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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. IV.-No. 44

TORONTO, TEURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE DELEGATES.

A Splendid Reception in the Pavilion.

THE FATHER OF THE CONVENTION

belivers a Powerful Speech on the Influence of the Cathering.

HEALY AND REDMOND.

Father Ryan and Dean Harris Deal with the Two Mutlucers-Speeches by Messrs Foy, Ryan, McKeown, Dr. Burns and Father O'Rellly Honest John Heney Receives a Grand Owation,

Tassday evening several of the Cana-an delegates to the Irish Race Conven-on at Dublin were accorded a splendid coption in the Pavilion of the Horticul-

cegrot.

Among those on the platform were

Iton. Sir Frauk Smith, Matthew O'Con

nor, John Ryan, B. B. Hughes, Dr

Cassidy, Joseph Councily, R.C.A., L

Cosgrave, Wm. Keily, E. J. Hearn, A.

T. Hornon, Thomas Mulvoy, P. J.

Lyner, James Ryan, John Harnahae,

E. F. Wheston, L. V. Molbrady, F.

Hughes, H. T. Keily, Ad. Burns, F.

Boyle, D. A. Caroy, Grand President

Emerald Beneficial Association; P. W.

Falvoy, County President A.O.H.; J.

Ruttelge, President A.O.H.; J.

Kuttelge, President A.O.H.; J.

Cabe, President Fine Catholic Benove

lent Union; James W. Mallon, Presiden

Kughits of St. John; W. T. J. Lee

Provucial Chief Raugor Catholic Orde

Forosters; John Flansgan, F. A

Anglin, Edward Murphy, F. F. Groui
John Matlon, P. Burns, John L. Loe

Dr. MolDonagh, P. J. Mulgunou, Michae

Walsh, P. Shea, Owen Hickey, Fatre

Hynes, J. C. Walsh, William Ray, C.

There was a large representation of the clergy including Viear-General McCanu. Rov. Dr. Teefy. Dean Eggn. Barrie, Rov. James Walsh rector Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Rov. J. McCanu. Rov. Dr. Treacy, Rov. L. Bronnan, rector of St. Baul's, Rov. F. Rohledor, Rov. J. Minchan, Rov. D. Morris, Newmarket. Rov. T. Sullivan, Thorold; Rov. J. Fromen, Rov. J. Hart, Rov. C. Dodsworth, C.SS Ic., Rov. S. Grogan, C.SS.R., Rov. P. Kuernan, Adjala, Rov. J. J. Ozdenberg, Schomberg, Rov. H. Ghony, Allston; Rov. L. A. H. Allain, St. Cathorines; Rov. Frank Walsh, Rov. T. Hoydon, Rov. J. Erinion, Dunville: Rov. P. J. Coyle, Divici of Machan, Rov. T. Hoydon, Rov. J. C. Canbillon, Brock; Rov. P. J. Coyle, Divici of Charles, Rov. M. Gline, Rov. J. G. Charles, Rov. Frank Walsh, Rov. T. Hoydon, Rov. J. E. Crinion, Dunville: Rov. P. Whttney, Cladwell; Rov. L. M., Gholman, Very Rov. A. Wynn, C.SS R., Father Aboulin, Rov. H. Gallaghor, Fickering; Rov. Pather. H. Gallaghor, Fickering; Rov. Pather.

Speech of the Archbishop.

After a vocal solo by Miss Tymoo for which Miss Fannio Sullivan player the piano accompaniment and which was warmly applauded, His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rov. John Walsh, rose to doliver the opening address. He was greeted with loud and continued cheering.

cd its ranks and rondered it powerless for good. Unity mount strongth and life (applause), division meant weakness and doeth. How was this necessary unity to be rostored to the Irish Partisamentary Party and perpetuated amongst them: I suggested an Irish Race Convention to be field in Dublin, composed of closen representatives of the clorgy and people of Irosan representatives of the clorgy and people of Irosan representatives of the clorgy and copie of Irosan representatives of the clorgy and come factors. In that convention Irosand should speak out her mind, insist on unity and contem faction. Appliance, in that assemblage the voice of Iroland's some abread should be heard (applause), and they contend the properties of the contend of the Irosand Area and the reliable of the Irosand Area and the reliable of the Irosand Area and the reliable of party or feature that the Irosand Area and the reliable of party or feature that the Irosand Area and the reliable of party or feature that the Irosand Area and the reliable of their race and the reliable of their content and adopt such measures of their content and adopt such measures of the Irosand Irosand

Poor D'Arcy McGoo wrote pathetically of this sad event and its incidents. It described the earls and rotainers tossee on the dark and stormy soa in flight from the land they had fought and bled for, praying now for any but their

For any land

For there some Christian men would big

For any star to light safe through this ocean To any shore the Chieftains of the Gael.

But God in heaven will not permit for ever This exits of our greatest and our best, Who, for the Faith, in life long leaf en deaver

Unheld the holy Crusade of the West.

They will return : O God, the joy and glor Of that proud day to all the race o Conn-

Find solace for the woes they've under

But alas those heroic men never courned to their native land. They died broken-hearted exiles in the Eterna-City and they sleep their last long sleep in honored graves at St. Poter's church out to Janualum.

chioftaius and uobles, but of the Irish people dyng from the borrors of famine and pestilence and from oppression and tyranny. These crudity tried people were flung like sea weed on the shores of America, Canada and Australiavith, out organization or guidance. Poor, one in worything saw in their laith and hope in God, and yet this noble people, straugers in strauge lands, "ne star in the mirk sky to lead thom or have built up a greater freiand beyond the seas, have made themselves bright and language house, have conquered the respect and good will of their follow ditzens, have won, many of them, power and influence and post dittered the respect and good will of their follow criticus. How won, many of them, power and influence and postiled people, cancer of influence and postiled people, cancer of influence and postiled people word and example and by the success they had achieved, the priceless blessings of well regulated liberty, believing the word of the property of the prop

part he played as my special representative; indeed he more than represented me and did "die'y better than for could have do by self. For his great and part of the 1 two this public opportunt" of the 1 two this sincero and cheering.

pohalf of the Stion committee, read the following cast to the delogates:

Po the Delegates to the Irish Race Concention

ONTILIER. The Home Rulers of this city, in public meeting assembled, take the first opportunity to heartily welcome you back from the scene of your recent labors at the Irith Rece Convention, hald in Dublin The lites of the Convention as you are aware, orignated with His Grace the Archibathpo of Toronto. Lave of the Fatherland, we may be pardoacd for syving, has always been a prominent feature in the courte of His Grace's long and distinguished life; and thus we find him in the "sear and yellow," as well as in more youthful days, holding fast to the creat principles which underlie the free government of a free people.

His Crace being the Pather of the movement, it was but natural that we his flock should watch with more than ordinary interest the Convention's proceedings. We were repiced to learn of the Convention's magnificent proportions—its thoroughly Irish representative character, the widespread acope of its patrioilam, and the noble devotion to Ireland, pledged and proclaimed, not alone by men living within her towsons, but also by the sons of the Gael whose homes are in other and distant lands.

It was gratifying to your follow-citizens of frish birth to notice that you gave no uncertain sound as to the sole and only object of your mission to the Irish Capital. Your mandatewas for a union of the Irish forcest the bridging of the dangerous cham which separated the once invincible phalanx whose constancy and courage had paralysed a powerful and hostile Parliament and brought the Irish Question within the range of practical politics. You cared not whe was king. What you destred was that these who made the king should be of on hears and one mind, and that all should tight under the flag around which surged the bastile for Iroland's legislative independence. Your efforts in this direction were honest and sincero—as funded were the efforts of the thousands with whom you associated—and although it would be to much to expect immediate results, there is still ample ground for hoping that the time will come—and that much sooner than may be anticipated—when the good work done at the Coovention will bear fruit in an imponing array of electors a tereight and harmony, frosh from the Irish ballot and free from the fleady tains of discord.

Gladly would your follow-countrymen nero have heard that the call to the Concention was accepted by all concerned in the spirit in which we believoit was intended, and availed of as a means by which existing differences and carrangements might on discussed and reconciled in friendly mosd. That there were symptoms of dissent in mitted degree outside the perchas of Leienter Hall was sightly apparent; but the same of this was certainly not due to anyhing add or done within its walls. From the first to the last of the Convention's essions; the oil or branch was held out by recry delogate, from the Patriot Prolate who overned with such green and shipsty down to the oil of the crealisatial-list. All made to list that the platform upon which they tood was brad enough for every man willing to forgive and forgat and start anew in he crusted against the foos of firsh autonomy. And yet there were mon who will neither each not follow-men of mark and dulity—them who have dealer may a trunchant low to the sunnies of Home Rulo—who not my hold also from the Convention, but will be clust how of his nearest and the fatton and creamed. Mose in sorrow than in anger rill every true it; manaregard each fattons onduct, and his so "flest hope will be that hose disposed to warning e while the easy at the last in the hearken to wiser counter and wheel into line.

But whether our refractory kinamsu kike their proper place in the National ranks or not, the fight for Home Rute will go on. Men some and mon go, and generations passaway, but a nation's cause our never die. This old axiom is nowhere mad more manifest than in the history of our beloved country. Though beaten to its knees alax too ot the ynatid force, ynt icaroos again and again and to-day stands erect in assertion of transitional in the properties of transitional in the proof of the work of the months of the proof of the work of the months of the proof of this we have your word that the Irish Race Convention was, from every point of view, an eminent success, so far as success can be achieved by unselfish and unsulfied patrioriem. The Convention was in fact a great outporing of the people's love of active land, and voiced their settled purpose to prosecute the war till justice be done a wronged and outraged nation. And the standard-beavers in the Old Cause—the mea

stantial aid within thorr own borders; and from without aid will also come when the the pipped goes forth. Are we far array when we say that the Irsh Ruce Convention may a latter masture by thanked for this recoveraging turn of the tide which is long threatened to overwhelm Irshaul's fondest happratime. And who shall say that the mon who gave shape and body and offect to the Convention are not; entitled to praise and gratitude for the convention are not; entitled to praise and gratitude for the route of their handlework. You our delegates, have borns a conspicuous part in outlining a policy which, if our kith and kin his but true to themselves, cannot be circumvented. We know you seek no reward for the sacrifices which you have made in undertaking an ocean journey that you might help where help was very mach needed. The good that you have made one—and done well—will be your revard; and when happier days brighten freland's horron there will be a dinot in ler temple for those who did not forget her is to be the early in the state there of the early set of the state there of the early set.

With a full heart we again welcome you

A solo by Mr. Costello, the well-known baritone, followed. Speeches from the delegates and others was then the order of the night.

Father Bran Tells of Mr. Healy.

and in thing in the off in the control of the contr

secondance with the decisive wish of the vicests and propose and that it saved the constitution of the vicests and propose and that it saved the constitution of propose and the vicest and proposed and the vicest and proposed and the vicest and proposed and the vicest and vice

The concluding argument of the Convention Father Ryan gave from his experience in Clonnel, where he went, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Condon, M.P., to whose nuvarying kirchness Candon, M.P., to whose nuvarying kirchness Candonian delegates especially will owe overlasting gratitude. He was splendidly received by the mayor, corporation and societies of the city in full regals in the city hall. While he to the control of the city in full regals in the city hall. While he does not not consider the condition of the control of the city in the condition of the control of the con

Nr. J. J. Foy, Q. C

Mr. James J. Foy was next called upon. He said that instead of delegate receiving an address of congratulation from the magnitional andience it is they who should return to the people of Teronto their gratitude on account of the henorable mission they had been engaged upon. Speaking of the present position of the Irish parliamentary party to said the great majority of the Irish uembers are doing their work and doing the well. If the Irish people abroad were now to withdraw their aid and sympathy from the Irish party they would simply be doing the work of the recarbon to the Irish party they would simply be doing the work of the recarbon to the Irish party they would be the Irish party they would be the Irish party and the Irish partiamentary party again appeal for aid. (Hear hear). The cause of Home Rule is progressing and looking auxiously forward to the ruition of their hopes were they to ask: "Watchman what of the night?" It has answer might come back "just now things took a little dark." But his stay in Iroand and England had convinced him that in a little while were they again to repeat the question they would be old the dawn is breaking of a bright und happy day. (Loud cheers). This she hour wins to hear they are ready is in the past with their generous aid to help the great parliamentary party hat has nover been more loyal and true to recolant that the bright befole are united. (Loud her frish people are united. (Loud he

Rer. Dr. Burns.

Rov. Dr. Burns of the Hamilton Ichthoist Collego was warmly received. Ic intended to spend no time in proving that the mous son over from Canada o the convention represented the Irish scople of this country. He might speak if them as peers of the Canadian realm appleanes). The manure of their selection was testimony of the unity of the rish people in Canada; but another tind of unity was needed. The day must come, and was coming, when must come, and was coming, when the could address an audience of the property of the could address an audience of the could be there are the warm as other cost at a that a the audience could but have the could be the could be the audience of the there are the warm as other cost at a fact and the warm as other cost at a fact and the warm as other cost at a fact and the warm as other cost and a fact and the warm as other cost and a fact and the warm as other cost and the warm as other cost and the warm as other cost and the warm and the warm as other cost and the warm and t

Mr. John McKeown Q C. Mr. John McKeown Q C. Mr. John McKeown O. C., St. Cath.

CONTINUED ON PAGE BIGHT.

As a Parliamentary speaker he was ready, fluont, foreible, and sometimes oloquent. His speech on the Pactory bill last seasion is said to have been very able. On the stump he was very effective. He was nover married.

A Worthy Cause.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register.

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

terrible wents at faictions in the treat the l'eonle The Redmondife l'arts Withon Lorl

The annual report of the Balti nore Fishery School shows the institution to be in a prosperous condition. The funds are not, however, sufficient for the support of the school.

John Cullman, ex-Ooroner of north

Clare, is dead,
Wholesale evictions are pending in
west Olare.

In a row between the military and civilians in Newry, on Oct. 18, the police were stoned and otherwise badly treated.

Large additions have been made to the National Museum in Dublin.

The fifth anniversary of the death of Mr. Parnell was celebrated at Glasnevin, on Oct. 11. Dublin, Limerick and Waterford were represented. A convention of Mr. John Redmond's followers was held in the Round Room of the Rotunda, on Oct. 12. A strong anneal was made for

Losth.

A splendid Nationalist demonstration was held in Dromintee, near Dundalk, on Oct 11. Addresses from the people of north and south Louth were presented and speeches were made by John Dillon, Rev. Dr. Loughtan and Mr. McGhee, M. P. The meeting was a magnifecent success.

Majo.

The potate crop is a failure in Achill.

DR. BERGIN DEAD.

ta Hosored Catholic Member of the Hosse of Commons - A Recressity Irbellic Caree of Conswall. Oct. 22 Dr. Bergin, M. P., died at 6 o'clock this morning at "Ross Crag," his residence hore. He had been unconscious for nearly twenty four hours. From 2 a.n. he weakened rapidly, and yet so easily that the end was scarcely noticeable. Dr. Bergin's death was the result of a paralytic etroic, accompanied by a fall down stars on the night of Sept. 18. He bad spoken briefly at an entroid's Society, and with Mr. Devlin, M. P., had gone home, and was about to retire when he was stricken down. His ago—70 years—the fall, and the wound caused by a broken lamp combined against him. His death is regretted throughcut the whole eastern destend, for he onjoyed the respect and esteen of the entire community, irrespective of creed, race or political porsussion.

persuasion.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., wired a long message of condolence to Mr. John Bergin, Q C. of Alr. Parasil was celebrated at clamonic through a control of the control of th

Souventrs.

The most remarkable stoves placed upon the market during the present century is the famous line of Souvenir Stoves and Rauges. The Souvenir Stoves and Rauges. The Souvenir Rauges have the wonderful sorated oven. having a continuous flow of pure, fresh air. Recont scientific experiments have shown that where food is cooked in air-tight ovens it absorbs all the impurities of the heated atmosphere surrounding it. This greatly destroys the dolleate and sweet natural flavors, besides imparting impurities. Souvenirs require less fuel and labor to operate than any other stoves made. An acrated byon can be heated more quickly, and with less fuel than the ordinary ovens. The Gurnoy-Tilden Co., of Hamilton, Oht. is one of the oldest and greatest stove building concerns in North America; their stoves are sold overywhere between the two coeans, and their goods are guaranteed to give extra satisfaction. Souvenir stoves are a marvel of beauty, economy and convenience, and are made in 76 different styles and sizes. You can buy any kind of a Souvenir that may be required.

Archbishop O'Brieu of Halifax attend. Souvenirs.

most oberished nature that twine around the hours of "twenty golden years ago."

Two years ago Notro Dame University, of Indiana, conferred upon Mrs. Sadlier the signal distinction of the Lactare Medal. Never were there more sincere rejoicings all over America than when it was known to whom the medal was to be accorded. That it was well-deserved and well-carned not one voice will deny. It must bave been a consolation to that venerable and noble lady to feel that there were yet those who housetly recognized her merit. But while a medal carries to the recipient a certain degree of honor, it by no means assists in smoothing the path of life, when the twilight of existence is drawing its folds around the weary form.

A number of influential citizens, persons who fully appreciated Mrs. Sadlier's work, decided to make her a fitting presentation and one of such a substantial nature that she would be enabled in peace and happiness, amidst the tender memories of the past and the friendships of the present, to "husband out life's taper to the close,"

In consideration of all that Mrs. Sadlier's wond one of catholic literature in the United States—the home of her younger days and the secono of her year lators—I feel that you, Mr. Editor, will have no objections to open your columns in so worthy a cause, and render whatever assistances for the movement on belaif of our

you can in securing a grand success for the movement on behalf of our first and noblest Catholic writer. Yours, etc., J. N. Foran. Montreal, Oct. 20, 1896.

Archbishop O'Brieu of Halifax attend-d the Council of the Royal society of Canada at Montreal on the 14th.

An Ounce of Presention

is cheaper than any quantity of cure. Don't give children narcotics or sodatives. They are unuccessary when the infant is properly nourished, as it will if brought up on the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condonsed Milk.

A Severe Test of Constancy.

Jael Hardres, although I had known her a considerable time and had twice asked her to be my wife, was as little known to me as to anyone else. I was unadly in love with her, though whether she loved me or not I could not tell. She was a sphinx, but a sphinx of such majesty and profound beauty and with all her reserve so gracious and charcing at certain moments that when I first met her two years before the event I am going to narrate, ale made a deep impression upon me. Lean Editor of The Catholle Register.

Lean Sin - Gratitude, is, perhaps, one of the most estimable of human virtues. As between individuals there is often cause of its exercise, so, at times, does the great body of the public owe certain obligations towards those who have conferred special benefits upon a people. It is too often the case that when the benefactors are beyond the reach of carthly en joyment, efforts e a made to perpetu ate their names and to glorify their lives by means of elaborate biographies or splendid monuments; but seldom do they reap any reward during their life-time. Public gratitude, once stirred into action, is very farreaching, but it would seem, as a rule, that the deserving one must first go down to the "silent majority" before that well-deserved expression is made. However, there are a few noble exceptions to this unfortunate rule: and, to prove that the great Catholic body of America belongs rather to the class of exceptions than to the rule, I have taken the liberty, through your columns, of calling the attention of your readors to a most worthy movement now set on foot in Canada, but whole in all justice should extend over the bastern States.

There is scarcely a Catholic home in America where the name of Mrs. Sadlier is not a household word. In the days when our literature was but scant, when books were few and the requirements for good, sound, healthy reading were many, Mrs. Sadlier took up her pen and, by dint of hard and constant labor, helped more than any one in America to fill up the void. It would be out of place for me to here give a list of her published works or an appreciation of all the benefits that flowed for the Catholic people from her pen during a period of nearly helf a century. It suffices to read her name—dear to every sincere love of Catholic literature in America—to a tones, conjure up before the minds of all the memories of the fondest and most cherished nature in America—to a cones, conjure up before the minds of all the memories of the fondest and most

moments that when I first met her two years before the ovent I am going to narrate, she made a deep impression upon me.

Though in society and holding by right of birth a high position therein, I knew that her father was hard put to it to make the little that a stormy youth had left of his fortune suffice for the needs of she position his high rank-compelled him to maintain, and his slender resources were further drained by the domands upon them of a spenditurit and diesipated son. On several occasions young Hardres had been on the edge of the precipice of dishonor and had only been resoure from irreparable disgrace by his father's further impoverishment.

But Jael seemed to go on her way unmoved by the disasters of her family. Proud and silent she passed through the world, never swerving one hair's breath from her rogal dignity and pale tranquility. People said she was callous, for it was known that in spite of her father's curtesties she had declined soveral rich offers of marriago which would have placed her in a position to help him materially.

To me, although I loved her so, she seemed as often as not a beautiful statue. She accopted my homego, as she accopted all clea, with infinite calm, but with a gracioueness she had displayed to no other suitor that made me hope she might one day accopt my devotion.

I was rich, very rich, but twice when at a crisis in her family's history I had asked her to be my wife that I might have the right to intervene she had replied:

"I like you but I don't know if I love you or net. Wait!"

replied:
"I like you but I don't know if I

asked not to be my white that I might have the right to intervene she had replied:

"I like you but I don't know if I love you or not. Wait!"

I the autumn of the second year after I first know her we were staying together at a country house along with a number of other guests. I had already resolved to make another attempt to persuade her to be my wife when one morning I heard from a friend who was in the regiment with young Hardres and who know my interest in his exploits, telling me of the latest and worst of all. For some months he had been winning largely at carde, and thad with his winnings been living a faster life than over. A fow days previously he had been detected in the act of cheating in such a fashion as left mo doubt that he had been carrying on the practice for a considerable time. Efforts had been made to hush the whole matter up, and Hardres had resigned and left the country. Had it not been for the largest loser publicity might have been avoided altogether. But this one was inexorable, and declared that unless they were repaid to him all the moneys he had lost amounting to nearly £10,000 he should make known the disgrace of the young officer to all the world.

When I had read this letter I at once hurried down to the breakfast room, determined to place my services at Jael's disposal. I knew that it was wholly impossible for her father to raise such a sum from his mortgaged existe. He had already exhausted every possible means of borrowing. But when I entered the room I found all the guests already assembled there with consternation on their faces. Jael was standing a little spart from the reat, as always, supremely calm and stately, but as she bowed her good morning to me, I who had studled her inscrutable face so long thought I could see in her eyes a look of shame and terror that I set down at once to her knowledge of her brothers disgrace.

I had, however, no chance to speak to her face a vulgar and fausy old gentleman, came

grace.

I had, however, no chance to speak to her, for Sir George Vandell, a vulgar and fussy old gentleman, came towards me as I came in, and said:—

towards me as a came in, and said:

"Ah! we were just waiting for you. Lady Farebrother's diamond and ruby necklace which she showed us last night had been stolen. It was on her dressing table when she wont into her bedroom, and when she came back it had disappeared. The servants have all been searched and their rooms and boxes, but no trace has been found of the jewels, so I have proposed that we should all offer ourselves to be searched also. As we ourselves to be searched also. As we ourselves to be searched also. also. As we are, of course, all inno cent, none of us need mind."

cent, none of us need mind."

No one but an ill-bread person like.
Sir George Vandell would ever have
made such a proposition, but as it was
difficult for any one to protest, and
our host and bostess were not present
to forbid such an insulting requisition.
With somewhat ill grace we prepared
to carry out the suggestion. As the
rest were settling the method of
procedure a look from Jael's eyes
beckened me to her side. When I
was close to her she said in a low,
emotionless youe:

"Manage to be searched amongst

emotioniess voice:

"Manage to be searched amongst
the first, and then arrange to take behind you without being seen what I
shall put into your hands. Will
you?"

you?"

My blood froze as the full significance of her words flashed across my

mind. But I did not hesitate a tro-

mmd. But I did not hesitate a troment.

"Yes," I nodded, and a mysterious
light in Jael's oyo thanked me as I
moved away.

Mechanically I went into the next
room where it had been arranged that
the men should be searched first. My
mind was a chaos of conflicting emo
tions, partly oxulation at the terrible
confidence Jael had reposed in un,
partly horror and shame, and profound
pity, but wholly, triumphantly loving
her still.

I ro entered the breakfast room and
approached Jael, who was standing
with her back to the wall, I stood
close beside her with one hand behind
me. Into this she slipped a small,
heavy packet, wrapped in her handkerobjef, which in turn I elipped into the
tall pocket of my morning coat without venturing to look at her. But I
folk her turn towards, and heard her
murnur:

"Do you still love me?"

out venturing to look at her. But I fold her turn towards, and heard her murnur:

"Do you still love me ?"

"Yes," I answered, unable as yet to meet her eye, "with all my soul."

"And you will marry me?"

"Yes!"
I raised my head, my features contracted with agonised passion, and saw before me Jacel's face as I had nover seen it before. Her of the sight of joy, warm colour flooded her checks and her lips had lost their prim outline and trembled.

I had no time to reflect on this strange transfiguration of my beloved criminal for at that moment the voice of our host at the door exclaimed, "the eulprit has been found," It was one of the mades who at first search had escaped detection by hidding it in her hair.

At this announcement the blood coursed through my veins like fire, with the sudden revulsion of feeling, and almost before I knew Jael had drawn me away through the window on to the lawn.

"Your thief adores you," she whispered.

Dazed with happiness and bewilder ment I pulled the mysterious packet out of my pocket and opened it. It was Jael's own watch and chair which had quickly taken off and wrapped in her handkerchief. She had tried my constancy.

We were married very shortly after wards. Young Hardren's carelities

in her handkerchief. She had tried my constancy.

We were married very shortly after wards. Young Hardres's creditors were satisfied and the affairs of Jacl's father placed on a more satisfactory footing.

NOW A CATHOLIC.

The Favorite Nelce of Bishop Potter Carres a Sensation by Changing Her Faith.

NOW A CATHOLIC.

The Farerlit Nelte of Histop Potter Cares a Seasalton by Changing Her Faith.

New Youk, Oct. 22.—Quite a sonsation has been created in Episeopal Church circles by the receipt of news that Miss Florence Thompson, the favorite niese of the Right Hev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the Protestant Episeopal Diocese of New York, has become a Roman Catholic at her home in Florence, Italy,

While rumor has it that her conversion to Catholicism occurred a year ago, it was only a fortuight ago that her family learned of it. Neither Bis hop Potter nor the members of his family have as yet received any positive information about the young lady's departure from her old faith. Still they would not deny the news.

Mrs. Launt Thompson, the mother of the convert, was Maria Potter, the sister of Bishop Potter. She married Launt Thompson, a noted sculptor, 25 years ago. The couple took up there is the property of the convert, was Maria Potter, the Thompson died five year ago, leaving a large income and a magnificent home. They had three children, and "Flossio," as the is lovingly called by Bighop Potter, is the youngest, being eighleen years old. The family have always been great entertainers, and they have received the most select of American and English society.

Mrs. Thompson is credited with having carefully e-cluded from ner circle of visiting friends all members of the Roman Catholic Church. Her husband, however, had filled some very important orders in works of art for ecclesiastics of the church, and for wealthy families of that faith, and it is believed that the daughter, who inherits the beauty and brains of her mother's family, and the artistic skill of her father's atolier. Among Episcopalism it is said that a fortnight ago she confessed to her mother that she had entered the Catholic Church a year ago, and that she could not be shaken from her father formed from the father formed from the father formed from the shaken from her father formed from the shaken from her father formed from the shaken from her ago, and that she could not be shaker from her belief.

Phrenology and Palm Reading

Phrenology and Palm Reading

Attention is directed to the eard of Prof. O'Brien, phrenologist and palm reader, ir. our advertising columns. There are some who like to think phrenology a humbing and palmistry a survival of the superstitious belief that supported gipsics and withous in the olden days. Prof. O'Brien has convinced hundreds of skeptics that the profession of the phrenologist and palm reader is very mear to the exect sciences. When incoulation was first discoverd fashion helped to establish it in favor, otherwise it might never have developed into an in estimable benefit to the world. Fashion is doing the same service for Prof. O'Brien's profession; but, like many other things that are fashlomable, there is a great deal of common sense shown by those who consult a really competent phrenologist. Prof. O'Brien has the best recommendations in Canada.

HEALTHY DIGESTION.

A ROOM AND A BLESSING TO MANKIND.

The Life of a Dyspeptic one of Constant Misery One Who Haw Suffered From He Pauge Points the Way to Renewed Health.

on The Cornwall Freeholder

Point the Way to Renaved Realth.

From The Commall tracholder

Tho life of the dyspoptic is proverbially a miscrable one oliciting universal commiscration. Not so much because of the actual painfulness of painfulness of the actual painfulness of the ac

Mrs. D. McGrimmon of Williamstown, Glongarty Co., sulfored untold misory from a sovere attack of dyspopsia, which manifested itself in those many unpleasant ways for which dyspopsia, which manifested itself in those many unpleasant ways for which dyspopsia is notorious. Every attempt to take food was a menace to every feeling of comfort, until the stomach was relieved of its burden by yomiting. When not suffering from the presence of food in the stomach, there were other symptoms more or loss disagrecable consequent to the functional disturbance of the stomach, such as impaired tasks and appetite, unwouted fangour, increasing apathy, and failing ambition. Such an aggregation of the symptoms produced a trying state of affairs, and relief was eagerly sought. One of the best physicians of the neighborhood was consulted. His prescribed. His medicino was taken and his directions followed, but unfortunately three mounts of the treatment brought no substantial relief. When Mrs. McCrimmon coxpressed for itsention of trying Dr. Williams Tink Pills the doctor laughted and hold the thought in dorsion. However, Mrs. McCrimmon decoded she could not afford to leave untried such a wall recommended romody as Dr. Williams Tink Pills the doctor laughted and hold the thought in dorsion. However, Mrs. McCrimmon decoded she could not afford to leave untried such a wall recommended romody as Dr. Williams Tink Pills the outer of afford the leave untried such a wall recommended romody as Dr. Williams Tink Pills upon the such and large of the such and large of

High Character of Canadian Cheese.

High Character of Canadian Cheese.

The Eigin dairy report, under the heading, "A Policy the United States Should Adopt," says: "The course of the Canadian Government in relation to the dairy industry of the Dominion is a notable example of the wisdom of preventing fraud in food production. Canadian cheese exports have increased enormously within the past few years, and the cheese heast few years, and the cheese heast secured an envisible reputation in the foreign markets. Prosperous factories are scattered all over Canada, some in localities so remote from the scaboard or the business centres that their existence is a surprise. All this is the result of a policy which absolutely forbids the manufacture and sale of an adulterated or diminished article. The Government goes even further, and supplements its prohibition of wrong-doing by instruction in well-doing. Competent men have been employed to instruct the cheesemakers, until now Cauada has not only a pure product, but a uniform product—uniformly good."

While therough in action, Ayer's Pills strengthen rather than stimulate the exercisty organs. Leading physicians recommend them because they are free from calonel or other injurious drugs, being composed outroly of the best vegetable aperients.

P. J. Tynan, the alloged dynamitor, was released from jail at Boulogue-surmer on Thursday 16th. He had been treated with laxury during his confinement. He drove to a cafe shouting "Long live France." After a short tour he will return to the United States.

If the Maby is Cutil'at Teeth

Bo sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy, Mas. Wisslow's Boorman Srute, for children teething. It see the seem to the wind colle and is the best remedy for diarrines. Eventy-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

the Domain of Woman. TALKS BY "TERESA."

Confident of an interested reception, Teresa" unkes a proliminary bow to er readers. In undortaking to conduct is now department, the editors feels not she has entered upon a task of no all responsibility. The influence oxintal responsibility. The influence over the process of the present time, when the american at the present time, when the amacepation of woman, is the thorne of almost every founds writer of any standing, the happy medium between the extremes of blind adherence to what are now considered obsolete principles and infatuated strivings after the acms of equality with the tyrant man is exceedingly difficult of attainment

Until that medium has been reached, ovever, very little real good can be

Intuit that medium ins oven recombined with the real good can be complished. The work of the real good can be complished. The work of the real good can be real good to the real good to the real good can be real good to the real good can be real

To stom the tide of hysterical absurdatives recently let loose upon the world by that section of the "New Woman" party known to satirists as the "Sew Woman" party known to satirists as the "shreleng sistenbood, "should be the nim of every earnest woman who has the trues inforests of her sox at heart. Such, in short, will be the cim of the present writer, who recognizes tally the grave danger to society and more partucularly to coming generations, in the increasing attempts of women to thrust thouselves into those occupations and professions which ought, by every law of tituess, decemey and expediency, to thouge exclusively to men. For the wast army of women who are compelled by circumstances to battle with the world upon their own behalf I feel the smeerst sympathy, and shall nover neglect an opportunity of saying helpful words, but I suil believe that woman's truest sphere is in the home, and that the best and noblest influences she can wield, aye, and the greatest, are to be found within its hallowed walls, where with none to dispute her soverighty she can alone reign suprome over the empire God has given her.

It is a consoling fact that Catholic women see this truth in a greater measure than do their Protestant sistors, and while they neglect nothing within their reach which may better enable them to fit themselves for the great battle of life, and are grateful for the wider opportunities and the fuller measure of freedom lately held out to them, yet, taught ly the Divine precepts of the Church, they see with clearer eyes how far they may go without overstepping the bounds imposed by Divine Wisdom for the sate possibilities which with the west possibilities which lie before them of doing good for God and His Church. We are all too apt to measure the vast possibilities which lie before them of work by the results which we can see, while those that lie beneath the surface are not taken into account. We think, and truly, that it is great and giorous to be a priest, to forgive the weeting ponitent, to consecrate and distribute the over precious Body and Blood of Our Lord, to be over vanching and are, something almost as great, the methors and the teachers of press. It is at the knee and from the lips of woman that they first learn to lisp that name which according they have been accorded to the carliest training determines the tenour of their future lives. It is not this influence, which we can exert day and have exerted from the carliest days without disputed it is our capacity by chrusting almost as great, the mothers have it in their power to turn the three with such loving reverence. Her carliest training determines the cannot be priested any without disputed it is our capacity by chrusting they shall utter with such loving reverence. Her carliest training determines the cannot be priested to shall any control of the carliest they shall utter with such loving reverence. Her carliest training determines the cannot be priested any without disputed it is not greated us any whom the deal of the carliest that any not be mothers have it in their power to turn the thoughts of some tiny one to God to carliest the carl to fu

to lead one of Jesus' little children to Illim is greater than to conquer a city.

I do not wish it to be understood that because I think the home to be woman's sphere in the best and truest souse of the term that therefore there is nothing outside of it that should claim the exercise of her energies. On the contrary, I think there are exercised to the contrary, I think there are very many things that Catholic lay women might give more attention to in the interests of the Church and society. I was reading lately an account of the year's work of the Womens Auxiliaries connected with the various Methodist churches. In the course of their work, which embraces the collection of money by various methods, they had, in one year, a-massed the sum of \$35,714. If sive this as an illustration of what women may accomplish by exruest, systematic and united effort. I think we are too apt to leave things a great deal to the nuns and the clergy, considering that occasional working for bazars, a sitted desuttory visiting and small cherities, are all that ought to be expected of us, or that we can perform. This is a mistake, there are many fields they would do well to avail thouselves. I was connected with various societies of lay women in England which have been established within the last few years, and have already done much last for the Church. Smillar societies i Canada would fill a very pressing need, and I should much like is matter I may have occasion to like matter I may have occasion to

become thoroughly in touch with my readors, to make them feel that "Teresa" is a friend to whom they can always look for advice and sympathy.

The editor has kindly placed at our disposal sufficient space for "Inswers to correspondents," in which is hall be pleased to reply to enquiries upon all pleased to reply to enquiries upon all industing advice upon dress, \$\dots\$, though that subject will cally be of secondary importance in these "talks" still I have some some experience in such matters, and any help or advice I can give will inever be withhold. I can give or procure for them.

It must be premised, however, that "Teresa" is not exactly a walking encyclopedia, and that human knowledge is limited.

ANSWERS : CORRESPONDENTS.
Attention to rules is requested. Correspondents will kindly limit number of queries to two. Questions will be answered in the order in which they are received. No questions replied to by post. Letters must be addressed to "Teresa," Office of Thir. Recurrent 10 Lombard street.

Vanus Truty.—From what I can

"Teresa," Office of The Real-ster, 10 Lombard street.
Yours Truly.—From what I can gather from your letter you wish to find out the names and addresses of the different priests in Furope. I do not know if there is a general ecclesiastical directory for the whole of Europe, but I should faney not. There is always a directory published in the principal cities, and ombracing the names and edirectory published in the principal cities, and ombracing the names and positions of the clergy in the diocese, hour best course would be to write to be principal Catholic publishers in England, Messrs. Burns & Oates, 63 Paternoste Row, London, who could furnish you with an English directory, but about foreign countries I do not know how you could obtain the information you desire.

DESOLATE ARRAN.

DESOLATE ARRAN.

Frightful Work of the Crombar Brigade-Krict-

For days the files of The Freeman's Journal up to October 14th have been filed with accounts of the doings of the Eviction brigade in the Arran Islands. The people were thrown out of their miscrable cabins in the stress of the storm that strewed the coast with wreckage. A British man of-war had her upper decks destroyed, the irous supporting the superstructure being twisted like wires by the force of the gales. Eventually the terror of the storm put an end to the evictions, it being impossible to pass from island to island. The Freeman correspondent, writing from Arran Island on October 18th, asys:

The storm has utterly bafiled the evictors and ended their eampaign of extermination, at least for the present. The evictors part failed, after hours of tessing and splashing at sea, to effect a landing on the Middle Island on Saturday, so they returned to Kilvonan where they have since lain low. After a circuitous route to Kilkerren, in Counemara, the steamer, as on Saturday, not being able to approach the pier, the police and emergancymen were put on board by the sergeant's beat and departed bag and baggage for Galway, thanks to the mercy of the gale and not to humanity of the rent office. The doomed trained are still under the shelter of their own humble roofs, but though the evictors have gone with their mission of cruelty but half fallified they have laft broken hearts and declate homes behind them in Arran. Evicted families are in a woebsgone plight. They are driven from their homes with no ray of hope for the future, but a home in the union workhouse and a pauper a grave. Although they have made the land thomelves they are now dispos sessed, with a caution not to be found trespassing on it in future, even to dig a meal of petateces for their hungry children, if even a safe meal can be found, for in this district which comfound, for in this district which com-prises the villages of Shrawn, the Boven Churches, Cregakeerane and Bungowla, the potato crop, which is the only crop sown here, has almost entirely rotted, and the outlook for Burgowla, the potato crop, which is the only crop sown here, has almost entirely rotted, and the outlook for these poor people is as gloomy as it well might be. I asked one of the evicted tenants what prospects has he now of supporting his family. He answered: "I have nothing and hope for nothing until God and the wide occan send it. Our potatoes are all gone, and if the Government does not do something for us we must go to the workhouse." Alast this is but too true of 112 families who struggle to eke out a miserable existence in the extreme end of Arramore. The stench of rotten tubers in the gardens and houses of the people tells but too forsibly that the potato, the people's food, has perished. There is no fishing of any kind carried on in this northern helf of the island. The shores are wild and inaocessible, and along the whole coast, from Bungowla to Kilmurvey, a distance of five miles, there is no pier or landing shp. The people are consequently shut out from the fishing in dustry, and such land as they have here is all but worthless to them. When Pepys visited Bristol after the Restoration he remarked that a Bristol man might look around him and see notung but houses. Here the reverse picture is strongly in evidence. All is storility from the centre to the sea, and when the people have no resource, and their pot-toes have rotted, how they are to live until next August, God only knows. If these people are to be saved from privat on and hunger rolief works will not be opened a day too soon. No money couldbe more profitably spont than the trifling sum which would put this neglected portion of the island on a footing with the rest by building boatslips and by making roads that would give the innabitants access to 'he soa and enable them to share the profits of the fleeing it dustry, from which they are at present shut out throught no fault of their own. Their last penny has been paid out to their landlords to keep the cheriff from their door, and more misery stures them in the face, The curse of dissension is paraly.

their door, and more misery stares them in the face. The curse of dissension is paralysing the hopes of the Irlsh people everywhere. Would be leaders are blessing the feeble efforts of the Government to do justice to the people, and the people are being driven from their homes. The sheriffs ballet who carried out the oviction in Arran expressed his dissatisfaction with his task, because it kept him from taking part in the Parnell Anniversary in Dublin. Ho earnpaign against the Boors in South Africa, and well might the factionist leader be proud of his supporter.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney

Rollef in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidnoy and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "sourst Augusta Xinere Cunx". This now remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding prompt-mess in relevenup gain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages to male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and sure this is your remedy.

In its Rossland special issued on Thursday The World gave the following interesting information concerning the new mining city of British Columbia: The Roman Catholics constitute about 75 per cent. of the inhabitants of the camp. Father I camay is the pricest of the district. As a rule the miners are Roman Catholics, and there are quite a number of French-Canadians in the place. On the occasion of their first social or bazaar the ladies of the congregation raised \$1000, which has been spent in putting up a suitable place of worship. The congregation has in view the building of a large and more pretentious editice.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.— Dr. Agnew's Care for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and specify selects a cure. It is peculiar concept for Palputation, Shortmes of Breath Smothering Spells, Palo in Left Sides and all symptoms of Diseased Heart. One does

convinces.

At the time of the visit of his Lordship Bishop Macdonell, of Aloxandria, to Rome, a subscription was raised to pay the oxpouses of the trip. More than enough was subscribed and the committee decided to purchase some suitable gift for his Lordship with the balance. It was finally agreed to present his Lordship with a capa magna, or great cape. The presentation was made on Sunday last, the capa magna being accompanied by a cheque for a handsome amount that had not been expended. The cape is described as a magnificent piece of workmanship, some thirty yards of the richest violet silk being used in its manufacture.



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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896.

Calendar for the Week.

Oct. 29 - Of the Feria.
30 - Of the Feria.
31 - Fast Pay. Vigil of All Sainte
S. Siricus, P.
Nov 1 - All Saint.
2 - Art Sourd Pay.
4 - 2 Charles Boorance.

A great deal of matter is crowded out of this issue by our report of of this issue by our report of the great meeting in the Paviliou Tuesday night.

Noxt Saturday being the 42Ld anniversary of the sacerdotal ordination of His Grace the Archbishop of Torouto, special services will be held at the Cathodral on Sunday next. His Grace will attend. Musical Vespers will be given in the ovening with full choral accompaniment.

Mr. Grubb, who gave a "mission" in Toronto a short time ago, has turn Baptist, and Dr. Langtry, whose churis supposed to suffer by the change, has put the soal of his displeasure on Mr. Grubb's conduct. An English paper. Grubb's conduct. An English paper,
Tho Rock, is displeased in the same
way and The London Universe asks
why? "Why should not Mr. Grubb,
so long as he pays his rates and taxes
and does not break the law, be left in
peace to choose his own section of
hercey, according to his birthright as a
Protestant?"

Protestant?"

The Archbishops and Bishops of Iroland have published the following resolutions concerning the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister in British: The Archbishops and Bishops have considered the Bill which was brought before Parliament in the last session in reference to marriage with a deceased wife's sister, beg to request the Bish Catholic Peers in the House of Lords, and the Catholic members of Parliament, and members representing Catholic constituencies in the House of Commons, will give their most strenutus opposition at all future nost strenuous opposition at all future most stremous opposition at all fiture stages to that measure, which would set the law of the land in opposition to the ecclesiastical law, and legalise what is now an invalidating impediment to the Sacrament of Matrimony.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal

Oct. 9 has the following:
Almost incredible. While yesterday's Atmost incredible. While yesterday's storm was at its worst, while ships were hopelessly wrecked or thying for shelter, and the poor folk were in their cabins covering, half fed and half clothed, and couching over their humble hearths, and the poor took which in the cashas cowering, half fed and half clothed, and couching over their humble hearths, the crow bar brigade were abroad in the desolate Island of Arran driving the unhappy wretches out into the petting of the pittless storm. No wonder when these things are told in England they are not believed. It is impossible for Englishmen to understand the greed and cruchy on the one hand and the abject submission on the other which make such horrible secues possible. The landlords of England would nover attempt such outrages, and the people of England would not have telepland would not have telepla

The prayer for the requient of Christ-endom contained in the Encyclical Letter of His Holiness on The Resary, which we publish to day, is strikingly beautiful. What an aid it would be to end which all carnest Christians topo for were those letters of Pope Lec brought under the notice of Protestants brought under the notice of Protestants through the press. In countres like Causals and the United States the socular papers do not even mention Papal decuments of this nature; and the Catholic papers can give them but a very limited circulation. Whatever the influence of the press, considered as an institution, may be in other directions it is greatly to be feared that it does not help to rounite Christians to any great extent. Christians inty is growing, but it is by the power of ng, but it is by the power of t alone; and as the Holy Father prayet says: The example of Christ is before Ua, for in order that His disciples might be one in faith and charity, He coured forth prayer and supplication to His Father. And concerning the effi-cacious prayer of His most holy Mother for the same end, there is a striking

testimony in the Acts of the Apostles Therein is described the 6rst assembly Therein is described the first assembly of the Disciples, expecting with earnest hope and prayer the premised fulness of the Holy Spirit. And the presence of Mary united with them in prayer is specially indicated. All these were persecuting with one mind in prayer with Mary the Mother of Jesus (Acts 1, 11)

The Irish University Question.

At the annual meeting of the arch bishops and bishops of Ireland held in St Patrick's College, Maynooth, on the 18th and 1 th, and presided over by Co-dinal Logue, another argumentative attempt was made to force the Government at Westminster to do common justice to the Catholics of Ireland in the matter of higher or university education. This is a grievance as old as English mismanage-ment of Irish affairs. The Irish hie-rarchy have been demanding fair play for forty years, or more, and for twenty years or thereabouts they have had their case in exactly the same position m which the Manitoba school ques-tion stands to day. Successive gov-ernments have admitted the grievance, ie or two English statesmen, while members of government, have gone so far as to denounce the educational situation in Iroland as an outrage but no government will take the re sponsibility of action. When Mr. A. J. Balfour was Irish Chief Secretary he constituted himself the champ of the Irish hierarchy and the Irish Catholic people in their claim to just treatment. His brother, Mr. Gerald Balfour, the present Secretary, has undertaken the same role and has even advanced somewhat the argu ments of his fraternal relative. made the important admission only a few days ago that the inequality to which Irish Catholics are subjected in this matter is the main reason for their minority representation in the public service. Mr. Balfour added that in making this admission he felt humiliated for the wrong under which the Catholics of Ireland labor. It was very candid of him, no doubt; but his speech seems to have made no effect upon his uncle Salisbury and the Conservative cabinet. The state of higher education in Ireland is very clearly set forth in the latest resolu tion issued by the Catholic prelates. They say :

tion issued by the Catholic prelates. They say:

They are in Ireland at this moment but two University unstitutions deserving of 'en name—Trinity College, Dublin, and the Queen's College, Bolfast. We do not regard the work of university education which is being done by the other Queen's Colleges as worthy of consideration and we must recognise that our Catholic colleges however brilliant their successes at various examinations, are limited by the conditions under which they exist to very small fields of labor. But, unquestionably, Trinity College does educational work of great extent and to a labor of the Queen's College, Bolfast. In these two institutions there are 1,000 students, and, out of that total, less than 100 are Catholics and the remainder are Protestants of the Diseatabilished Church or Presbyterians. In this condition of things it is hardly a matter of surprise that church of Catholics are not numerous in Ireland. Ireland.

The bishops make no complaint because Protestants of all denomina tions in Ireland enjoy to the full the educational benefits which Catholics are denied. The position they take is that Irish Catholics will not accept a university education which is either Protestant or godless, and accordingly they will neither send their sons to Trinity nor to the Queen's colleges. Out of their poor resources they strove to maintain a Catholic university. And while they strove the Liberal and Conservative governments in England gave them the cold consolation of saying that they were acting nobly enough trying to stagger along under a manifest injustice. More recently the strain became intolerable. Year by year the number of students passing the intermediate examinations increased, and at the same time the cost of education in creased to keep pace with modern requirements. And what is it the requirements. And what is i Catholics of Ireland claim? The bishops state the case very clear:

Simply to be put on an equality with stant follow-countrymen oc. Protestant follow-countrymon. Wo lake Trinity College, Dublin, with its endowments, and its privileges, and seeing what is done by public funds and logal enactments for half a million of Protestants of the Diseastablished Church of Iroland, we claim that at least as much should be done for the three

millions and a half of Catholics. We do not seek to impair the efficiency of any institution. We do not want to take in stitution. initiation. We do not want to take one shifting from the endowments of any other body. We look—apart from the consideration of our own inequality—with much admiration and sympathy upon the work which Trinity College and the Belfast Queen's College and the Ireland should be put on a footing of perfect equality with them. How that equality is to be reached, it is not for us now to define. We have stated on many occasions that we are not frevocably committed to any one principle of sottlement, and whether that sottlement is carried out through a distinct Catholic University or through a college, we shall be prepared to consider any proposal with an open mind, and with a sincero desire to remove, rather than to aggravate, difficilies.

It would be difficult to imagine a no shilling from the endowments of

It would be difficult to imagine more reasonable position. But this is the very same position the bishops have occupied all along. Imagine, then, the irritating nature of the govont processtination. The inju only admitted but has actually denounced by the Balfour brothers. It is also admitted that brothers. It is also admitted that the Cat' die bishops have thrown no obstacle of any sort in the way of a remedy being found. They are asking too much; they are even inclined to take what some might regard as an inadequate settlement. And the government that admits everything they say will not, for some mysterious stir hand or foot. Under the circumstances stronger language than the following which the bishops now use in their resolution would be quite in order:

nd such a miscarriage of legislation on a matter of so much importance would be impossible. There Parliament responds to public opinion. Pacliament responds to public opinion. The English people are able through their Parliamentary representatives to make and unmake governments, and their maturely-formed wishes must be granted. Unfortunately it is not so in Ireland. Our wishes and our demands count for very little. We get whatever the cabinet which has been formed by English public opinion thinks good for us; but we are made to fool bitterly the uselessness of constitutional agitation usclessness of constitutional agitation on our part. Violence and excess obon our part. Violence and excess ob-tain ready recognition, and lead to the redross of griovances; but the constitu-tionally expressed desire of the Irish people through Parliamentary elections and the action of their members of Par-liament count unfortunately for very little. It is little wender, then, that the minds of our people are alienated from their Government, and every day loss confidence in constitutional methlose confidence in constitutional i ods. This is a state of things which we regard as deplorable, but still quite natural.

The education question in Irelan is like the land question, the police question and every other question. The parliament that makes the laws is not responsible to the people, and unless a solid Irish party can wield the balance of power, Liberals or Tories don't care a fig for Irish grievances. There is food for reflection in the concluding words of the hierarchical manifesto :

Perhaps reflection on the history of this one question may make clear to Englishmen why Irishmen desire the management of their own affairs, and Englishmen stand aloof from the actual Govern of the country in a spirit of distrust and alienation.

The Week on Bishop Keane's Retirement.

Our contemporary, The Week, which has recently very much improved it-self, is laboring under a peculiar fallacy concerning the retirement of Bish Keane from the rectorship of the Cath lic University at Washington. Th ovent it connects in its fancy with "the publication at the present time of the Baltimore decree of 1892 respecting the secular education of Roman Catholic childron." As The Week views the claiming situation thus created it sees "something more than an undesigned coincidence;" indeed it has discovered nothing less than an "American Catholic feud." And it the vision of our councemporary on this matter is at all clear, the impression it would naturally present to its readers is that a powerful new Catholic party with secular leanings has arison in the United States, and gained control of the Catholic University. To uso its own words it means event it connects in its fancy with and gained control of the Catholic University. To use its own words it means "a great revolution in the education of American Catholics." We think we can show The Week that it has allowed its imagination to run away with it. To hegin with there is absolutely nothing in its "coincidence." The decree to which it makes allasion is not published now for the first time. The Terento Globe pointed out the other Agy that the document appeared in its

own columns a long time ago when it was now news. Its republication at the present time is from no official source. A Western American paper resurrected it and a number of resurrected it, and a number of other papers endeavored to make out that it had some bearing upon the retirement of Bishop Keane. No evidence, how ever, has seen oftered to show that such is the case. On the other hand there is nothing to show that the appointment of a new president of the catalolic University. Insection, they the remediate Catholio University has the remotest connection with the educational policy of the Church in the United States. A of the Church in the United States. A theory of that kind has been advanced it is true: but it is not more interesting than any of the remaining half dozen theories which the American papers have started. One of these theories is that the retureme, of the Bishop is due to the Cahensley, or German, dement; another represents it as a triumph for another represents it as a triumph for Archbishop Corrigan or the Irish element, whilst a third theory the most interesting of all makes Bishop Keane out as the exponent of some now heresy, described as "hybrid Catholicity." Concerning any, or all, of these theories we are as much in the dark as our concuprary, The Week. All we can go upon is the facts of the case as they are known. The "revolution" certainly account at one and the same time he a known. The "revolution" certainly cannot at one and the same time be a Cahensley and a Corrigan affair, simply because Archbishop Corrigan has no connection with what is called Cahens-leysum. Again it is most unlikely that Bishop Keane has been expounding unsafe views for the one sufficient reason that the Pope, in his letter to the rector, speke of lum in the following terms:

torms: Being solicitous for your future weifaro, we leave it to your own free choice either to remain in your own country, or, if you prefer it, to come to Rome. If you choose the former, we will destine for you some the former, we will destine for you some Archiepiscopia see, by vote of the Bisneys of the United States. If you profer the latter, we shall welcome you most levingly, and will place you among the Consultors of the Congregation of Studies, and the Congregation of the Propaganda, in both of which you could do much for the interests of religion in the United States. In this latter case, we would also nastice you a latter case, we would also assign you a suitable revenue for your honorable main-

One of the newspaper theories being about as good as another, Canadiau journals, anxious to find in the re-tirement of Bishop Keane something that might be brought to bear upon the sion of religious Manitoba, have no easy task. If they Manitoba, have no easy task. If they take our advice they will not put them solves to any unnecessary trouble, and if they will wait a while they will be convinced that the sole and only reason for the change is that given in the papal letter, viz.: that it is not customary for the presidents of Catholic universities to hold office in perpetuity.

The Price of Wheat.

The sharp decline in the price of heat within the past week should not cause the farmers over much une ucss. Advance and reaction have fol lowed one upon the other very qu ickly, and the brokers hardly know direction to look next. But, as far as the farmers are concerned, certain protty the farmers are concerned, certain protty plain facts render the situation clear enough. There is a considerable shortage in the world's stock of grair, to which several countries contribute, but which it is impossible to measure just yet. The natural results of this shortage are already plainly discernable. Exports of grain to Europe have increased and are increasing, ocean freights are being doubled and steamers are engaged a long time ahead to supply are engaged a long time ahead to supply the demands of the old world. One of the best English authorities. The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the grain trade cabled to this country on Tuesday says:

The rise in the price of wheat is justified y the situation. It is not a speculative dvance; on the contrary, a speculative fort to bear the market is on foot. The English wheat crop did not exceed 7,250,-000 quarters, though it is stated that, it reached 9,000,000. Let the farmers wait the reached 9,000,000. Let the farmers wait the intuin of wheat into the market from California and Argentina, which is now arriving, but it vill not arrive freely until Pelurary or March, and it cannot depress prices if English wheats do not encumber the earlier markots. Let all the farmers take courage. The epoch of overproduction is on the wane.

Republican party is proving itself more Imaginative than the Democrats in the creation of panic arguments. Archbishop Ireland's views on the situation have been most useful in this way. The great prolute of the west foresees in the triumph of Bryan's party the beginning of luwlessness and an swiftly tending to disruption of the federated states of America. Accord ingly, the discussion on this particula danger of Bryanism is intense. But it is a somewhat remarkable fact that in the campaign Republic politicians indignantly repudiated the notion that even the election of Bryan and a free silver Congress could permanently endanger American instituto almit any supposition tha ments of a revolution were hidden in a political fight. Archbishop Iroland has converted Republican op: that stubborn sort of patriotism, and only the Democrats are now the thick and thin believers in the stability of American freedom based on the will of a free people. Only the future can tell how fairly Archbishop Ireland has estimated the intelligence of a great country; but even at present it is difficult to imagine that he is not very much mistaken.

Another feature of the close fighting towards the finish is the discovery by the Republicans that British intrigue is at the bottom of the free silver campaign. Heretofore all the anti British talk has been heard on Demo cratic platforms, and it must have had some force in the "campaign of edu-cation" (as they call it), when the Reis have been driven to find an anti British bugaboo of their own The New York World, a prominent McKinley paper, says a titled English-man has hatched a conspiracy to elect a free silver President, make a fortune for himself, and win a beautiful Ameri There is a flavor of can bride. can bride. There is a flavor of romance here that is strong enough for the popular appetite; but as the almost invariable tendency of human nature is to sympathize with the enter prises of daring heroes and lovely heroines, the American elector may take it into his head to vote for free silver and the lovers in this overtrue tale. But, as we said before, everything is uncertain.

The Late Dr. Bergin.

In the death of Dr. Bergin, M.P. Canada has lost a man of the verfinest type. An Irish Catholic, enjoying to a marked degree the confidence and respect of an important constitu ency: a man whose education and natural abilities fitted him for h office; a citizen whose services to the country in times of danger from disease and disturbance more than once proved the patriotic spirit in him, Dr. Bergin ambitions in the ordin had he been ary way, would have had a somewhat different record. But whatever prom inence he might have attained to with honor as a public have heightened his character as a man who loved Canada and was ready to perform whatever service his country required of him Dr. Bergin was a soldier, who serve and waits. He was, we would add, the typical Catholic soldier who loves and waits. both his church and his country.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A.

The Cornwall todge of the C. M. B. A.
hold their annual dinner in Alexander
hall on Morday croning the 12th when
hall on Morday croning the 12th when
pleasant evening was spect.
her better the control of the corn
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C. O. F.

February or March, and it cannot depress prices it English wheats do not encumber the earlier markets. Let all the farmers take courage. The epoch of overproduction is on the wane.

American wheat going to Europe in such large quantities as are reported is not more than, if at all, adequate to the gen ine domands of the market. That being so the farmers may well look from the farmer smay well look from any mount of the court. The committee of agricultural depression are lifting.

Close of the Presidential Campaign

The closing days of the presidential campaign in the United States afford no assistance to the prophets. The result of the election may give either party the victory. Usually during the last act of an election the wildest cries are heard and the excitement is greatest. In the contest across the line the

solution be forwarded to Mrs. William Clume and family, recorded on the minutes of this court and published in the Camerto Register and Catholic

The next regular meeting of the court will take place Thursday Nov. 5th 1898, N. McKern, Secretary,

St. Basil's Catholic Union.

St. Basil's Catholic Union.

Three meetings of the St. Basil's Cathyle Union have been held this fall and each one has been a record breaker for attendance and enthusiasm and it is safe to predict that this season's work will be the most successful of any. At the last meeting the following officer were elected for the term of 1896 97:—Chancellor, Rev. L. Bremnan, O. B.B., PP.; Hon. President, W. T. Kernahan; President, Mawlor, and Vice-President, J. Lawlor; 2nd Vice-President, J. Jawlor; 2nd Vice-President, J. Jawlor; 2nd Vice-President, J. Jawlor; 2nd Vice-President, J. Jawlor, 2nd Vice-President, J. Jawlor, 2nd Vice-President, J. Lawlor, T. Kennyland J. Winterberry, The meetings are held in the Hall in basement of St. Basil's Church every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock and consist chiefly of debates and the reading of papers. The subject for debate on next Wednesday evening 4th Nev, is on the Silver Question. The Catholic young men of the city are always welcome to any of the meetings.

Lovest Thon Me 2

(For Titz Real

Lovest thou mo? O! soul for whom I

nished death of shame upon the tree,

the tree,
While to my agony the dumb replied,
Voicing to God its augored loyalty:
My chosen ones whose hearts I yearned

to reach. For whom I hungered, and to whom I cried.

My beloved souls that had the gift of

speech, Stood silont by or spoke but to deride; Soul, art thou one of these? I died for

thee, Lovest thou me?

Lovest thou me? upon my altars laid,
A helpless pleader for thy love I stay,
The maker suing for the hearts He
made,

Wilt thou, ungrateful, longer turn away? Doth the world woo thee, seems it pass-

ing fair ? Its heart is horlow, and its pleasures

dust. Pleasures and joys I give beyond com-

paro, Yot I ask nothing but thy love and

Mysolf am all, and all I give to thee,

Lovest thou me? thre' the long years I

seek, Calling my lost sheep in the rain and

In lowly valley, and on mountain peak, Tondorly joyful if but one I find.

Where o'er thou goest, thou caust not hide from me;

hide from me;
My pierced feet shall follow to the
end,
My voice will reach thee over land and

sca,
Though to the last thy love I may not

find, Yet, till the world shall end, I call to

thee.

Lovest thou me?

TREESA.

Toronto, Oct. 25th.

St. Peter's Church.

On Sunday before last Rev. Father McBrady preached at St. Peter's Church on the holy sacrifice of the Mass. Mrs. Small, Mrs. Warde and Miss Murch assisted at the musical

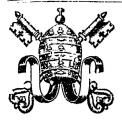
Tokens from Parishioners.

Rev. Father C. J. Phelan, for some time past curate at North Bay, has been transferred by His Lordship Bishop O'Connor to take charge of Douro parish during the illness of Rev. Father Keilty. Before leaving North Lay Father Phelan was presented with a beautiful marble clock and two gold coins by the parishioners of St. Mary's of the Lake.—Peterboro' Review.

Ottawa.

Our Ottawa exchanges notice the retires ment from business of an old and respected citizen—Mr. P. A. Egleson. For pooring the property experience of the property of the prope

Sir William Harcourt denies that he has resigned the leadership of the Liberal Party in the British House of



PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHE BUILDING PEACE AND COM-LEO XIII., POPE.

CESTRAPLE BRETHRES.

th o th and the Apostolic Blessing

th o in and the Arossolic Blessing,
We have already had the opportunity on several occasions during Our
Founfleated of bearing public testimony
to that confidence and devotion towards the Blessed Virgin which We
imbibed in Our tenderest years, and
have endeavoured to chorsh and
develop all Our life long. For, having
fallen upon times of calamity for
christendom and perils for the nations,
We have realised how prudent it is to
surfully recommend this means of
safeguarding happiness and peace
which God has most mercifully grantd to mankind in His suguest Mother,
and which hath ever been celebrated
in the annals of the Church. The
manifold zeal of Christian people has
responded to Our desires and exhortations, most particularly in exciting a
devotion to the Rosavy; and a plontiful harvest of excellent fruits has not
been wanting. Still, We can never
be satisfied with celebrating the Divine
Mother, who is in truth worthy of all been wanting. Still, We can never be satisfied with celebrating the Divino Mother, who is in truth worthy of all praise, and in urging love and affection towards her who is also the Mother of mankind, who is full of mercy, full of grace. Yea, Our soul, wearied with the cares of the Apostolate, the nearer it feels the time of Our departure to be at hand, with the more earnest confidence looks up to her from whom, as from a blessed dawn, arose the Day of happinees and joy that was never teel. It is pleasant to Us to remomber, Venerable Brethren, that We have in other acters issued from time to time extelled the devotion of the Rosary; for it is in many ways much pleasing to her in whose honour it is employed, and most advantageous to those who properly use it. But it is equally pleasant to be able now to insist upon and confirm the same fact. Herein We have an excellent opportunity to paternally exhort men's winds and hearts to an increase of religion, and to stimulate within them the loope of eternal reward.

NECESSITI OF PRAYER.

The form of prayer We rofer to has obtained the special name of "Resary," as though it represented by its arrangement the sweetness of roses and the charm of a garland. This is most fitting for a method of venerating the Virgin, who is rightly styled the Mystical Rose of Paradise, and who, as Queen of the Universe, shines therein with a crown of stars. So that by its very name it appears to foreshadow and be an augury of the joys and garlands of Heaven offered by her to those who are devoted to her. This appears clearly if we consider the nature of the Rosary of Our Lady. There is no duty which Christ and His Apostles more emphatically urged by both precept and example than that of prayer and supplication to Almighty God. The Fathers and Dectors in subsequent times have taught that this is a metter of such raye necessity, that if men neclect it NECESSITY OF PRAYER. to Atmighty God. The Fathers and Doctors in subsequent times have taught that this is a matter of such grave necessity, that if men neglect it they hope in vain for eternal salvation. Everyone who prays finds the door open to impotration, both from the very nature of prayer and from the promises of Ohrist. And we all know that prayer derives its chief efficacy from two principal cureumstances: perseverance, and the union of many for one end. The former is signified in those invitations of Ohrist so full of goodness: "Ask, each, knock" (Natt. vii., 7), just as a kind father who desires to indulge the wishes of his children, but who also requires to be continually seked by them and as it were wearied by their prayers, in order to attach their hearts more closely to himself. The second condition Our Lord has borne witness to more than once: "If two of you shall consent upon earth concerning anything whatsoever they shall ask, it chiall be done to them by My Father Who is in Heaven. For where there are two or three gathered tegether in My Namo, there am I in the midst of them" (Matt. xviii., 19, 20). Hence that Pregnant saying of Tertullian: "Let us gather into an assembly and congregation that we may, as it were, leake up a bard and solicit God: such isolocac is pleasing to God." (Apologet, c. xxxix.); and the memorable words of Aquinas: "It is impossible that the prayers of many should not be heard, if one prayer is made up as it were out of many supplications." (In Evan. Matt. c. xviii.) Both of these qualities are conspicuous in the Rosay. For, to be brief, by repeating the same prayers, both during our whole life and especially at that last moment

which is the stopping stone to eternity. The formula of the Ro-ary, too, is a vacellently adopted to prayor in common, so that it has been syled, not without reason, the Paatler of Mary." And that old custom of our forfathers ought to be preserved or olse restored, according to which Christian families, whether in town or country, were religiously wont at close of day, when their labors were at an end, to assemble before a figure of Our Lady and alternately recite that Rosary. She, delighted at the fatth ful and unanimous homage, was over mear them his a loving mother surrounded by her children, distributing to them the blessings of domestic peace, the foretaste of the peace of Heaven. Oonsidering this efficacy of Jubilo prayor, Wa, among other decrees which We from time to time saude concerning the Rosary, have spoken thus: "It is our desire that in harfale churchles or every feast day," (Apostolic Letter "Salurs Ille," 24th December, 1889). Let this constantly and devoutly carried bout. We also see with joy the custom extended on other solome coasions of public devotion and in pilgrimages to venerated shrines, the growing frequency of which is to be commended. This association of prayer and praise to which is to be commended. This association of prayer and praise to which is to be commended. This association of prayer and praise to which is to be commended. This association of prayer and praise to far grayerienced this—and Our heart rejoices to recall it—when at certain times in Our Pontificate We have been present in the Vatican basilica, surrounded by great crowdes of all classes, who united with Us in mind, voice and hope, carnestly invoked by the mystories and prayers of the Rosary, her who is the most powerful patroness of the Catholic name CHRIST THE ONE MEDIATOR

And who could think or say that the confidence so strongly folt in the patronage and protection of the Blessed virgin is excessive? Undoubtedly the name and attributes of the absolute Mediator belong to no other than to Christ, for being one Person, and yet both Man and God, he restored the human race to the favour of the Heavenly Father: "One Mediator of God and men, the Man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself a redemption for all" (I. Tim., ii., 5, 6). And yet, as the Angelic Doctor teaches, "there is no reason why cortain others should not be called in a certain way mediators between God and man, that is to eay, in so far as they co operate by pre-disposing and ministering in the union of man with God." (Summa, p. III., q. xxxi., articles 1. 2). Such are the angle and easints, the prophets and priests of both Testaments; but especially has the Blessed Virgin a claim to the glory of the title. For no single individual can even be imagined who has overcutributed or ever will contribute so much towards reconsiling man with God. She offered to mankind, hastening to eternal ruin, a Saviour, at that moment when she received the announcement of the my stery of peace brought to this earth by the Angel, without that admirable act of consent "in the name of the whole human race" (Summa, p. III., q. xxx., art. 1). She ut is "of whom is born Jesus"; [She is therefore truly His mother, and for this reason a worthy and acceptable "Mediator:" As the various mysteries present themselves one after the other in the formula of the Rosary for the mediation and contemplation of men's minds, they also clucidate what we own to Mary for our reconcellation and salvation. No one can fail to be sweetly affected when considering her who appeared in the house of Elizabeth at the minister of the divine gifts, and who presented her Son to the Sheplerds, to the Kings, and to Simeen Moreover one must remember that the Blood of Ohrist shed for our sake and those members in which He offers to His Father the wounds He received in the first of His F

V. M. c. v., among the Opera & Avg.).

DIVINE FAITH AND THE ROSARY.
Yet another excellent fruit follows from the Rosary, exceedingly opportune to the character of our times. This We have referred to elsewhere. It is that, whilst the virtue of Divine Faith is daily exposed to so many dangers and attacks, the Christian may here derive nourishment and strength for his faith. Holy Writ calls Christ the "Author and finisher of faith." (Heb. vii., 2)—the "Author" because He taught men many things which they had to believe, especially about Himself, in whom "dwelleth all the fulcess of the Godhead" (Colos. ii., 9), and also because He mercifully gives the power of believing by the grace and, as it were, the unction of the Holy Ghost; the "Finisher," because in Heaven, where He will change the habit of faith into the splendour of glory, He opouly disoloses to them those things which they have seen in this mortal life as through a veil. Now, Christ stands forth clearly in the Rosary. We behold in meditation His life, whether His hidden life in joy, or His public life in excessive toil and sufferings unto death, or His glorious life from His triumphant re-DIVINE FAITH AND THE ROSARY.

surrection to His oternal enturonement at the right hand of the Father. And since fath, to be full and sufficient, and such such a surrection of the heart we believe unto justice, but with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." (Rom x 10)—so have we also in the Rosary an oxcellent means unto this, for by those vocal prayers with which it is intermingled we are enabled to express and profess our faith in God, our most watchful in God, our most watchful Father; in the future life, the forgiveness of sins. In the mysteries of the august Truity, the Incarnation of the Word, the Divine Maternity, and others. All know the value and morit of faith. For faith is just like a most precious germ, producing now the blossoms of all virtue by which we are pleasing to God, and horeafter to bring orth fruits that will last for over; "for to know The justice and Thy power is the root of immortality" (Visdom xv. 3). It is here the place to add a remark respecting the duties of these virtues which faith rightly postulates. Among them is the virtue of penance, and one part of this is abstinence, which for more reasons than one is inecessary and salutary. It is true the Ohurch is growing more indulgent to wards her children in this matter, but they must understand they are bound to take all care to make up for this maternal indulgence by other good works. We rejoice tor this reason also to propose particularly the use of the Resary, which is capable of preducing worthy fruits of penance, especially by the remembrance of the sufferings of Christ and His Mother. To those, therefore, who are striving after supreme happiness this means of the Resary, which is capable of preducing worthy fruits of penance of the sufferings of Christ and His Mother. To those, therefore, who are striving after supreme happiness this means of the Resary has been most providential in his religion can make use of it with fruit, and the time it cocupies cannoded in aborious cares who have ensured the suffering so that inward sentiment of devotion which

novor continues for a singgic cay timis advantage is that inward sentiment of devotion which attracts minds to the Rosary, so that they love it as the intimate companion and faithful protector of life; and in their last agony they embrace and hold fast to it as the other pedge of "the unfading Cown of glory." Such a pledge is greatly enhanced by the benefits of sacred induspences, if properly employed; for the devotion of the Rosary has been richly endowed with such indulgences by both Our predecessors and Ourselves. These favours will certainly prove most efficacious to both the diving and the departed, being bestowed, as it were, by the hands of the moroiful Virgin, in order that they may the sconer enjoy the eternal peace and light they have desired.

PRAMERORITHERMUNION OF CHINTENENLOW.

These considerations. Venerable brothern, move us incossently to extol and recommend to the Catholic peoples this excellent and most salutary form of devotion. Yet another very urgent reason, of which We have often spoken both in Letters and Alloustions, encourages Us to do this. For that carnest desire, which We have feen spoken both in Letters and alloustions, encourages Us to do this. For that carnest desire, which We have learnt from the Divine Heart of Jesus, of fostering the work of reconciliation among those who are separated from Us daily urges Us most pressingly to action; and we are convinced that this most excellent Reunion cannot be better propared and strengthened than by the power of prayer. The example of Christ is before Us, for in order that His disciples might be one in faith and charity, He poured forth prayer and supplication to His Father. And concerning the efficacious prayer of His Most Holy Mether for the same end, there is a striking testimomy in the Acts of the Apostles. Therein is described the first assembly of the disciples, expecting with carnest lope and prayer the promised fulness of the Holy Spirit. And the presence of Mary united with them in prayer with Mary the Mother of Jesus 'Acts it. 1 Holy Spirit. And the presence of Mary united with them in prayer is specially indicated: "All these were perserving with one mind in prayer with Mary the Mother of Jesus" (Acts i. 14). Wherefore as the nascont Church rightly joined itself in prayer with her as the patroness and most excellent custodian of Unity, so in these times it is most opportune to do the same all over the Catholic world, particularly during the month of October, which we have long ago decreed to be dedicated and consecrated, by the solemn devotion of the Rosary, to the Divine Mother, in order to implore her for the affleted Church. Let, then, the zeal for this prayer everywhere be re kindled, particularly for the end of holy Unity. Nothing will be more agreeable and accoptable to Mary; for, as she is most closely united with Ghrist. She especially wishes and dosires that they who have received the same Baptism with Him may be united with Him and with one auchber in the same faith and perfect charity. So may the sublime misteries of this same faith by means of the Rosary devotion be more deeply impressed in men's minds, with the happy result that "we may imitate what they contain and obtain what they promise."

Meanwhile, as a pledge of the Divine Pavours and Our affection, We most lovingly impart to you, your clergy, and poople, the Apostolic Benediction. Given at St. Peter's in Rome, September 20th, 1896, in the 19th year of Our Pontificate. Lko PP. XIII.

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DEATHS,

KENNED: In Hamilton on Oct 21st, 16ss. John
(Mennedy, aged 33 years

Krotoul - At Geurock, on Oct 22 Thomas Reough,
64 47 years

MARRIAGES
MIDEMOTIAICSHAM - At St. Patrick's Church
Montreal on the 7th in ... by Rev Father Strubble
C.S.S.R. of St. Anne. Patrick McDermott, chiese
C.S.S.R. of St. Anne. Patrick McDermott, chiese
of the 1st of McLes McSt. Manne, all of Montreal.

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Mr. L. V. McBrady has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the Young Liboral Club. Mr. McBrady, who is a brother of Father McBrady, of St. Michael's Novitiate, is a barrister prac-tising in Torouto, and a debater and pleader of distinct ability.

Bishop O'Conner of London visited Stratford last week in connection with a proposed ro-arrangement of the parishes of Kinkora, Mitchell, Irishtown and

Hay Fover and Catarrh Relieved in 10 2 60 Minutes.—One short purf of the bresh through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nastl passages. Paintess and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permauently cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold, Heedsche, Seve Throat, Tousilitis and Deafaces.

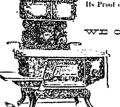
The Spanish troops in the Philipin islands have suffered a severe repulse the hauds of the insurgents. This hoccasioned an uppleasant sensation Madrid.

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The Established Church of England has filled the vacancy created by Rev. Dr. Benson's death. Right Hou. and Right Rev. Frederick Tomple, D. D. Bishop of London, Provincial Dean of Canterbury and Deau of the Chapols Royal, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

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DOMESTIC READING.

Rule your temper and temper your

eue. sunny temper gilds the edges of s blackest cloud.

The first and most important qual

The first and most important quality of woman is sweetness.

True liberty is that of a mind freed
from the vanities of this world.

Great men are medals which Clod
marks with the stamp of their century.

If religion has done nothing for
your soul.

We also be a exceeding one only term.

your soul.

He who has overcome one evil temper has acquired tworal force to overcome another.

Good temper is like a sunny day; it sheds its brightness on everything.—W d. Wills.

The sweetest harmony is the sound of the voice of the woman one loves.

La Ruyero

of the voice of the woman one loves.

—La Bruyere.

The happiness and misery of mendepend no less on temper than fortune.—Rochefoucauld.

There is a certain stupidity closely connected with all prolonged severity of word or thought or action.

Do not disdam your situation in life. It is there that you must act, suffer and conquer.—H. F. Amiel.

The difficult part of a good temper consists in forbearance, and accommodation to the ill-humors of others.

A free spirit, a sweet and even temper, a countenance of content, express order without and peace within.—Reason may comprehend a partial gift, a transient devotion; the heart knows only entire searifice, and eavs: "Thine slone and for over."

Great writers, like great inventors, always find geomethine else than what

Great writers, like great inventors, always find something else than what they are looking for. They are like Columbus, who thought he had found the Indies when he discovered Am-

Commons, who thought he man found the Indies when he discovered America.

Enjoy the blessings of this day, if God sends them, and the evils of it hear patiently and sweelly; for this day is only ours. We are dead to yesterday, and we are not yet born to the morrow.

The essential elements of giving are power and love—activity and affection—and the consciousness of the race testifies that in the high and appropriate exercise of these is a blessedness greater than any other.

The more highly endowed and the more highly cultivated the mind becomes, the more theroughly does it enter into and understand the minds of others, and the more the power of intellectual sympathy is strongthened.

Narrow-minded and uncultivated persons can easily find fault, and can usually mingle some degree of truth with their harsh conclusions. They judge rigidly and blame severly, not because they are wise, accurate or discerning, but rather bease until these documents in some of these qualities.

judge rigidly and blame soverely, not because they are wise, accurate or discerning, but rather because they are deficient in some of these qualities. It is no use for one to stand in the shade and complain that the sun does not shine upon him. He must come out resolutely on the hot and dusty field, where all are compelled to antagonize with subborn difficulties, and pertinaciously strive until he conquers, if he would deserve to be crowned.

The successful man is by no means helpful to himself alone, he helps a great lot of other people as well. There isn't a healthy, vigorous, energetic, self-reliant, successful man whose example does not breed the same qualities in others, and personal contact with such a man is an active stimulant and direct aid to success.

contact with such a man is an active stimulant and direct aid to success. He awakens in us new strength, and arouses ambition. He winds us up, and sets us going. See to it, my friend, that you don't run down.

Only think, if there was never any thing anywhere to be seen but grown-up men and women, how we should long for the sight of a little child! Every infant comes into the world like a delegated prophet, the harbinger and hersld of good things, whose office is to turn the fathers' hearts to the children, and to draw the disobedient to the wisdom of the just. A child softens and purifies the heart, warming it and melting it by its gentle stands of the second presence; it enriches the soul by new feelings, and awakens within it what is favourable to virtue. It is a beam of light, a fountain of love, a teacher whose lessons few can resist. Infants recall us from much that aggenders and encourages selfishmess, that freezes the affections, roughous the manners, indurates the heart. They brighten the home, deepen love, invigorate exertion, infuse courage of life. It would be a terrible world, I do think, if it were not embellished by little children.—Thomas Binney.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syupstands at the head of the hist for all dis-

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all discases of the threat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is not stolioved, went he worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper, but he is more happy who can suit his temper to any cir-cumstances.

cumstances.

Editor J. L. Montgomery, of Marshall' (III.) Democrat, states that for many years, he suffered untold agony from Dyspopois. At last he legan to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and by the time he used six bottles, he was a well as ever. Ceros others, will cure you.

PIRESIDE FUN.

"Jack is in love with you." "Non-sonse !" "That's what I said whon I heard it." "How dared you!"
Hicks. "My baby actually cried for the moon last evening." Wicks: "That nothing. One of these days she'll be wanting the earth."
"Money as the root of all avil."

"Money is the root of all evil."
"Yes, and that's why reformers hack away so vigorously at ovil; they want to get some of the root."

to get some of the root."
"Why have Ashley and Miss Gushington broken off?"
"Ife thought to compliment her by saying that she reminded him of his mother."

miniod that of his mother."
Fat Man (panting at the top of the stairs he has just mounted, and mopping his face) "fart't this hot? This is the time when a man wants a coat made of button holes only."

This is the time when a man wants a cost made of button holes only."

A well-known politician remarked the other day that the Imperial Institute was a white olephant, and that the County Council must decline to take it under their wing.

Miss Fortesque: "I always had a dread that I should be married for my money." Miss Caustique: "Why, dear, I should think that would be a matter of hope, not dread."

The other day a Manulesster man was struck by a falling electric wire and received a severe shock, and the power company actually had the impudence to charge him for the electricity he used up.

Buffale Buyer (to Shoe Dealer): "Wy did you warrant those patent estimates to last when one has cracked already?" Dealer: "My dear sir, how can we be sure there is no infingement on the patent?"

"My hueband is one of the most considerate men in the world." "In what way?" "When he gave me my new writing deek he had two keys made, so that if I lost mine he would have one. Few men would be as thoughtful as that."

Johnny: "Tommy Jones don't know how to swim, because his mother

Johnny: "Tommy Jones don't know how to swim, because his mother lon't want him to go near the water." Mamma: "Well, Tommy is a good boy." Johnny: "Yas; he'll go to boy." Johnny: "Yes; he'll go to Heaven the first time he falls over-

"You used to be all honey when we were first married. How different you are now!" exclaimed Mrs. Wagster, reproachfully, to her husband, after a little tiff. "It seems to n.?" remarked Mr. Wagster, as he desperately waved the files from his bald head, "that there must still be some herey about me!"

me!"

"Mr. Meekton," she said severely,
"I want you to explain a romark that
you made just as you left the house
last night." "I—I really don't re
member saying anything." "I asked
you why you were opposed to women's
suffrage, and you replied, 'Bocause
we're bossed too much as it is."

we're bossed too much as it is."

The Young Man: "And there I stood, the abyse yawning at my feet ——" The Young Woman: "Was it yawning before you got there. or did it begin after you arrived?' She yawned herself as she spoke. He tumbled, as it were, at once, and as soon as he could find his hat melted away into the yawning night.

away into the yawning night.

His tone was one of inflexible decision. "Since your father refuses his consent, my love, we must be married without it. I have a project—"True, my friend!" said her father, suddenly appearing in the doorway; "true; but you accentuate the word wrongly. You should place the emphasis, not on the first syllable, but on the second, and say that you have a project." And straightway the woore was projected with all the vigour the old gentleman could command.

mand.

"Yes," said Miss Bellefield, dolefully, "it is all over between George—I mean Mr. Homewood—and nyself." "Whatever was the matter?" asked Miss Bloomfield; "I thought you loved each other devotedly." "Oh, we do—or rather, we did—but it was this way: When he asked me to marry him I said I would if he would give up smoking. He replied that he would give up smoking if I would give up my pug dog; but, of course, I could not think of such a thing as parting with my dear Fido, and so it ended."

FRURI AND AGUS AND BILLOUS DERANGEMENTS are positively cured by the use of Parmelco's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all billous matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a genoral family medicine with the best results.

At the annual meeting of the directors and sharchelders of the G.T.R., beld in London on the 14th, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the President said the road was to a very considerable degree an American Inc and the company must be pudded by the introsts of the sharchelders before sentimental considera-

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dread col disease Dyspensia, and at times worn out with the sum was worthing from mended, I tried one box of l'armelera Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will be without them for any money."

Chats With the Children.

DELEGRABLE LAND.

Over the hills and far away There are dreadful dragons that knights

may slay - dragons with brazen Groat snorting dragous when becomescales,
And wings of loather, and coiling tails,
But if you're the proper kind of knight,
With a suit of mail and a sword that's
bright,
You may whip those dragons and win
the day,
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away There are ogres living in castles gray, With a horn to blow and the drawbridge

down, And the ogres bellow, and stamp, and

frown.
But it doesn't do to be frightened—no!
You must face them boldly and strike a
blow,
And then you marry the Princess May,
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away
There are fairy monarchs in grand
array,
With guomes, and pixies, and brownies,

too;
And my! the marvelous things they do!
But though they startle you just a bit,
They will help a lad who is sharp of
wit.
And it's tun to watch when they dance

and play— Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away i
Over the hills and far away
You may have an excellent time, I say.
There are golden islands and magic
springs
And jabberwockies—and heapsof things!
You can't be dull in a land like that,
With enchanted boots and a talking cat,
So is it a wonder you long to stray
Over the hills and far away?
—Felix Leagh in St. Nicholas.

AUTUMN NIGHTS.

These bright Autumn nights are the time to watch for falling stars, as they are called, as at this season of the year they are most frequently seen in some museum a piece of meteorite, which is the proper name for thom, as two are often picked up, and specimens are quite common. We have just been interested in the roturn of Lieut. Peary, who went to Greenland last Summer on purpose to bring back the huge meteorite, weighing tous, which he found there on one of his trips. He was not successful, however, as the apparatus he took for moving the great mass proved unequal to the task, and he or some one olse will have to try again. These meteorites are black and glittering, and are composed mostly of iron ead stone. They appear in the daytime as well as in the night, passing swiftly through the air and disappearing, usually with a loud explosion. In the late Autumn, in the month of November, the most moteorites are to be seen, and the astronomers have discovered that once in thirty-three years the earth seems to pass through a cloud of them, as at such intervals unusually large numbers are noticed. The most famour display of meteors that we know about of late years was that of sixty-three years ago, in 1883. It was like a shower of stones and issted almost all of one night. This frightend many presson, put the risk there is was like a shower of stones and lasted almost all of one night. This fright-ened many persons, particularly ignorant persons, who were sure the end of the world had come. But there is nothing to fear from them, except that it would not be pleasant to be struck by one, as they weigh all the way from 25 to 100 pounds.

THE WISEST PLAN.

Suppose, my little lady.

Suppose, my little lady.

Your doll should break her head,
Could you make it whole by crying,
Till your oyes and nose were red?

And wouldn't it be pleasantor

To treat it as a joke,
And say you're glad 'twas dolly's

And not you'r head that broke?

Suppose you're dressed for walking
And the rain comes pouring down,
Will it clear off any sooner
Because you scold and frown?
And wouldn't it be niere
For you to smile than pout,
And so make sunshine in the house
When there is none without?

When there is none witness ?

Suppose your task, my little man, Is very herd to get,
Will it make it any casior
For you to ait and fret?
And wouldn't it be wiser
Than waiting, like a dunce,
To go to work in earnest
And learn the thing at once?

And tearn and ening as outer.

Suppose that some boys have a horse And some a coach and pair,
Will it tire you less while walking To say, "It is u" fair."

And wouldn't it be nobler To keep your temper sweet.

And in your heart be thankful You can walk upon your feet?

Suppose the world doesn't please you, Nor the way some people do, Nor the way some people do, De you think the whole creation Will be altered just for you? And jan't it, my boy or girl, The wisest, bravest plan, Whatsoever comes or doesn't come, To do the best you can?

PHOREE CARY.

AN ORIGINAL COMPOSITION. A Virginia teacher has a boy of ten years in her school who recently pre-pared this very original composition: WINTER.

Winter is the coldest season of the year because it comes in winter most-iy. In some countries winter coines in summer and then it is very pleas-ant. I wish winter came in summer

in this country for then we could go skating barefeeted and we could snow-ball without getting our flagers cold. It snows more on winter than any other season. A wickit bey took my skates and ran off with them and I couldn't ketch him. Mother says judgment will overtake him well if judgment dece he will halve to be pretty lively in his logs for that bey can run buly. Now I will stop.

There is a cruel story in circulation There is a cruci story in circulation concerning a certain pupit teacher in one of the public schools, who has been highly comphimented because of the success attending the examination of her pupils. It was noticed that her class of boys somed to be able to solve all the problems. When a question was asked every boy's mand in the class was raised.

The principal of the school was putting the questions, and the lady teacher would call on a pupil to make the answer. Athough more than a score of questions were asked, in no instance was an improper answer given. The principal was so pleased at the result that he made special reference to Miss Dash's proficiency as a teacher in each of the class-rooms he visited.

visited.
Probably onvy was caused by the fact that in no other class room did the pupils seem to be as well up to their studies. One of the teachers, whree pupils did not acquit themselves very oreditably, made an investigation, and, by a judicious outlay of candy, succeeded in gaining the confidence of one of the boys under Miss Dash's care.

care.
"Now, Johnnny," said she, "how is it that all you boys know tho "Now, out is it that all you boys and is answers?"

"We don't all know," said Johnny, munching a brandy ball.
"But you all put up your hands as if you did."

Dash tells us all to put up your hands as if you did."

"But you an pue or your if you did."
"Miss Dash tells us all to put up our hands. We boys who don't know the auswer put up our left hands, and the boys who know the auswer put up their right hands, and then Miss Dash only asks the boys who have a right leard up.

Soon the days that hide behind
The little bedroom window-blind,
They that come and peop within
Lyes from dreamy sleep to win,
Soon they'll bear a different face,
Soon they'll wear another grace.
We shall greet them open-eyed,
Though behind white bills they hide;
We shall find them gone mawy,
Oh! so early, while we play.

On is ocariy, while we play.

But just now—"bobwixt, between,"
Grass grows yellow, grass grows groe
Days are short, or days are long,
As the cloud-flecks closer throng;
Or the gray cloud-curtains rise,
Showing sunsets to our cyos—
Sunset clouds and lights that lie
Trailing in the western sky.
While at dust the wind, grown bold,
Plucks the loosened leaves of gold.
Radelub E. Bunner in St. Nichol.

Radolph F. Bunner in St. Nicholas

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

High Authority gives Unim-peachable Testimony for

RY.KMAN'SKOOTENAYCURE

He Used the Medicine Kimself and Recommended It.

BE SURE AND READ HIS LETTER

University of Ottawa,

OTTAWA, CANADA, April 10, 1896.

OTTAWA, CANADA, April 10, 1890.

Dear Mr. Ryckman—I wrote to youin much benefit to my health from taking two bottles of your truly marvellous remody "Rootenay Cure." Since then I have taken three more bottles, and am now pleased to beable to inform you that I am freed from thronic and acute Itusumatism, Diabetes and La Grippe. This is the first winter since 1890 that I have scaped from having soweral sovere attacks of La Grippe, and notwithstanding the increasant and onerous duties of my position in this university, I have, thank tod, enjoyed excellent health since August last.

I have recommended the romedy to

God, enjoyed oxcellent heaun since August last.

Thave recommended the remedy to many persons, both inside and outside of the university and in most cases with entire success. These include persons suffering from Rheumatism, Bright's Diseases, Boils, Salt Rheum, Loss of Appetico. General Deblinty, Insounia, Somnambulism, Stin Diseases, Dyspesia, Nervous Deblitty, La Grippe, etc., etc. In some of these cases the patients had been under the care of physicians for several months without relief and were cured by using a bottle or two of "Kootenay." I shall adopt it was the "Family Modicine for this Instior two of "Kootenay." I shall adopt it as the "Family Medicine for this Insti-tution,"

tution,"
Yours truly and gratefully,
(Signed) J. M. McGuckin, C.M.I., D.D.
Rect

"I don't want the wheel. It is too heavy." "Say, I'll throw in a lamp. That'll make it lighter."

Can RECOMMEND IT.—Mr. Finos Bornborry, Tuscatura, writes: "I am pleased to say that Dr. Thomas' Ecrectric Oit. is all that you claim it to bo, as we have been using it for years, both internally, and havoalways received beneilt from its use. It is our family medicine, and I take great pleasure in recommending it."

Nothing shows a greater abjectness of spirit than an overbearing temper appearing in a person's behaviour to interiors.

PARM AND GARDEN.

There being a time for all things, let the gorden have its time, just now to be spent in a general clearing up. Let the dead plants, the pea-brush the weeds especially, all be gathered and burned, with all the accumulated injurious matters, the oggs of insects, the speces of mildows, and the decaying stuff that gathers unknown kinds of vermin. Make a clean sweap of all the rubbish, and trin the standing bushes and trees, burning all the wasto out of the way. It is not worth while to save seeds of one's own grown for the purpose. The reason of this is simple. All the earliest products are taken as they come, all the first fruits, in fact, are the perquisite of the housewife, and the latter only are left for seed. This is the very reverse of what is the rule for the growing of seed for the improvement of plants, and necessarily it tends to the fact fruits. In fact, are the perquisite of the housewife, and the rule for the growing of seed for the improvement of plants, and necessarily it tends to the fact fruits and processarily it the sea of the fact fruits and processarily it the sea of the fruit fruits of the manure, so that this will be decomposed by the early Spring and get mingled as much as may be with the soil, in readiness for the frest crops. To clean out the small fruit rows, taking every weed by the roots, cultivating the soil the excess of runners, mulching with cears manure, to be racked off in the Spring, when clean out straw may be synthesized between the plants to protect the fruit. The caroful eye will see whatever is to be done, and the thoughtful mind will cause the skilful hand to do it without loss of time.

As a rule the soil placed about the poots of a newly planted tree should be

As a rule the soil placed about the roots of a newly planted tree should be rich, but it should not be made too much so with raw manure. Manure riol, but it should not be made too much so with raw manure. Manure is not food for plants of any kind, but quite otherwise, until it is completely decomposed, so that some compost should now be made of rich woods earth mostly, with plenty of decayed leaf mold, old manure, wood ashes, and some air slacked quicklime, to give time for its use latter.

and some air slacked quicklime, to give time for its use later.

As the ashes of the majority of woods, especially those of the fruit trees, contain a large quantity of lime, a frequent top dressing with this fertilizer at the end of the growing sesson will go far to renew the youth and early vigor of the orchard, and it is at this time that this work is most couven iently done. The following figures will afford interesting information as to several points in the consideration of fruits:

COMPOSITION OF	11117	ASH	LK	1112	
		Phosphoric			
Potas		Lime		Acid.	
Apple35	.7	4.1		31.6	
Pear		8.0		153	
Cherry	9	7 5		16.0	
Prum	.3	100		15.0	
COMPOSITION OF	THE	ACT	OF	THE	

WOOD. Potash.12.014.0 Lin 71.0 73.0 Apple..... Pear

As a matter of course, the question of the fertilizing of any product of the soil depends wholly upon the special character of this product, as to its needs for this or that element, in the proportion in the soil which it is contained; but the character of the soil is to be studied as well. As a rule, however, it is safe to give the trees or the crops all they need, without regard to the nature of the soil, then we may be sure we are on the right side.

The practice of the old and successful farmers everywhere has been to spread manure on the land now to be plowed and prepared for the wheat. The manure is then turned down and mixed with the soil. It is scarcely half decayed, some of it not decayed at all. The land is then harrowed and the lime is applied in the form of inpalpable powder, hydrate of lime, which we call simply air slaked, because by mere exposure to the sir, even seeming to be dry, it greedily takes from it one-third of its own weight of the water and falls into this fine dry powder. Then the seed is sown, and a final harrowing is given. Then come the blessed fertilizing showers and dissolve thelime, forming a caustic solution, which at once attacks the manure in the soil and other organic, matters, such as the soil or the weeds that may have been plowed under, and quickly disintergrading them and causing decomposition, these become immediately available food for the young plants, and we soon see the affect in the deep greenness and the vigorous growth which thus nourished withstand, because of their natural strength of root and constitution, all the dangers of Winter and come out in the Spring safe and hearty and dieser the heart of the good farmers, who see in the time to come the full and profitable harvest as the reward for their work and enterprise. The practice of the old and success-

and profitable harvest as the reward for their work and enterprise.

But not only thir. With the wheat we sow the grass and the clover seeds, and begin a new rotation which we intend shall last five years—pathaps more. We have seen by the above figures what the lime will do for the grass and clover. Those farmers who have been in the habit of using it for many years all bear testimony to its most useful effects in aiding the growth

THOUGHT

THAT KILLED

A MAN!

HB thought that he could trifle with disease. He was rur down in health, felt tired and worn out, complained of dizzings, bliflousness, backaches and headaches. The liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing filmselt with cheap remedies. An titler came to Bright's disease? The money he ought to have in-vested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone.

Safe Eure

is the only standard remedy in the world for kidney and liver complaints. It is the only remedy which physicians universally prescribe. It is the only remedy that is back-ed by the testimony of thou-sands whom it has refleved and cured.

THERE IS NOTHING ELSE

THAT CAN TAKE ITS PLACE

of these, and the application now made will surely have its affect in the growth of the orep. It has been complained that the soil does not produce the same luxuriant growth of grass and clover that it used to do in the old times, when the land was fresh and had in it the sales of the trees which were out whon the land was fresh and had in it the astes of the trees which were cut and burned on the land. As these ashes had from 30 to 40 per cent of lime in them we can easily see how it was that they so much encouraged this vigorous and profitable growth, and as the lime now applied makes up for the loss of the large quantity of plant food now exhausted, we must all see that this loss is made up for the liberal application of lime at proper intervals.

MARRIAGES.

Brennan-l'ollis.

BRENNA-I OLLIS.

On Monday the 12th in St. John's church Arthur, Rev. J. P. Echerty performed the interesting coromony of uniting in the bonds of holy wedlook Mr. John Brennan and Miss Mary Jane Hollis, both of West Luther. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Laura Hollis, while the groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Edward Brennan, of Arthur township.

BURKE-WHELAN.

Burke-Whelan.

A very preity wedding took place on Wednesday 1-th at St. Patrick's oburch, Ottawa, when Mr. J. Burke, merchant, of Bank street, and Mrss Anne Whelan, of Billings' Bride, were united in marriage by Rev. M. J. Whelan, who is a ccusin of the bride. Miss Fitzgerald attended the bridgesand the groom was supported by Mr. John McDougall. The bride was attired in a becoming travelling costume. The happy couple were the recipionts of many valuable presents. Mr. and other points of ra short visit among friends.

Death of Mrs. James Keough, Guelph

Death of Mrs. James Keough, Guelph.

Gustini Oct. 17.—General regret has been coessioned by the death of Mrs. James Keough which took place at the old homestead, Waterloo road. on Friday morning, at the age of 85. The deceased was a native of Longford, Ireland. Her maiden name was Rose MoDounell. She came to Guelph in 1839, and was married to her husband, the late James Keough, in 1834. They took up land on the old homestead, where she has been residing ever since. Mrs. Keough was the mother of nine children, three of whom are dead, the latest being the eldest son, James Keough, who was well known in the cuty and took an active part in municipal matters. The six surviving are: William, in the County of Brucc. farming; Sister Clare, in Loretto Convent, Toronto; Lluzio, Mrs. McEhon, In New York; Miss Keough and Thomas at houe, and Rev. John Keough, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Hamilton, who resides in Paris. Thomas has been suffering for the past sixteen years from paralysis and saypocted to die at any moment. His physician does not hold out hopes of his surviving more than a few days at the outside.

the outside.

The funeral took place en Sunday afternoon from the old homestead and was well attended. The pall-beavers were Messers. W. Smith, Frank Mo-Quillan, Thos. Hynne, A. McQuillan, Thos. Lynch and Geo. Fyfo. There was quite a number in the Church of Lady, to which the remains were taken before interment. The services at the olurch were conducted by fiev. Father Kenny, S.J., and at the grave by Rev. Father Kavanagh, S.J.

THE Horse-noblest of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much bouelt as its master in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of Dr. Thomas' ECIRCTRIC OIL. Lamouses, swelling of the nock, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by Hakl Listen to the Angels Sing!

By Rev. Stations Blacker.

And he dreamed, and behold a up on the earth, and the top of it to he aven; and behold the angels of many and descending on it.

that love film.

But C d hath revealed them unto us by Sprit 1 for the Spirit searcheth all things, the deep things of God." 1 Cor. 2.9.10. 1.

thati, the still that the Augels aing!

Sitted the Augels aing!

Withdraw from earth's noisy din;

Stay, from beling "on the wing";

Red and to the Holy Cross cling; I nur salvation surely win to hark! be atill!

cliory be to JESUS,
And to Hits Precious Blood !
All shed to ransom us;
Pour forth as in a flood!

peace ! be still ! to the Angels sing! ase from worry, care and strife; an on God, as man on wife;

ori king " Living Watera" of idpeace I be still !
neten to the Angels sing !
Glory be to The Lamb,
And to His Righteousness
Offered up as God's balm
For our unrighteousness ! III.

rest! bo still ! o rest 1 to still 1
Listen to the Angels sing 1
Rest in The Blood of our King,
We wear His "nuprial ring"!
Every sin far from us fling,
In holiness, 'neath His Wing 1
O rest 1 to still 1
Listen to the Angels sing 1

Glory be to our King.

And to His Holy Name!

And Heaven's choirs sing,

With II's Glory aslame! 17.

() pause ! be still ! Listen to the Angels sing ! Loose the imagination, Soar high to Heaven's station, In angolic condition,
Hear the song of Redemption!
O pause! be still!
Listen to the Angels sing!

Glory, Glory, Glory, Glory be to JESUS! Glory, Glory, Glory, And to His Precious Blood! v.

"atop! be still!
Laten to the Angels sing !
Come, weary wanderer, come;
To Christ Jesus' Bosom, come,
To His Bleedung Wounds, O come;
"Spirit and The Bride say, Come!"
O come ! be still!
Listen to the Angels sing!
Glory, Alleluia,
Glory be to JESUS!
Glory Alleluia,

Hory Alleluia : And to His Pre

Amen: Alleluia, (Rev. 19:4.) Beston, 21 September, 1896.

A SISTER OF CHARITY.

(By FRANCIS A. DURIVAGE.)

(By Francis A. Durivace.)

Now abideth," says the spostle, faith, hope and charity; but the greatest of these is charity. Of the various benevolent societies with which the world abounds, there is mone with a nobler record than the Sisters of Charity—a wast organization, the members of which dovote their entiralizes to the succour of suffering lumanity. Truest of heroines, they shunk from no toil, no fatigue, no peril. Where the battle rages, where the pestilence destroys, beneath the trigid skies of the north and the burning suns of the tropies, there these geatle and brave Sisters are found, true to their holy mission. Infidel and believer, Protestant and Catholic, alike do them honour.

do them honour.

Let us follow the career of one of these women and we can judge of the spirit which pervades their entire Order.

Jeanne Marie Rendu, whose reli-Jeanne Marie Rendu, wnose rengious name was Sister Rosalio, was
born at Comfort, in the Dopartment of
Ain, France, in 1786, on the eve of
that terrible Revolution which marks
a turning point in modern history. At
the age of sixteen she entered as a
notice in the house of the Sisters of
Charity, in the street of the Lieux
Colombier, Paris, and subsequently as
a non another house of the same Order commoner, Paris, and subsequently as a nun another house of the same Order in the same of the first of Piepe da Bois, of which she afterwards became the superior, at the age of twenty-free.

fvo.

From earliest childhood she was pitful to the poor and suffering, and her sympathies warmed into that love of her fellow creatures, which is but another name for the love of their Creator. The young, the aged, the poor, the sick, and the well received her aid and another. Women about on the follow creatures, which is but another name for the love of their another name for the love of their creator. The young, the aged, the classor. The young stand an occursed and to Hoaven. The prising the aged, the class and a counsel. Women about the coint of the resident sent a measure of the resident sent a measure of the resident sent a measure of the remaind sent and and counsel. Women about the common mothers were objects of her with the Cross of the Legion of the with the Cross of the Legion of the with the common were helped through her and women were helped through her accitation; mechanics found work by mediation; mechanics found work by mind, her actions and her words, in his coll, the dying breathed their with eleas and tact. The with eleas and tact and the prisoner met her and the prisoner met her with the Cross of the Legion of the victime stand counsel. The president sent a measure of the remedies and realizes the author that the survey of talled, then he domonstrates it alone tank in the president sent a measure of the remedies and realizes the survey of talled, then he domonstrates it alone the president sent a measure of the resident sent and sounce. The president sent a measure of the resident sent and sounce, the he domonstrates it alone the president sent and sounce. When he had retired to rest, Sheik Hejaar be head and realizes the consonance of the rest, Sheik Hejaar of the resident sent and sounce. When he had retired to rest, Sheik Hejaar be head subjected to rest, Sheik Hejaar of talled, then. In the more sepocially with the spirit wound more especially with the spirit you have shown in the class. But our life is not wholly taken up in such that the small proper that the shear of the class. But our life is no

last sighs in her presence, bodily suffering and want

last sighs in her presence. Not alone bodily suffering and want, but the cravings and sickness of the mind, oc cupied her thoughts and actions. She was often summoned to the houses of the rich, who invoked her sympathy and counsed when they were in trouble. During the famine of 1818, and during the two invesions of 1815, all warts became familiar with her palo and gentle face, for she visited overy part of the city on her mission of charity. In the torrible days of the tholora, braving infection, she was overywhere where help was needed. Ample means were always at her disposal, for each suce. ling government trusted her, and at an appealing look from her the purse strings of the rich were loopened. The Duchess of Angoliume nade her the dasponser of her bountiful charities, and the wife of Louis XVI.

But charity consists not alone in the bestowal of money. Kind, sympathetic looks and words are often more precious than silver or gold. Use experience of sorrow, her ac quantiance with human passions and suffering made her the best of friends. With the most comment statesmen and administrators of her day she held counsed out the questions of leastly, domestic economy, the supply of food, and education—always impressing and influencing them by the soundness of her views and the thoroughness of her sounded to treat the states of the states to trust.

her views and the thoroughness of her knowledge.
She very rarely directly asked alms, and she counseled her Sisters to trust to spontaneous gifts. She only applied in the cases of extremity to those who had authorized her to do so. It seemed that she was unwilling to compromise the dignity of the religion she represented by exposiong it to humilitation of denials.

Sometimes she departed from this Sometimes she departed from the

ation of denials.
Sometimes she doparted from this ule. One day she called on au old entlemen and said:
"I must have a pair of horses."
"You shall have mine," was the

roply.
"They won't serve my purpose."
I must tor show. I must withey wont serve my purpose. Yours are only fit for show. I must have a pair of strong, heavy draught horses. They are for a poor cartman, who has lost his own, and will throw himself into the river if he cannot get a cair to earn his living with." Of course Sister Rosalle obtained the horses.

Of course Sister Rosalle obtained the horses.

She never worked on the sensibilities of the weathy by telling them about cases of distress. She took them to the wretched lodgings of a starving family for instance, and let the sight of misery plead with its eloquent silonce.

During the terrible days of the counter revolution of June 1818, she displayed the courage of a Christian heroine. Seated in her arm chair, with the bullets whizzing round her, she dressed the hurts of the wounded, or breathed the word of God in the car of the dying. Even the savage insurgents would have thrown up barricades to protect her house if she had permitted them to do so.

She went in and out of it on her errands of mercy unshrinking amid the hail of lead.

"Keep in doors," said one of the

She went in and out of it on her errands of meroy unshrinking amid the hail of lead.

"Keep in doors," said one of the insurgents; "it's raining bullets outside here."

"Do you suppose I care to live," replied Sister Rosalio, "when you are killing my children? Stop firing! You have made widows and orphaus enough."

nough." At this momenta Mobile guardsman, At this momenta Mobile guardsman, hunted by a dozen infuriated robels, took rouge in the house of the Sister. His pursurers followed him in. They swore to have his life, and sabres, bayonets, and pistols were turned against him.

"You shall not kill my children under my own eyes!" cried Sister Rosalie, and she threw herself in the midst of the savage band.

"Well, mother," said one of the robels, "we'll shoot him outdoors, then."

robels, "we'll shoot him outdoors, then."

"Then you shall shoot me with him!" said the Sister of Charlty, as sho threw her arms about the soldier. Cries of fury rent the air. Sister Rosalio fell upon her knees and olasped her hat.ds.

"Hear me!" she exclaimed. "I have never begged of you, but now I have nours supplies. In the name of your sick whom I have nursed, in the name of your little children whom I have of your little children whom I have blessed, nurtured and loved—mercy, mercy, mercy for this unfortunate young man."

Her pathetic prayer touched the

mercy, nearcy to the way young man."

Her pathotic prayer touched the hearts of the insurgents. They allowed themselves to be disarmed by the Sisters, and the guardisman's life was saved. On the same day, by showing a similar courage, Sister Rosalic saved an officer of the Municipal Guard.

sipal Gaard.
So great was the modesty of this noble woman, that even her associates were ignorant of a tithe of her good deeds. They were known only to those she succoured and to Heaven. So the President sent a messanger to her with the Oross of the Legion to Honor. She was unaffectedly astonished, and said simply.

"This one is enough for me," touching the plain wooden cross of the receary.
Porfect simplicity characterized her

strongth of her intellect survived the strength of her body. She first be-came blind. A medical friend per-formed an operation for the romoval of the cataract, but it was unsuccess ful. Then, knowing that her carthy labors were ended she prepared for death.

abors were ended she prepared for death.

As she suffered in the night from cold feet a jug of hot water was always applied to them. The omission of this precaution one evening is thought to have hastened the hour of her death. Sister Molaine, the num who committed this oversight, was so distressed and felt so culpable that she begged to be sent to the Crimea in expation of the fault.

"I shall join Sister Resalie the sooner by so doing," she said.

Sister Melaine's wish was granted. Sister Resalie the typhus fover and deel.

Sister Resalie died Annel 6 1856

sho soon caught the typius laver and died.

Sister Rosalie died April 6, 1856. She had suggested that her body should be taken to the comotory in the paupers' hearse, but she was too widely loved and mourned to permit such a neglect of her remains. The honors sho rofused in her life-time were lovingy bestowed when she was unconscious to thom. Forty or fifty thousand persons walked in the funeral procession. There were bishops and generals, women of fashion, counsellors of state, and poor working people in overwhelming numbers. Sobs and tears mingled with the prayers that consecrated the doad.

A touching tribute to ter memory

prayers that consecrated the dead.

A touching tribute to her memory was the erection of a monument paid for by the voluntary contributions of the poor, whose best earthly friend she had been through her long life of action and self-sacrifice.

action and self-sacrifice.

It is good for us to ponder the record of such beautiful lives. It would be well if history and biography devoted more space to such excess than to the culogy of conquerors and warriors, the destroyers of human liappiness and human life.

A Long Distance Test.

Under direction of the Government, samples of butter were shipped from Victoria to England and back in order to thoroughly test their keeping qualities. It speaks volumes for the perfection to which the Antipodes have attained in the matter of making, packing and shipping facilities when all the samples were found, after their 24,000 mile trip, to be in splended omittion. The striking qualities of one lot were its dryness and absence of salt, it being treated with only two pounds of salt and three quarters per cont. preservitas to the one hundred pounds of butter. In another sample four pounds of salt was used and cue-half per cent, preservitas. The Government expert at the final test felt prepared to pit the samples against any other butter in the world at that ago.—Farmer's Advocate. Under direction of the Govern

TIME ABOUT UP SO HE THOUGHT.

Taken on Time Dodd's Kidney Pills Save a Life Once More.

THE ABSOLUTE TRUTH.

It was Diabetes and Thought Incur-able—But when the Proper Treat-ment Was Used the Patient Re-

Barrir, Oct. 29.—(Special)—Your correspondent had no difficulty in locating Mr. Frederick Stokes, of this town, as he is well known and cujoys the confidence of all who know him. This particulars of his recovery still excite criticals as marvellous curces everywhere do. When found at his business he wait!

ulars of his recovery still excite onthusiagna samarvellous curces overywhere
do. When found at his business he
said:—
"It was about a year and a half age
that I began to suffer with lameness of
the back. I soon began to run down
rapidly in flesh, hecoming in a short
time also very weak.

In misery, and unable to work, one of
the best dectors in town when consulted
told me that my trouble was diabetes.
Meanwhile I had lost forty-five pounds
in weight, and his medicine was doing
no no good.

I thought my time was about up until
a friend told not that he knew of several
curces of eases similar to mine by using
Dodd's Kithney Fills.

This gave me hope though I felt
ashaned to let the dector knew that I
had chauged my medicine, however I
was encouraged by the help I get frem
the first box and so kept, all I have to
say is that four boxes hard completely
restored my stronger and the succession
To shorten the story, all I have to
say is that four boxes hard completely
restored my stronger and the succession
The meases of Dodd's Kidney Fills
have been wen in just such contests as
When the sufferer lots go his hold on
other remedies and realizes the fact that
this great kidney treatment has nover
other remedies and realizes the fact that
this great kidney treatment has nover
field had given the sufferer up to die,
Dodd's Kidney Fills have promptly saved
the pationt.

With such power to cure in extreme
cases on the doubted that the small

The Prince and the Lions

(A STORY FOR CHILDRESL)

In an Eastern city there once lived a young Prince named Azgid. He was virtuous and accomplished, but lad one fault—he was a bit of a coward!

Prince Azgid's father had recently died, and he was looking forward to his soronstion. A few days before

Prince Azgu a nanor has recently deed, and he was looking forward to his coronation. A few days before the day fixed for the ceremony, the old vizier called upon the Prince and informed His Royal Highness that before he could ascend the throne he must, in accordance with an ancient

must, in accordance with an ancient custom, fight a certain huge red lion which was kept in a den within the precincts of the palace.

The Prince, upon hearing this, was so frightened that he made up his mind to run away. He rose in the night, dressed himself hastily, mount ed his horse, and loft the city. Thus he journeyed for three days.

In the course of the third day, as he rode through a beautiful, thickly wooded country, he heard the sound of exquisite music, and presently overtook a handsome youth, who was leading a few wheee, and playing mean took a handsome youth, who we leading a few sheep, and playing upo a flute.

a fluto.

The young man having courteously saluted the stranger, Pince Azzid begged him to go on playing, for mover in his life locfore, said the Prince, had he listened to such on-chanting stains.

ougged nim to go on playing, for nover in his life ofcre, said the Prince, had he listened to such on-chanting strains.

The player then told Azgid that he was the slave of a wealthy shepherd mamed Oaxus, to whose abode, which was close at hand, he offered to conduct the traveller.

The Prince gladly accepted this invitation, and in a few moments was entering the house of Oaxus, who accorded him a hearty welcome, and placed food and drink before him. When Azgid bad finished his meal, he felt it incumbent upon him to make some sort of explanation to his hest. "Doubtless," said he, "you wonder who I am, and what is my errand in coming hither? I can tell you this much—that I am a Prince whom trouble has driven from home. Pardon me if I do not divulge my name; that is a secret which must be secure that is a secret which must be secure that is a secret which must be secure that in the delightsome spct. I have ample means, and can remunerate you for your kindness."

Oaxus assured his guest that not ming would give bim greater pleasure than to entertain him for as long a period as he cared to etay, and he begged him not to think of offering any remuneration.

"And now, Isdril," added Oaxus, addressing his slave, "show the Prince our foundations and waterfalls, our rocks and vales, for I perceive that he is one who can appreciate Nature's beauties."

The youth took up his flute, and went out with the Prince

ne is one who can appreciate Nature's beauties."
The youth took up his flute, and went out with the Prince
After wandering awhile amidst romantic scenery, the two young men ast down to rest upon a rock his a shady valley. The slave put his flute to his lips, and began to play. The Prince loved rousic passicately, and the idea had siready occurred to him that, if ever he left this fair retreat, he would like to purchase from Oxus his accomplished slave.

Suddenly Isdril broke the spell of the Prince's enjoyment by rising to his feet, with the word: "It is time

the Prince's enjoyment by rising to his feet, with the words: "It is time

his foet, with the words: "It is time for us to be going."

"Wherefore?" queried the Prince.
"Why should we quit this delicious spot as soon?"

"Bessuse," replied the other, "the neighbourhood is infested with lions. It is well, therefore, to retire early viithin our abodes, and close the gates Upon one occasion I lagged behind, and see the consequence!"
He rolled up his sleeve and revealed a scar upon his arm. Azgid turned as car upon his arm. Azgid turned his mind, and found himself obliged to ride on turther. He thanked Oaxus, bade farewell to him and to Isdril, and galloped off. galloped off.

gailloped on.

Again he journeyed for three days, and came to a vast desert, the midst of which he beheld an Arab encamp-

ment.
Thankfully he rode up to the black tents, for both he and his horse were worn out with hunger and fatigue.
He was received by a dignified Sheik, to whom he made the same speech that he had made to the kindly Oaxus.

Obtail Heiser like the shoulded

speech that he had made to the kindly Oaxus.

Sheik Hejaar, like the shopherd,
answered to the offset that he desired
no other remuneration than the pleasure of the Prince's society, and that
he should be delighted to keep his
guest for ever, if so it might be. He
introduced Azgid to a large number
of his friends, and provided for his
use a magnificent steed.

A week passed. Day by day the
Prince accompanied the Sheik in his
antelope-hunting expeditions, which
he enjoyed exceedingly. He quite
thought that he was now happily
settled for life, when one night, after
he had rotired to rest, Sheik H-jaar
approached his couch, and said:

"My son, I have come to tell you

"I suffered with bronchine for nearly five years. My playering prevention for me writing produ-cing taxonable results, and finally advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have taken six bit-tles of this medicine, and am now a

Ticklish Things.

cing haveable to the Ayer's Cherry Rectoral. I have taken six bettings. Nowhere does the title of this medicine, and am now to the dotter the medicine, and am now to the dotter the medicine, and am now to the dotter the medicine, and am now to the dotter to the medicine, and am now to the dotter the cough. Do you know the feeling? The tickling in the throat, that you writhe under and fight against, until at least you break out in a paroxysm of coughing? Why not cure the cough and enjoy unbroken rost? You can do so by using

Aver's Cherry Pectoral.

This testimonial will be found in foll in Ayer's Curchook with a hundred others. Prec. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

fidence in you it is necessary that they should have some proof of your pro-wess. Two leagues to the south is a range of hells infested with lions. Go,

cho-tid have some proof of your prowess. Two leagues to the south is a
range of hulls infested with lions. Go,
then, early in the morning, mounted
upon your horse. Slay one these firecbeasts, and bring us his skin; so shall
we know that we may rely upon you
in the day of battle."

When the Sheik had left him.
Argid rose, dressed himself, slipped
quietly out of his tent, and bade a
sorrowful, affectionate facewell to the
horse which the Sheik had allowed
him to use, now there with the
others. Then he mounted his own
steed, and rode forth into the night.

By the middle of the next day, he
was rejoiced to find that he was
leaving the desert, and entering a
fair region of hill and dad, meadows and streams. Soon he came
to a splendid palace, built of porphyry,
and standing in the midst of a magnificent garden.

The owner of the palace, a rich
Emir, was sitting in the porch, with
his golden haired daughter, Perizide,
Hero again, the Pronce was most
kindly received. The interior of the
building proved to be even more
beautiful than the exterior. The
rooms blazed with gold and precious
stones; walls and ceilings were covered with valuable pai tings; the windows of the cosiliest stained glass.
The Emir set hefore his guest a collection of delicate viands.

The prince made his accustomed
appeach, avowing his rank, but concaling his name. He added also his
customary request, that he might be
allowed to remain for a time in the
house of his present entertainer.

The Emir sol hefore his guest a collection of delicate viands.

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appeach, avowing his rank, but concaling his name. He added also his
customary request, that he might be
allowed to remain for a time in the
house of his present entertainer.

The Emir sol hefore his guest to
consult the mode of his life, if he chose to
do so. Then he begged his guest
to cause him for a few minutes, as he
was expecting some friends, and wished to make preparations for their reception.

and supering some analysis of their reception.

Thus Azid was left alone with Perizido, with whom he was already in love. She took him into the garden, after exploring the beauties of which the pair returned to the house.

The palace, now illuminated from top to bottom, was full of company. The evening passed merrily. Observing a lute which lay upon a couch, the music loving young Prince begged Perizide to play to him. In the was startled by a strange, load sound, and asked his fair companion what it might be.

might be.
"Oh!" replied she, with a laugh,

might be.

"Oh!" replied she, with a laugh,
"that is only Boulak, our black porter, indulging in a yawn."
"Good gracious!" exclaimed Azzid;
"what uncommonly good lungs he
must have!"
After the other guests had left, and
Porizide had gone to bed, the Emir
and the Prince chatted and smoked
together for some time. By-and-by
the former offered to conduct the latter to his sleeping apartment. When
they came to the foot of the grand
staircase, which was of white marble,
Azzid looking up, was horrified to beloid an enormous black ion stretched
upon the topmost landing.
"What is that? 'faltered he.

"That," returned his host, "is

"What is that?' faltered he.
"That," returned his host, "is Boulak, our black porter. He is a tame lion, and will not harn you if you are not sfeaid of him. He knows whon anyone fears him, and then becomes forcoious." "I fear him greatly!" whispered the Prince. As he could not be persuaded to mount the stairs, he had to return to the saloon, and repose upon one of the divans.

the saloon, and repose upon one of the divaus.

After the Emir had left him, Azgid carofully locked the door and fastened the windows. Then he lay down, but not to sleep. For he could hear the lion walking about, and once the beast actually came to the door, and, uttering a terrific roar, sprang against it with his fore-paws.

The poor Prince made sure that the door would burst open, and he should be devoured. Nothing of the kind happened, however. In a few moments, Boulak wont upstairs, and came down no more that night.

Azgid lay thinking. Evidently he had flown in the face of Providence when he had flad from the lion at home. Since then, lions had met him at every turn. He resolved to submit to what was so olearly his destined duty—to return home and fulfil the

man's resolution, and, with a parting blessing, sped him on his way. But the Prince had no opportunity of making his adieus to the fair Perizide.

Then Azzid rode back to the Arab camp, and confessed all to the good Sheik Hajaar. He also inquired after the beautiful horse.

"Ho is well," replied the other, "and I should be grailfied if you could stay with us, and use him again. But it would be wrong to hinder you no your pious undertaking. Return to your home, and do your duty like a man!"

Azzid next visited Oxyge to him.

man!"
Azgid next visited Jaxus, to whom, as to the others, he revealed his name and parentage, confessed his fault, and expressed his repentance.
"Go, my friend!" said the kindiy shepherd, "and may Heaven give you strongth to persevere in your laudable resolution!"

strongth to persevere in your resolution!"

"Farewell!" answered Azgid;

"great Isadril from me, and tell him
that I hope some day to return and
listen to his sewest music, in spite of
the lions."

Without further interruption, the
Prince rode straight home, and announced to the old Vizier his inten-

nounced to the old vizier his inten-tion to fight the lion.

The old man wept tears of joy at

herd, "as a momento of this happy day, allow me to make you a present." So saying, he pushed forward his slave, Isdril.

So saying, he pushed lorwain islave, Isdril, are heartily thank you, Oaxus!" said the Prince, "and you, Isdril, are no longer a slave. From this moment you are free; but you shall be my companion, and delight me with your skill upon the flute."

Presently another little group presented itself. It was composed of Sheik Hajaar, some of his Arabs, and the horse which the Prince had learned to love.

sented itself. It was composed of Sheik Hajar, some of his Araba, and the horae which the Prince had learned to love.

"Azgid!" said the Sheik, "I congratulate you heartily, and beg your acceptance of this steed."

The Prince thanked and embraced the Sheik, and kussed the beautiful creature, who returned his caresses.

The Emir was the next person to appear upon the scene. He was surrounded by a brilliant retinue, with music and banners.

"I have come to congratulate you," said he to the Prince. "I have brought you up present, but I and all my belongings are yours."

"I am rejoiced to see you, noble Emir!" *epided Azgid. "And how is your lovely daughter? As soon as I am crowned, I intend to set off at lightning speed to visit her!"

"That will be needless," said the Emir; "come with me." And he led the young man to a vedel dady, who sat upon a white horse. It was Perizade!

Perizade I

Then, by order of the Vizier, the hole procession wended its way towhole procession wards the palace.

wards the palace.

Many throughts and emotions stirred
within the breast of the young Prince.
"When I fled from duty," reflected
he, "overything wont against me;
now that I kave fulfilled it, fresh happiness meets me at every step."

piness meets me at every step.
The coronation—and also a wedding—took place on the same day.
Azgid and Prizide reigned long and happily. By the King's command, his adventures were recorded in the annuals of the kingdom And over the door of his palace were inscribed, in golden letters, these words:
"Never run from the lion."

THE DELEGATES.

convention had been to make him both a better Irishiman and a better Canadian. He was prouder of the fact that he was a Canadian, for one reason that the Canadian poople had rechiled in order to win what the Irish people were stringeling or itself appliance. He had told the people of Irishiman and appliance. He had told the people of Irishiman and Relmond were allowed to spread abroad statements about dissensien nothing could be expected. He believed after his visit to Ulater-to which province he thanked God he belonged—that I ome Rule had little to fear from religions differences. The convention speech that had impressed him most was delivered by Hev. Mr. Ray, a Pres byterian mulster of Raphoo Mr. Ray declared that the Protestants of Ireland had too long been warned against their Catholic follow citizens, and when they fought the Catholics they closed their yees to the unisportenment of Ireland from Westminster. Mr. Ray's speech, has the misportenment of Ireland from Westminster. Mr. Ray's speech, he had been a speech been to night showed that creeds make no difference onen who are lightling for a sacred and just cause. The one word he desired to tell them was that there is to-day practical unity in Ireland (doud cheers).

Mr. Hagh Ryae.

tical unity in Iroland (lond cheers).

Mr. Hugh Ryan in a brief speech omphasized one important point. In connection with the charge formulated by Mr. Healy against Mr. Dilton alleging the mismanagement of funds he said the lirish people in Canada needed only to be told that Mr. Biake was one of the committee that managed the Paris fund. That fact would sufficiently settle Mr. Healy's allegation (great cheering for Edward Blake.)

Healy's allegation (great cheering for Edward Blake).

"Stand up John Henry."

At this point Father Ryan called out "Stand up John Henry," and as the courable Chevalier rose to his feet the ovation of the ovening. Mr. Henry's speech was brief. He know what their welcome to him meant. He had been assailed in Dublin; but here he was among those means he had been and the mean of the was among the seminated by the seminated of the seminated had been send to the seminated here. He would have gone. He was glad been send to would have gone. He was glad call the seminated here with the seminated for the national parliamentary party. Discension might exist in a corner or two, but it was not worth talking about. The people were solid (loud cheers). Ho was an old man, but he hoped to live to roturn to Ireland to witness the opening of a native legislature in college Green (cheers).

Bet. Nather Challit Hantlies,

opening of a native legislature in locgo Green (cheers).

Her. Father O'Reilly Hamilton, thanked the Archibhap for inviting him there tonight, an anony which next to that of being a delegate to the great I rish Race Convention he would always feel proud of. Many saked how much good did the Convention do? Its good cannot be calculated by wardidupols weight, nor by lieasl measurement, but it has done, and is doing, and will result the same of the s be auti. Inve are a few who asplito be leader ard advisers of the people who not sincere in their professions. They ent open proposed to the professions of the profession of the majority must not be alyzed for lack of funds, and Irishmen at the and abroad must, and will see of the profession of the profession

home and abroad must, and will seed to it, that that want be supplied. (applause.)

Dean Harris' speech made a strong impression on the audience and nearly overy sentence overload applause. After speaking of the convention and of the state of Ireland under government from Westminster as revealed by the report of the Commission on funncial relations, he exposed the stupid lies that had been told in The Independent, The Nation and in the Associated Press despatches about the convention. If the transabeut the convention if the transabeut the convention if the transabeut the convention in the had been sent over it to America would have melted it for shame a hundred times over. The magnificent success of the convention made it impossible for "Now I want to say something important to you. The success of that convention meant the social estracism of these two men; it meant that they would be buried politically so low that the hand of resurrection could never reach them. Therefore I was not surprised that Mr. Healy's organ and Mr. Redmond s paper long before the convention assembled directed their attacks against it. They realized that the assombling in Dublin of a great and intelligent body of men representing the Irish Race in all the countries of the world experienced in representative institutions, meant that the problem of dissensions in the Irish party would be solved it the declaration of majority rule. Otherwise there could be no government. (appliause.) Mr. Dillon, chairman of the parliament arry party, represented the majority rule. Otherwise theore could be no government. (appliause.) Mr. Dillon, chairman of the parliament arry party, represented the majority rule. Otherwise theore could be no government. (appliause). The next high was an attempt to destroy the lattices of the convention; could they

but do that they would keep on saying they were strong with the people. What was a considerable with the people of the saying the sa

Pean Harris here went on to explain that Mr. Justin McCarthy and after him Mr. Dillon were elected to the chairmanship of the party by the united vote of the party. Every member of Parliament in the party Dillon were erected to the chartenassup of the party by the united vote of the party. Every member of Parliament in the party took the party pledge, selemily allimed took to foot and hand to hand with John foot to foot and hand to hand with John Dillon and his followers against any government that tild not make Home Rule the first plank in its programme. The men who had broken their pledge had perjured themselves as Nationality politicians. These men are dead branches of the tree. These men are dead branches of the tree. The seen are anxious that no money should be sent over to the Irish parliamentary party. The money is needed. There is no need for Iraliamentary that the support of the Irish parliamentary party. The Irishmentary find cannot be allowed to the come exhausted. The tree is no need for the support of the Irish parliamentary party. The Irishmentary find cannot be allowed to the come exhausted. The tree is no need to the very limit the Irish handlers and most anxious for. No, the Irish in America will stand like true ren, when they are appealed to again by Mr. Dillon. They will put their hands down into their pockets and when they draw them out there will be money attaching to them (appleaue).

"The cause we are fighting," said the near. "is right, right as formal justice."

For truth is truth
And God is Go!
And Right the day must win,
To doubt would be distoyally
To falter would be sin.

(loud applant the Irish Race Convention they had a men whose abilities he would best described to them by saying they were the intellual equals of Edward Blake and his support to them by saying they were the intellual equals of Edward Blake and his support in platform are support to the control of the support to the control of the con time the treatment of treatment of the treatment of treatment of the treatment of treatment of treatment of treatment of the treatment of treatment of treatment of treatment of the treatment of treatment of the treatment of the treatment of the tre

The proceedings terminated with the Maple Leaf for Ever and God Save the Queen by the band.

LATEST MARKETS

TORONTO, Oct. 27, 1896.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat on the street is wesker, 200 bushels selling at 810 for white, 800 for red, and 650 for goose.

Barley-Steady, 1,500 bushels selling at 31c to 41.

Oata-Fasier, 300 bushels selling at 27c.
Peas-Wesker, 200 bushels selling at 27c.
Buck wheat—One hundred bushels soll at

38c.

Hay and Straw—The receipts were small prices are unchanged; 15 loads of hay sold at \$13 to \$14 50. No atraw was offered; \$10 to \$11 is the price quoteil.

Dressed Hogs—No hogs were offered this

Drasacu riva-rio noka mero	······	٠	····
morning. Price range from \$4.	50. t	0 80	.25.
Wheat white,\$0	81	\$0	00
do red 0	89	0	00
do goose 0		0	00
Peas, per bush 0	49	Õ	Õ
Buckwheat 0			õõ
Ryo 0	441		ŏŏ
Oats, per bush 0	27		00
Barley 0	30		414
Нау,13	0.1	14	702
Straw, bundled10	00	îï	
do looso			66
Eggs, new laid U	16		00
Eggs, now mid	::		
Butter, lb rolls 0			18
do tubs, dairy 0			14
Chickens, por pair 0			35
Dncks 0	40		60
Turkeys, per lb 0	07		08
Potatoes 0	40		00
Dressed hogs 4	δ0		25
Lamb 5		7	00
Beef, hindquarters 4	00	7	00
do fore 2	50	4	00
Mutton 4	00	5	00
Veel			50

Bishep Cameron, of Antigonish, N.S. was the guest of Bishop Macdonell last week.

Piles Gured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agusw's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings confort. For Blind and Bleedigs Piles it is neerless. Also cures Tetter, Stat Rheum, Eczema, Harber's Itch, and all eruptices of the skin. 35 cts.



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Preehold Loan and Savings Co. DIVIDEND NO. 74.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 0 per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Company has been declared for the current half year, payable on and after the 1st day of Decemben next at the office of the Company, corner of Victoria and Adelaide-streets. Toronto. The Transfer Book will be closed from the Ict to the 36th November,

By order of the Board, S. C. WOOD, Managing Director, Toronto, 21st October, 1896.

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