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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VI.—NO. 36.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Some Glimpses of Muskoka Scenery.

An Ideal Summer Resort.—Its General Features Discussed.

(Written for THE REGISTER.)

In making my Canadian tour I know it would be incomplete without a visit to the much talked of land of Muskoka...

One curious feature of tourists travel struck me at Muskoka. Muskoka is not only a better place than Muskoka, but its scenery is more beautiful...

To Torontoites and the people of Ontario generally, this must be a valuable information as to the most accessible approach to them from the "Queen City."

The men's League of the Sacred Heart, St. Michael's parish, have lost one of their members by the death of Clarence Kennedy...

sides of the line Muskoka will always be regarded as their "happy hunting grounds," whenever the vacation season begins...

What Muskoka most wants is more population to till the land and develop the resources of the wide districts...

Garden Party at Blantyre Park.

A goodly crowd attended the garden party held at Blantyre Park in aid of St. John's Church last Saturday day week...

The holders of tickets, bearing the following numbers, were the lucky winners of prizes...

Death of Clarence Kennedy.

The men's League of the Sacred Heart, St. Michael's parish, have lost one of their members by the death of Clarence Kennedy...

his bosom in death, bemoaning for him, we confidently hope, the happy eternity which is the reward promised those who honor and serve the Sacred Host...

Montreal Correspondence.

(Special to The Register.)

MONTREAL, Aug. 28.—Yesterday, 28th ult., there took place at St. Ann's Church, in presence of an immense concourse...

AN ORDINATION.

On Sunday, 4th September, Mr. Andrew Patrick Gullivan, whose ecclesiastical duties were finished, was elevated to the dignity of the priesthood in St. Ann's Church by His Grace Archbishop Duchesne of Montreal...

THE HERBICIDE.

Rumblings had and a tinted, of the issue which is to be decided on the 29th of September, are already heard in the circles of the question...

MR. W. STAFFORD.

Mr. Stafford is immensely popular in Irish circles in the city and village. I am not in accord with most of the politicians...

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER.

Testimonies of approval continue to reach me every day regarding the marked improvement in the appearance of your journal...

MR. JOSEPH WHELAN.

and although I might not appear in much better humor it will be readily seen, he dropped the following pleasant words...

THE CONSUMING and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harassing...

Convict Priests of Australia.

We add to the article in last week's Register some concluding notes from Cardinal Moran's history of the life of the first of the "Convict Priests" of Australia.

At length the officials became weary of Father Harold's presence among the convicts, and permission was granted him to depart from the colony...

He settled for a time at Rio Janeiro, and then proceeded to the United States, probably to Philadelphia, where he resided for some time...

Doubtless there is a temptation to mark the resting place of the first of whom is our missionary priest, Father Harold, the other being Dominican Fathers from the Dublin continent...

Mr. Stafford is immensely popular in Irish circles in the city and village. I am not in accord with most of the politicians...

REV. JAMES DIXON.

The second convict priest who landed on Australian shores was the Rev. James Dixon, born at Castlebridge...

Mr. Goldwin Smith writes as follows in The Weekly Sun, in Jamaica a movement is on foot, apparently of a serious kind...

of those times. For instance, one occasion was to the effect that he had been heard singing along with the ruffians, "Hurrah for the Shamrock, and Erin-go-bragh"...

REV. PETER O'NEIL.

Among the State Papers of the Colonial Office, in London, there is a despatch of Governor King addressed to Sydney to the Home Government...

In the accounts hitherto published regarding this worthy priest, it is generally taken for granted that immediately on arrival at Port Jackson...

FRYDRIK DRÖYFUS.

On the Oct. 15, 1894, Capt. Dreyfus of the French army was arrested on the charge of furnishing information to a foreign power regarding the national defenses...

The test of the examinations set by the Educational Department for Public School Leaving Examinations, I, II, III, and IV, for the year ending June 30, 1898...

BRITAIN, AMERICA AND THE NEGRO.

Mr. Goldwin Smith writes as follows in The Weekly Sun, in Jamaica a movement is on foot, apparently of a serious kind...

Col. Percy de Craun, who was one of the principal witnesses at the trial, and Zola, has been arrested, and said M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, will resign...

ST. PETER'S PARISH BAZAR.

The bazaar which the people of St. Peter's parish are getting up to defray the debt on their church has been postponed from September 15th to October 24th...

expend money on fortifications, and yielding her absolutely nothing in return. Jamaica, indeed, has been worse scolded, owing to the unpopularity of the emancipated slave...

The island's only hope of a confederation by themselves, with Cuba, as the largest island, for its protection with a form of government, suited to the character and needs of their population...

DRÖYFUS SENSATION BREAKS OUT AHEAD.

On the Oct. 15, 1894, Capt. Dreyfus of the French army was arrested on the charge of furnishing information to a foreign power regarding the national defenses...

On Wednesday last Lieut. Col. Henry was arrested in Paris, charged with having written an important letter which figured in the Dreyfus case...

Col. Henry is believed to have been merely the tool and instrument of some one far higher in authority, and the name of General de Boisdeffre, chief of staff of the French army, has been freely mentioned in connection with the affair...

In connection with the name Count Esterhazy was tried and acquitted. Col. Henry's expression, "owing to absolute necessity for finding proofs against Dreyfus," is thought by some to mean that the unhappy man was pursuing the course, the touch-order from his superior officers in the army...

British, German and Austrian papers took a revision of the Dreyfus case as inevitable, and it is reported that the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, has already taken steps to grant Dreyfus a retrial...

General Bonard, Director of the Military Courts, has accepted the office of chief of the general staff vacated by the resignation of General Rochedere...

Encyclical Letter.

LEO XIII. BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE, POPE. TO THE BISHOPS, CLERGY, AND PEOPLE OF ITALY.

Venerable brethren, beloved children, health and the apostolic benediction. Frequently in the course of Our Pontificate, moved by the sacred duties of Our Apostolic Ministry, We have had to complain of the Church and religion...

We did not fail to raise Our voice against these serious and repeated attacks. We complained of them on account of Our holy religion exposed to the greatest dangers; We complained of them also and We say this with all the sincerity of heart...

We then, venerable brethren, seeing the future of Our country dark and full of perils, believed that the moment had come to raise Our voice, and we said to the Italian Catholics...

It pleases Us to be able to state here that Our exertions fell upon a fertile ground. Through Your generous efforts, venerable brethren, and those of the clergy and faithful entrusted to you, satisfactory and salutary effects were obtained...

gratitude and blessings of the people, and often received well-merited praise from those who differ from Us. And the Catholics, according to their custom, in displaying this laudable Christian zeal, have had nothing to conceal...

But then took place the painful occurrences which accompanied by tumults and the shedding of citizens' blood, brought disaster to several districts in Italy. No one suffered more in mind or was more disturbed than I, as Pontiff, at the beginning of these events...

But great was Our sorrow and grief when We learned that under a pretext, ill disguised by artifice, they had the audacity, in order to deceive public opinion and to carry out a premeditated purpose, to make against Catholics the ridiculous accusation that they were disturbers of public order...

But these heinous and hateful measures absolutely contradicted its previous declarations. For it had long represented the population of the Peninsula as of the same disposition, and altogether at one with it in its revolutionary and anti-Papal work...

But these measures were opposed, above all, to the principles of justice and the very standards laid down by the existing laws. By virtue of these principles and standards it is lawful for Catholics, like all other citizens, to enjoy freedom of combination for the promotion of the moral and material welfare of their neighbours...

Nor must We omit to say how pernicious those measures were to the interests of the multitude, the preservation of society, and the welfare of Italy. Through the suppression of these societies the moral and material misery of the people, which they sought by every possible means to alleviate, has been increased...

We are not unaware that the Catholic societies have been regarded as a barrier against the subversive theories of socialism and anarchy; lastly, the religious conflict has greatly inflamed, a conflict which all men free from sectarian passion know to be supremely disastrous to Italy...

ground for their unjustifiable ostracism of those societies. We desire that this misunderstanding should be removed once for all.

The Italian Catholics, by virtue of the immutable and well-known principles of their religion, cherish all conspiracy against religion against the public authorities, which they render tribute. Their conduct in the past, to which all impartial men of tender honourable testimony, is a guarantee of their conduct in the future...

But the Italian Catholics, exactly because they are Catholics, cannot but desire the desire that their Supreme Head should be restored to his necessary position in a full and active manner, this being an indispensable condition for the freedom of the Catholic Church.

Hence it is that in the present condition of affairs of the Italian Church, keeping apart from politics, concentrates itself on the field of social and religious activity, and seeks to improve the moral tone of the people, to make them obedient to the Church and its Head...

Such calumnies fall to the ground when viewed in the light of common sense. They are based on this ideal reality, that the fate, unity, and prosaic deeds done to the detriment of the Holy See—deeds which the whole world by men above suspicion, who have openly declared that it is a grave mistake to provoke a conflict with that great institution which God established in Italy...

The real enemies of Italy must be sought elsewhere. They must be sought amongst those who, moved by selfish interests and sectarian spirit, close their hearts in presence of the evils and dangers which weigh upon their country, reject every effective solution of the Roman problem, and endeavour by their heinous designs to make it more difficult and more troublesome...

What, in Our Liberty when, after having in the past, and in the present, of the ancient model and precedent sources with which the Christian religion had enriched the Apostolic See and the Church of Italy, We are now deprived even of those means of religious and social action which Our solicitude and the admirable zeal of the Bishops, clergy, and faithful had brought together for the protection of religion and the benefit of the people?

We call the attention of Our Italian children and those of other nations to this state of affairs. To both, however, We would say that if Our

law is not less great is Our courage and Our confidence in that Providence that governs the world and watches constantly and lovingly over the Church which is identified with the Panoply, according to the beautiful expression of St. Ambrose: "Un Petrus Mi Reclusa."

As to ourselves, We will not cease to love this noble and beautiful country, the land of Our birth, proud to defend Our remaining strength in preserving Our sacred and precious treasure of religion, in keeping its sons on the honourable path of virtue and duty, and in relieving their distress as far as We can.

We are sure, Venerable Brethren, that in discharging this noble duty you will give Us the effective and constant zeal and your enlightened and constant zeal. Continue the sacred work of reviving piety amongst the faithful, preserving souls from error and the seductions which surround them on all sides, and of consoling the poor and the wretched by all the means charity may suggest.

And you, Italian Catholics, the principal object of Our care and affection; you who have been made the butt for the most bitter trials because of your love for Us, and your close union with this Apostolic See, take comfort and encouragement in Our words and Our firm assurances that as the Papacy in past ages, during days of storm and stress, was the guide, defence, and salvation of the Catholic people, especially in Italy...

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the fifth August, 1898, in the 21st year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII, Pope.

DEAN EGAN INTERVIEWED.

Dean Egan, of Barrie, who is at present enjoying a holiday in Ireland, has given the following interview to the Dublin papers, on "The Irish in Canada."

Our Milowenmalby correspondent, says the Freeman's Journal, writes that he has had the pleasure of speaking to Dean Egan, of Canada, who has given the following interview to the Dublin papers, on "The Irish in Canada."

Asked what were the opinions of Irishmen in Canada about the Irish question? The Dean replied:—"I may say in the first place that I belong to no Irish political party, and it may easily be taken for granted that Irishmen in Canada have no interest in view save the welfare of the fellow-countrymen at home. Enjoying, as we do, the blessings of 'Home Rule' in Ireland, we have no reason to be discontented, and knowing its advantages, we ardently desire a similar state of things for this country. For this reason we have had, through the influence of the Irish people in both the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures, and forwarded to the British Government at home, the Bill for Ireland. We have also contributed large sums of money for this purpose. Our people in Canada are intensely Irish—not only people like myself, who have been born and brought up on the soil, but the rising generation also are educated to take the same deep interest in the land of their forefathers. We saw with deep regret the present deplorable political state of things in their own hands, and when success was almost in view, the cause has been retarded, and must be so for an indefinite period, by the rancorous divisions and unseemly quarrels of some political schemers. These so-called leaders have alienated the sympathies of those who are able and willing to lend a helping hand in their defence of justice, and who abhorred the outrages that were perpetrated on the Irish people in the names of 'law and order.' These Irish leaders have given, by their divisions, a semblance of truth to the oft-repeated charge that the Irish are unfit for self-government. The Catholic Irishmen of the United States and Canada are shocked by the un-Catholic tone of some of your leaders and their nev-

papers. There are leaders envious of the influence of bishops and priests, which influence they would prefer to hold themselves. I am not in favour of the unnecessary interference of priests in politics but this city of a clerical domination savours too much of the French habit and is out of place in Catholic Ireland. Occasions have arisen, and do still arise, when it was the duty of the priests to interfere to expose the injustice that was perpetrated by tyrants against the people of these injustices, say the people from the officers and soldiers, tested politicians, and from the clowns that were enacted in the sacred names of patriotism and liberty. At the bishops and priests of Ireland to stand aside, and see their adventures, who misled by political adventurers, who had in view their own interests, not those of the people. The Catholic people of Ireland are of the people and are not indifferent with those of the people. They have fought and suffered for and with the people, and it will be a sorry day for the peoples of our dear old land, if through the machinations of any political intriguer they shall lose confidence in the 'Sogarith Aroon' if such a day—which may God avert—should come the religion and nationality of Ireland, so far as they suffer Ireland, as to the great majority of the population, is a Catholic country. Who will say that this great majority rule this country, or that their wishes are to any extent ever considered? Who will say that they are anything more than mere taxpayers? Some American has said that he was for a Parliamentary constitution, not for a Parliamentary King and a Parliamentary Legislature and a Parliamentary religion."

We know that the English rule of Ireland is theoretically based and practically carried out upon the exploded idea of a Parliamentary God and a Parliamentary religion. Some years ago the Government made a botched attempt to legislate, yet they systematically violated the law in regard to more than 80 per cent of the population professing the Catholic religion. So far as possible Catholics are excluded from high offices which confer political power and a prominent share in the administration. Unless a Catholic is a slavish adherent of the Government he can scarcely attain any prominent position. These few exceptions prove this rule. This is the condition of the fair play, which boycotts Catholicism in Ireland. And yet in this systematic exclusion of Catholic Irishmen from the higher offices of State in their own country, this persistent and ill-considered determination to keep them in inferior positions, in this state of things the priests of Ireland, the most intelligent body of men, perhaps, in the world, and the most sincerely devoted to the interests of the people, must be excluded from giving an honest opinion in matters that are of vital importance. This is nothing new in the world. We learn from history that nearly all the nations of Europe, even from what are called the middle-ages, the Church was called upon to arbitrate between nations, and was necessarily the arbiter between Governments and subjects. We find that she was always on the side of justice, and especially to obtain justice for the poor against their oppressors. When the policy of the Church did not suit the cry was raised, "No priests in politics." This cry has been heard in Germany, France, and Italy in modern times, and with what results? Secret societies have obtained control in these countries, and they have banished God and religion from education and society. They have laboured to destroy the influence of the Church, and a state of anarchy prevails, which nothing but the authority of the Church can control. This is the state of things which some of your advanced politicians would introduce into Catholic Ireland, brethren, beware.

What is the general extent and climate of Canada, and how does the Canadian climate suit Irish people? Dean Egan's answer to this question can be found in a geographical magazine, but I can give it. The extent of the Dominion of Canada as a whole is much larger than that of the United States. A great part of the north-west is not settled, though the Government is holding out every inducement to settlers. The condition of emigrants to Canada would be much more favourable than that of the earlier settlers of 70 years ago who did the foundation of wealth for themselves and their families, and made the country fertile and productive. I think that there is no civilization in the world in its government, law, customs, and education higher than that of Canada. There are no people more content or more loyal to their Government than the Canadian people. I think it is a great happiness for a people to live under a Government which is their own, which sympathizes with their wants, and to which they may be loyal. Such is the Canadian Government, and if it is not so it is the fault of the people themselves. They have Heed to its fullest extent, and there is no respect confidence between the Government and the people. What a want and a loss to the people of Ireland they do not live under a Government run on these lines! The people here have not that respect for even the laws that are for their protection, because they know that these laws have been enacted by an alien Parliament, which has had no right in view the oppression and plundering of the people. A town for action, for the names of 'law and order' these Irish leaders have given, by their divisions, a semblance of truth to the oft-repeated charge that the Irish are unfit for self-government. The Catholic Irishmen of the United States and Canada are shocked by the un-Catholic tone of some of your leaders and their nev-

people look upon the representative of the law as their protector and friend, and in case of emergency will find plenty to come to his assistance. How different are things here! And this can be seen from the mutual jealousy of the Irish, and from the English, which teaches obedience and justice. The people of Ireland are naturally loyal if they were treated with justice and humanity, but the administration of a just and constitutional Government has not been extended to them as to other parts of the empire. As to the climate, I think it is the healthiest and most invigorating in the world. We have cold clips for two or three weeks in winter that are extreme, but we are prepared for them in like manner in summer we have a short spell of extreme heat, but the rest of the year is moderate and healthy. The sleighing, tobogganing, skating, golf, cycling, and other out-door amusements are plentiful here. I have been in Canada for twenty-eight years, and have never had a day's illness. I have suffered more from cold and wet in during that time in Canada. And if you take me now as a specimen of the Canadian climate for Irishmen I think the picture will be favourable. Canada is a large country, and the climate consequently varies from circumstances of latitude and other local causes; but an interview like this is limited in its sphere to describe all this. Taking it, however, from a practical point of view I would say the climate is good for Irish people.

What is the condition of agriculture? And what about the Government Agricultural Department? Dean Egan's answer to this question is that the condition of agriculture is not so good as it might be, and that the Government Agricultural Department is doing its best to improve it.

Dean Egan should not like to see the Irish emigrating at all if it could be avoided. The prospects of emigrants to Canada are no good if they do not go to take up a farm in the North-West. On this matter of any one intending to do so had better consult Mr. C. R. Devlin, Emigration Commissioner for Canada, at Westminster, London, Dublin. Mr. Devlin has been one of the most eloquent and brilliant representatives of the Irish Catholics that have ever stood in the Dominion Parliament. He is a man of the entire confidence of Irishmen in America rather than in the cities. Then they would have acquired a stake in the land and be more independent.

What are the prospects of Irish emigration to Canada? Dean Egan's answer to this question is that the prospects are good, and that the Government of Canada will do its duty honestly by any one it takes in charge.

Dean Egan's answer to this question is that the prospects are good, and that the Government of Canada will do its duty honestly by any one it takes in charge. He mentions that he has been in Canada for twenty-eight years, and that he has never had a day's illness. He also mentions that he has been in Canada for twenty-eight years, and that he has never had a day's illness.

They Never Fail.—Mr. S. M. Boughner, Livingston, writes: "For about twenty years I was troubled with inward piles, but by using Pammel's Pills, I was completely cured, and although four years have passed since then they have not returned." Pammel's Pills are anti-bilious and a specific for the cure of Piles, Constipation, Headache, Piles, etc., and will regulate the secretions and remove all bilious matter.

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

ANTRIM.

In future a man-of-war is to be stationed on the north coast of Ireland, and Lough Swilly has been selected for the vessel's moorings, which are to be laid between Rathmullen and Buncrana. The first vessel which will be called upon to perform this duty will be the battleship Thunderer.

DEERY.

Proceedings of the Deery Corporation show that notwithstanding the recent broadening of its constitution it has not much changed its nature. Some years ago, it acquired a bequest of £10,000 was made by Mr. James Hood Brooke, for the foundation of a People's Park in the city, but nothing was done, owing to the fact that the site generally favoured by the citizens of Penryn, was owned by Mr. J. McCarty, J.P., a Catholic.

KERRY.

At a special court held at Tralee, before Major Dease, R.M., Michael Quane, a constable recently stationed at Ennistymon, County Clare, was brought up on remand charged with bigamy in the year 1898. The prisoner has over twenty years' service, and is a native of Cork.

MAYO.

The United Irish League is progressing by leaps and bounds. The wonderful spirit of unity and enthusiasm which has characterized its doings in West Mayo has been taken to heart by the people of other districts, who see in the movement a simple but effective means of sinking petty differences and uniting one more on the old lines of vigorous antagonism to landlordism in every shape and form.

WESTMEATH.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor has arrived at his Roscommon residence, Dundermott house, Ballymore, from St. Petersburg, on a short visit before leaving for Constantinople. He is accompanied by Lady O'Connor visited Ballinacorney, and presented the Rev. James Martin, P.P., with a bell for the new church.

ENGLAND.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

A new and very interesting letter of Mr. Gladstone's is published in the Standard of the 1st inst. It is addressed to Father Taghbanue, a Catholic missionary in India, who had compiled from Dante a treatise on the Divine authority of the Church, and who sent a copy of his work to the statesman. Mr. Gladstone replied to Father Taghbanue as follows:

My dear Sir, I will surprise you to learn my belief that I was born and have always lived in the Catholic Church of this country, founded long before St. Augustin landed in this island, and that by leaving it I should commit an act of rashness and great sin. Nevertheless, I thank you for your most lucid communication which I have been reading with great interest. I read it in its motive as a manifestation of Christian love, and look upon your prayer that I may be led into the right way as a favour done to me. Your great post (I do not know) taught me much, and I hope to derive from him yet further benefit before I die. And I remain, with every good wish, reverend and dear Sir, your very faithful servant, W. A. GLADSTONE.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

The "Westminster Gazette" has the following sensible comment on Mr. Chamberlain's letter, in which he demands a "formal repudiation" of Home Rule. "We wish rather to say that it would not make the slightest difference to the Irish question if all the Liberal leaders stood on their front bench when Parliament reassembled, and in the presence of the House formally recanted the hopes of Home Rule. While Ireland demands Home Rule, while we are governed by a representative assembly under democratic institutions, the Irish question will assert itself session after session, and will have to be dealt with by whichever Government is in power. If Liberal Governments are unable to give Home Rule out and out, Unionist Governments are apparently doomed, in spite of themselves, to give it in instalments, and a Unionist Government has just given in the present Parliament what Lord Salisbury at one time thought more dangerous than Home Rule. It is perfectly true that the way is blocked so far as the Liberal party is concerned, by repeating the experiment of Mr. Gladstone's Bills. It is blocked because we cannot get rid of the resistance of the House of Lords. But Mr. Chamberlain is wholly mistaken if he supposes that because we recognize the obstacle we repudiate the policy of which Mr. Gladstone's Bills were the expression."

THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON RITUALISM.

The Bishop of Liverpool, in a pastoral letter to the clergy of the diocese on the increasing lawlessness in the Church, says:—Even where lawlessness exists he is willing to believe that it arises from excess of zeal and not from any deliberate intention to injure the Church. Nevertheless he thinks it necessary to remind the clergy of some things which have been declared illegal, and others which are objectionable and dangerous, and from all such he requests they will loyally abstain, notwithstanding any reasons or arguments upon which any use of them has been made or attempted to be justified. Among these he names the use of incense, lighted candles, or near the Communion table which are not required for the purpose of giving light, the use of sacerdotal vestments at Holy Communion, the use of catechisms for children distinctly teaching mariology prayers for the dead, the requirement of habitual auricular confession from communicants as a condition precedent to the Eucharist, the public celebration of the Last Supper with less than three persons, the communing with the priest, and the use of the word "mass" in giving notice of the Holy Communion. For the future his Lordship desires that any proposed variations in or additions to the ordinary public services of the Church may be submitted before they are used for his consideration and approval.

COT. AN.

THE POPE'S LETTER.

The Pope's letter was, by order of His Grace the Archbishop, read in all the churches of the archdiocese on the 27th inst. His Grace exhorted the clergy and faithful to earnestly attend to the Holy Father's words, and to maintain a high standard of duty amongst themselves, flocks, and children. On behalf of the archdiocese he sent a reply to His Holiness, expressing their thanks for his love and care for them.

GHOSTS.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton contributes an article on "Popular Superstitions of Europe," to the September Century. Dr. Brinton says:—Ghosts were naturally more numerous in earlier conditions of society, for then man had so many souls. Now there is but one, and he is the same, and are some who try to deny it, even that modest allowance. But the good old days each person was credited with several. There was one, for instance, which belonged to his body, and must abide in it, or death would arrive; then there was the dream-soul, which I have said, might wander through time and space at will during sleep; and, most important, said many, was the names-soul, that which gives us distinctive individuality in our personal names; and, not to continue the list to a tiresome length, there was the bone-soul, which remained in the bones after the body has passed to dust. The last mentioned was of peculiar value, for on its resurrection depended the chance of the resurrection of the body. The faith in this was high in ancient times, the body of Elijah touched the dry bones of the long-dead warriors, they clothed themselves in flesh, and were restored to living beings. The rabbis taught that especially in the bone touch, the last of the spinal vertebrae, dwelt the spirit of the deceased. It is indestructible, they say, and not even a strong man with a sledge-hammer can break it.

NEED.

"Do you know any people who really lived according to their conviction?" "Oh, yes; there's plenty of them in St. John's."

"You wouldn't do for a gas conductor," said the water-pipe to the gas-meter. "Why?" asked the gas-meter. "You register too much."

thelcus, I thank you for your most lucid communication which I have been reading with great interest. I read it in its motive as a manifestation of Christian love, and look upon your prayer that I may be led into the right way as a favour done to me. Your great post (I do not know) taught me much, and I hope to derive from him yet further benefit before I die. And I remain, with every good wish, reverend and dear Sir, your very faithful servant, W. A. GLADSTONE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

The "Westminster Gazette" has the following sensible comment on Mr. Chamberlain's letter, in which he demands a "formal repudiation" of Home Rule. "We wish rather to say that it would not make the slightest difference to the Irish question if all the Liberal leaders stood on their front bench when Parliament reassembled, and in the presence of the House formally recanted the hopes of Home Rule. While Ireland demands Home Rule, while we are governed by a representative assembly under democratic institutions, the Irish question will assert itself session after session, and will have to be dealt with by whichever Government is in power. If Liberal Governments are unable to give Home Rule out and out, Unionist Governments are apparently doomed, in spite of themselves, to give it in instalments, and a Unionist Government has just given in the present Parliament what Lord Salisbury at one time thought more dangerous than Home Rule. It is perfectly true that the way is blocked so far as the Liberal party is concerned, by repeating the experiment of Mr. Gladstone's Bills. It is blocked because we cannot get rid of the resistance of the House of Lords. But Mr. Chamberlain is wholly mistaken if he supposes that because we recognize the obstacle we repudiate the policy of which Mr. Gladstone's Bills were the expression."

THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON RITUALISM.

The Bishop of Liverpool, in a pastoral letter to the clergy of the diocese on the increasing lawlessness in the Church, says:—Even where lawlessness exists he is willing to believe that it arises from excess of zeal and not from any deliberate intention to injure the Church. Nevertheless he thinks it necessary to remind the clergy of some things which have been declared illegal, and others which are objectionable and dangerous, and from all such he requests they will loyally abstain, notwithstanding any reasons or arguments upon which any use of them has been made or attempted to be justified. Among these he names the use of incense, lighted candles, or near the Communion table which are not required for the purpose of giving light, the use of sacerdotal vestments at Holy Communion, the use of catechisms for children distinctly teaching mariology prayers for the dead, the requirement of habitual auricular confession from communicants as a condition precedent to the Eucharist, the public celebration of the Last Supper with less than three persons, the communing with the priest, and the use of the word "mass" in giving notice of the Holy Communion. For the future his Lordship desires that any proposed variations in or additions to the ordinary public services of the Church may be submitted before they are used for his consideration and approval.

COT. AN.

THE POPE'S LETTER.

The Pope's letter was, by order of His Grace the Archbishop, read in all the churches of the archdiocese on the 27th inst. His Grace exhorted the clergy and faithful to earnestly attend to the Holy Father's words, and to maintain a high standard of duty amongst themselves, flocks, and children. On behalf of the archdiocese he sent a reply to His Holiness, expressing their thanks for his love and care for them.

GHOSTS.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton contributes an article on "Popular Superstitions of Europe," to the September Century. Dr. Brinton says:—Ghosts were naturally more numerous in earlier conditions of society, for then man had so many souls. Now there is but one, and he is the same, and are some who try to deny it, even that modest allowance. But the good old days each person was credited with several. There was one, for instance, which belonged to his body, and must abide in it, or death would arrive; then there was the dream-soul, which I have said, might wander through time and space at will during sleep; and, most important, said many, was the names-soul, that which gives us distinctive individuality in our personal names; and, not to continue the list to a tiresome length, there was the bone-soul, which remained in the bones after the body has passed to dust. The last mentioned was of peculiar value, for on its resurrection depended the chance of the resurrection of the body. The faith in this was high in ancient times, the body of Elijah touched the dry bones of the long-dead warriors, they clothed themselves in flesh, and were restored to living beings. The rabbis taught that especially in the bone touch, the last of the spinal vertebrae, dwelt the spirit of the deceased. It is indestructible, they say, and not even a strong man with a sledge-hammer can break it.

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OUR TWO PUBLICATIONS BALANCE OF THE YEAR. FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. We will mail THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, beginning with the next issue (October number), to January 1, 1899, also THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, every week, from the time subscription is received to January 1, 1899, for Twenty-five Cents, for the purpose of introducing our weekly with our well-known monthly. The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

Farm and Garden

The practice of ploughing in the early fall, just before the time to sow the fall grains, is a wrong one. Early ploughing is to be preferred, beginning as soon as the crop has been removed from the field. By this plan the weeds that have started after cutting small grains are turned under and kept from seeding, and the soil has a chance to become well pulverized and compacted before fall seeding time. The late summer rains will assist in breaking up the soil and putting it in the best possible condition for a seed bed. Plough in summer, as soon after the grain is off as possible, break up with a harrow, lever, roll, and smooth again with a harrow, and the fall sown grain will bring a crop that will pay well for the labour performed.

To obtain the best results from corn ensilage, it should be finely cut before being put in the silo. In this shape it can be packed more closely, the air will be excluded, and it will be subjected to a smaller degree of fermentation, to say nothing of the greater ease with which it may be handled when feeding. The corn should be put in slowly and at intervals, to allow a greater degree of heat to develop and cause close packing, and of course every effort should be made to keep out leaves and stalks that are decayed or insect-covered. The cost of the silo and the value of the ensilage should warrant every care being taken to ensure a product that will have the greatest value at feeding time.

As a general rule, vegetables require all the sun it is possible for them to obtain, but the later ripening crops are often much benefited by more or less shade. The advantage (doubtless comes from the moisture in the soil being retained under the influence of shade, although it has been demonstrated that celery plants do best when shaded early in the season, and when having the full benefit of the sun during the latter part of the season of growth. The plan of partially shading peas, potatoes, sugar plants, beets, lettuce, and spinach is proved beneficial, the results being most marked with lettuce and spinach. Frames of both fastened to stakes and covered with thin cotton cloth will make sufficient shade, the frames being placed at a height proportionate to the growing plant, low for such plants as beets, lettuce, and spinach, and higher for taller growing plants. On a comparatively small scale, when a net crop will bring good prices, the plan of shading will be found profitable, but it is too costly in general field culture.

Domestic Reading

A grateful mind, by owing, owes not, but still pays, at once indebted and discharged.—Milton. To surrender what is most profound and mysterious in one's being and personality at any price less than that of absolute reciprocity is profanation. The giving away in charity is the most difficult in this world of ours, as man hankers after riches, and riches are acquired with the greatest possible difficulty. All lovers of the Precious Blood should have a cordial devotion to the Church, and should immoably honor, revere, and prize the Sacrament.—Father Faber. Life must always be a compromise between common sense and the ideal—the one abating nothing of its demands from the other, and accommodating itself to what is practicable and real. The most beautiful poem there is, is life—life which discerns its own story in the making, in which inspiration and self-consciousness go together and help each other, life which knows itself.

Not a blade of grass, but has a story to tell, not a heart but has its romance, not a life which does not ride a secret, which is either its thorn or its spur. Everywhere grief, hope, comedy, tragedy. A well-wisher regards others as a part and parcel of his own self, for happiness and misery are to be found among all who are near and dear to us, and who are not so.—Aphorism from Senecot.

There are two kinds of curiosity: one arises from interest, which makes us desire to learn what will be useful to us; the other from pride, which makes us desirous to know what others are ignorant of. The world is at the feet of him whom it cannot tempt. Why? Because spirit is lord of matter, and the world belongs to God. "Be of good cheer," said a Heavenly Voice, "I have overcome the world." Every one of us must have felt at some time that a cheerful friend is like a sunny day which sheds brightness on all around; and most of us can, as we choose, make of this world either a palace or a prison.—St. John Lubbock. We make for ourselves our own spiritual world, our monsters, chimeras, angels. All is marvellous for the poet, all is divine for the saint, all is grief for the hero, all is wretched, miserable, ugly, and bad for the base and sordid soul. We are all visionaries, and what we see is our soul in things. Athina Esop. The wheezing and straggling of those who are victims of Asthma are promptly relieved by a few doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Ipecac and Turpentine.

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The Catholic Register. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY. OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD ST.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898. Calendar for the Week.

Sept. 8—St. Cyrillus and Opt. 9—St. Oswald. 10—St. Laurence.

A most distressing accident occurred on Tuesday at Cornwall upon the new bridge works over the St. Lawrence of the New York and Ottawa railway.

The editor of The Hamilton Herald must not be offended if we have attributed to him the grace of youth. Perhaps we were wrong; but at all events his style suggested it.

The North-West Review of St. Boniface (August 30th) says "Our beloved archbishop returned home to St. Boniface on Thursday last, his health seems to have gained much by the trip."

"The 'express' business has gone to the dogs. Ever so far west as Winnipeg the slump, or series of slumps, which the market has experienced in recent years, seems to have crushed the few hardy adventurers who are left."

Revenge is but a degrading passion, nor can its gratification be fairly appraised as more than a waste of time in any event.

It is a Toronto custom to stop the street car traffic on the 12th of July during the progress of the Orange procession through the streets.

United Irish movement that culminated in '09, and the career of this brilliant youth, so resourceful, brave, and persistent, constant till death in the course he had marked out for himself.

The Rome correspondent of The Morning Post, London, is authority for the following statements: "Whether or not the correspondent knows what he is talking about is something upon which we are unprepared to offer an opinion."

Which stage of the Dreyfus sensation which was associated with the trial of M. Zola was said at the time to have inflamed Paris to such an extent that the conduct of the mob displayed the well-known revolutionary fever.

A new paragraph has been extensively published throughout the Dominion giving three names that are stated to have been recommended for the office made vacant by the death of the lamented Archbishop Walsh.

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to say that Kitchener, the county Kerry man, has made few mistakes, and by his patience and genius has added victory to victory until, on Friday last, both Omdurman and Khartoum, the capital, fell into his hands after a bloody battle, in which Kitchener's losses are said to be under 50 killed and about 500 wounded.

France in High Favor. That stage of the Dreyfus sensation which was associated with the trial of M. Zola was said at the time to have inflamed Paris to such an extent that the conduct of the mob displayed the well-known revolutionary fever.

The English Theological Controversy. The London Times has thrown Mr. John Kensit quite into the shade by overflowing its columns with the discussion of various points of theological controversy arising out of Mr. Kensit's crusade.

Andrew A. Rathgan, a young Irish-Canadian Catholic, has the honor of publishing the first paper printed in English on Cuban soil.

what Catholic is there in England, Canada, or any other or called "Protestant" country, who if he attends Mass daily does not observe the large number of daily communions?

The real monthly meeting of the Separate School Board was held in the De La Salle Institute on Tuesday evening.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, the giver of life, to call our illustrious Archbishop, Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D., to his eternal reward; and whereas during his episcopate in this archdiocese, he took a lively interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of education of our Catholic youth; and whereas it devolves on us as the duly elected representatives of the Separate School Board to commend the letting of the brick and stone work at St. Patrick's new school to the next lowest tender to the first contract.

Resolved—That we, the members of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate schools of the city of Toronto, do hereby extend to the Very Rev. J. J. McConn, administrator of this archdiocese, our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

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Robert Wilson Clindinning—who died in this city on the 6th ult.—was the oldest printer in Toronto, except our esteemed and venerable friend, Mr. Thomas Hill of the Caxton Press, who is still, we are happy to say, in the enjoyment of good health, although verging on the patriarchal age of 90 years.

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The Late Mrs. John O'Reilly.

We take the following obituary notice from the Altoona Gazette. In reproducing it...

A site was at length procured in the London road, and the late Mr Taylor furnished plans which were of an almost amusingly economical character...

shifts resting on a stone seat, three on the right hand side serving as the scullia. The High Altar is of Caen stone...

after National Liberty. Yet, it may well be doubted whether the Irish minority at those powers and privileges it strikes a final and fatal blow...

Everybody Knows That. RELIABLE, DEPENDABLE, HONEST, STYLISH. CLOTHING for men and boys is sold by Oak Hall Clothiers...

The Pen of a Ready Writer. "Lion" Pens have become famous in the mercantile world as the most satisfactory brand for daily use...

Urgent Appeal.

For the love of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, a poor priest, outside of Church of St. Denis, at Athens, Ont., is burdened with a debt of \$2,000...

The great man in Roman Catholic architectural circles in this country, 1838, was the eminent Gothicist, Augustus Welby Pugin, who had but recently entered the Roman Church...

AN UNWORTHY DESCENDANT OF O'CONNELL.

It is a pretty common saying in the neighbourhood of Killarney that with the exception of the Liberator none of the O'Connell family were ever of much good for Queen or country...

Selected for a Quiet Hour.

Indolence is the paralysis of the soul. To repel one's cross is to make it heavier. Plato defines man as "the hunter of truth."

St. Joseph's Academy. Complete Academic, Collegiate and Commercial Courses. In the Collegiate Dept. In the Commercial Dept. In the Academic Dept.

FAMOUS LONDON CHURCH.

There is often a queer irony in the found in the history of places, and of few spots is this more clearly shown than in that in the Westminster road...

The High Mass was sung by Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman, who also preached the sermon from the 11th Psalm. During his discourse the Bishop read an affecting letter he had received from Mgr. Affre...

HOME RULE AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

It would be an error to suppose that this Unionist measure of local government for Ireland is in any degree a satisfaction of the Irish National demand for legislative independence...

Medical.

Do not despise your situation. In it you must act, suffer, and conquer. From every point on earth we are equally near Heaven and the Infinite.

Invitation. is hereby extended to all young men and women interested in practical education to write for the New Prospectus of the

Stammerers! Address: Church's Auto-Voice Institute, 9 Dundas Street West, Toronto.

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WANTED. A thoroughly reliable woman (married or widow preferred) in every city, town and village in Canada...

THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN

The first shades of the cool, soft twilight are beginning to make a circle of silver grey in the midst of the halo of light encircling the horizon...

The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. TALKS BY "LUREA"

around the windows, attracted by the displays of silks and other gorgeous dainties, they are in no immediate danger of being rapped, even supposing them to be possessed of the necessary cash wherewith to propitiate the spider...

The gentlemen about town are strolling up and down Yonge street in a vain endeavor to look like gentlemen of leisure who have walked out in the cool of the evening...

The Sisters of St. Joseph, in charge of the House of Providence, are most grateful for the pleasant outing given for a year in the new fresh air fund...

A P. E. ISLAND J.P.

Interviewed by the PATRIOT'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Overlook brought on neuritis and shattered generally—Famed New Sleepless Nights. From the Charlotteville Patriot.

The Patriot's special correspondent "A.P." being in the eastern section of the island on business, heard many complimentary remarks concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills...

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LATEST MARKETS Toronto, Sept. 6, 1898. Wheat white standard... 67 00 do red... 65 00 do poor... 63 00

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