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# The Catholic Register

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

Vol. VI.-No. 29.

### TORONTO. THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE ARCHBISHOP AS A WRITER.

Warrer to a The Resister

Two volumes of 'Canadar,' an ency clopedia of the Dominon, edited by Mr J. Castell Hopkus, and written by a corps of eminent Canadian authors and specialists, have issued from the publishing house of the Linscott Company, Toronto. The outre work will run over five handsome volumes richly illustrative.

nvo handsome volumes richly illustrated. We are especially interested in the second volume, which covers the history of the Catholic Church in Canada. Among the contributors to this section are Very Rev. Dr. Harris, Dean of St. Catharines, Right Rev John Cameron. Bishop of Antigoush, Most Rev. John Walst, Archibishop of Antigoush, Most Rev. John Walst, Archibishop of Toronto, Rev. P. M. O'Leary, late professor of Canadian History in Quobee Seminary and soveral others whose names are a guarantee of the excellence of their respective contributions to this important work of reference. The article written by the Archbishop of Toronto for the encyclopradia is entitled "Doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church," and is a luend explanation of Catholic teaching with regard to the bibbe, sacrifice, sacraments, peaned. ecilbacy of the prestheod, de votion to the Virgin Mary, purgatory, papal infallibility. In his opening pages the Archbishop says:

I have been asked to contribute to the Canadian Encyclopedia a brief company of the Archbishop says:

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o not agreed as one means of the provided. Most nonite Christates maintain that Christ
Book, called The Bible, as the
if not the only meass of salvation,
ilies hold that Christ established a
th and to that Church He entrustmeans of salvation, including the
This brings us to my special
to, and I shall treat first of the
olic religion and the (Roman) Cathlurch.

subject, and I shall treat first of the Catholic Church. Catholic Church. Catholic Church. Religion is the theoretical and practical recognition of our relations with our Maker. There can be only one true religion, because there is only one true religion, because there is only one true folion, because there is only one true and the case of the case of

the Christian roligion. We have to do only with the Christian roligion, which, indeed, sums up, includes and concludes and concl

ctc. The only Church on earth to day that precends to claim infallibility is the Roman Cathello Church, and she not only claims it; she exercises it, and in diverse ways: (1) Through General Councils; (2) Through the unanimous voice of the Bishops disporard through out the world, but united with the Pope; (3) Through the Pope almost teaching executions; (4) Through the Pope almost teaching executions of infallibility with the process of the control of the through the Pope of the Market Pope of the Church's ordinary teaching.

The Star-Spangled Bauner.

Was written by Fraucis Soott Koy, a

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Was written by Francis Scott Koy, a native or Maryland, born August 1, 1779. It was during the war of 1812, when Mr. Key went out from Baltimore in a htto boat, under the flag of truce, to scenre the release of a friend who had been captured by one of the slilps of the British in the Chesayeake Bay. The control of the British in the Chesayeake Bay. He was a start of the British in the Chesayeake Bay. He was a start of the British in the Chesayeake Bay. He was a start of the British in the Chesayeake Bay. He was a start of the British in the Chesayeake Bay. He was a start of the British in the Chesayeake Bay. He was a start of the British in the Chesayeake Bay. He was a land to the Commander's vessel, watched all through the night the terrible battle. and, from his poys close set upon the Fort Melfonry flag that Lord Cockburn had boasted would be taken in a few hours. When morning dawned, the rising sun illuminod the flag wavning in the brezzo—"our flag was still there." Then, is a fewer of excitoment, Key took an old it are from his pooked, and, placing it on a barrel head, wrote this inspiring song, which was first call-drift of the British Bri

The firm of the Barber and Ellis Co., Limited, is the oldest, largest, and best-known paper and onvelope manufacturing concern in the Dominson of Causda The fact that the goods what money and skill can probe the state of the Barber and the state of the state of the state of the best goods that money and skill can probe the state of the state best goods that money and skill can produce, and its those observables that have made this firm's mane so widely and favourably known. The printing, lithographing, and stationery trade of Canada has long suce learned to look to the Barber and Ellis Company for use, finl and now ideas in their respective lines, and anything turned out by this old established house is sure of making its way upon its own merits. Among its way upon its own merits. Among the unmerous papers turned out by the firm, none are better known among the unmerous papers turned out by the firm, none are better known among business houses than their colebrated goods in ledger, linen, and bond. The great demand for a high grade, home-manufactured paper caused the Barber and Ellis Company to pace no expense in laying such before the public. Their famous inviceo tag envelope is a favorite in the mercantile world and, from an economical standpoint, deservedly so. Other specialties, beside the most approved note paper and envelopes, are typowriter papers, papoteries, morehan dise sample se avelopes, wedding stationery, card boards, etc. Peerless quality and lowest quotations to the trade make of the Barber and Ellis goods.

The Yaiter's Way of Putting it.

## The Waiter's Way of Putting it. .

To a waiter belongs the proud distinction of uttering what is probably the most ungrammatical sentence aver evolved from the brain of illiterate man. One afternoon an old man took his seat at the table and gave his usual order to a new and rather case hardened knight of the napkin.

"Waiter," he piped as the dishes were slammed down before him, "this becf isn't sufficiently underdone."

of spacial interest to the young people who have written upon the Estrance and Leaving Examinations this year is the annonneement of the Contral Business College, Toronto, which in according to the contral Business College, Toronto, which in according to the contral business and the contral management, as a series and distinct a management is a contral to the contral business of the contral business of the contral business of the contral business and candidates who have not yet communicated with the Principal about the matter will Joubtless find it to their advantage to do so without delay.

age to do so without dolay.

The Legislature of New Zealand (says the "Sydowy Freeman" would seem to rise above Out World prepared. On the 18th of April the Parliament of New Zealand, consisting of two Houses (the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives) bad in their gift the election of three members to fill seats in the Council of a new University College, called the Victoria University C. tlege, situate in Weilington. By a large majority the members of both House chose as senior nembers to represent Parliament the Very Rev. J. J. Watters, S.M., D.D. Rector of St. Patrick's College, Wellington.

## MGR. CONNOLLY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Sr. Jons, N.B., July 11—Very Rev. Mgc. Connolly's goldon jubilec as a priest was observed yesterday in a fitting manuer by the Catholics of St. John. The occasion was marked by a spontaneous outburst of admiration, respect and love, not only from those of his own flock, but Catholics in general in the oity, province and other parts of the Dominion and United States, and by others of other faith to whem the worth and sterling qualities of the venerable priest are well known.

Monsigner Connolly is in his 75th year, being born on Duke street, this city on March 4th, 1823. His paronts were James and Dores Connolly, his father being a stone mason. There were ton children, of whom but the monsigner and Miss Connolly, who resides with him, survive. The boy who was to live to see 50 years service in the presthood, first studied in Frederict on to which place his parents had removed in 1830. From 1940 to 1844, he pursued his studies at St. Andrew's Semmary Charlottetown, P. E. I., and then took on philosophy and theology at Laval University, fluishing his studies at Qaebee in 1848. In this year and on the second Studay in July, he was present at the ceremony which was the street of the part of the first time, it was a summary to the street of the part of the first time, it was a summary to the first time, it was a summary to the first time, it was a summary to the first time the fi

you took's promise has been fulfilled, as III sand I will give you pastors according to my own heart and they shall feed you with knowledge and dectrine."

Shortly after one o'clock the saveral Catholic societies in the city began to gather at St. Malachi's hall, the starting place of the societies' parade The north end secieties were escorted to the place of starting by the artillery hand, while the west end C.M.B. A was played to the point of assembly by the Carleton Cornet Band. Grand Mushal Thomas Kickham, with his aids, Messrs John Rung, John Ward, John Lee and Joseph Molingh, allotted to each society its place in quick time, and so well did they perform their duties that the appointed have for starting had passed by but a few minutes whom the I glino of mon was almost one of the company, in the very near and attract two suffered and showing evidence of good drilling, was admired by all. The success which met their first appearance, in public may be taken as promising the formation of oher company in the very near and attract the company, in the very near and attract the company, in the very near and attract the contract of the Artifling, was admired by all. The success which met their first appearance in public may be taken as promising the formation of oher companies of the huniformed rank.

The other members of Division No. 1 and 2, A.O H, were next in line, making a strong turn out. The Holy Family of Perland followed, and then the music of the Artiflery Band was heard, giving the step to branches 184, 183 and 183 of the C.M.B. A., which were represented by a large contingent. The Irish Literary and all the step to branches 184, 183 and 183 of the C.M.B. A., which were represented by a large contingent. The Irish Literary and a large of the Artiflery Band was a most creditable after, one of the best of the kind over witnessed in the literact and a large large the procession was

Patrick Gleeson, president St. Malachis a Total Abetinence and Rohel Society.

Stephen II Fry, president Father Matthew Association,
J. H. McLiughlin, president St. Joseph's Sonior Society.

Thomas M. Walsh, president Young Men's Society of St. Joseph.

Michael McDade, president Ancient Order Hibermans, Division No. 1.

Francis Corbett, president Ancient Order Hibermans, Division No. 2.

Patrick Riceson, president Literary and Benevolent Society.

Thomas J. Frizgerald, president Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Branch No. 134.

Tiounas Kickham, president Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Branch No. 135.

Edmund E. O Connor, president Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Branch No. 135.

No. 183.
Edmund E. O Connor, president Catholic Mut. d Benefit Association, Branch No. 184.
John Morns, protect Holy Family Society.

Branch No. 184.

John Morris, profect Holy Family Society,

Mgr. Councilly heard-all three addresses and then replied. He thanked all for the honors conferred upon him. He spoke of the secretics and was more for one united body than for multiplication of societies. He also referred to temperature matters, unite total abstances and also unced on all the necessity of love of God, and love of our neighbor for its sade, and love of our neighbor for its sade, and love of the secretic sections of the secretic secretic sections of the secretic sections of the secretic sections of the secretic sections of the sections of the secretic sections of the secretic sections of the sections of th

portrait of humsolf, painted for the fadies of the congregation by Mr. F. H. C. Milea. The committee in charge of the congregation by Mr. F. H. C. Milea. The committee in charge of the congregation by Mr. F. H. C. Milea. The committee in charge of the congregation of the principal feature of the ovening was the reading of the address by Miss Nellio Ritchie and unvoiting of the portrait of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Church of St. John the Baptist. Nellio Ritchie, Mrs. Katio Ritchie, Mrs. Sarah O'Connor, Mrs. R. Mills, Florenco E. McManus, Teresa Doody, Minnio Snyth.

Mgr. Councily ropiled at length. Ho would regard the portrait as a sourcent of the esteem of the ladies of the parish. He gave a brief listory of St. John the Baptist church and showed how the ladies had assisted in the work of constructing the chiffee. The address reserved for his unterest in temperance. Let, and hold always take a lively interest of the ladies of the parish. Mgr. Councily received many expressions of congratulations from points outside the city. The town council of Chatham, N. B. sent congratulations, and hoped they would pray for him.

Mgr. Councily received many expressions of congratulations from points outside the city. The town council of Chatham, N. B. sent congratulations, and hoped they would pray for him.

Mgr. Councily received many expressions of congratulations from points outside the city. The town council of Chatham, N. B. sent congratulations, the boding in that tawn Mgr. Councily was ordained. A telegram was received from Hon. John Costigan at Ottawa expressing the feelings of hundreds of Now Brunswick's sons.

His Lordshy Bishop Sweeny was unable to attend the High Mass yeaterday morning but was at Mgr. Councily's residence later. He read a lotter of compliment from Bishop Rodgers of Chatham. For hisself, Bishop Sweeny was unable to attend the High Mass yeaterday morning

## Knights of St John's Excursion.

Knights of St John's Excursion.

The cleventh annual excursion and picnic of the Uniformed Division of the Knights of St. John will take place to Knights of St. John will take place to Grand Trunk Railway. Boat will lead the Grand Trunk Railway. Boat will come to Geddes wharf at 7 30 a.m. and 320 pm. Telectax, 76c.; children, 40c.; and for the attenuou trip the fare for adults is 50c. The Canadian Leyceum and Athlete Club will be open to the exactionists. A string band will be in attendance at the pavilion in the park, and ancel arrangements for the greater evenioner of all holding Knights of St. John tickets have been made in St. Catharines. The excursion is certain to prove one of the most successful of the year.

the year.

St. Paul's Commandery, No. 192, K.
St. J. having received from the chairman and secretary of the Ladies and the chairman and the commandery when connection with the Commandery when required to do so. It was resolved that the president of the Commandery call a meeting of the ladies interested in the same to meet in rorm 6, Richmond Hall, 29 Richmond St. West, at 230 p.m. and that the provincial officers and organize to requested to be present and organize the requested to be present and organize the said meeting into a Ladies Auxiliary of the Knights of St. John. Uniform members are requested to appear in fatigue dress, without swords and belts.

M. J. McGuinn, F. J. J. Shttir, Chairman. Secretary.

The Horse-noblest of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, at season the season of the seaso

Our Ottawa contemporary, United Canada, refers as follows to the death of one of the oldest as well as one of the most respected officials in the public service:

of one of the oldest as well as one of the most respected officials in the public service:

That venerable looking old man who stood guard at the ontrance—like St. Peter—of the great room of the Privy Council long before and over since Condectation, has passed away. Mr. M. McNaughton is dead. He was implicitly trusted by every Government, and when the Librails came to power in '96, at the first council meeting—when many of the new ministere did not know where the room was—the omployees there were not a little surprised when Six Wilfrid Laurier arrived to see him, hat in band, cordially greet thouged sentinel. Six Richard Cartwright came a fow meeting of the council meeting and the council of the latter of the council of the latter of the council of the council

### THE\_ MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

It is reported from Ballynahinola, that a dastardly outrage was perpettrated at Kellegorton Cometery, in the townland of Listooder. A number of persons kept up a continuous fusilade of revolver firing. On Sunday a body of individuals proceeded to the cometery from the direction of Ballyahinch and demolished an old stone cross which marked the last resting place of a Oatholle clergyman, who is supposed to have died in the sixteenth century. The vandals tore up the soil and placed a seroll of a flag in the centre of the burial place.

Dublie.

Almost incredible were the tales of adventure unfolded in the Chancery Court in Dablin, before the Master of the Rolls, in an action brught by Thomas Harvey Lynch, South Georgée street, against several parties for the possession of Ballycurrin Castle and demesno. Mr. Ronan in stating the case had to publish seme the adventurous deeds of the Lynchs. seme th Lynchs.

in stating the case nat to putusen some the adventurous deeds of the Lynchs.

Ounsel read a large number of letters that passed between different members of the family. Oue of them from Thomas J. Lynch contained the following—" My Uncle Tom's son was a colonel, fought in the United States army. He got up a famous army in 1807 to invade Canada in Fort Eric. He had a priest and a minister and a crack regiment, and expected to take Canada from the English, but he might as well expect to keep the tide out with a pitchfork as to take Canada from the English rule. He was taken a prisoner, tried, and got 20 years imprisonment, and in six years he was discharged out of prison.

Uncle Sam fought a duel in Galway square with a major. The seconds could not settle it between them. They both fired and were wounded. At the second shot the effirer was mortally wounded and died. Uncle Sam had to fly to France and returned to Galway, and gave himself up at the Galway sassizer; was tried there and was honorably acquicted.

Ocunsel also read some letters written by George Lynch. One of these, dated from San Francisco in

acquited.

Oounsel also read some letters written by George Lynch. One of these, dated from San Francisco in 1872 related some adventures he had in 1870 when living in Buenos Ayres. The letter stated that he could not get away by water, as the place was quasantined. In three months 40, 600 of the 200,000 inhabitant sided of this fever, and the writer then left with the intention of crossing the continent to Valaparaiso. The letter continued—

the fover, and the writer then ion with the intention of crossing the continued.

"When nearly half-way across, staying at a small town called Resquarta, containing a population of some 8,000, principally half-breeds, but civilized, the town was invaded by a hand or tribe of Indians from Patagona. We all tought, but the Indians from Patagona. We all tought, but the Indians frumphed. They burnt the town, killed more than half the inhabitants, carried off portion as trophies of war, and amongst the number I was enrolled. Now it would take me forty pages of foolscap to tell you the balance. I will merely say that I was in good luck, better luck than prisoners generally are in who fall into Indian hands. The king of the tribe who captured us, though a terrible tyrant and firece savage, still appeared to be possessed of a spark of civilization; his name, of which he boasted, was Patricius Robricius O'Connor (laughter), and of Irish descent, and I believe it to be so, for he was a half breed. He spoke a little English and good Spanish. When he discovered I was Irish I was at home in his camp immediately and made a warrior of, and appointed chief of staff (laughter). After traversing Patagonia, wheeling west until we reached the foot of the Andes, thence North to Mendoza. I boing in his confidence, too much so to get away, for he would never lose sight of me, but, after being in his camp some ten months, one fine morning i induced him to stray away from camp unattended (laughter). I was prepared, It was a risk. There was no other alternative. He bit the duet (laughter). I struck to the northwest, and after twenty-four days hard travelling on toot, for horseback was impossible, during the time I never met a soul, merely following the course of the seun, and having crossed the most fearful range of mountains existing in the world, existing on what I could get—water there was in plenty—I reached Peru on its north-west border; thence to the coean. From there to here as best I could.

The magistrates at Westport have tried

The magistrates at Westport have tried the case of Mr. John McHale, president of the United Irish League, against Bergeant Sullivan, R.I.O., for forgery. The charge is that the policeman forged a letter in Mr. McHale's name inciting an armed attack upon the house of a mau named Kelly. The McDermott appeared for the presention.

acoution.
The magistrates retired, and after deliberation of a garter of an hour starmed. Mr. Lynch said : Considering that the evidences of Mr. Gurrin he expert is wholly uncorroborated with regard to the handwriting, the

Bench take it upon themselves refuse informations.

Bench take it upon themselves to refuse informations.

The McDermott said hr of course acquiesced in anything the Jench did. With regard to the summons for criminal libel he had to ask them to a thing which was unperative upon them, and that was to make Mr. McHalu's recognizances to prosecute at the next assizes.

The magnetrates showed much hesitancy in adopting the course laid down by The McDermott.

Air. Alamion asked the mr instrates to leave the case where it was.

The McDermott said if the magnetrates did that they would have a mandama issued against them in ishours. The law was absolutely imperative.

Lord Sligo—I think we are bound to do that Mr. Mannion, the lawver for the

Lord Sligo—I think we are bound to do that Mr. Mannion, the lawyer for the policeman, asked that all the documents put in in the case be impounded.

The MoDermott said the documents would be required for the trial at the assizes, and they would use them for the purpose. They could not take from them the means of prosecuting. What magistrate on the Bench would become the custodian of them?

secuting. What magistrate on the Bench would become the custodian of them?

The Chairman (Mr. Lynch) said the court would leave the documents in the custody of the clerk, and he could be summoned as a witness to produce them.

The Olork (Mr. Egan) said as the case then stood he was bound to keep the documents.

The McDermott said the person who detained the documents left himself open to an action in the Superior Courte for the unauthorized detention of them. He thought it his duty to point that out to the court.

Mr. Mannion said that was really threatening the Bench.

The magistrates said they did not take it as such

Mr. M. M. O'Malley and Mr. Powell said the magistrates were not at all unanimous.

The Oharman (Mr. Lynch) said—I

unanimous.

The Chairman (Mr. Lyuch) said—I merely threw out the suggestion that the clork might retain them, but really this is a civil affair altogether, and I don't see after all why the prosecutor should not have the documents back.

If this is a stream of the prosecutor should not have the documents back.

The sense of the magistrates was taken, when it was found all except Lord Sligo were in favor of roturning the documents to Mr. McHale, and they were accordingly returned.

The McDermott—I am extremsly glad that disagreeable consequences are provented. I have to thank the Bench for their coursey.

The Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Eliphin, has delivered an important pronouncement with reference to the Sligo school case. Over a year ago Mr. Sweeney, the aggreed teacher, intimated to Dr. Clancy that he intended to abandon the secular state and become a Jesut. Struck with the earnestness of his manner and the loity adea he seemed to have conceived of the advantages of a religious life. His Lordship gave him every encouragement in his preseworthy resolve. He wrote letters on his bebalf to the Provincial and Superior of Gardiner street, and gave him every assistance. At an interview Dr. Clancy consulted Mr. Sweeney as to the provision to be made for the vacancy caused by his intended resignation, when the latter declared that from his experience the presence of the Mariet Brothers would



upon by practitioners.

Such women should write Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Pierce, chief consulting physician in the Pierce Pierce

be a boon to the town of Singo. This coincided with Dr. Clano, 'n views, and he entered into negotiations with the Marlet Community. In January last an agreement was come to by which the Marlet Brothers stand bound to supply the Sligo boye' schools in September with at least two holders of first class certificates under the National Board, who, in addition to he ordinary programme as taught at present, will also teach music, both vocal and instrumental, drawing in all its branches, and subjects classed under the heading of teeningal education. Provision has also been made for the providing of a might school for commercial young men, a pension school for the children of commercial classes, a boarding school for boys under twelve, and possibly for the establishment of a novitiate for the congregation, which has now spread its branches throughout the civilized world From this arrangement Mr. Sweenoy never dissented. He never informed His Lordship of any change in his resolution to enter the religious life.

Mr. Quinn Appreciated.

#### Mr. Quinn Appreciated

Mr. Quinn Appreciated.

Monyeral, July 28.—The Young Irishman's L. and B. Association held an enthusnastic meeting in its hall, Dupro street, Wednesday evoning, the 6th inst. Mr. R. Burke, precident in the othin. Mr. R. Burke, precident in the obair. After some routine business had been disposed of, and arrangements made for the association's annual exoursion down the river Thursday afternoon, July 21st, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, Irish Oatholies of integrity and long service have been dismissed without nivestigation and without just cause from the service of the Government, and institutions under its control: and, whereas, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C. M.P., did repeatedly call the attention of the Government to these matters, and particularly on April 25 and May 9th, 1898, when he ably defended Mr. J. F. Tonnant, late sub-collector of Customs at Gretina, Man., and clearly established the dismissal of a compotent and worthy servant to gratify the demands of certain individuals, and, whereas, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C. M.P., did warn the Government of the active resentant in dividuals, and, whereas, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C. M.P., did warn the Government of the Liels Ostholies of the Dominion to such a practice.

"Be it resolved that the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association of Montreal, while taking a position absociately independent of politics or political party, beholds with admiration, the disinterested and determined stand taken by Mr. M. J. F. Qiinn, Q. C. M.P., in the House of Commons of Canada in all matters in which our nationarity has been concerned, and takes this opportunity of heartily endorsing his actions in these matters, and

"Be it further resolved, that this association does place on record its

endorsing his actions in these matters, and
"Be it further resolved, that this association does place on record its entire satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. M. J. F. Quinn. Q. C., M. P., has represented in Parliament the sentiments of his constituents of Montreal Centre.
"Be it further resolved, that these resolutions be inscribed upon the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M. P., and to the press for publication."

#### Priest Brutally Assaulted.

SHERBROKE, July 8—Rov. Father Gossehn, parieh priest at Ascot Corners, about nine miles from this city, was brutally assaulted at his house, where he lives alone, early setsorday morning and now lies in a scrious condition at the Cathohe Hospital, this city. He says that he was awakened about one o'clock by a noise at the window of a room adjoining the one in which was sleeping. Getting out of bed and seizing a hammer which was in the room, he stepped to the door and found himself face to face with a tall, muscular, unknown man, who at once leaped forward and struck him. Father Gosselin remembers giving the intruder two heavy blows with the hammer, when he was knocked insensible to the floor by a blow from his assailant's fist, upon whoch he wore steel knuckles. When Father Gosselin recovered, the man was standing over him. He asked his for a glass of water, as he thought he was dying. The man said he would hring it, and disappeared. He has not been seen since. Father Gosselin succeeded in reaching a neighbor's house, where he secured assistance. On examination it does not appear that anything was stolen from the house, and the man's motive for his cruel assault is explained, as the aged priest is wall liked in the parish and is not known to have any enemies. His injuries are serious. Besides being hadly bruised about the head and shoulders, he is hurt internally. If the latter does not prove serious, he will recover.

CAN RECOMMEND IT.—Mr. Enos Bornberry, Tuscarora, writes: "I am pleased to say that Dr. Thomas Echermic On 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 medicine, am I take great pleasure in recommending it."

## THE BREAD SHOES.

(Translated) from the "Gautier"

(Translated from the "Gautier").
Listen to the story which the grandmothers of Germany tell to their grandchildren—Germany that beautiful land
of legends and fancles, where the moonlight streaming on the miste of the old
Rhine creates a thousand fantastic vistions.

ions.

In an humble cettage just beyond the willage, a poor woman dwelt alone. Miserable enough was the house, containing only the most necessary articles of furniture—an old bed with a force of furniture—an old bed with a force of furniture—an old bed with a force of furniture—an old bed with a wast chest, similing with cleanness, but where numerous worm-holes filled with was, and ovidence of its long sorvice; an old arm chair with faded upholetery worn by the shaking head of a grandmother; a spinning wheel polished for use. This was all.

We came near forgetting a now cradle, over softly lined and covered with a pretty flowered counterpane quilted by a tircless needle—that of a methor. All the riches of the poor little home were lavished herein. The child of a burgomaster or of a judge could not have been more softly pillowed.

This cradle gave a fostal air to the contract of the cabin with clusters of house-leak his companion of the cabin with clusters of house-leak his waster of the cabin with clusters of house-leak new lovely mosses.

Some kindly plants, although parasites, importunately stopped up the holes in the roof, making therety and at the same time preventing the rain from falling on the cradle.

The jogoous used to alight our the window still and coo until the child was asleep. A hittle bird to which the fin faut Hans had given a crumb of mean in faut Hans had given a crumb of mean in faut Hans had given a crumb of mean in faut Hans had given a crumb do mean in faut Hans had given a crumb do mean in faut Hans had given a crumb do mean in faut Hans had given a crumb do mean the window still and coo until the child was asleep. A hittle bird to which the fin faut Hans had given a crumb of mean in faut Hans had given a crumb of mean in the morning the blue oyes of Hans and the the had all the far away on the beak at the foot of the wall a seed, and from it sprang up a beautiful bind-weed which, clinging to the stones, had ontered the room through a broken pane, and crowned with its garland the cradle

skin, anappear colour, imagine that they are their rorover.

Because she was the parent plant on
which this sweet bud blessenned, she
thought that it was ale who had created it; but God, who from His throne in
high heaven, with its area of a zurestarred with gold, observes all that
passes upon the earth after the
same with the start of the infinite the
sound which a blade of grass makes in
growing, did not look on this with pleasure.

The that Hans was a little

Stro. Strong on the strong of the strong of

tunates—and the mother would allow him to throw it away or olso eat it herself. Now, it happened that Hans fell sick; the fewer burned; his breathing became hard, he had the croup, a terrible discase which has reddoned the oyes of many a mother and many a father. At the poor woman was bowed down the process of the state of the s

inti put size that are press to successful put the put through her lips, as was her won't, for sufficient tears fell from her eyes to moisten it.

At the cud of the sixth day Hans fided. By chance or in sympathy, I know not which, the garlaud of bindweed, which used to care, so to speak, his cradle, languished, faded and withered, letting fall its last shrivelled flowers from the cradle.

When the mother satisfied that the breath of life had flown forever from these hips where the violets of death now replaced the rose of life she over extending the satisfied that the breath of life had flown forever from these hips where the violets of death now replaced the rose of life she over extending the satisfied that the breath of life had been sufficiently and without knot here are an and directed her steps towards the weaver she would have one of thread, very smooth and very fine, and without knot, the spider spins nothing more delicate among the joists of the celling. Let your shuttle fly. From this thread, yet and the busy shuttle, drawing the thread after, the span to run to and for The work progressed on the loom without inquality and without breaking, as fine as the linen of an archduchess.

When the thread was all used, the

archduchess.

When the thread was all used, the waver handed the lines to the poor woman whilst saying to her—for he understood all from the fixedly hopoless of the unhappy mother:

"The ompror's son, who days are

recommending it."

Be more ashamed in thine own presence than before others.

On the map of life the laud of desire borders that of regret.

On the map of life the laud of desire borders that of regret.

"Good weaver," said she, "take this ring, the only gold that I have ever pos-sessed."

ring, tino only goal than to wish to take it, but she said to him.—

"I have no need of ornaments where I am golag. I feel the little arms of Hans drawing me into the earth."

Then she went to the carpenter and said to him:—

"Shaster, take some heart of oak which will not decay and which the worm will not be able to pierce. Cut from a will not be able to pierce. Out from a will not be able to pierce. Out from the said to him:—

The carpenter took his saw and plane, and adjusted the boards, he struck with his his more upon the nails as a softly as possible, test not the points of iron might onto the possible, the same possible, the

poor person had presented misson at the threshold, tunidly asking for food, but with her hand she had made him a sign to be gone.

The graved giger came, took the cofin and buried it in a corner of the cofin and buried it in a corner of the cofin and buried it in a corner of the cofin and buried it in a corner of the cofin and buried it in the cofin and buried it is not raising and the act has not raising and the carth was not wet. It was a consolation for the mether to think that he poor Hans would not have to pass should not have to pass should not have to pass the continuation of the control of t

consult the wise old man, who said to her:—

"I shall watch near you to night; and I shall interrogate the little spectre. He will answer me. I know the words which must be said to spirits, innecent or guilty."

Hans appeared at the usual hour and the old man called upon him to say what termented him in the other world.

"It is the shoes of bread which are my torment and provent me from mounting the diamond statrease of Paradise. They are more heavy to my feet than the boots of a position, and I cannot pass the first two or three stops, and that causes me great pain, for I see on high a great cloud of boantiful chornbs with rese-colored wings who call me to play and show me playthings of silver and gold."
Having said these words he dissappeared. The good old man, to whom the mother of Haun had gone, eaid to ler:

naving stat these words he dissappeared. The good old man, to whom the mother of Hans had gone, said to the mother of Hans had gone, said to the said to have committed a fault, you have profaned the daily bread, the head of the have profaned the daily bread, the head of the said to have presented he doe a poor man who presented he doe for your Hans. The coffin must be one of the fact and burn them fire, which purifies all things."

Accompanied by the grave-digger and the mother, the old man wont to the confin was laid bare and open the coffin was laid bare and open the coffin was laid bare and sent the mother had placed him, but his face wore an expression of pain.

The old man removed from the feet of the dead child the shoes of bread and burned them himself.

When unjet came, Hans appeared to his mother for the last time; but joyous, rosy, and contont, with two little cherubs whom he had already made his friends. He had wings of light and a bourlet of diamonds.

Ho nau wings or ingue sain a bounded diamonds.

"O mother, what joy, what happiness, and how beautiful are the gardens of Paradise! We play and the good God never chides us."

The next day the mother saw her son again, net on earth but in heaven; for she died during the day, her forehead resting on the empty cradie.

## VALERIA'S PRAYERS.

A Seven-Year-Old Girl Who is a Source of Entertainment to the Family.

A Seren-Year-Old Girl Who is a Source of Entertainment to the Family.

Valeria aged 7, and a source of much entertainment to the family, was being put to bod by her mother the other night. First she said" Now I lay me down to sleep, "closing, or delaying to close, rather as follows:

"O Lord bless gaps and mamma and grandpapa and grandmamma and Eugenia and Auntie May and all my dear little friends and my bunnies and the old mother cat and Playful that I gave away and Jerry and Pedro and—"

Jerry is the family horse and Pedro is the dog, also given away like Playful, the kitten. It was evident that the prayer was being made simply a a protext for keeping her mother, so Valeria was requested to curtast herremembrances. She accordingly brought that prayer to a close, but insisted that she should not rest easy unless allowed to repeat another about "O Lord, bless the pence we bring." Her mother yielded, but still the child's praying appetite was not satisfied. She launched into another effort, purely original this time. It was a perfect unitation of certain forms in prayer and she was extremely fervent. It must be explained that her mother had just recovered from an attack of neuralgia.

"O, dear Father in Heaven," she said, "give that mamma may have had the very last pain she will ever have. Give that she may be truly and indeed well. And, O Lord, help us to be very kind to all animals that have useling three legs and to people that have no legs! And, O Lord, we bless Thee for all the boautiful things we see in the world around us. Give that we may do what is right and bless Thou our sins! Amon.

The morning of Decoration Day Valeria clumbed into bed with her mother and asked if she might go out

see in the would around us. teve that we may do what is right and bless Thou our sins! Amen.

The morning of Decoration Day Valeria olimbed into bed with her mother and asked if she might go out to the cemetery and put flowers on the tot he cemetery and put flowers on the graves. Her mother readily consented and said she thought it would be a very lovely thing for a little girl to do. Valeria announced that Mrs. Smith, a neighbor, was going to put flowers on Mr. Smith's grave.

"What was he?" she demanded.

"He wasn't a soldier, but it has become a custom for people to put flowers on the graves of their friends."

"What was he?" she demanded.

"He wasn't a soldier, but it has become a custom for people to put flowers on the graves of their friends."

"We havon't got anybody out there," sighed Valeria, mournfully.

"No, and just thank how grateful we ought to be that no one we love is lying in the cometery."

"Yes," dubiously; then with satisfaction: "But you came near going."

"Yes," and so did you."

"Yes," with greater triumph, "and so did sister."

"And so did your paps whon he was butt on the valiroad. And so did grandpaps when he was so very ill."

"Yes, and granduamma—well, she didn't."

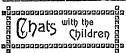
"No, but she has been very sick sometimes."

"Yes, but wo 'most went off the laws of the side of the sheet of the laws of the sheet of

sometimes."
"Yes, but we 'most went off the banks and she didn't."
Not long ago Valeria prayed that the Lord would "put Spain in the soup." Since then she is quite at rest about the outcome of the war."—New York Sun.

## Chronic Eczema Cured.

One of the most chronic cases of Econa over cured is the case of Miss Gracio Ella Aiton, of Hartland, N.B. On a sworn statement Mr. Alton says: "I hereby certify that my daughter Gracio Ella was cured of Econa of long standing by using four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ontmont. William Thistle, druggist, of Hartland, also certifies that he sold four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ontmont. William Thistle, druggist, of Hartland, also certifies that he sold four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment which cured Gracie Ella.



Some say kittens are only fluff,
But I am made of sterner stuff.
Please, Mr. Photographer Man,
Make me look as gruff as you can.
Take me now! I ve ruftled up hair,
And put on my very facrest stare.
For when I grow up I mean to be
A great big lion. You wait and see
How I'll lash my tail and skake my
mane?

maue'
And chase the wild mice over the pitait!
And when I'm tired my thirst I'll slake
With milk from a saucor as big as a
lake.

lake.
Please, Photographer, make me gruff,
And not like a little white ball of fluff.
—Oliver Herford, in St. Nicholas.

That a kind word put out at interest brings back an enormous percentage of

orings sack an enormous percentage of love and appreciation?

That though a loving thought may not seem to be appreciated, it has yet made you better and brave because of

not seem to be appreciated, it has yet made you better and brave because of it?

That the little acts of kindness and thoughtfulness day by day are really greater than our immense act of goodness once a year?

That to be always polite to the people at home is not only more ladylike, but more refined than having "company manners?"

That to learn to talk pleasantly about nothing in particular is a great art, and prevents you from eaying things that you may regret?

That to judge anybody by their personal appearance stamps you not only as ignorant but rulgar?

That the ability to keep a friend is very much greater than that required to gain one?

Now that the holidays are here the cousins can send me some letters and let our circle know what they are doing, how they are spending the summer; and if they go sway they must keep their eyes open, and write us an account of all they see. Don't forget the peem competition, the poems must not exceed four verses of four lines each, and mast reach me not later than Thursday of next week.

"Boys," began the Sunday School supermittednet, impressively, "I hope none of you will ever get into the reprehensible habit of alluding to your father as the old man. When you grow up, no matter how big or old, you should always look up to and respect the silver hairs of your father, who has grown bent and grey working for you in your helpless infancy. Now, all of you who think they can do this, please raise your right hands."

Up went every hand excent one.

Up wont every hand except one. Sternly eyeing the delinquent, the superintendent solemnly observed:

"Why, young man, I am horrified—absolutely horrified—as well as astonished at your behavior. Don't you wish to raise your hand and nut yourself on record as being willing to respect the gray hairs of your father when you grow up to be a man?"

"No; no use tryin'; can't do it, no how," unblushingly responded the lad.

"Why not come?"

lad.
"Why not, sonny?"
"'Cause he sin't liable to have no grey hair. Dad's bald," chirped the youthful philosopher triumpbantly, and amid a general titter the discomfitted superntendent gave it up and passed on to something clse.

## PUZZLES.

What letters of the alphabet represent words, and what words are they?

Change hate to love.
Change year to week.
Change give to lend.
Change buns to cake.
Change only one letter at a time,
thus: Shop, shot, soot, sort, mort,
mart.

#### DIAMOND

A letter, an animal, a country, to rest, a letter. Centres give a country in trouble.

Answers to puzzles of July 7th.

P—russia. F—lute. —owl. F—lint.

CONUNDRUMS

A pair of tonge. One hoes his masters weeds, the r heeds his servants wees.

TRANSPOSITIONS. Seminole.

CHARADES.

1. Lead-pencil. 2. A-bandon.

S. J. Murphy, 4; G. Doffy, 9; F. colarthy, 8; J. E. Thomson, 11; Matthews, 5. The cousin Florence McCarthy who answering the puzzles, and who

sent a puzzle a weck or two ago, lives in Hamilton. The cousins are under the impression that she is in Toronto, that is not so.

#### AGONIZING PAINS

red by Those who Suffer from Sciatics -A Victim Tells flow to Obtals Relief

Enderst by Those who Suffer two Sciatia—A Virtus Tells flow to Obta's Rellst Probably no tr-uble that afflicts mankind causes more intense agony that control of the second of the secon

me."

Mr. Hayes voluntarily testifies to the truth of the above statement before Edward Whosead, Esq. J. F. and his statement are further vouched for by Qov. J. N. Barnes, of Stanley, N. B.

## A Sudden Summons to the Ontario

The Ontario Logislature has been summoned to meet on 3rd August. This sunouncement was made officially on Weduesday and will create a sensation from one end of the province to the other.

on Western and western and a sensation from end of the province to
the other.

The Premier has issued a memorandum in official form, setting forth the reasons why the House is called. They are
briefly as follows:

The pending election potitions, which,
in his opinion, would be stopped by the
calling of the House during the time
they might be in progress, and the
uccessity that every constituency should
be represented when the Assembly is
called together.

The question of the right of poll constables to vote, regarding which he gives
an exhaustive resume of the law defounding their right in this regard, citing
the reference of the case to the courts
and the regular research of the right of
fisheries. The memorandum says that
an adjournment of the House will be
asked, and that the session now called
and the regular session in January will
be considered as one session.

A story of Scotch honesty comes

A story of Scotch honesty comes from Dandee. A small boy had taken the prize for an exceptionally well-drawn map. After the examination the teacher. a little doubtful, asked the lad, "Who helped you with this map, James?" "Nobody, sir." "Come, now, tell me the truth. Didn't your brother help you?" "No, sir; he did it all."

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Blood

Diseases

## The Domain of Woman

Speaking of books to read during the summer helidays, and in warm wester generally. I think it is safe to say; don't read anything heavy and ponderous. I do not mean in poic, of size only, though that may very well be taken into consideration, I am speaking of the impulpable contents or the volumes, the ideas, pictures, images and characters. Besides food for the body, there is food for the mind that is hery and indigestible, and as in the material so in the mental case, more so at some cassons than at others.

In the hot weather we want cooling drin! I light refreshing foods and an absence of the heavy solids that form so much of our dietary during the winter. So also our mental pabulum should consist of something light, sparking and witty, a kind of spiritual effervescing draught. Who could read Plutarells Lives or Macaulays Essays on a broiling hot day beside the plashing of lake or sea or river? Anybody who would attempt it, no matter how figantic their intellect, would fluid after a quarter of an hour that their brairs were melting, their ideas resolving into original chaos, and their minds becoming flabby wrecks, incapable of greaping the simply ideas of logical sequence.

But take, let us say, a volume of Mark Twain, or Jerome K. Jeromo, or brightest and most sparkling of literary champagno, Lillon Boll, and seat your solf an abady verandable with the broad lake rippling and curling its vast expanse before you and reflecting the officer of the plant and most sparkling of literary champagno, Lillon Boll, and seat your solf in a shady verandable with the broad lake rippling and curling its vast expanse before you and reflecting the fine light and airly nothings that the magic pages are flinging up for you to clay, and then feel your mind rising and rising into the summer sky after them, and then, go back to your solid and improving reading, if you can. "Dear Terosa—Do you think 'Que Vacidi' a nice book to take away on my vacation."

Vadis' a nice book to take away on my vacation?"

My dear friend, seriously, I dont. It's a splendid book, a masterpiece of fin de sicele word painting, and has made more noise in the literary world than Ben Hur, but don't, if you value your peace of mind and comfort, don't read it in the hot weather. Its too ponderous, too terribly realistic, the burnings and the tortures and the calm brutelity will make your flesh shudder, and your blood boil until you can almost faucy yourself a nartyr at the stake. Goodness mo! oven to think of being burnt altve this weather is enough to make one melt.

Now 1 have get a nice cool story

molt.

Now I have get a nice cool story which I intend reading, plus lake, verandah and icunonade as soon as I've got them; I have read it before but that don't matter; its very title is like the cool breath of a refrigerator, or an ice wagon, it's as refreshing as an upset into the take on a hot day when you don't expect it.

What is it?

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Why, "Field of Ice" by Jules Verne. But it is not everyone who cares for

But it is not overyone who cases Jules Verne.
Well, then, read Nansen's "Fartheat North," the plucky and intrepid young Norwegian has a rare knack of making you enter into his own feelings; he will make you shiver with the thermometer at 98 in the shade—but skip the calculations, unless you want to fall asleep, lations, unless you want to fall asleep.

Or. Chase Cures Catarrh after Operations Fail.

Toronto, March 10th, 1897.
My boy, ago fourteon, has been a sufforer from Catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospitable. Since then we have reserted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prempt and complete cure.

H. G. Fond,
Foreman, Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

Foroman, Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

"We've got the ships and the men
and the patriotism to back 'em," said
Mr. Ounrox warmly. "But." protested the young man who is studying
international law, "we can't go to war
without a casus belli." "Well, ain't
this country rich enough to get one?"

"I was called to see Mrs. Orankyspell this morning, but couldn't discover that there was anything the
natter with her. She is in perfect
health." "I hope you didn't tell her
o." "Of course not." "That's
right. We would starve to death if it
wasn't for the healthy patients."

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> F. Hungoran Travelling Agent, East THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898

Calendar for the Week

7 ... Henry, II, Emp.
22-S. Mary Magdalen
23-S. Appolitanis.
24-S. Afexus.
25-S. James the Greater.
26-S. Ann. Mother of B. V. M.
27-S. Pantaleon.

We learn from Ottawa that Mr. John Henoy has cabled \$1,000 to Ireland for the rehef of the famine sufferers in the west. This sum Mr. Heney collected among his friends. A generous sub scription from Peterborough, collected by another toyal-hearted Irishman, Mr J. W. Fitzgerald, has also been torward

The town of Danegal is overwhelming The town of Dongal is overwhelming; in Catholic. An orange lodge has, how-over, been erected outside the town limits, and it is proposed that the place shall be opened with an Orange demon-etration and procession The following shall be opened with an Orange demot etration and procession. The followin placard was pested in the town:
A GHAND DEMONSTRATION
will be held in Donegal, on Tuesday,
July 12th, 1898.

July 12th, 1898.
Who fears to speak of Derry, Aught and the Boyne.
PARISTS, STAND A-IDE.
We conquered you before and can do again.

again.

OUR MOTIO STILL IS.

LOWN with Home Rule, Hurrah for King William, and to Hell with the Popo Procession to be formed at New Oran Hall, and to parado the principal street after which a public meeting is to bold

GOL SAVE THE QUEEN

By Order This placard has been the subject o a question in the House of Commons, where the Orange M 's have denied its authorship. Mr. Ba. our promised military to the town during the lodge opening on the 12th.

ing on the 12411.

Mr. William Johnston, M.P., and the Orangemen of Belfast have passed a resolution thanking Sir William Harcouet, Liberal leader in the House of Commons for his recent speeches on the Benefics Bill. The same resolution disapproved of the Conservatives of the Conservatives. Bill. The same resolution disapproved or the course of the Conservatives, As the object of Sir William's wrath is the Established Church of England, it would appear that the Liberals are better Protestants than Conservatives from the Orange standnoint. A Protestant political as ociation has been formed in England which has adopted Sir William's pl "no treachery" as its war cry.
best thing for the Belfast Orangen which has accept the control of the process of the control of the protection of the

The cable brings the news that the Irish County Government Bill has been reported; but the intelligent cable correspondent has not considered it worth his while to say whether or not the measure has reached its present stage with or without the excluding provision directed against the Irish clergy. Whon last heard from the clause propering the exclusion of clergymen remained intect, Mr. A. J. Balfour importuently explaining that the influence of the Cathelic clergy in Ireland has been so greating that it was considered necessary to disfranchise them in order to protect the Councils against their domination. Mr. Balfour's view has the cordial support of The cable brings the news that the Councils against thoir domination. Mr. rolations with Frat Balfour's view has the cerdial support of the Redmondito members of parliament but the great body of the Irish people are at one with the clengy, who, at the Maymoth Uulon, have unanimously prototled against the deprivation of their civil rights. It will be interesting bury government.

to see the end of this matter. The togatty of the Irish people to their clergy will be severely tried in the acceptance of this insuling clause People living outside of Irishad may honestly believe that the priori is more in pelitics in Irishad than anywhere else in the world; but such a view is in reality mistaken. The Irish priest doubtless gotta prze politics as often as else in the world; but such a view is in reality mistaken. The Irish priest doubtless gots into politics as often as the English churchiman or the Canadam Methodist preacher, and perhaps he makes quite as many mistakes. But until Logdish ministers and priests are disfranchised there can be no logic in reserving the experiment for an exclusive trial in Ireland. It only shows that Englishmen have yet to learn the that Englishmen have yet to learn the essential foolishings of treating Irishing as men of different and inferior clay to

In this issue of THE REGISTER WO give a lengthy summary of the speech de-l vered in the British House of Commons by Hon, Edward Bake on the financia question, the one question upon which Irishmen of all shades and grades are Irishmen of all shades and grades are united, handlord and tenant, Orangeman and Nationalist. Unionist and Home Ruler. Mr. Blake's speech has made a great impression. Since his entrance upon the stage of imperial polities the English press has been gradging of praise to the great Cauadian Liberal, and although that grudging spirit is indicated in the following remarks from The Westminster Gazette, there is also disposition at last shown to give credit where admiration can no longer be with held The Westminster Gazette of July 5 says "The Hon Edward Jlake has been a member of the Imperial Parliament since 1893, and entered the House of Commons with a brilliant reputation as a Canadian statesman. He has on rare occasions intervened in debate, and his most notable performance hitherto has been his speech last year in stating Iroland's financial claims, uited, laudlord and tenant, Orangeman year in stating Iroland's financial claims which occupied two hours and ton minutes, and was heard without a single interruption, Mr. Blake receiving, on resuming his seat, from all quarter or resuming his seat, from all quarters of the House an ovation which lasted several minutes. Last night, however, Mr. Blake made his first great debating speech in the House of Commons. He followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and analysed his arguments with great skill, proving himself a master of Irish fluancial statistics, and an adroit and dexterous opponent in con-troversy. The House of Commons—to whom Mr Blake appeared in a capacity in which he has been hitherto unknown in that Assembly—showed its admira-tion of his abilities by frequent applause and in the Lobby, subsequently, some of the most generous tributes to his powers nost generous tributes to bis offered by his political oppo

were offered by his political opponents."

While Ritualists and anti-Ritualists are splitting the Church of Eugland and making a laughing stock of Protestantism, the Catholic Church is regaining its lost ground apace. Cardinal Vaughan officiated last week at celebrations in connection with the golden jubileo of St. George's Catholicism in England during the past fifty years, said the people were more tolerant and broad-minded in their religious matters. There was a marked tendency on the part of his fellow-countrymen towards the Catholic faith. Statistics showed there had been conversions to the Catholic faith at the rate of six or seven hundred per month, consequently there had been a marked increase in the number of churches and chapels. The Duke of Norfolk attended the celebrations. the celebrations.

Mr. Chamberlain's strained relations

with his confreres of the Salisbury cab-inet formed the subject of persistent rumor of late. At one time it was ex-pected that the Colonial Secretary would pected that the Colonial Secretary would sever the Conservative-Lionist connec-tion; but it is evident that a good deal of snubbing is required to induce him to leave his office. Mr. Labouchere in Truth has undertaken to explain the leavo ins once. And Truth has undertaken to explain the true inwardness of Mr. Chamberlain's disagreeableness. It appears that his "Angle Saxon Alliance" speech was delivered in a spirit of pure cussedness and to make trouble for Lord Salisbury. Mr. Chamberlain is very jealous of his official rights, and his supremacy within his own domain has almost been the cause of war with France. He sent a British ferce into West Africa to occupy the disputed territory with France. He the disputes territory with Fraces. He know that his policy would lead to war, but he felt like going to war with France, and he thought that by sticking up for the rights of his own department he could precipitate a conflict. However, he have I said A Salabura between the heavest leaf. could precipitate a conflict. However, he found Lord Salisbury sharper than he anticipated. The Premier informed him that the territory in dispute came under the control of the Foreigu Office and not the Colonial Office, and he told Mr. Chamberiam to drop the matter at once. This was done and in a little while friendly relations with France were restored. The "Anglo-Saxon Allianco speech was Mr. Chamberlain's way of getting even nth version of the affair given by Mr. Labouchere is accurate it cannot be expected that Mr. Chamber-lain will continue very long in the Salis-

When Hon. William Malock surprised the Canadian public by announcing that he had reduced she postage rate between Canada and the United Kingdom from 5c to 35. it was seen that some one had blundered, and unkind things were consequently said of Mr. Malock on all hands. But there is a great deal to admire in a man who, seeing his blunder, determines to make it straight by carrying it right through. That is how the note mines to make it straight by carrying it right through. That is how the famous Light Brigado achieved historic immertainty, and Mr. Muiock's conduct has been in the same spirit with regard to the postage rate to Great Britain and Ireland. According to the cable description to the postage rate to Great Britain and Ireland. According to the cable des-patches of last week, a penny British stamp will presently take a half-ounce letter to the colonies, and a three cent stamp will carry the Canadian letter of like weight to Eugland, Scotland or Ire-land. Such is the decision of the interimperial postal conference at which Mr Mulock attended to claim the vindica Mulock attended to claim the vindication of his happy blunder. He is entitled to every credit for the tenacity of his purpose; and the only regret now remaining is that the penny rate has not been arranged on both sides It has never been made clear why a three cent stamp is needed on a Canadian letter for delivery in Canada or the United States, while a two cent stamp is sufficient on an American letter for delivery in Canada. And now it will cost as much to send a letter to any Canadian address as to Great Britain. This understands address as to Great Britain even condition of things is, of course, a tegacy which Mr. Mulock has come by from his predecessors, but it is to be hoped he will apply himself to making the C nadian side of the matter smooth, level and on a line with the cheap rate prevailing in the United States.

A royal Duke may be a coarse insolen fellow; at least there have been many such. The English papers are at present discussing the personality of the Duke of Cambridge who is president of the London Hospital. In that capacity he attended the Press Bazaar at the of the London Hospit-I. In that capacity he attended the Press Bazaar at the Hotel Cecil on the opening day. His arrival was it appears the sensation of the day. The committee sold a vastly greater number of tickets than they stated they would do. This resulted in overcrowding the hall. Before the arrival of the Princess of Wales, a big crowd of ticket heiders—ninety per cent of them ladies—were shut out in the quadrangle of the hotel. They were packed like sardines against the entrance door suffering greatly from the heat and pressure, and not least from the annoyance of having taken the trouble to come there only to be locked out. Suddenly a voice was heard shouting roughly at the back of the crowd, "Make way for the Duke of Cambridge." The crowd was powerless to make way, and the command was repeated in more peremptory tones, "Make way for the Duke of Cambridge." Without any further notice to this herd of defenceless and helpless women the two "gentlemen in watting 'plunged into the crowd and helpless women the two "gentle-men in watting plunged into the crowd as they would into a football scrimmage, pushed and elbowed the women, almost pushed and elbowed the women, atmost creating a pane, shouting to them all the time to "make way," and handled them so roughly that the ladies cried out "Shame, shame," at the violence of the attack. Veils were torn off, dresses trampled upon; one lady was almost beaten down, but still the "gentlemen in waiting" pressed on until they got to the head of the crowd, and were stopped in waiting" pressed on until they got to the head of the crowd, and were stopped by the barrier. There the commissionaire was ordered to open the way. "I don't see the Dake of Cambridge," he said, not being able to believe that the roughs were attendants upon a member of the royal family, whereupon a hearse, angry voice was heard from the back of the rowd, 'Don't you? I'm here, damn you." Thus the Duke of Cambridge announced his royal presence in the cars of the pathing, frightened crowd of women whom his attendant gentlemen had pounded so unmercifully. Their astonishment had scarcely subsided when the Duke again cried out to the counties manner, "I'll report you, I'll report you, if you don't let me in at once." The commissionaire had now recognized the county Dake and p. seed him in. The Dake had not a word of apology to offer the ladnes whom he had seen so shamefully used on his behalf.

The death certificate of Canadian public opinion has been supplied by the expulsion from the soil of the Dominion of the two Spaniards Messrs. Carranza and Dn Buse. A momentary and weak protest from the very small section of the press that is entitled to be called independent was heard, but the great daily journals, all tied to the wheels of party, went on grinding out their old monotonous tunes and made no reference whatever to an incident that, had it occurred in any other British country in the world, would simply not have been tolerated. The man whose weak character, amounting to positive servility, is responsible for this act boasted only the other day that he had made Canada a nation. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier's idea of nationality is of a stripe with his conceptions of Liberal principles and good The death certificate of Canadian ceptions of Liberal principles and good government. He has become the obcdient tool of Mr. Chamberlain in a sameful transaction, just as he has be-

me the servant of the Canadian come the servant of the Canadian monopolests and corruptionists. When Canadia gained the boon of responsible government it meant that the Governor General in Council was to exercise a reasonable independence of the Colomal Office in regard to matters touching the particular interests and sentiments of the canadian people. Previously the Colonial Office governed Canada directly. If John Macdonal Imperialist as he was, folly understood the deties to the Canadian people that responsible government imposed upon the Governor General in Council When the late John Boyle O'Reilly was announced to deliver a series of lectures in Canada, and the Colonial Office said he must not, Sir John Macdonald did not wait for the matter to come to a head but hastoned. the servant or the continued obsta and corruptionists. When maked the boon of responsible matter to come to a head but hastoned matter to come to a final but mattered to declare the freedom of Canadian soil to overy man who had not violated Canadian laws. He declared that if John Boyle O'Reitly did come to Canada he would have protection here, and in taking up that position he was deeply it taking up that position no was deeply in carnest, nor did it affect the precedent hoestablished that John Boyle O Roilly. fearing an act of treachery by direct agents of the Colonial Office, did not

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come to Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who apes the nanuers of old Sir John, is made of vastly different stuff on the inside. Mr. Chamberlain has only to hold up his fugor and the Canadan promier repeats the history of a transaction that England ought to wish buried out of sight. Only a few years ago it will be remembered, on the ove of a presidential election, a private letter written by the British Ambassador at Washington was stolen and published. Next day the representative of Her Majesty received his passports and was kicked out of the republic A howl of rage went up all over the British Empire; but the authors of the trick in the United States wen the election. The two Spaniards who have been expelled from Canadian soil by Sir Wilfred Laurier were also the victime of American thieves and spice. victio us of American thieves and spice A letter written by one of them stolen, and as a consquence of its publication Sir Wilfrid was ordered to publication Sir Wilfrid was ordered to expel freemen from Canada. There was no obligation or law compelling him to obey. As lanada is not a part of the American Union the Washington authorities could exercise no compulsory powers, and as Canada is in the enjoyment of responsible government Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not obliged to act upon the suggestion of a crawfashing Colonial Secretary, who would drag the highest traditions of British liberty in the mud for the sake of promoting in the United States a species of condescending friendship towards England, and, of course, favor for himself. None of the parties to the transaction come out of of it with any credit, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier least of all. The system of stealing public use of the thoft will not improve American reputation, no matter how long the practice be kept up. It will not do Mr. Chamberlain any good in the British Colonial Office to an arbitrary and unBritish practice adopted from Russia and France by the Americaus. It attaches to Sir Wilfrid Laurier a reputation for effinitionancy, which we thusk be well deserves when he agrees with Mr. expel freemen from Canada. Ther tion for effiminancy, which we think he well deserves when he agrees with Mr. Chamberlain that Canada should be-come the back-stairs of the neighboring republic when the Americans feel like ordering people off this western contin-ent. Two Spaniards ordered out of the ent. Two Spaniards ordered out of the United States crossed over into Canada, where they thought British liberty pre-vailed. They have been undeceived, they have discovered that American ideas completely over-ride British prin-ciples in this Dominion.

The worst feature of the whole busi ness is the abject air with which Cana-dians themselves have taken the sur-render of their rights by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Verily the men of this northdians themselves have taken the surrender of their rights by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Verily the men of this northern zone could not have been asked to stand mere. They would, however, do well to sit down and ponder over it. Here they are, living boside the Americans, five millions to seventy, experiencing but little growth or expansion in a material sense, and all because, as they are prud to declare, of their attachment to British institutions. They envy not the ceaseless activity, the national prosperity of the republic, be cause British freedom is more honorable and British freedom is more honorable and British traditions more glorious than the blaring pageantry of the great-set of republics. While the tide of immigration to the new world from the old steadily seeks the new form of government, and shuns even the nominal figure of monarchy in this British colony, the average Canadian says to himself: Pass on you poor followers of an ignine fature, you are fascinated by the appearance of freedom, but here we know we have its substance and solidity. There is not one Canadian in ten thousand whose sentiment is not expressed in some such works as theses. Free when the slower tide of life on expressed in some such words as these. Even when the slower tide of life on this side of the border crowds and congests the small population we have here, and puts thousands upon thou-

sands of our young men over the benn dary has and into the swifer stream sands of our young mon over the benn day, he and inte the swif r stream that rushes past on the south, we are in the habit of saying It cannot always last, we must grin and hear it until, with the development of our mines and agricultural lands, we can provide for our natural increase in our own land unstead of casting it upon the deorstep of Lucie Sau. In this way, aithough poor in population and correspondingly poor is material levelopment, we have prided ourselves upon a national and traditional inheritance reduct than any thing olse the continent holds, and that will still be ourselven the United States shall be overdone and the turn of our rich but neglected country shall inave come. But while we have been waiting have we been degenerating as well? That is the question which Sir Wiffiel Laurier's co-operation in making Canada. Laurier's co-operation in making Canada the back stairs for the American chucker-out forces upon the attention of the slow thuckers, vegetating Canadian. And as far as appearances go the Canadian has vegetated too long to be able to rise to the occasion now. His inheritance of freedom is a myth. It is subject to the foreign will of the United States. Canada has lost her proper share of settlers and investments, her development has consequent by the noretarded to such an extent that even her own sons and daughters cannot flud a living on her seil. Her body has wasted like that of a fair young girl who mortifies herself for a spiritual ideal, but if we can speak of British institutions as the soul of Canada we are greatly afraid that our poor young chucker-out forces upon the attention of are greatly afraid that our poor young Lady of the Snows cannot call even her soul her own. Sir Wilfrid has soiled it, and Mr. Chamberlain has played the congenial role of Mephistopheles to our weakling knight's Faust.

#### Troubled Spain.

tion of peace between the United States

and Spain really exists, the present

the first hopeful hour in the

If any mutual desire for the r

history of the war. The Spaniards have abandoned the city and province of Santiago de Cuba, and the cony of 20,000 or more starve lings will be transported in safety to a Spanish port by the Americans. Gen-eral Shafter has thus closed the first oreditable episode of the war on the American side, proving himself a humane statesman as well as a com-petent soldier. The surrender of Santiago must presently he followed by the capitulation of Havana. It would be an meane act, calculated only to arouse the indignation of the world, for the Spaniards to make a stand at Havana. Their defencelessness and general wretchedness have been and general vectors are save search amply disclosed at Santiago. It appears that Morro fortress was without guns or ammunition, and that the only show of defence again it the American hombardment came from a few small guns landed from Cervera's ships and placed in earthworks on the shore be-low the purely ornamental defences on the high harbor sliff. The men in the fleet, the army in the city and the soldiers in the trenches who so gallantly met the land forces of the Americans, were all in the most deplorable etate of unpreparedness for fighting. Humanity is saved one scene of humilation at least by the termination of war between foes so unequal. And there is every reason to believe that the state of things in Havana is no improvement upon the misery of Santiago. However it is not the in-tention of the Americans just now to complete the conquest of Cuba. The war is being carried immediately into Porto Rico by General Miles; and this policy has but little of the appearance f making for peace. On the contrary it has all the appearance of hurrying on the conquest of territory before negotiations for peace can be officially set on foot. Spain will be luckier than she deserves if she can manage to hold any of her colonies after this war. It is impossible to suppose war. It is impossible to sup that the Americans have any tention whatever that she shall hold either Cubs or Porto R.co. The situation in the Pailippines may be governed by circumstances so much in the control of European interests that Spain may have some chance of b ing counted into a division of the spoils. No one knows much about what is transpiring at Manilla Admiral Dewey is still inactive, and his chief care seems to be that the rebels shall not advance their own particular game at the expense of the American policy. Meanwhile a native rebellion has broken out in China, and should anything in that ? .ection en--d sonflagration pines would become the 18 strongest

Spain's especial concern for the future has norther in the Far East nor in her western colonies. Her government and her people have a heavy score to settle among themselves at home. If the former expects to escaps destruction it is only by apply ing to the situation the self same law that the United States has been relying on, the law of might. The Spanish government has not sufficient strength to stand up against an outside foe; but it may not be quite rotten enough to offer effectual resistance by the army to a deeply outraged people. Whatever and in the Spanish state is responsible for the national weakneshould be torn out by the roots T popular outburst will come sooner or later. Just now the people are apathetic; but that will pass and no military despotism or royal cause can keep them from obeying the natural uman impulse to arise from a condition of national degradation.

#### Mr. Evanturel Speaks

The Montreal Star publishes a special telegram from Vankleek Hill conveying an interview with Mr. Evanturel, M. PP., in which that gentleman says he will be re-elected Speaker, and expects the portfolio of Public Works in the autumn. This is not unlike what Mr. Evanturel would say. During the late general election he sat on the fence and kept out of the fight, not being able to calculate exactly the winning chances of the party he had been allied to. It was stated in public prints that he had an understanding with Mr. Whitney. He did not deny it. But when the fight was done and Mr. Evanturel saw that the government had a bare majority, he became once more an enthusiastic Liberal, and displayed all the confidence of a man who knows all the confidence of a man who knows his value. It did not then require a great deal of calculating to show him that the making or marring of a government majority in the next legislature might depend upon himself. Is the portfolio of Public Works his price? There is no man in Ontario so entirely unsophisticated as to suppose that Mr. Hardy would take Ontario so entirely unsophisticated as to suppose that Mr. Hardy would take him into his Cabinet because he wanted his services or liked his company there. It is our deliberate opinion that Mr. Hardy would keep Mr. Evanturel out by hook or crook, unless the latter could break in the door. And when Mr. Evanturel says he expects to be Minister of Public Works it is to be presumed that he has impressed the fact finally upon Mr. Hardy's consciousness that the door will come down if closed against him. But let Mr. Hardy be careful. The brandshing of Mr. Evanturel's clum may break more things than the Oabinet door. It may break the harrow government majority, without waiting for the fixing up of the constables' problem. It is our firm opinion that it would.

#### The Late Mgr Lafleche.

There is genuine mourning in Queec province over the death of Bishop T. flooba It is the renewal of such Lafleohe. It is the renewal of such sorrow as the recent loss of Cardinal Taschereau and Archbishop Fabre evoked. They were churchmen of the same school, differing only in those personal characteristics that must of necessity distinguish men of even the most identical training. They were noble types of the ancient religious stock of New France. Feaures such as theirs are now rarely seen. It is only in the line of long generations of educated, good-living God-fearing families that faces become stamped so conspicuously with the impress of gentleness and quiet strength. Some contemporary personages thought Mgr. Listische a churchman of the Middle Ages, a saint and all that they Middle Ages, a saint and all that they admitted; but a little out of touch with the great modern forces. It is not well to take the estimate at its rough value. The world has not grown quite so orazy as some folks' notions of what the modern spirit stands for. Humanity in a few years has not altered out of all resemblance to the standard of the generation that is passing away; progress in social freedom, in education and in public spirit has not yet abandoned the old idea of honest worth Bishop Laftlethe may have been a truer type of modern leader than his critics supprosed. He never feared to proclaim purity in politics, religion in education and the active performance of good works in the daily lives of faithful Onristians. He trimmed not his speech nor sat idle when by word or example he could be up and doing. The Olanadian episcopacy, possessed as it undoubtedly is of the spirit that dwelt in men like Tachoreau, Fabre, Cleary and Lufleche, may face with coufidence the future that awaits this great Dominion. admitted; but a little out of touch

### A SIX WEEK'S TRIP

(WRITTER FOR THE RESISTER.)

To travel three thousand miles by sea, to be detained three days by a fog, to travel another thousand miles by land, to alight for a moment at Lon-don, the world's great metropoles, to rest for a few hours in Paris, the gay the beautiful and yet the pious, to tarry for a day at Rome with all its pagan associations and all its loving memories and symbols of Christianity to kneel and pray at a dozen or more of the world's most famous shrines, to attend to a certain amount of busi-ness and then to retrace the thousands of miles-to do all this, is seldom or mies—to a call this, is seldom crowded into a life time, and yet it was done in little more than six week's by the pastor of St. Holon's church, Kev. Father Cruise left Toronto on May 19th and was back in time to elebrate Mass on July 4th. Or the outward journey he was detained by a fog, the vessel moving so slowly and cantiously that many impatient passengers did not heelstot to grumble at the delay. With the ill-fated Bourgone in view these grumblers have probably now turned their complaints into laudations and thanks. One of the first spots visited was Westiminster Abboy. Knowing this now only as the place in which Eugland lays her honored dead, we seldom think of it in connection with its past Catholic history. In the first days of Christianity a small ediffee, said to have been consecrated by St. Peter, was erected on the spot now occupied by the great minister or monastery. This gradually became the property of the Beneditines. In the time of E ward the Confessor this shrine rose into prominence in fulfilment of a vow made by the King. St. Peter was Edward's patron saint, and when, as a condition of his promise he est to work to Prince of the Apostles, this hitherto somewhat insignificant shrine on the Thames was chosen. Fifteen years were occupied in erecting this magnificent monument, and five days after its consecration the saintly King breathed his last, and was given segulchre under the noble pile he had himself erected. So great was the fame of hie sanctity, that many were anxons to await the resurrection lying by hes side, and in this way was sown the first seed in this the most renowned of "God's acres." The attraction here now however, for our traveller, was the spot in which rested Ireland's part and perhaps her greatest benefactor, William Ewart Gladstone. This was found in one of the side aisles, marked only by a humble stone, beaving slimply the name and date of death. Remembering also the older promiser, and that all who serve St. Peter there should be by him admitted into Paradase' Fathe

The taught but first he fol'wed it him-selve."

Then on we hasten to the shrine of St. Thomas a Becket. We thunk of the touching legend of his mother, the daughter of an eastern Prince, who when Gilbert a Becket during the crassdes fell into the hands of the infidel, obtained him his liberty, and alterwards followed him to London and found him in Cheapside, though knowing no English except the two words "London" and fould him in Cheapside, though knowing no English except the two words "London" and 'Gilbert."

Then we thing of the great prelate who in his fight for right and justice was regarded by the King as a "turblent priest." We see the Knights fired by mistaken zeal in the cause of their King, hastening to the great Cathedral, meet the saintly Archibishop and become his murderers, as he descended the steps of hisown sitar. We hear him exclaim as he falls "In the name of Christ and for the defence of His Church I am ready to die." And lastly we see Henry doing "swannes at the Marty's tomb, and we imagine the thousands of pilgrims who it will be the fift, our traveller crossed the striat and in a few hours found himself in the laund of "mixth and social ease." Here the famous Notre Dame, the pride of Paris and the witness of its varied history, was visited. This great church during the Revolu-

tion was turned into a "Temple of Reason" and a dencer from the opera Rosson' and adancer from the opera placed on its alter to be worshipped as a goddees. At the coming of Napoleon it was restored to its fours restored and everyting placed on a mest megnificient scale in proporation for his coronation as Eugeror of the French Again during the revolution of 1871 its became the proy of the rabble, and within its walls the height of sardinge was received, when Archbishop Darboy fell, done to death at the hands of the moth. Another famous church visited was the Madeleine. This beautiful building with its mixture of Raman and Greek architecture, and bearing the name of Magdalene our great example of penance, is a faithful exposition of the prudence and wisdom of the church in retaining and adopting all that she finds beautiful in others, and of the glory given even here to the one truly penitent. It was not in Paris however that Pather Cruise found in clinica, and form them chaps. Perhaps in mosph of the earth is the living faith of the people so visible as here. Round the beautiful image of her who proclaimed herself the Immeulate Conception, are gathered banners and flags from all nations and lands; and from them comes the sheen of silk and the gleam of gold, while in the sunlight diamond and enterland flash and the gleam of gold, while in the sunlight diamond and enterland flash and the gleam of gold, while in the sunlight beautiful mange of her who proclaimed herself the Immeulate Conception, are gathered banners and flags from all nations and lands; and from them comes the sheen of silk and the gleam of gold, while in the sunlight diamond and enterland flash and the gleam of gold, while in the sunlight work and the cathly hary despenses her favors while the water, clear and early or naments, and "Irelands" Lamp' consunity burning, a perpetual momerial of seom unknown but grateful the diamond of stome of the work of the diamond of t

Death of Mgr. Latteche.

Three Rivers, Que., July 14.— Bishop Laffeobs died at 1.85 this

steroom.

Mgr. Lafteche was taben ill on Sunday, July 3rd. He had gone on his annual visit of the various parishes of his diccese, and had resched Title. He seemed the public and spoke from over an hour in his usual eloquent strain. The effort was too great, and he had to be assisted from the pulpit. After resting for a couple of hours he had sufficiently recovered to proceed on his journey, and he left for St. Maurice on an open car. Unfortunately, he was caught in a severe rainstorm.

manety, ne was caught in a severe anisatorm.

He took to his bed and was shortly after removed to the hosital at Three Rivers and all that medical skill could do was brought into zervice.

The night before last he took a turn for the works and the last sacramonts of the olurch were administered to him by Rev. Abbe Rheault, Vicar-General of the dicoses.

Mgr. Louis Francois Lafleche, second Bishop of Three Rivers and Dean of the Canadian Episcopacy, was burn at Sto. Anne de la Perade, on September 4, 1818, and was therefore almost eighty years of age. Ho was ordained to the priesthood at Quebeo, January 7, 1864, and from April 15 of that year antil July, 1856, or for twolve years, he was a missionary in the North-West, in company with the late Mgr. Tache. On his return from the missions he was appointed Superior of the Sominary of Ricolet, with the title O'tear-General of the Diocese of Three Rivers, under the late Mgr. Thos. Cooke, the first Bishop. On November 23, 1866, he was appointed Bishop of Anthedon, in partibus and coadjutor of the Bishop of Three Rivers, sumfature successions and was consecrated in the Cashedral of Three Rivers, sumfature succession and was consecrated in the Cashedral of Three Rivers, sumfature succession and was consecrated in the Cashedral of Three Rivers, sumfature succession and was consecrated in the Cashedral of Three Rivers, sumfature succession and was consecrated in the Cashedral of Three Rivers, sumfature succession of the Archiciaces of Quebeo, assuted by the late Mgr. Lafleche, who days the summary of the summary of the Archiciaces of Three Rivers, and the only in habitant of the Rer River, on his missions, the late Mgr. Lafleche and Mgr. Tache carried on the mission work together in the mession were successive of the three mission work together in the mession were successed from Montreal in cannes. Fort Garry was at that time a shabby fortress, and the only in habitant of the country practically was the wild Indian. As soon as Mgr. Tache reached Fort Garry he and hapticed

The fittleth anniversary of the ordination of Mgr. Lessebe occurred on January 7, 1891, but owing to the death of one of the canons, Mgr. Thomas Caron, the fetes were adjourned until May 22 and 23 and were occlebrated with great celat. On the first day, His Lirdship was given receptions at the various educational and religious institutions of Three Rivers. On the second day His Lordship celebrated Pontifical mass amid much pomp and solemnity. Amid those present were Archbishops Fabre and Duhsmel, Bishops de Gecebriand, Moreau, O'Connor, MidDonald, Gravel, Labrecque, I.mard, Decelles and Lirocque. Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop Tache, Archbishop Corrigan unable to attend sent letters caulogistic of Bishop Laffechie's career. Rev. Father Hamond, S.J., presched the sermon. A large number of addresses were presented and replied to. The event was the most memorable one of the kind in the history of Three Rivers.

Mgr. Lafleche always took an active part in educational discussions, and on the ove of every general election it was customary for him to address a mandement to the faithful of his diocess. In May, 1895, he issued a mandement which caused a sensation throughout Canada. In the early seventics the action ho took was largely instrumental in bringing about the appointment of the late Mgr. Convey, Bishop of Ardach, as Fapal Ablegate.

The Bourgogne Victims.

The Bourgogne Victims.

It was with the most profound grief and sorrow that Rev Dr. Barcelo, P.P., of Midhand, learned of the disastrous results of the steamer Bourgogne's trip to Europe. For he was keenly alive to the fact that among the passongers of that ult-fated vessel were his most amiable and beloved saters. We can realize the depth of his affliction when we remember that with his powers of discernment he could not fail to apprecia to the distinct of the control of the

adorned the human soul than in its institutive discernment and appreciation of virtue.

It is a great consolation for him whose kindly heart goes out in an effugence of affection to dear ones to perceive the deep impression which their courteous manners and especially their lives of exquisite virtue made upon all who came in contact with thum. Which has been expressed in terms indicative of the highest praise and admiration. But what above all testifies to the depth and sincerity of their Christian fervor is the mission in the accomplishment of which God pleased from the control of the control of their christian fervor which God pleased from the control of their christian fervor is the mission in the accomplishment of which God pleased from the control of the c

soul of His servants that will mitigate the pain of loss by resignation to His Holy Will.

Conspicious among the letters of condected received by Dr. Barcele was one owntien by His Grace the Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Archbisbup of Torouto. Though brief, upon reading it one was struck with the number beauty and pendrating nature of its sentiments indicating such a thorough knowledge of the human heart and of the requirements best calculated to soothe it have been very effectual in consoling the Rev. Pastor in his bereave ment was the sympathy annifested in an admirable degree by his flock, who tooly were present at the solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of his sisters but also approached the Holy Table in large numbers for their eternal roller. Also the number of the Rev. Clergy, who to testify their sympathy and esteem for their afflicked brother contraved, many of them at the sacred office and by their talent to add to its beautiful solemnity.

The numes of the priests who took part are: Rev. Father Laboraties. Rev. Eather Marcolo, Ducatoguishner, deacon, the Sacred. Rev. Eather Marcolo, Ducatoguishner, deacon, Hos., Rev. Father Tacy, D. D., Toronto; Rev Father Beaudoun, Le Fentaine.

Rev. Father Gibbous acted as mas\*for for crempings. The aeronav as areach.

Mayna, Orilina; Rov. Father Tracy, D. D., Toronto; Rev Father Beaudon, Le Fontaina.

Rev. Father Gibbous seted as master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Rowalton Laborana III oxfolled in character Laborana III oxfolled in character Laborana III oxfolled in the deceased and left the impression time the noble Christian sentiments which shone forth in such a conspicuous manner was only the fruit of their true devoted lives. The Rev. Father roferred in an impressive manner to the marrollous designs of God in dealing with the human soul, and especially to His inscritable wisdom when He has decreed to call it to Humself.

The tasteful drapery of the sanctuary, the beauty of the ornamonts amid the rillancy of numerons highst sogether with the especially well rendered music created a scene not scen to be forgotten.

Old Biobrocks : "I refuse to take Old Highrooks: "I refuse to take the picture. I won't give a cent for it." Artist: "What's the matter? It looks like your daughter, doesn't ?" Old Highrooks: "Of course it does. That's the reason I don't want it. Any fold of a photograph man could take a picture that looks like 'er. What did you think I want a paintin' for, anyway?"

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## Domestie Reading i

dull remark shines in the shadow

A duit remains.

Great actions are so often performed from little motives of vanity complacency, and the like, that I am more apt to think highly of the person whom I observe checking a reply to a petulant speech, or even submitting to the judgment of another in ettring the fire, than of one who gives away thousands.

thousands.

A good conscience is the profoundest source of this delightful calm. We shall attempt in vain to vail our faults from ourselves without it, or to listen only to the voice of adulation. An interior witness must testify that we have endeavoured to lead useful lives, and that we have always welcomed those who off-red opportunities to do good. But, unfortunately, this feeling of calm content, which is the effect of duty performed, does not take possession of us until many years of our lives have been thrown away in a van search for the beautiful and the good.

yam search for the headthut and the good.

There are few men who do not want to do some good. Maybe there is often more of serifishness in their desire than love of good; for must we not, be civic and respectable? It is very necessary to seem so, anyway. To go the hength of Christ's requirement in this, and "do good always unto all men," requires the grace of God. It is not "Do good sometimes unto some." There is honour even among theres. It is not "Do good any timbre but has been ready to do it often. The measure is "as ye have opportunity."

Thank Heaven that a little illusion

opportunity."

Thank Heaven that a little illusion is left to us to enable us to be useful and agreeable—that we don't know exactly what our friends think of us—that the vorld is not made of looking glasses to show us just the figure we are making and what is going on behind our backs! By the help of dear friendly illusion we are able to dream that we are obsurning—and our faces wear a becoming air of self-possession, we are able to dream that other m-n, admire our talents—and our redirections and that we are doing much good—we do little.

that we are doing much good—we do
hittle.

There must be some bond of sym
pathy, some matual interest, sometining in each that awakens a responsive chord in the other, in order that
any two persons shall take pleasure in
each other's society. And where no
pleasure is taken a union brought
about by artifical or compulsory means
will soon dissolve by common consent.
Those who differ radically in their
dieas may, if generous, meet and discuss them with delight; but their divergence begins from some point of
union whereas those who have no
auch point, or who fail to find it if they
have, cannot be expected to enter into
close companionship.

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#### THE FALSE SUMMONS.

The red curtains were drawn, the fire blazed cheerily on the hearth and the click of the sleety rain against the window panes only seemed to heighten the erjoyment within, where a shaded lamp gave out its serene glow and the pictured folds of an ancient Olimese screen shut all possible end impossible draughts away from the ruddy fireside.

screen shut all possible out impossible draughts away from the ruddy fireside.

Dr. Field sat on one side, with the mewspaper in his lap; Mrs. Field sat on the other tranquilly occupied in darning stockings, while a chubby year-old lay saleop in its crib, just where the firelight tuuched its ourls where the firelight tuuched its ourls with fleeting (impses of gold.

"Well," said the doctor, letting the newspaper slip down to the floor, "this is comfortable. I don't often get an ovening at home since—blello! What's that? Some one knocking at the kitchen door."

Mrs. Field rose and answered the summons. Presently she same back.
"It's Milo York, botor," said she.
"Milo York, or Pootor Field's countenance darkened as he spoke. Didn't I tell Milo York nover to darken my door again?"

"But he's hungry, my dear," pleaded the gentle woman, "and homeless. Mr. Evarton has turned him away and—"" I don't blame Mr. Evarton,"

homeless. Mr. Evarton has turned him away and—"
"I don't blame Mr. Evarton," tartly interrupted her husband. "A miserable, drunken loafer, who—"
"I don't think he has been drinking to-night. He looks pale and tired. He says he has had nothing to eat since noon, and has ue place to eleen."

"I don't think he has been drinking to-night. He looke pale and tired. He says he has had nothing to cat since noon, and has uo place to eleep."

"That's no sifiair of mine!" retorted Dr. Field, who, though free-hearted and hospitably inclined in general, had hardened his heart like fint against this particular specimen of humanity. Mrs. Field still hesitated.

"Tell him to go about his business," returned the doctor, energetically stirring the fire until a stream of sparks flow up the chimney.

Mrs. Field closed the door and went back to the kutchen porch.

"Allo," said she, "my husband will have nothing to say to yen."

"I don't blame him much," dejectedly responded Milo York, who was, indeed, an unpromising looking subject, with his unkempt hair hanging over his brow, his garments in rags and the end of his nose chilled and purple with the bitter night air.

"But it's a dreadful night," softly added Mrs. Field. "Wat out here—the porch will shelter you from the rain. The coffeepoit is on the stove yet, and I'll bring you a plate of bread and old meat and a bowl of offee."

"Thankee, ma'sm," said the tramp, gathering himself, like a heap of rags, into the corner to wait.

He drank his coffee and ta his supper like a famished hound, and then Mrs. Field gave him an old tattered chawl, long since east aside by her husband.

"Take this," she said, "and lie down in the bar lott; then's plenty

her husband.
"Take this," she said, "and lie
down in the barn loft; there's plenty
of good sweet hay there. But be sure
you're off before the doctor comes out

of good sweet hay there. But be sure you're off before the doctor comes out in the morning."

"Thankee, ma'am," again replied the man, and he disappeared like a shadow into the howling tempest.

"Where have you been all this time? suspiciously queried the doctor, as his wife came into the softly iluminated arch of Ohinese screen again.

Mrs. Field turned soarlet under his penetrating glance.

"J—I only gave Milo a little—something to eat and drink," she faltered. "You know the Good Book asys, 'Turn not away thy face from the poor man.'"

"Yes," dryly coughed the doctor,

says, Your Java way tay have from the poor man."
"Yes," dryly coughed the doctor, "but I guess the Good Book didn't make any allowance for tramps. And I tell you what, Dolly, it isn't safe to harbor these miserable wretches, let alone your own spoons and forks, especially as I am obliged to be so

espocially as I am obliged to be so much from home."

Mrs. Field sewed on in silence; she was almost sorry she had told Milo York about the sung corner in the hay-loft, but she lacked courage to confess the whole thing to her husband.

"It will be all right, I daw say," she told herself. "But Milo York must'nt come hanging around here any more."

must'at come hanging around here any more."

In the dead of the tempestuous night there came a ring at the doctor's night bell. Old Mr. Castleton was very ill—dying, perhaps! Thedoctor was wanted at once.

With a yawn our good Esculapius rose out of his warm bed, drossed himself and, saddling old Roan, set out on his midnight ride of ex! Dong miles. But when he reached Castleton Coart all was still and dark. He rang two three times before a night-capped head popped out of the window—that of the old squire himself.

"Dear, dear!" said Squire Castleton. "What is the matter? Nobody ill, I bope."

ton. "What is the ill, I hope."
"I? Not a bit of it!" said the

"I'? Not a list of it? said the squire, in surprise.
"Didn't you send for me?"
"No, I didn't, and if you've got anything more to say, you'd better come in out this storm and say it."
"No," said 'Dr. Field, setting his teeth together; "I'll not come in,

tecth together; 'I'll not come in, thank you.'
"It aim't a joke, is it'!
"I'm afraid it's something more serious than a joke. Good night."
Turning old Boan's head, the doctor set spurs to him and trotted rapidly

away. Evidently the night call was a concerted plan—a plan to leave his home unprotected—and his mind turned with keen distrust to Milo York and his tale of distress.

"God keep Dolly a..d the sittle one safe until 1 get home agein I" he muttered between his closed lips. "Faster, Roan, fas'er I" with a touch of the whip, which was scarcely needed, so theroughly did the good horse enter into the spirit of the rider. "You know not how much may depend upon your speed to-night."

Meanwhile Mrs Field, who had just fallen into a restless shunber, after locking the door behind her husband, was unwontedly startled again by a low, continuous cound like the ragging of some hard instrument. She sat up in bed and histened a moment. Under her window the counds of subdued voices were saudible, even above the rattle and roar of the storm.
"Burglars!" she gasped to herself.

of subdued voices were audible, even above the rattle and roar of the storm.

"Burglars!" she gasped to herself.

"And my husband is gone—and—oh, Milo York is at the bottom of this! How wrong it was of me to give him shelter in the barn!"

Springing to her feet she threw on a dressing gown and hurried to the cupboard where her fow simple treasures were kept, besides the square morecee case containing Aunt Dorothy's service of solid old-fashioned silver. She turned the key and was just dropping it into her pocket when a rude grasp fell on her arm.

"No, you don't!" muttered a gruff voice. "Give that here!"

Mrs. Field's heart turned chill as death as she found herself face to face with a tall, ruflanly man, whose face was helf hidden by a sort of vicer mask of black leather, while another man was busily engaged in ranzacking the bureau opposite.

"Give it here," he said savagely, "or," grasping the throat of the sleeping baby, who had awakened with a cry of infant terror, "I'll wring the bart's neck as if it were a chickon's."

Mrs. Field gave a shrisk of affright, but at the same second a stunning blow from a spade handle felled the man opposite like a log to the floor, and a strong hand twisting itself visslike in the neckerchief of the nearest villain compselled him to loose his hold of the chill.

"You will, "till you?" thundered Mi'o York. "Not if I know it, I guess!"

Suddenly closing with the burglar there ansued a deservate struzgle for

M'o York. "Not if I know it, I guess!"
Suddenly closing with the burglar there ensued a desperate struggle for a minu e or two, during which Mrs. Field'. blood secmed turning to ice within her veins. It was brief, however; Milo flung his opponent heavily to the ground, and tearing one of the sheets from the bed, he twisted it around him, knotting it here and there, until the cowardly burglar lay helpless and pinioned at his feet.

"I'd oughter out yer throat," said Milo, "a-fightin' babies and women, you mean skunk, you! But I won't; I'll leave you to the law, and if that don't grip you tight enough, I ain't no guesser!"
With equal rapidity he tied the

don's grip you tight enough, I ain't no guesser !"
With equal rapidity he tied the hands and feet of the other man, who still lay insensible on the floor.
"Is—is he dead?" gasped poor Mrs. Field, escarely daving to look in that direction.
"No; he ain't got his deserts," Mile answered wiping the sweat from his brow. "Ho'll live to be hanged yet, ma'am, never fear."
At this moment the sound of old Roan's gallop on the half-frozen road struck like welcome music on Mrs. Field's ears.

Roan's gallop on the half-frozen road struck like welcome music on Mrs. Field's ears.

"My husband!" she cried, hyster ically; "my husband!"
Milo York went down and unfastened the dox—the burglars had effected their entrance through the parlor window—and Doctor Field found himself face to face with the tramp.

"York" he evalaimed.

"York "he evalaimed.

"York is hadn't been for York, your wife and the little 'un would have been in a bad fix."

"Oh, husband," shricked Mrs. Field, flinging herself into his arms; "Milo York has saved our lives!"

"I sin't altogether sartain about that," added Milo; "but I guess I've saved your money and valuables."

"But how came you here? questioned the doctor.
"I was sleeping in the harn; she

"But how same you here? questioned the doctor.
"I was sleeping in the barn; she told me I could. She gave me a blanket and food and drink when I was most ready to drop. God bless her! I heard their footsteps just after you had gone out, and I suspicioned as all wasn't right. So I just got up and crept after them, and hero they is,' with a nod toward the two captives on the floor. "And if you'll lend a hand here, doctor, we'll hist 'em out into the hall, where they won't interfer with folks, and then I'll go over to the village for the constable and the handoulfs."

"How can I eyer reward you for

atable and the handoulis."

"How can I ever reward you for this Milo?" said Dr. Field, in tones stiffed by deep emotion.
"I don't want no reward," said Milo, skoutly. "I'd have done more nor that for her." with a twitch of his head toward Mrs. Field. "Ah, sit, you don't know the sort of feeling a man has for the only person in all the world as holds out a helping hand when he's ready to drop with hunger and faintness. And now," more briskly, "I'll go."

"Dolly," said the doctor, as the honest fellow vanished, "what would have become of us all this night if you had not been more merciful and ten-

der-hearted than I? God be praised that your sweet woman nature gained the victory!"

that your sweet woman nature gained the victory!"
This was the last midnight alarm that our doctor's family ever sustained. The burglars, discovered to be old and experienced hands at the business, were safely lodged in State prison for the longest possible term; the gang was effectually broken up, and the neighborhood was at peace again. Mile York is an objectless, despised tramp no longer. He's Dr. Field's "hired man" new, as much a friend as a servant, and you may see him any sunny day at work in the garden with the baby playing around him.
"All I wanted was a chance," Mile York says. "All I wanted Milo York says.

SUMMER ZEPHYRS.

It is very hard on a father to see war at a ing house

Olerk: "It is just twenty years since I entered into your employment." Principal: "That shows how patient I am."

He. "I never discuss matters upon which I am not fully informed." She: "What do you ever talk about besides eigarettes?"

Tom Barry: "Why did the Lord command us to love our unighbors?" Perdita: "Because we can get along with 'most anybody else."

with 'most anybody else."

First Merchant: "And you are actually making money?" Second Merchant: "Yes; I have induced my oustomers to accept regular salaries for patronizing me."

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is mighty proud ob dah ancesters. But of de ol' folks wus alive I has my doubts' bout wethur de feelin' would be reciprossified."

be reciproseified."

Doesn't Affect Her Business,—"My hon sets a valuable example in these times of war excitement." "In what respoct?" "She lays an egg every day just as if nothing was going on."

Mrs. Con Noisseur; "Isn't it raw-tush remarkable that the oupids on all these vawses are shown in the clouds?" Jeweller's Clerk: "Not at all, madam. You see, this is very high art."

He. Understend

You see, this is very high art."

He Understood. — Mr. Figg:
"Happy the country that has no history. Do you understand that,
Tommy?" Tommy: "I guess it
means the kids are happy, 'cause they
don't have to study it."

"What are you going to be when
you grow up, Tommy?" asked Unole
Bob. "Mamma snys it looks very
much as if I was going to be a giant,"
said the little fellow, glaucing down at
his half-grown trousers and coat.

"Has that book any good char-

his halt-grown trousers and coat.

"Has that book any good characters?" asked the literary critic.

"Well," replied the casual reader, "a few of the people had good character in the first chapter. But they're all hopelessly lost before the middle of the story."

the story."

Caller (to child whose mother has left the room for a moment): "Come here to me, my dear." Enfant Terrible: "No; I mustr's do that. Mam ma said I stay sutting in the chart, because there's a hole in the cushion!"

as said says a hole in the cushion!"

A Bite of Whiskey.—First Klondike Miner (looking down the shaft):

"What is it, Bill?" Second Klondike Miner (from below) "I wish you'd step over to the cabi" and out me off about two drink of whiskey. The see saw is under the bed."

Three different waiters at a hotel asked a prim, precise little professor at dinner if he would have soup. A little annoyed, he said to the last waiter who asked the question: "Is it compulsory?" "No, sir," said the waiter; "I think it's mock turtle."

Chances About Even.—Anxious

watter; "I think it's mock turtle."

Chances About Even.—Anxious

Old Lady: "I say, my good man, is
this boat going up or down?" Surly

Deck Hand: "Well, she's a leaky old

tub, mum, so I shouldn't wonder if
she was goin' down; then again, her

bilers ain't none too good, so she

might go up."

might go up."

Family Physician: "Well, I congratulate you." Patient (excitedly):

"Then you think I will recover?"

Family Physician: "Not exactly;
but after consultation we find that
your disease is entirely novel, and if
the autopsy should demonstrate that
fact we have decided to name it after
you."

## Raw from Her Toes to Her Knees Dr. CHASE MAKES A WONDERFUL CURE

Mrs. Knight, 17 Hanover Place, Toronto, makes the following

Toronto, makes the following statement:—

MY mother, Mrs. Wright, who lives at Morral, near Donasster, suffered a summer and wnster with Eczema in her feet. She could not walk, and very seldom got any sleep. It became so bad that she was perfectly raw from the toes to the knees. After trying every available remedy without receiving any beneft, and atmost hopeless of relief, she was always to the state of the state of

#### .gannaacenaannaacenaannag Farm and Garden

From the Pacific to the Atlantic, throughout Canadian territory, there comes the one story of exceedingly brilliant prospects in almost every agricultural product. The seeding season has been generally favorable throughout, except perhaps in the far east, which was somewhat delayed by cold rains. All grains well put in have had a peculiarly favorable growing season. Fruit districts report very favorably, except where meet and fungous pests have committed depradations. "" be peach leaf-curl seems difficult to combat even by careful and thorough spraying, but the loss from insects and other forms of fungus are being largely overcome by the use of the spray pump and proper mixtures. We have the country, the weather, the people, and the sources of information, which, if made the most of, can have but the one result of keeping us in the forefront of agricultural nations. Farmer's Advocate.

Some growers in the vicinity of Port Hope have, says a special correspondent of The Globe, as much as eight to twelve thousand tonato pants. The product is sold to canning factories at 30c per bushel of 60 lbs. The output of the canneries is larguly sold in the Northwest, pioneer districts and lumbering camps.

John Graig, of New York, says in The American Agriculturist that the peach leaf our! seems to be universal thin year. It is a very rare thing, he says, for this pest to occur two years in succession, but it has occurred in '97 and '98. Boraying will, he says, control the disease if carried on systematically year after year.

C. O. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has in preparation a text book on agriculture for use in the Public schools of Oatario. He expects to have at ready for use at the beginning of the fall term. The Sun has had the privilege of seeing some of the advance proofs, and has no hesitation in saying that it will prove invaluable for use in the schools. Mr. James is thoroughly up to date, and his book is one that contains not only a great deal of information, but is calculated to stimulate inquiry on the part of the children and to create a healtly interest in the agricultural industry. One of the best moves made by the Department of Education was when it undertook the work of making agriculture a part of the school work and engaged the services of Mr. James in the production of a text book. —Weekly Sun

Dairying, one of the greatest of Canadian industries, is being prose cut d more vigorously than over the great. Although cheese has taken a drop again, and is now quoted at about 50, or a shade better, at outside points, producers are not at all discouraged. Even when cheese is 76, and one prominently interested in the industry, there is a good thing in it for the farmers this year. Grass is so about and that the output of the midwidual cow is very largely increased, and 76 is better than a considerably higher figure would have been in other years

Oats as a green fodder are relished by all stock and particularly by shoep, lambs and calves. If the crop is out before the grain hardens, and as properly cured, oats are a desirable substitute for clover or timothy fed dry during fall and winter. One of the best dry fodders for both horses and cows is a mixture of clover, timothy and oat hay, the latter cut and cured as hay. If desired, these may be fed separately to give variety to the ration, the oats being fed in the fall and near spring. It is not advisable to out oats for soiling when crimson clover can be had, but when the clover crop is proved to the contract of the contra

The high price that butter brings during the winter months often tempts the dairyman to experiment with methods for keeping summer-made butter over to the season of high prices. Preservatives without number are recommended, but it is extremely difficult to earry the summer product prices. Preservatives without number are recommended, but it is extremely difficult to carry the summer product over until winter and have it retain its flavor. Cold storage, when the temperature can be kept at about 98 degrees, is the only reliable method by which butter may be kept, and this method, to be successful, requires peculiar care in the manufacture of the butter. It must be made of young cream and be churned as soon as it reaches the first stage of acidity. The less butter milk left in the butter the better. The preserving process comes in packing the butter so as to excluda all the air before it is put in old storage. To accomplish this the package must be soaked in brine, then wrapped in packing the butter so as to exclude in solidly with parohment paper on the top and dry salt over this. These are the main points, and the dairyman must decide for himself whether his market will warrant the expense and trouble necessary to keep summer butter until winter.

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### THE RE-UNITED A. O. H.

Magnificent Convention in Trenton N.J.-First Day's Proceedings.

N.J.-First Day's Proceedings.

The first convention of the re-united Ancient Order of Hibermans was fitly held in Trenton, N.J., the cyleopai city of the Rt. Rev. J. F. McFaul, D.D., the good Bishup to whose tactful and unwarying fiorts the adjustment of the long-lasting differences between the American Board, A.O. H., and the Board of Erin, A.O. H., is due. The strength of Irish blood in Trenton says the Boston Pilot) was proved by the hearty citizen welcome given to the delegates, and by the American and Irish flags on numbers of public buildings and private buildings.

As a distinctly Catholic organization, the A.O. H. preceded its deliberation, the A.O. H. preceded its deliberations with Solemn High Mass in the Cathedral. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. D. J. Duggan, Bordentown; deacon, the Rev. George Osborne; subdeacon, 'he Rev. William F. Dunphy; master of ceremonies, the Rev. Bishop McFaul occupied the episcopal throne, and the Caccons of honor were the Revs. E. S. Phillips and William J. McLoughlin.

The music of the Mass was by the full Cathedral choir of forty five voices, under the direction of Prof. G. W. Schrolt.

The Rev. John H. Fox, preached, He said: "I deem it a great honor to be in."

The Ray. John H. Fox, preached. He said:

"I deem it a great honor to be invited by the commission to speak to you on this occasion, and to extend a welcome to you as the representatives of the great order of Hubernians. In the name of the Catholics of the city and Diocese of Trenton, in the name of the illustrious Bishop who has labored so hard and successfully for the uniting of your grand order, I welcome you all here to-day. There is another place than this for extending you a joint welcome on the part of the otizons of Trenton, prespective of the order.

is another place than this for extending you a joint welcome on the part of the otizions of Trenton, irrespective of race or creed.

"Here in this church I welcome you as Catholics, as Irieh Catholics—cons for race which, of all races, has ever been faithful and loyal to the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church will always have a hearty welcome to offer all the members of your organization. Be true to the tradition of your Irieh sneestors, true to this grand country of ours, true to the Holy Church and true to God.

"The object of your order and the principles that guide it should command the respect of all fair-minded men. It is an organization of men of Irish blood professing the Catholic faith, united together in the cause of country, Church and mutual aid, the principles that guide you are 'Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity.

"Your order is composed of Irish men, and what a wonderful history there is connected with that word 'Irishand'—a history of past glories and heavy sorrow.

"But your order is composed not simply of Irishmen, but Catholic Irishmen; and what race has been so Catholic as the Irish.

"During full three hundred years England tried to rob her of her faith by persecution and bloodshed; during these dark and dreary years thousands were put to death, thousands and thousands more died from famue, but Ireland nover lost her faith, never wavered for a moment.

"As a Catholic priest, then, I welcome you here to day, and I congratuate you, gentlemen, on the very happy ending of the chism thas divided you; continue, then, to be united, for you know as well as I can tell you, that in union there is strength, in disunton there is weakness.

To accomplish anything you must be united.

in union there is strength, in disumion there is weakness.

To accomplish anything you must be united.

"This country of ours, this grand United States, by the fact of its unity, is enabled to wage successful war against Spain. Think you that this would be possible it there was a North and South?

At one time Ireland was divided, therefore she was conquered, but when it became a religious battle Irela.d was united and England failed to conquer her, so Ireland to-day is as she ever wess—Oatholic; Catholic Ireland. "Union gives strength and powar. "Union gives strength and powar in Union gives the world one in the catholic Church has been compelled to fight for her vory existence. There has been not a power which at some time or other har not assailed the Catholic Church, but she has conquered every enemy and stands to-any strong, glorious and victorious, the wonder of the whole world.

"I tell you it is in her unity she is strong; she is unconquerable because sne is one—one in faith, one in obedience to authority, and one in devotion to her principles. How wonderful is the unity of the Oatholic Church where can you find anything like it? Turn over the pages f instory where can you find anything like it? Turn over the pages f instory where can you find anything like it? The Church is the scalety, the principles of over \$250,000,000 made up of the geo-land firm of the oatholic the United States and those of an ; but nevertheless all Catholics to one in faith, one in obedience to authority. So united in faith are a thoristy.

these hundreds of millons of Catholics that if you should ask of the faith of one of them you would thereby receive an answer that would apply to every one of the entire number.

"She is also one in her form of worship throughout the entire world; one in government; the parish is subject to its pastor, the pastor to his Bishop and the Bishop to the Supreme Head in Rome. The Unity of the Oatholic Church was manifested to the world in a wonderful way on the occasion of the calling of the Council of the Vattean. Eight hundred Bishops and Archbishops from all quarters of the globe, assembled there, a most atriking example of the unity of the Catholic Church.

"Labor, then, gentlemen, for this unity that is so essential to the welfare of your order, and look with surpleon on the man who would favor disunion.

"The support of God and the Church will be with you, and your order will grow in faith as will your influence with your fellowmen."

The business sessions were held in Taylor Opera House. At the one which followed the Mass, the lit. Rev. Bishop MoFaul delivered a brief and enthussastically received address, in the course of which he eaid.

"This enthusancia greeting renders it impossible to restrain the feelings awakened in my breast by the sight of this convention, composed of dolegates from all parts of the United States and Oanada, for the purpose of lastingly cementing the union so happily accomplished during this momorable year of '98.

"As a man whose pride is to have first seen the light of day beneath the genial sky of the ever-faithful isle, as the chief pastor of the Diocese of Trenton, as Bishop of the Oatholic Church, I bid you a thousand welcomes and pray God to bless your deliberations. Questions momentous to the integrity, the progress, the prosperity of your noble ordor—questions whose significance and importance are fair-reaching, not limited merely to the interests of your own organization, but coextensive with the welfare of the Internation. Wherever an Irsehman, yea, wherever there dwells a

sought liberty.

"Lot, therefore, these deliberations be conducted in the spirit of your great fundamental principles, 'Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity;' let all personal ambition, old pealousies and contentions be cast aside, and this and contentions or cast saids, and his will be the grandest convention known in the history of you. organization and productive of most important re-sults to the Irish race throughout the world."

and productive of most important results to the Irish race throughout the world."

His Honor Mayor Welling G. Sickel then extended to the Annent Order of Hibernians the freedom of the city.

"I feel, as mayor of the city of Trenton, that you have paid us a great compliment by holding your convention in our city," said alayor Sickel.

"On the very ground on which this building is erected was fought one of the decisive battles of the Revolutionary War; the war that brought about the independence of this glorious country and caused the Stars and Stripes, which means 'liberty, prosperity, peace and good will to all men,' to float over our land.

"I had the pleasure, a short time ago, of visiting the country where no doubt many of you were born—Ireland. Many times did I wish for her a happy solution of her ills.

"I congratulate you upon having united and come together as one great body, for, as you know, 'in union there is strength."

"I feel that Bishop McFaul, as arbitrator, has performed an important and manly duty in bringing you together, and I sincerely hope that the deliberations of your body, during your session here, will prove a benefit to your order, as all beneficial orders are a benefit to mankind.

"Whale you are in these was comfortable and or want for many or want f

your order, as all beneficial orders are a benefit to mankind.

"While you are in this city we want to make you comfortable and extend to you true Jersey hospitality.

"I want to say, on behalf of the citzens' committee, that overy member stands ready to do anything in ...is power to help you and bake your visit pleasant while you are hero.

"As mayor of the city, it is particularly gratifying to me to be able to throw the doors of welcome wide open to you, that you may partake of the hospitality that we are able to extend

hospitality that we are able to extend to you.

"I thank you for the privilege of being present with you to-day, and hope that it will be my good fortune to meet avery one of you, personally, during this week."

P. J. O'Connor, of Savannah, Georgia, the national president of the American branch, and the Rev. E. S. Phillips, the national delegate of the Board of Erin wing, made well-received responses.

In presenting these gentlemen,

Bishop McFaul commended their work in bringing about the reunion.

"Fourteen years ago," said Father Phillips, "relying on ourselves and listening, perhaps, to unwise counsel, we began to wage a suicidal war on each other, and thus belied the principles taught to us in our motto of 'Friendahip, Unity and Christian Charity.' Passion, selfishness uggal us on until at last our factional contentions becames atomal, in the neatrils of honest men, who hated a Hibernianism that was a divided Catholicism But now, however, by the grace of the good God, who loves hely old Ireland, we are unted together in one loving body, one full of charity for each other. We have been brought together by the patience and brilliant efforts of a grand churchman, whose high ecclesiastical honors, whose civil and social surroundings never caused nim, and I say of him, never will cause him to lose his love for the fail and of his brith end for the children of St. Patrick, the patron of our order. "My Lord, we thank you, and to the Anneatt Order of Hibernians in America, for all time, we will leave as a sacred heritage the name of James A. McFaul, as the presiding officer of the temporary organization, announced the other temporary officers: James O'Sullivan, of Philadelphia, national secretary of the American Branch; Edward R. Hayes, of New Brunswick, national secretary of the Board of Erin wing, and John P. Bullard, of Prenton, were named as the temporary secretaries. Hayes, of New Brunswick, national secretary of the Board of Erin wing, and John P. Bullard, of Prenton, were named as the temporary secretaries. Hayes, of New Brunswick, national secretary of the Board of Erin wing, and John P. Bullard, of Prenton, were named as the committee on credendials.

In the evening Bishop McFaul and the officers of the A. O. H. held a public reception in the Opera House.

SECOND DAY.

At the morning session this cablegram was read from John Dillon, thairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party: "Fresident A.O.H., Tronton, N.J.—I Meatily congratuate the n

"Prosident A.O.H., Trouton, N.J.—I heartily congratulate the members of your great org nuzation on their rounien. Thop have set an example to the Irish race which will, I trust, be followed, and they have added one more to the many great services rendered by them to the Irish cause.

(Signed) "Join Dillon." Telegrams were read from Bishop Foley, of Detroit, the national chap lain of the Arcerican Board; Mgr. Consty, of the Catholic University, Wasnington, D.C., and other men prominent among the clergy and laity of Irish blood.

Bishop McRaul presided over the day's meetings. At the afternoon session, sifer the Bishop had road the termin of both wings, he announced that the next business in order was the election of officers at the close of the session. The Rev. E. S. Phillips, who was at the head of the Board of Ein, nominated P. J. O'Connor, of Savannah, Ga., who was the head officer of the other wing when the reunion took place. Mr. O'Connor was selected by acclamation.

A letter was read from Bishop Foley, of Detriot, in which he expressed his pleasure at the reunion of the order, and returned a check for over \$219, the sum received in excess of the \$50,000 promised by the order to found a Celite chair at the Catholic University at Washington, D.C.

The reports of the officers followed. That of the Rev E. S. Phillips, of the Board of Erin, was confined to explaning the cause of the reunion of the order, which, he said, was to set an example to Trishmen in all parts of the world, and, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the fight for Ireland's freedom.

Mr. O'Connor, in his report, spoke of the attention the ladies' auxiliary should roceive, and the amount of the order, which, he said, was to set an example to Trishmen in all parts of the world, and, to commemorate one of the world and the propose, set the sum and the need of immediate action by the American branch had 1.401 subordinate bodies and 38 military companies, with 90,907 members, located in all the States and Territories, exception Vyso

It was one of the greatest demonstrations over held in Trenton. Fully, 20,000 people attended the sports which followed it in the afternoon in

Newton Park.

Mr. John C. Weadook, chairman of the committee on constitution, presented the draft of a constitution, which had been approved by the Rt. Rev. Bishop MoFaul, and a few mimor changes it was unanimously adopted The constitution makes very few changes in the one under which what was known as the American branch of the order worked.

A new rutual for the order, prepared by Bishop MoFaul, was adopted. It differs in no very essential points from the old ritual, but it has been shortened and simplified. The morning session was almost entirely consumed with the report of the committee on insurance. The committee on insurance. The committee on insurance and thought the matter of insurance and thought the matter of insurance and thought the matter of insurance is left to the various county boards or midvidual divisions to regulate as they soo fit. The Southern and many of the Western delegates wated this changed, so that a national plan of wider scope might be substituted. It was represented by Southerners and Westeners that the order in their sections of the country was languacting for the want of a good insurance features that would attract recruits and that men who might be secured as members were joining other organizations whose insurance features were more permanent. It was also pointed out that in Massachustts. Wisconsin and Michigan the A.O H. paid death claims of \$1,000 each and the deces so of members, and at each death the respective reserve funds were added to by assessments to the extent of \$400.

The revolution in favor of a national plan was tabled, which kills it till the next convention.

The revolution of officers took up a good part of the A.O.H. in Illinois, and resulted in the election of the latter, the vote standing 167 to 114. Mr. Keating, the normal part of the section of officers were adoes, to find the significant convention. The fight was between former State President E. J. Slattery, of Massachusetts, and John B. C. P. J. O'Connor of Georgia, withdrawing his name is electioned,

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The ESSOLUTIONS.
The committee on resolutions reported in due season. The preamble contained the following.
"To the Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, for his arduous

labors as arbitrator, temporary chair labors as arbitrator, temporary char-man of our convention, and for his many, many sets of kinduces to our officers, and to the delegates, we tender sineers and heartfelt thanks. The A.O.H. and the Trish race will be for-ever under the deepest obligations to him for bringing together and forever cementing all Hibernians under one banner for friendship, unity and Chris-tian charity.

him for bringing together and forever comming all Hiberaians under one banner for friendship, unity and Christian charity.

"To His Honor. Mayor Sickel, of Trenton, to the reverend clergy, to the press and people of this old historic city, and the citizens' committee for their untiring acts of kindness, generous hospitable treatment we entertain feelings of the kindest regard, and carry with us recollections of a most affectionate nature."

A resolution against the proposed alliance with Great Britain was adopted amed the wildest applause. The resolution read:

"Whereas, America's ancient and persetent enemy, England, now smutaing friendship, seeks an offensivand diefensive alliance with this, the greatest and hest republic the world has ever known:

"And, Whereas, we believe that the ends for which a wise Providence seems to have destined this great nation can best be attained by cultivating and cherishing the friendship of all peoples by the justice of her conduct and the equity of her politics, while still manutaning a lofty isolation, 'America for American progress that should Eng and offer as a further inducement the complete independence of beloved Ireland, yet oherishing Columbia'. velfare closest to our hearts, we believe the sacrifice on our part too great to be made; now, therefore be it "Resolved, that we, the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, in mational convention assembled at Trenton, N.J. in 1898, as American clikens, prompted by our loyalty and devotion to this country and our faith in its greatness, earnestly condemns adjants alliance with any and all foreign powers, "Resolved, further, that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the

against alianue with any and all foreign powers,

"Rasolved, further, that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Rapresentatives."

Another resolution, which was adopt ed, resolves; "that the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, through its delegates in national convention assembled, pledge to the Government of the United States the Lives, fortunes and sacred honor of its members, to the end, that the Government of the United States may be successful in its war with the Government of Spain."

Little Ouba was not forgottee, as one of the resolutions read: "We extend our earnest sympathy to the Cuban patriots in their glorious struggle for independence, a struggle which gives new courage to our people, which gives new courage to our people, new hope for Ireland's future. We trust that victorious peace, aided by the efforts of our great nation, will soon bring the Queen of the Antilles the happiness of freedom and the assurance of a prosperous future."

In order that Hibernians who go to the front in the struggle with Spain may be known to future generations, the following was adopted:

"Members of the A O H., actuated by an abiding love for American institutions, as well as by the most unselfish patriotism, have responded to the call of the President of the United States for volunteers to serve in the war for humanity, now being waged on land and eas against Spain, and it is important that record of such members be preserved.

"Resolved, that such division of the order shall forward to the national secretary are record of the name, age, description and birth-place of each member of such division who has enlisted, or who may hersafter enlist, in the Army and Navy of the United States, as well as the date of such member of such division who has enlisted, or who may hersafter enlist, in the Army and Navy of the United States, as well as the date of such member of such division who has enlisted, or who may hersafter e

sooner mustered out in action in defense of our country and its flag."

Another resolution recommended that the order in each State where the same exists shall select some date in each year to be styled "Hibernian Momorial Day," that on such day the members of the order will attend appropriate religious services, praying for the repos. of our loved dead, and then proceed, clothed in proper regaliate to the cemeteries in their locality, to decorate the graves of their deceased brethren.

The convention adopted a resolution which provided that "We tender our loving reverence to His Holiness Leo XIII., whose wise and distinguished incumbency of the Chair of Peter, has been marked by a lotly interpretation of the relations between Church and people, and who has ever expressed a noble interest in the ususe of suffering humanity."

The following recommendations

humanity."
The following recommendations were also adopted:

"We view with horror the awful sufferings of the peasantry in the west and aouthwest of Ireland.
"We donounce the heartless barbarity of the hypocritical government which closes its eyes to the torrible speciacle of thousands of its subjects starring within the reach of plenty. We extend our dery sympathy to cut unhappy brethren who are reduced to such a state of destitution.

"We recommend that the national officers issue at once a circular to every division of the order, asking that all such as have been olready described, donate as liberally as circumstances permit toward the relief of the sufferers in Ireland. All subscriptions to be forwarded to the national forcetary.

"We also recommend that the sum of \$1 and be donated from the national excretary.
"We farther recommend that the sum of \$1 and be donated from the national resolutions were adopted at once, and all others as quickly as possible, through such channels as the national officers may select."

Other resolutions were adopted calling upon the race throughout the world to join hands; demanding the discontinuance of histories contain any alleged historical facts which may bias children significant affects which may bias children significant affects which may be contained the containing of Irish history in our schools; protesting against the continued incarceration of the Irish political prisoners; recommending the cultivation of Irish music and literature; endorsing the work done by the '98 Centenary ommittee of Ireland, Great Britain and France.

The lates' Auxiliary at the convention of the lates' Auxiliary

France. The Ladies' Auxiliary at the con

Delegates from the Ladies' Auxiliary of the A.O.H., in America, met at Trenton, N. J., during the past week to further the interests of their Order. The following States were represented: Ohio, Kanssa, Montana, Fennsylvania, New York. Connectiout, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconein, West Virgina and New Yersoy. The delegates attended Mass Monday morning. In the afternoon they were invited to be present at the opening exercises of the convention at the Opera House, the Rt. Rev. Bishop MoFaul delivering an address, as did P. J. O'Connor, national president of the A. O. H., Rev. E. S. Phillips, N. P., of the Board of Erin, and Mayor Stokel, who welcomed our coming to Trenton.

In the evening the delegates attended a reception, and all had the honor and pleasure of meeting Bishop McFaul and the national delegates.

The sistors held meetings each day during the week, and made amendments to their constitution and ritual. Mrs. Mary McLaughlin was chairman of committee and constitution, and Miss Jeenne O'Hara, of Parkersburg, W. Virginia, and Katherine E. Sheridan, of Randolph, Mass., scoretaries of the same. Ohairman of Committee on Ritual, Mrs. Marie Harvey, of Philadelpia, Pa.: Mrs. Hannah M. Lawis, of Grand Rapids, Mich., secretary. The Bishop advised the auxiliary to establish their own national board. Our condition as he expressed it, being incomplete, saying to us, "You are a body with somebody else's head on your sholders." The committee on resolutions were appointed as follows: Mrs. Hannah M. Lewis, of Michigan, chairman; Ratherine E. Sheridan, of Massachuseits, sceretary. The Bishop advised the auxiliary to establish their own national board. Our condition as he expressed it, being incomplete, saying to us, "You are a body with somebody else's head on your sholders." The committee on resolutions were appointed as follows: Mrs. Hannah M. Lewis, of Michigan, chairman; Ratherine E. Sheridan, of Massachuseits, sceretary. The Bishop advised the auxiliary to establish their own national board. Our condition as he e

further the interests of our noble order.
Resolve, that we tender our thanks to the Rt. Rev. Bishop McPaul for the zeal he has displayed in our behalf and we trust it will be en impetus to encourage us in the good work; also to J. P. O'Connor and James E. O'Sullivan, for the prompt and courteneous manuer in which they discharged their duties pertaining to the Ladies' Auxhary; and to the A. O. H. of America to which society we are proud to be an auxiliary.
Resolve, that we extend to the

to be an auxiliary.

Resolve, that we extend to the sisters and brothers and citizens of Trenton and to Mayor Sickel and Mr. Kitzenhach a vote of thanks for the hospitable manuer in which we were

entersained.

Resolve, that we call upon the President and Coppress of United States of America to show themselves worthy descendants of American ancestry in denouncing the Angion American alinance, and we call upon the American Celt to vindicate the bonor of our race, and to show the world that the Irish race down-trodden by England can be a multip factor.

honor of our race, and to the bond in world that the Irish race down-trodden by England can be a mighty factor in preserving the country in its present crisis as it ever has been in the past. Among the State presidents were Mrs. Harvey, of Pennsylvania; Miss Delia A. Sullivan, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Bernard Ward, of West Virginia; Mrs. Marrad Ward, of West Virginia; Mrs. Mary O'Halloran, of Alichigan, Miss Farrell, of Kansas; Mrs. Morris, of Montana; Mrs. Hoar, of New Jersey; Mrs. Leahy, of Wisconsin; the State seoretaries, Miss Katherine E. Sherildan, of Massachusetts, and Miss O'Hara, of West Virginia.

KATHARINE E. SHERIDAN.

## Hon. Edward Blake on Irish Financial Grievances.

Delow will be found a report taken from The Dublin Freeman's Journal of the speech of Hen. Edward Blake in th. House of Commons on July 4th on the Irish financial grievance. This address has been praised in the Eng-lish press as one of the ablest criticisms

ever heard in Westminster.
The Hon. Edward Blake said the statement just made by the right hon. gentlemen (the Chancellor of the Ex-phequer) was that there was no case for further inquiry, although the right hon, gentleman had given two different and inconsistent reasons for not having such an inquiry. The position tell-in up by the Government was that further inquiry was essential in order that a inquiry was essential in order that a just conclusion might be arrived at. There was an admission for the pur-poses of the debate last session that there was at all events a prima facie there was at all events a prima racee case which required further investigation, but not a case such as the Chancellor of the Exchequer now sugested, a case demonstrable on the materials before Parliament to be one that did not need any further inquiry at all. Speaking m the House of Commons, Lord Lausdowne, a member of the Government, admitted that "to deny Ireland the position of a separate entity was to fly in the face of facts," a view which indicated opinions quite divergent from those to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given expression on the present coession. The attitude taken by the First Lord of the Trearury during the debate on the Address was that the Royal Commission had been guilty of sins of omission, that they had refused to investigate facts which they should have investigated, and that it was impossible to form a judgment without further investigated. The right hongentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) now said they did not proceed with the second Commission, because they thought it well to postpone it till Parliament expressed its opinion on the giving of the agricultural grant to Ireland, and a little later he said they did not proceed with it on account of the rotus of the house to support it. Which was the real reason? Was it both or was it neither? In his opinion the non-appointment of the second Commission was due to neither of the reasons given by the right hon gentleman thought he could take his stand on the grounds which they (the Irish members) believed really underlay the terms of reference to that Commission. (Nationalist cheere). The right hon gentleman thought he could take his stand on the grounds which they (the Irish members) believed really underlay the terms of reference to that Commission not as a party question. He though perhaps a greater latitude for variation of opinion might be permitted on this great question than seemed to be permitted in political organizations, ordinarily supposed to be bound by a common policy. For gentlemen who cemplain the opinion that Ireland should be secure against the possibility of the suggestion that she was to bear taxation at the same

rate as the richer country. They might talk of theories of common taxation. Were these theories suggested as theories to be acted on in 1817 or for many years afterwards? Was it out of pure generosity that Ireland was still left untouched by many taxes which were imposed in England? Was it generosity or was it the solemn covenant that had been entered into with Ireland? According to the argument of the right hon, gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchquer the next thing that should be done would be to abolish the exemptions which now existed and to impose these taxes also on Ireland. What is the result, first of andrest texation, as to which the real greevance exists? It is this, that it has now been doubled in Ireland, while the indirect taxation of this country has been halved. Direct texation is the taxation of wealth, the taxation of those who have some margin to live upon. On the other hand, indirect has been halved. Direct taxation is the taxation of wealth, the taxation of those who have some margin to live upon. On the other hand, indirect taxation upon consumption is in the main taxation of those who have comparatively little, who are not owners of realised wealth to any appreciable extent, and who to a very large extent are the very poorest of the poor. The right hos. gentleman said that when the individual poor man and the individual rich man were liable to the same taxation there was no unfainness and no drillculty except on the part of the Minister who had to guard the Saxon Treasury. That is the idea. It is to the Saxon Minister who has to guard the Saxon Treasury, administered by the Saxon, to whom the lacouvenience occurs when these questions arise. The right hon, gentleman said that a common system which was not necessarily perfect as between individuals might become fair in the concrete. I deny that (Irish cheers). I deny that a system which is not perfect and is grossly unfair as between individuals can become fair in inscreed by the Saxon, to whom the inconvenience occurs which the south converted in the common special ways and an external and the secretarily perfect as between individuals can become fair in the concrete. I don't that a system which is not perfect and is grossly under as between individuals can become fair in the concrete. It is not necessary at the control of the control of

deal with in this Parliament, not upon conjecture, but upon the application of the principles of fairness, equity, justice and commonsene. We have got to deal with it upon the assumption which the right home conflower would got to deal with it upon the assumption which the right hon, gentleman would mak, that the security which the framers of the Union contemplated was a security for the weaker country against the injustice that inght result to her from the application of indiscriminate exactle. The question has to be dealt with, not without reference to the changed circumstances of to day. The argument that you cannot remedy the existing grievances in the manner The argument that you cannot remeay the existing grevances in the manner contemplated by the Act of Union does not relieve you from the duty of r.medying the grievance in some other way. (trish oners). The plea that it is to the convenience the common system should remain has been taken as a reason for doing nothing at all. I say that view is answorthy of the Parliament and the kingdom. (Irish cheers.) The suggestion that the spenific remedy of the Act of Union can no longer be applied should be coupled with the free and frank acknowl. Jgment that some other method of discharging the obligation should be found. (Irish cheers). The right hon. gentleman has suggested that there is really nothing oppressive. Now, I dony that statement. Onsidering the poverty of Ireland, where half a million, not in the congested districts, are nearly into quite in the same distressful circumstances, I say that the taxintoin imposed is too heavy. (Irish cheers). Continuing, Mr. Blake said—It seems to me that the suggestion to which I have referred, made by the right hon. gentleman, is to be discarded. If you cannot give us exemptions and abatements because of your poiloy, if you interpose a non possumus, then you are bound to propose some other remedy or some other method of dealing with this question. (Hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman says we are absent when we ask for common expenditure under that Act, under the conditions under wheat at was originally fremed, that first of all there would be proportionate contribution, and, secondly, that there should be indiscriminate expenditure. (Hear, hear). No man can deny it. It is impossible to deny it on the bases of the provisions of the Act of Union, nor is it ressonable. What was going to happen when the fate and fortunes of the smaller and poorer country were to be subjected to the good will, the good faith and the integrity of the larger and richer country? There was no provision for separate debt accounts in that Act except the separate debt accounts in that Act except the sep

means to evade. Iroland has no means to evace. Ireiand nas now to contritue on excess of her taxable capacity in the matter. You are arbitators in your own case, and we have the right to any to you, ess and we have the right to any to you, "You had no right to fix the sole too high for the poor country, though it may not be too high for the rich country." We do say that that soale is enormous, and evergrowing as it is, we are bound to pay when you edid the amount. I say when you edid the amount. I say when you edid the amount. I say when you edid the came of the Act of Union. The right hom, gentleman suggested that the agricultural grant was a ruhef. I am not one of these to contend that there is not some consideration to 1 grent to some of the terms which in Iroland are provided out of the local rates. I believe that when you applied the principle of decentralisation and devolution to England, and told the proper they might tax themselves I think you must put us in the same position as to cost matters as the English people have been placed in. You must decontraires for Ireland as well as for England. You have reversed your point "England reveree that for Ireland thear, hear). If you are going to apply that principle to Ireland, and told the opinion of the proper countraires for Ireland as well as for England. You have reversed your point "England reverse that for Ireland thear, hear). As to the agriculturies, and we contended that relonding the base of the same and the service of the same shoul in this way, that the dorentaires for Ireland which had much sord distressed agriculturies, and we contended that it could not be applied to Ireland which had much sord distress, and we ultimately provailed, not by vote, but it was found impossible to resist that view, and it was determined that the could have some measure of relief. In one sones while relief had already been given to England, you gave England a free gift; we had to due to the had to should have some measure of Ireland, reduced to its last and you, it was the sole of the same than th

much less than our taxable capacity. There are accounts and calculations based on the Union Act, and they are accounts and calculations which Unionses in this house have tried to find

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