. It is the best

water pot. It is the bost method known.

The Weekly Sun says: The whole character of farm life in Ontario has shanged within the memory of men still little past their prime. When these men were young the farmer's output might be summarized roughly under four heads:

Wheat, for export to England.
Barloy, for American broweries. Fat pork, for the lumber ebantics. And a few borees for the American market and the lumber camps.

There were a few odd lines of minor importance and has butter and eggs to be traded for dry goods and greeries at the corner store; and an occasional steer or cow was disposed of to the local butcher. But the articles on which the farmer practically depended for his livelihood, and out of which he expected to pay for his land, were those above enumerated.

How different it is to-day!

The production of cheese has become a great national industry.

Fruit oulture in the Nisgara Peninsula and along the stretches of the Lake Erie shores ir as intelligently

Fruit outure in the Nisgara Penni-sula and along the stretches of the Lake Eric shore is as intelligently and as extensively prosecuted as in equal portions of France. The work of producing fat cattle for the British market is carried on with

ic exactness

scientific exactness.

Flar growing has made a start, and in a large and important section of the province the farmers and business men are joining hands in an endeavor to establish a boet sugar industry that will do for Ontario what the same industry has already done for Germany.

A very interesting feature in connection with the annual Seed Fair of the Puslinch and South Wellington Farmers' heititute was an object les son given by Prof. Zivitz, Ontario Agricultural College, illustrating the comparative value of unsprouted and sprouted wheat for seed. On August 20, four boxes were planted with "Prido of Genessee" wheat, all the seed of which was taken from one seed of which was taken from one

seed of Which was seed of the grains had been made, and 50 sound grains were planted in No. 1 box, 50 grains which were slightly sprouted in No. 2 box, 50 grains considerably sprouted in No. 8 box, and 50 grains badly sprouted in No. 4 box. 1 box 88 per cent. of the

So grains consocratly percent in No. 3 box, and 50 grains badly sprouted in No. 4 box. In No. 1 box 88 per cent. of the seeds grew, and the plants now average 3½ inches in height; No. 2 box, 56 per cent. of the seeds grew, and the plants average 22 inches in height; in No. 3 box, 10 per cent. of the seeds grew, and the plants average 1½ inches in height; in No. 4 box, 10 per cent. of the seeds grew, and the plants average 1½ inches in height. This experiment which Mr. Z.vivz had at the lair clearly showed that which was sprouted even slightly would be apt to be poor in germi-ating power, and in overness of crop, as there was a great irregularity in the comparative size of the plants shown from the sprouted seed.

DOMESTIC READING.

Lot no man over take into consideration whether a thing is pleasant or unpleasant. The love of pleasure be gots grief, and the dread of pain causes fear; he who is free from the love of pleasure and the dread of pain knows neither grief nor 'ar.

The Rev. Bernard Shell said a little while ago: "It is I no use for us, whether Sunday school teachers or preachers, to imagine that we are thoroughly equipped if only we mean very well. Years ago I read in an Americanized Altop of an old elophant who acculentally trod on a partridge with fatal results. The tears came into her oyes at the sight of the motherless broad of fledglings close by. Poor orphane, 'quoth she,' and I am a mother myself—I who have slain their mother. But thoy shall not porigh. I will sit on them I' The clephant had the best of intentions, but she displayed a deplorable want of tact."

but she displayed a deplorable want of tact."

Far down in the depths of the forest, under the shadows of gloomy firs, far out on the rolling prairie apringing with the grass, under the full light of the fervid sun, are distinguished the second of the form of the first and fragrant bloss-ma, budding, blos soming, fading, dying, uneern by mortal oye. In millious of homes, scattered over this wide earth of ours, are fairor human blossoms, patient, gentle thoughtful souls, the fragrance of whose old-rings wither unseen, on the steps of the late; the fruits of whose of-sacested in are placked by careless hands. How sweet the thought that there is no lot so low, no care so triflug, no life so hidden, that it escapes a Father's eye.

We may, if we choose, make the

ther's oye.

We may, if we choore, make the worst of one another. Everyone has his weak points; everyone has his faults. We may make the worst of these; we may fix our attention con stantly upon these. But we may slee make the best of one another. We may forgive, even as we hope to be forgiven. We may not outselves in the place of othere, and ask what we should wish to be done to us, and thought of us, were we in their place. By loving whatever is lovable in those around us, love will fluw back from them to us, and life will become a pleasure instead of a pain; and carth will become intendicent; and we shall become not unwarthy followers of Him whose name is Leve.

The prost name is Leve.

shall become not unworthy followers of Him whose name is Love.

The most popular creed in existence is that of human charity. Its exponents belong to overy grade of humanity, and its altars are ever surrounded by worshippers among the high and lowly of earth. This common creed often appeals to the noblest ispulses and emotions of our natures, and, in order to attain the divine standard of perfection which daily characterizes its workings, must needs detach itself, so far as efficient practicability is concerned, from all rigid scotarian rocerned, from all rigid scotarian rocerned of charity, which, outside of kindred love, truly constitutes the only natural born creed of the human heart, must largely roly upon the moreiful diotates of unbiassed good judgment. If we ever desire to fully reclaim an unfortunate fellow being, or to satisfy the hungry cravings of a mendicant stomach, we must not dony him a lift out of the darkness, even if the refuses to step up upon the platform of our individual ideas of salvation—noither should we ever out the siles of charity's lost with the merciless knife of bigotry. tion—neither should we ever out the slice of charity's losf with the merciless knife of bigotry.

FIRESIDE PUA.

Graou: "I must refuse him, pos fellow; but I wish I could do some thing to lessen the pain of it." Alaud. "Gut someone to tell him you haven' so much money as he thinks you

have."

Pete: "Jim, do you know the height of impudence?"

Jim: ".don't know the interpretation of the word impudence."

Pete: "Well, i is taking shelter in an umbrolla should during a thunderstorm."

is taking shefter in an umbroila shot during a thunderstorm."

Ho (telling a haitbreadth 'venture'): "And in the bright moon, habt we could see the dark muzzle of the volves." She (breathlessly): "Oh, how glad you must have been that they had the muzzles on l' Editor: "In that Colonel Shart coming across the street with his gun? Foreman: "Yes sir." Editor: "John, you will be quite safe, in the outboard. I will go upstairs, and see if the roof requires repairing."

Tommy (at the dinner table): "Mr. Johnson: "No, my boy. Why de you safe? "Tommy (at Why nothin', only sister said you'd get your eyes opened if you married that Jones's girl."

Patsy (breathlessly): "t eay, Jira-

if you married that Jones's girl.'
Patsy (broathlessly): "It say, Jinsmio, yer father's got arrested, and the coppers is clubbin' the life out of "mm". Jummio (apad five): "Well, he needn't think I'm goin' to help 'm. Now he knows how I feel when 'a's clubbin' me."

"S clubbin' me."
"What is the principal product of the sheep?" "Wool." "And what is made out of it? The boy is silent. The toseler points to his pupil's trousers and seke: "What are those psataloons made of?" "Out of my father's old ones."
"You," said the new cashier, "will find me like a watch. You can judge me by my works." "All right," responded the banker, arising to the spont of the banker, arising to the nearly occasion, "I will bear your case in mind and see that you do not accumulate any superfluous dust in your novements."

your movements."

The most absent-minded man is not the man who hunted for his pipe when it was between his teeth, nor the man who throw his hat out of the window and tried to hang his eigar on a peg. No! But the man who put his unbrolla to bed, and went and stood behind the door.

"Will you keep an eye on my horse, my son, while I step in and get a drink?" "Yes, sir." Stranger goes in, gets his drink, comes out, and flads his horse missing. "Whore is my horse, boy?" "Ho's runn'd away, sir." "Didn't I tell you to take care of him, you young seamp?" "No, sir; you told me to keep my eye on him, and I did till he get clear out of sight."

of sight."

A short time age a lady had occasion to do a little shopping in the mourning department of one of our leading tradesmen, and having two friends who were assistants in some part of the establishment, she inquired of the young man who was surving her if he could tell her whether the Browns were in that shop, whereupon he promptly replied: "No, madam; only blacks in this shop!"

only blacks in this shop!"

"It's taking that painter out there in the kitchen the whole day to paint the woodwork," snapped Mrs. Chugwater, "and he could do it easily in two hours. That's what comes of having a handsome young chit of a girl for a cook!" "I believe you are right, my dear," said Mr. Chugwater, soothingly. "Perhaps it would hurry him up a little if you would—h'm—go out there awhile."

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER OB DEPT.

WE beg to call attention to this branch of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER'S business, which affords every facility for the execution of

IOB PRINTING

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS Amongst the lines of work we have been and are doing may be included

Books, Pamphlets, Commercial Printing,
Letter-heads, Bill-heads, Monthly Statements,
Circulars, Catalogues. Posters, Programmes, Tickets, Memorial Cards (large or small, and in plain black or bronze).

Appeal Cases, Factums, Law Blanks,

Indentures, Morigages, &c., &c.

Religious and Society Printing a Specialty. Neat Workmanship. Reasonable Prices.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED

Telephone 489, or address

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER,

40 Lembard Street, Toronto.

a Young Savage

IN the year 1885 serious trouble with the Indiane had arison in what is now Oklahoma. It appeared that the Indians had been provoked into maurection by avaricious cattlemen and land schemers. So the editor of a great Eastern nowspaper sent my friend Morley out to report the inattendate red man's side of the ease. Successfully to accomplish the task required tact, outrage, judgment and hard work, but Mdrley welcomed it because of the possible adventures it premised. mised.

premised.

Some three weeks after leaving New York, Morley was riding along the lowly trail to Fort Keno, far in the Indian Territory. He had a companion, a Mr. Eyton, an artist, who was out there speculatively for a maga-

sipe.
The late August afternoon was hot, the road was long and dusty, and they could not reach the army post that night, but they expected a welcome at a mission a day's merch from the

fort

Blence wrapped the great sunny range of plain, and the sense of lone liness was growing oppressive to the tired travellers, when the horse preked up their ears, and a babble of voices dispolled the stillness. A bond in the oreck, by whose banks they rode, shortly brought them in view of the cause of the noise.

of the cause of the noise.

Two hundred yards away at a shallow ford, a band of Indans were crossing, mostly women and children, and they had with them a considerable herd of ponies, behind many of whoch dragged the poles of disuantled teepees. On some of the ponies wore squawas with papocees, obattering, squalling and quarrelling, while on others was packed the wretched household furniture. Some of the band were in the water, some on either bank; the ponies were drinking, straggling, or patiently bearing the blows and objurgations of the women drivers.

straggling, or patiently bearing the blows and objurgations of the women drivers.

"Hold my horse," said the artist, dropping to the ground with pencil and sketch-book. "This is too good to miss; they could not have done better if I had posed them myself. Look at these brightly colored waving blankets; look at these brown, fat babies; look at the pony bucking in midstream; look "—

"I see," said the correspondent, "it is very pretty, but I want to interview them. They look as if they were shaking the dust of the land from their moceasined feet forever."

"Go ahead, then. Interview that squalling old squaw there, and hold her for a minute or two, and say, Morley!"

"What?"

"Tall that young fellow to clear out. That one on the bank, in civilized clothes. He's an inconsistency! He's got a straw ha's and a sack coat, the beast! Tell him to hide behind a tree, or under the water, or some thing!"

The Indian in the modern dress was taking no part in the bustle about

beast i Tell him to hide behind a tree, or under the water, or some thing!"

The Indian in the modern dress was taking no part in the bustle about him. He was quite young, sixteen or seventeen years old, with an intelligent face, which now, howover, was downbanging, with doubt, regret, sad ness and distrus. Although his com panions called to him angrily to hurry, he remained hesitating on the bank, with glances ahead and longing looks behind, until, as Morley rode up to him with a gesture of conciliation, the boy turned his horse's head and galloped away.

The other Indians hurled a volley of contemptuous representes after the fugitive—one angry man even firing an arrow at him—and then wont on their way will great bustle and content to talk with the white men Another hour's riding brought the nowseekers to the expected mission, where the seattered building seemed deserted. There was no noise about the house and barns; there were no pupil laborers sweating in the fields, and nothing was left of the Indian oncompment they had expected to see but the brown circular patches where the tents had been pitched.

The two travellors had made up their minds that all had flud for fear of an attack, to the protection of the army post, when, centing nearer, they beheld a pony hitched to the post before the main house. They discounted, tied their horses also, and knocked at the door, but no one remains and a proper and a policy at the back of the catched and anothed a voice at the back of

knocked at the door, replied.
They entered, but saw no one.
The sound of a voice at the back of the dwelling drow them that way, and they were at once involuntary

quietly. "I will not go there; I will stay with my people, but you, teacher, they will burn this place. Will you not come too?"

The young woman laughed with impatient pity, and said: "It is very kind of you, Honry, and with you I know I should be safe, but I am just as safe here with father. Even White Hores would not dere to burt us; but for you, Henry, I cannot advise. Henry!"

Thore was so sharp a note of surprise and of momentary fright in the girl's voice that Morley and Eyton stepped forward hurriedly. They peached aslide a portior and saw the young Indian, who, an hour before that left the band on the trail. He stood in front of a young white gri with his hand stretched out entreatingly His brown face was heavy with sorrow, and his black eyes moist with erief, and his voice trambled.

"My people call to my heart, but my heart calls out to you, my teacher. How can I leave my brothers! But you can go with us, and teach us and epeak to us, and every one will obey. Come!"

you can go with us, and teach us and speak to us, and every one will obey. Come!" Morley stopped from behind him; placing one hand on the lad's shoul der, with the other he raised his own hat. It seemed to him quite impossible that an aborigine stieud speak thus to a young white woman, even though the savage were but a boy, and dressed as white folks dress. "I be gour pardon," said the cor respondent to the lady, "but I fear this young man is annoying you." Before the startled girl could reply, the Indian lad, with grave dignity, shook off the white, restraining hand, and paying no turber attention to its owner, turned to the girl.
"You cannot come, no? But I must go with my brothers."

He quickly stooped, caught the skirt of her dress, pressed it to his face, and immediately, with down hanging head and every token of despair, darted away. Then they heard his pony's hoofs elattering on the trail.

"It is Henry," said the girl, simply-"He is Imery," said the girl, simply-"He is my oldest punil, and so pro

spair, darted away. Then they neare this pony's hoofs elattering on the trail.

"It is Henry," said the girl, simply.

"It is Henry," said the girl, simply.

"It is Henry," said the girl, simply.

"It is Henry," said the pore boy does not know what to do, for he is youry fond of us; but then, they are his kin, of course. It is very hard."

She was young, very ingenious and devoted—a Moravian by faith, of Russian German extraction, Meylan by man. The visitors found this young daughter of the missionary quite ready, when she heard they were newspaper men, to tell her and the Indians' story of the cause of the trouble. And so eloquent a defender of the tribes was she that the correspondent was eager to find the government tolegraph operator of the settle ment that very night, the more so as the missionary's account of what the approaching dances of the warriors really meant warned him of the imminence of a general rising.

Miss Meylan, however, told him with a smile that his dispatches must wait until he reached Fort Reno next night, for the operator, like her own servants, had field to the east that day upon the ominous departure of the Indians.

"And you?" asked Eyton, curiously, "and your father?"

"We have never deceived them,"

and your father?"
"We have never deceived them.

said the girl, proudly, "Why should they hurt us? My father has gone to day thirty miles to reason with an Arapahoe chief. You see we are not afraid."

Arapahoe chiof. You see we are not afraid."

"You shame us," said Morley
"Only that a newspaper man can't sifter to miss the disturbance, we should have waited for the troops who were coming up to Reno; but perhaps we have heard enough tales lately of massacros along the boundary to warrant us in being frightened."
"Oh, yes, it is dangerous for you, but we are safe," the girl insisted.
"There is one bad Indian, White Horse, whom my father punished Horse, whom my father punished for theft. He wants revenge, but he would not dare hurt us. That ladyou saw just now came to warn me of him. Poor Henry!" she added, smiling. "My pupils are all fond of me, but he is the most intelligent of them all, and I take him best."

"He would like him best."
"He would hite us to stay," she went on, "when they run you other people out of their country, as they fully expect to do this time, poor tuning. Henry knows better than that, though, and that is what troubles him—his allegiance to his people pulls him one way, and his commonicange the other. He is quite civilized now."

"She is devoted to them," said

the dwelling drow them that way, had not been were at once involuntary eavesdroppors.

"They are my people, "said a young man's voice. "Even White Horse is of my people, though now I am no more his friend. They all go; my brothers, my father, go. How can I stay?"

"It is dreadfully hard, I know, my poor boy!" a young woman's voice answered. "I don't know how to tell you. Henry. The Mejor at Fort Reno will take oar of you."

"It would be good then for White Horse to kill me first," said the other,

was really something fine in that hoy's weebegone face. I'm sorry for him. Do you suppose that girl doesn't know what's the real trouble with her

know what's the real trouble with her pot punl?"

"Why, of course she knows he hates to be drawn back by his relations to savagery, and he knows they will treat him as a traiter if he decent?"

tions to savagory, and he knows they will treat him as a trailer if he doesn't.

"Oh! Is that all? You may depend upon it, Morley, that it isn't all. Good-night," said Eyton.

They were tired out, and in spite of their natural anxiety at the exposed on uppretected condition of the house in a heatile country, the young men slept immediately and very soundly. Their double-cotted room was on the ground floor at the back. The young missionary, they thought, slept upstaire.

It was near midnight when they retired, and it was almost daybrask when they both awoke with a jump, and a crying resounding in their cars. Doubtful of their asfety, they had lim down almost fully dressed, and now, when they found theuselves helpless and bound to their iron bed ateads.

While they spluttered and tugged and shouted to each other, daz'd and bewildered and half-awake, an Indian, in full war costume, and with a blanket thrown about a burden he hore, dashed through their muonite room, and sprang into the night through a door which opened out directly on the plain. As he passed tetween the beds, there came from his burden a sharp, indignant cry, and Morley and Eyfon answered it simultaneously with alarm and help-less anger.

"Miss Meylan!" they oried, but

and Morloy and Eyton answered it simultaneously with alarm and helpless anger.

"Miss Moylan!" they cried, but the Indian passed without a word.

The newspaper man and artist lay helpless, regarding each other in the dim light.

"What does it mean?" cried Eyton at last. "It was that young black guard again—I saw his face! And I was fool enough to feel serry for him. Morloy, this is horrible! What will thee do to her? The savages! How did we get tied up like this?

"If I know that," said the other, more coolly, "I mighs know better how to get untied. If they mean to make us prisoners. I wished at least they had waited until I found a telegraph office. If they keep me here all day, the story of the outbreak will be old by the time we get to Fort Rone."

As he gooke, and while they were

graph clines. It tury keep me nere all day, the story of the coutreak will be old by the time we get to Fort Rono."

As he spoke, and while they were yet straining at their rawhide bonds, the door was flung open sgain from the outside and Miss Meylan herself burst in, followed by her abductor.

The little missionary was now quite different from the gentle girl who had received them the previous evening. She stormed and raged and stamped her foot with passionate indignation. The lad, looking older than before in his war bonnet and feathers, hung his head submissively, but with a certain contemptuous regard of the white men, and did not answer the teacher. "You had, cruel boy," cried the girl, as if he were still the child of ten he was when she first began to teach him. "How wicked, how cowardly of you to the them like this. Unloose them quick before White Horse comes I I would not believe it of you, Henry! They would certainly have been killed 1 the dreadful."

With the same indifferent contempt, the Indian drew a knife from its sheath, and rapidly slashed the ropes that bound the visitors. Then, as they rose to their feet, he turned from them and spoke to the girl with his slow but good English speech.

What are these to you or me? They are men: lot them fight. I cannot help you. He is a big chief now, and strong, and has plenty of young men with him who will do what he says."

"We will go togother," said Miss Meylan, firmly, and calling to her visitors to follow, she ran out.

The Indian stepped awiftly by the missionary's side to the stables, and quokly saddled her horse for her. He seemed to know where overything was placed, and his same familiarity with the house had doubtless aided him in his sulent entrance to the travellers' room.

The white men threw their saddles on their horses and mounted, still be-

The white men threw their saddles on their horses and mounted, still be wildered, as if the matter was all a nightmare, The fisrcely dressed lad jumped on his saddle and led the way, and just as the grey light of morning stole across the eastern sky, the fugitives sped by lonely paths through the little forest that lined the river rolling at the back of the mission.

Miss Moylau rode up alongside the newspaper man. Her quick angor was gone, and the gentle pity natural to her resumed its place.

"Don't be too hard on him," she said, indicating the Indian. She had a nervous dread that Morley, in his mysterious capacity as a special cor respondent, might bring the weath of the whole great east, through his newspaper's columns, upon her pupil's heed. "In didn't know who you were, you know, and he was so anxious to save me first."

"From what, Miss Moylan? I am still dazed; this has been so hutried a departure"

"From White Horse. That bad man has got a band of young men about him, and he was to attack the mission at sunbreak. They forced room. The white men threw their saddles

Henry to join them—but he slipped away to warn me."

"Int why, if he was 'forced,' did he bind Mr. Eyton and me?"

"Well, you see," said the talesion ary, nervous and hesitating. "Henry thought the band might not be an angry if they found someone was left to—lo—"

"To easlp." Iappreciate the young savage's motives," said Morloy, with a grim laugh. "We were to be a sop to Cerebus. I should feel more comfortable, Miss Moylan, and your promasing pupil would perhaps be less histoly to got hurt at the hands of myself or friend, if he were now to refleve us of his company. I suppose we can get to Fort Reno ourselves." The girl locked at him repreach fully. "Oh! he is not really, intentionally worked," she said, nairely. "It was just thoughtfulness, and he is very kind when you know him well." Morley and Exton glanced at each other and smiled.

"I don't doubt the etrength of his kindness," said the newspere raan, quietly, "but mits bestown I fancy he has lavished it all in one direction. What is he up to now?" The lad had halted, and was pointing forward in the direction they were to ride. His face was anxious. Still he took no notice of the correspondents, but addressed himself now to the missionary, his teacher. "Good-bye!" he said, with the soft distinctness of one who has to think in order to express himself in a strange tongue at a critical time. "Good-bye, teacher. Ride quick, and you will be safe. I go back" "Back, Honry!" said the girl, in surprise. "You can't go back to them now. They would—oh! I don't know what they would do! They will be very angry with you forwarning us in time. They will call you a traitor!"

"They are my people—not these," he said, pennting a contempious finger at the other two. "They are my brothers. Whore else can I go?"

"They will kill you, boy," said the girl, in great agitation, and then suddenly oried out, "Oh! Look!"

A great blaze of fire sprang up from the mission buildings, now half a mile behind them, and a fearful yell from manyvoices came to them with terrible distinctiones through the silient morning air. The Indian's oyes flashed. "Ride!" he cried to the girl. Quick! Tuoy are coming; they are angry!" "Arby?"

But he himmelf did not ride.

"Come with us, Honry," cried Missylow, through the summer mist of the morning, there came, tro

These, seeing the blaze of the burning house, came on with a gallop, but while the fugitives still listened to the sharp commands from the officer in charge, there appeared from the opposite direction, irregularly charging down the path, a mob of yolling, feather-crowned Indians. At that sight Miss Meylan, with a cry of terror, and her guests, spurred their horses and rode to the protection of the troop of cavalry.

But the Indian boy stayed irresolute between the forces. First he looked at the painted savages, to whom he was bound by blood and all his memories of childhood, and all ties of racial and tribal honor; and then he looked at the white soldiers, with whom was the tender personification to him of all the new dreams and the new loves that had arisen within him in his few happy, peaceful years of attempted civilization.

As he looked and still hesitated, yearning for both, the opposing parties, unable to stop at the first sudden sight of each other, earne within firing distance, and first, from an Indian musket, streamed a flash of angry light. That was answered by a volley from the soldiers, and then there was, for a minute, a hurried general firing before the Indians broke and ran.

Whon it was over, and the white men remained triumplant, the lad was found lying upon the ground, with a bullet through his troubled heart.



PREPARED FROM THE FINEST (ALFS FOOT JELLY- IN A. DOWDER FORM - ALL THE FAVORITE . PURE FRUIT FLA-VERS- PREPARED IN TWO MINUTES - ASK. YOUR -GRECER · FOR · IT · OLDISHO



WAVERLEY BIOYCLES RUN EACIEST

No owner of a Waverley Bicycle ever regretted his purchase. No rider of a Waverley ever felt that he possessed less than the best that could be produced.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO..



TYE E. B. EDDY CO.'S

Telegraph Telephone Tiger Parlor... **MATCHES**

They have never been known

UNCONDITIONAL ACCUMULATIVE POLICY ISSUED BY THE

Confederation Life Association OF TORONTO

IT IS ENTIRELY PREE FROM ALL CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTION from the date of laue.
IT IS ARSOLUTELY AND AUTOMATICALLY NONFORFEITABLE after two years.
Full information farmished upon application to the Head Order or any of the Company's Agents.

J. K. MAODONALD, W. O. MAODONALD,

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS

TILES, GRATES, HEARTHS, MANTELS.

RICE LEWIS & SON

COR. KING & VICTORIA STREETS TORONTO.

Dental. A. McLAREN, DENTIST, 215 YONGEST. FIRST. Mustard - THAT'S - Mustard Dunn's

Ask for Dunn's Pure Mustard HEALTH IN HOT WEATHER

S'KAWO

DWAN'S
HYCIENIC DIOESTED IN A NECESTITY
COCOA

HYCIENIC DIOESTED IN A NECESTITY
HOUSE.

500 Pomain of Woman

.....TALKS BY "TERESA" **Everonomence sommen**

Of course the children were all over the place as seen as ver the gates were opened. What would be the use of a fish pend or an ice cream and cauly both without the children?

So they waited outside for half an hour, dozens of them, and no sooner was the ticket collector installed than they paid their ten cents each, and swarmed all over the grounds of St. John's Grove.

That two o'clock in the afternoon is not a fashionable hour at which to appear at a garden party did not trouble them, in the least; noither did the fact that the booths were in a state of proparation, that the ice carts and carts full of tables and chairs were rumbling up every few moments cause them any ground, needless of thoumatism, and were dragged from under the noses of advancing horses, and jumped on benices, and tumbled off chairs, and got in careful the second to the damp ground, needless of thoumatism, and were dragged from under the noses of advancing horses, and jumped on benices, and tumbled off chairs, and got in the careful the second to take a price in the first proper care of this careful surroundings is coarse. I be there to send the under the toroughly in the officet of a man flue in itself can very some become coarse, if the inducence of the sextended served to the care in the proper to the sextended the core of the sextended the read of the sextended the proper care of the sextended that the booths were in a state of proparation. The proper care of the sextended the proper swarmed all over the grounds of St. John's Grove.

That two o'clock in the atternoon is not a fashionable hour at which to appear at a graden party did not trouble them, in the least; notther did the fact that the booths were in a state of proparation, that the ice carts and carts full of tables and clairs were rumbling op every few moments cause them any discomfort. They squatted on the damp ground, needless of rheumatism, and were dragged from under the nesses of advancing horses, and jumped on bon-ches, and tumbled off chairs, and got in poorlo's way, and had a glorious time generally.

generally.

They were rough and noisy and troublesome, and they hung around the booths and looked hungrily at the good things till they had to be ordered off; but they spout all the money they were provided with, and so nobody grumbled. At 5 o'clock overything was ship-shapen and at six the visitors began to arrive and proceed on a tour of inspection around the grounds. The booths looked very protty, and were well provided with dainties.

On a tree burn -

pretty, and were well provided with dainties.

On a troe hung a large gilt frame, from out of which the placid and diguified features of a well-known ecclesiastic, to wit, Rov. Father Watsh, gazed upon the beholder. In a corner of the frame was inserted a card bearing the dippant and seemingly disrespectful legond, "10 conts a throw, or 3 for a quarter." The grounds rapidly filled with animated groups, and many onquiries went the round anent the non-appearance of the band. Presently the delinquents marched in and began to discourse sweet with the continuation of cigars did a good business, selling Havans at 5 cents cach; I wonder whether any of them thought of biting the ends off and charging 6 cents extra in consequence? One pretty girl in London used to do that, and she made twice as much money as anybody class.

London used to do that, and she made twice as much money as anybody clso. A nasty thing to do? Oh, well, it's all in the cause of charity, you know, be sides it does not hurt you if you eat a apple at the same time. Of course the clergy were in their cloment, they always are; they treated people to ice crean and bought flowers galore, and smoked cigars, and chatted with everybody, and were here, there, and overywhere at once I is perfectly astonishing he many people they cen remember.

people to ice cream and bought flowers galore, and smocked cigars, and chatted with everybody, and were here, there, and overywhere at once. It is perfectly astonishing he many people they centerember.

Mr. Hugh Ryan and Sir Frank Smith appeared upon the scene, and were immediately mobbed by the flower sellers, who came upon them artfully while they were conversing with groups of ladies, and left them no choice but to present the fair dames with nesegasy, which they did with exceedingly good grace. Whether they ate ice cream and smoked 5 cent Havanas I cannot say, but they cortainly enjoyed themsolves, and probably disposed of most of their small change.

The grounds were crowded; the sweet strains of the "Shan Van Voght" sacended from the region of the band stand, changing to a lively jig and then again to the "Last Rose of Summer."

The brightly lighted booths, the brillant cleckite lights, and the gaily dressed aldies made a pretty and animated scene, contrasting with the dark background of pines, the groy walls of the house with its battlemented towers, and the ground stand, changing to a flively in more entertainments of the kind—they serve to keep the young people together, and to bring the members of the congregation into closer touch with each other.

Many thanks are due to the ladies who worked so hard, and especially to the young ladies of other parishes who so kindly assisted, and to the gentlemen who helped with the arrangements; Mr. O Connor in particular was indefatigable and of great assistance to the stall-keopers.

Altogether a most enjoyable ovening was spent; and it was not much after

clothes and to take a pride in his appearance.

Many a wite spends hours of her time, monding, brushing and tidying, finding socks, cellar buttons and stude, darning rents, which a careful man would never make; and, in short, wasting valuable time in remedying the consequences of habits of carelessness of which the foundation was laid by her husband's mother.

which the foundation was laid by her husband's mother.

The season of overtainments will soon be upon us again. When the long ovenings come, and the air is chilly and raw, will be the time for all the pleasant social gatherings which are such important factors in knitting together the people of a cougregation, and giving them opportunities of knowing these outside of their immediate circle. We have plouty of nice halls and assembly rooms in various parts of the city, and I trust some of my roaders with a talent for organization will fry and get up a for social gatherings to keep our young folks together. I should like to hear from any of my readers who are good recitors and have been a talent for acting. If think it would be the source of think it would be the source of the city and pet up and their friends; but I cannot say any more until I know what material there is to work with. If any of my readers who have been or are interested in a dramatic or musical seclety will write to me, I should be very pleased to hear from them, and will inform them of the idea I have in mind.

Terms.

Queen and Catholics.

NzwYork, Soplember 6.—The World's Loudon cable says: "Stanch Protestants are greatly alarmed by the claim put forward by a leading Catholic gournal here that Queen Victoria was baptized a Roman Catholic. It maintains that the Queen certainly was not baptized in the Augelical Church; that the Duchess of Kent (her mother), whose Catholic tendencies were well-known, had her baptized by a Catholic priest, and that at 'the coronation both baptism and confirmation were conferred as the easiest way out of a difficulty.

The Queen horself is patently friendly to Catholicism, and just now she has striking proof of her regard for that religion. The Row Jacob Frimmer, a floree anti-Catholic preacher, sont the Queen a copy of a book he had just published giving a characteristic account of a visit hie made to Rome. The Queen returned the volume immediately with a curt intimation that she could not send the control of course, has ignored the onslaught."

Fribourg a Catholic Educational Centre.

Fribourg a Catholic Educational Centre.

A correspondent describes Fribourg, the place chosen for the meeting of the Fourth Internation! Catholic Scientific Congress. Built on a rocky eminence, overlooking the River Sarine, whose waters sparkle and wind between green fields, Fribourg, while it looks like a citadel, is a pleasantly situated town. Seen from the road to Berne, distant an hour by rail, with its clurches and suspension bridges, embattled valls and quaint houses, the town presents a curious and picturesque appearance. Fribourg is an old city, and looks back proudly into the middle ages to its foundation. Its origin dates from 1178, when one Berthold, a count and governor of Burgandy, established here a fortified town. A hundred years after it was sold to a scine of the Mouse of Hapsburgh since which time it passed into the hauds of many masters, until the alliance of the Saven Cantons took place in 1840. Fribourg is the capital of a canton of the same name, and one of the seven. It counts a population of nearly 14,000, of whom sovenighths are Catholic, and about three-fourths of them use the French language as mother tongue. The importance of Fribourg is now-a-days derived from the number and excellence of its educational establishments. It has been for many years provided with first rate primary seconiary schools—colleges and pension—nats—and in 1898 by a decree of the Supreme Council of the Canton a university was founded, and in 1898 was installed by the opening of the facultity of Catholic Theology was added by Tyope Lee XIII. with the authority and co-operation of the Government of the Cauton, while only twelve months ago the work of the University was still widened by adding the faculty of science.

"Did you ever try to learn the broyele, Captain Barnacles?" "Do Mr. O Connor in particular was indefatigable and of great assistance to the stall.

All the control of the cont

Indian Revolt Subsiding.

SIMIA, Sept. 7.—The frontier repor's are more favorable. The spice say the Yrakzais appear to be disheartened. The British political officer at Mainkand reports the Swatis to be submitted and the second of the Swatis to be submitted and the second of the Swatis to be submitted and the second of the Swatis to be submitted and the second of the Swatis to be submitted and the second of the Swatis tribes.

LATEST MARKETS.

WHEAT ADVANCES.

WHEAT ADVANCE.

TORONTO, SOPI, S.—On the curb in Chicago at the opening to-day Soptember wheat was quoted at 900 sollers. At the close becomber wheat was quoted at 900 sollers. At the close becomber wheat was quoted at 900 sollers. At the close becomber wheat was quoted at 900 sollers. At the close becomber wheat 94 68 op, cais 949; puts on December core 33. cails 315.

Grain ongagements at Chicago to-day, and sheat, 100,000 bushels; Ireight rates on corn, 140; Doluth Lake freights to Buffalo on cats, 9c, and on wheat 2½c.

The receipte of wheat in Liverpool during the past three days were 103,000 centals of American was including 189,000 centals of American was receipts corn 95,000 centals of American was receipted to 100 to 400. Musk-moloss, por basket, 10 to 23c; per rate, 30c to 76c. Black currents, per basket, was remember 30c to 75c. per basket. Watermelons, 10c to 23c cach. To and Cardonia, 40c to 25c; per basket. Watermelons, 10c to 23c cach. To and 30c; \$1. dolur and 30c; \$1. dolur and \$1.00 to 10c; per basket. Lomons, repacked, 300c and \$300, \$2. dol to 55c; original package, \$1. to \$1.25c. Eurana — Firsta, per bushel, 65c. Oalons Yellow Danvers and silver skins, 200 to 20c per basket. Pears, 16c to 30c per basket. To and third, per bushel, 65c. Oalons Yellow Danvers and silver skins, 20c to 25c per basket. Pears, 16c to 30c per basket. To 25c per basket. Pears, 16c to 30c per basket. To 30c to 30c; per basket, 40c to 56c. Carapa, per amal basket, 40c to 50c; lever package, 40c to 55c. Grapa, per amal basket, 40c to 56c. Carapa, p

Let anyone who knows that happiness is to be found in benovolence, in cheging the voice of conscience, in cheging the voice of conscience, in resusting temptation, proceed to endeavor to live such a life for the express purpose of experiencing that happiness, and his failure is assured. But let him forgot himself and dismiss all thoughts of his own joy and scrow from his mind; let him become aborbed in the truth he espouses and in love with the life of rightecusness, and lo, pleasure of which he had never dreamed comes to him in a full and perpetual stream.

Consumption Cured.

A THRESHER'S LIFE

ONE OF EXPOSURE TO INCLEMENT AND CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

Easily Falls a Proy to Disease-Rhoumatism One of the Natural Results-One Who Nat-tored for Upwards of Nine Years (lites His Experience,

From The Intelligencer, Belleville, Ont

It is doubtful if there is any other cocupation more trying to the constitution than that of the thresher. Exposed to the rains and storms of the autumn season, and at the same time choiced with the dust consequent upon threshing, he cashly falls a proy to disease. Mr Jos. II. Davis, a revident of the township of Wicklow, Hastings county, follows the threshing machine for some months overy fall. For eight or nine years he was subject to attacks of inflawmatory rheumatism. The disease usually made its appearance in the fall, and continued throughout the winter, causing not only much suffering but to rine years he was subject to attacks of inflawmatory rheumatism. The disease usually made its appearance in the great incontinued throughout the winter, causing not only much suffering but to risk the work of 1803. It first made itself manifest by the swelling of the right hand, and before twenty-four hours had passed the disease appeared to have gone through the whole system, and time great we have the subject to an abnormal size, so much so that the joints were not visible through the whole system, and time great with the trouble continued, and during that period Mr Davis was unable to put on his own clotters, and the pain he endured almost past comprehension. One doctors after another was tried but without any beneficial results. Then advortised medicines were tried with no better success. "I can hardly say," said Mr. Davis, "how much money I speat on decipate of a cure. At this juncture, acting medicines were tried with no better success." I can hardly say," said Mr. Davis, "how much money I speat on decipate of a cure. At this juncture, acting medicines were tried with no better success." I can hardly say," said Mr. Davis, "how much money I speat on decipate on a vari, and I began to despate of a cure. At this juncture, acting the paramaces to have had no infect, and I felt almost like piving in despate, the work of the pain had lett me, and I had you not be a decipated by the day found no growing to despate the

the curo is permanent, for I have not known what it is to suffer with rheumatism since."

It will thus be seen that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills released Mr. Davis from the painful thradion of rheumatism at a comparatively small exponse after dectors and other medicines had uttorly failed to give him even a fair measure of relief. It is obvious therefore that if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are given a fair trial they are sure to bring relief and a cure. Every box of the genuine Pink Pills has the trade mark on the wrapper around the box, and the purchaser can protect himself from imposition by refusing all others. Sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

F.B. CULLETT & SONS.

740-742 YONGE ST. A few doors south of Bloor street

PHONE 4063.

MEN'S SUITS

Men's Latest Style Waterproof Coats....

with sewn seams and deep detachable capes, ventilated armholes and guaranteed rainproof, in blacks, greys and fawns, in plain or small and large patterns, \$4.50. \$5, \$6, \$7.50 and \$10.

Boys' Double-Breasted Suits

for ages 10 to 15, in heavy mixed tweeds, in a large variety of patterns, the best trimmings and tailoring, excellent value, \$5, cheaper lines at \$3 and \$4.

Young Men's Suits....

in single and double-breasted sack shape, stirched edges, latest cut pants, very neat patterns, special value, \$7.50.

Fall Overcoats...

in light and dark fawns and grey worsteds, light and medium weights, remarkably good value, \$7.50 and \$10.

OAK HALL The Clothiers 115 to 121 King St.E.

MEN'S PANTS

OPP. THE CATHEDRAL DOOR.

PANTS

THE HOME

SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY

LIMITED.

BSTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

OAPITAL, - \$2,000,000.

Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto.

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS

HON, SIR FRANK SMITH, SHATOS, President,
EUGENE O'KEEPE, Vice-President.

WM. T. KIELY, JOHN FOY, EDWARD JOOR,

SOLIGITOR : JAMES J. POY, Q.O.

Deposits Received from 20c. upwards, and interest at current rates allowed thereon.

Moncy loaned in small and large sums at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy backs of repayment, on Morigages on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Security of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Educational Debontures, Morigages on Real Estate and Government and Montlopal Debontures purchased. No Valuation Fee othergod for inspecting property.

Odice Hours—2 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saurdaya—9 a.m., to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 2 p.c. JAMES MASON, Manager.

Gold and Silver Mining Shares

i can supply you with ALL of them, at lowest prices.

WAR EAGLE, GOLDEN CACHE, TWO FRIENDS, BONDHOLDER, ATHABASCA, THE WASHINGTON, SMUGGLER, B.O GOLD FIELDS, DEVELOPMENT.

Get my quotations before buying.

E. STRACHAN COX, 7 Toronto Street, Toronto.

PIANO

If we didn't tell you, very likely you wouldn't mistrust some of these had been used to the property of the year o

HEINTZMAN & Co. 117 King St. West



M. McCONNELL WHOLESALE WINE MERCHANT

35, 40, 42 Colborne St.

Holder of the largest Stock of Chan pagne, Clarets and Burgandies in Toronto.

In Toronto.

Also Proprietor of

THE "HUE" CAFE

Cor. Leader Lane and Colborne St.

CHARLES J. MURPHY

Ontaria Land Surveyor, &c.

Su Plans and Descriptions of Proporties, Disputed Boundaries Adjusted, Timber Limits and Mining Claims Located.

Office: Cor. Richmond & Bay Sta TORONTO. TRIMPHONE 5087.



SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS WHALEY, ROYCE & Co.,

MONUMENTS

McIntosh Granite and Marble Co.

Orrice and Showroon, 521 Yongo St., City.
YACTORY—Yongo St., Deer Park.
Opp. St. Michael'a Cemetery.
High class work at low prices a specialty.

F. ROSAR, 81, UNDERTAKER.

J. YOUNG,

Undertaker & Embalmer

WESTERN Assurance Company

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL, - - \$2,000,000, Fire and Marine. Hear Office, Toronto, Oct.

PRESIDENT: YIOL-PRESIDENT GRO. A. Cot, Req. J. J. KENMY, DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS

Un. S. J. Wood.
Geo. McMurrich, Esq. Geo.R. R. Cockborrs, M. P.
II. N. Bard, R. Co.
R. Chest Besty, Go. J.
S. Coscours
Go. J. College, Recently, Society, Security, Society, Security, Society, Recently, Society, Society,

Mesers, Eccasions, Lieuwasses, Eccasions, Eccasions, Eccasions, Marchandies, and other property, agreement, and the property of the Continue o On Cargo Risks with the Control of Cargoos by steamer to British Porisi

Wm. A. Lee & Son, GENERAL AGENTS.

10 ADELAIDE ST. EAST. Telephones 592 & 2075.

THE TEMPERANCE AND General Lite Assurance Co.

OFFERS THE

Best Plans and Rates And the Most Desirable Forms of

Life Insurance Obtainable.

For desired information apply to an Agent of the Company or to
H. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

HON, G. W. ROSS, President,

HEAD OFFICE: "Globe" Building, corner Jordan and Melinda streets, Toronto. The Promotion of Thrift and Industry

The York County

Loan and Savings Co.

It has an army of thirty thousand systematic savers.
It embraces the whole family, men, women and children.
It loans upon homes on the sinking fund plan. LITERATURE FREE.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, President, Cont. Life Building, Toront

ESTABLISHED 1970

THE ONTARIO MUTUALLIFE

WATERLOO, ONT.

OVER \$20,000,000.00

W. S HODGINS, Supt. of Agendes, W. H. HINDRY, Supt. of Agendes, W. H. HIDDRIL ACTUARY, J. L. TROY, Financial Agent, J. L. TROY, Financial Agent, ORONTO.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSUDANCE CO.

OF ONTARIO, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE - Oor, Addialds and Vic Bis.; TORONTO SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - \$354,900.00

Issues most attractive and liberal Polici Foremost in desirable features. Yacancies for good, reliable Agents.

MARSHALL, Secretary E. F. CLARKE, Manag. Director