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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IV.-No. 40

### TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

### IN BELFAST

### The Foreign Delegates Receive Great Welcome.

CANADIANS HONORED.

Delegates.

ther Ryan Lalied Upon for the Opening Address-Dean Harris the Bearer of a Message from the Orangemen of Casada-Hon. John Costigan Talks Platnly-The Irish in Canada will Abide by the Con-vention.

DUBLIN, Sopt. 5.—Some of the best seeches on the closing day of the great Raco Convention were made by Cana-dian delegates. Rev. F. O'Reilly, the Hamilton delegate, was complimented by the chairman for having made a hit. There were scores who desired to speak There were scores who desired to speak and the time was very short. Father O'Reilly brought the Hamilton resolutions to the front of the platform, teld the Couvention in a sentence what message they contained, and remarking that they would be found in extense in the morning papers resumed his soat.

HON, JOHN COSTIGAN The Convention was desirous of hosting Hon. John Costigan, and whon ho aroso it was to receive a splondid ovation. Ho said: My Lord, ladies and gentlemen. I feel it a great honor indeed that is conferred upon me, and upon the Irishmen of the city of Ottawa especially, and that was endorsed by the Irishmen of Canada, that I was selected to come with a message of hope and confidence in the future in the attainment of the object which is dear to overy Irishman at home and abroad (cheorys.) I feel that home of the object which is dear to overy Irishman, because unfortunately I cannot claim that I am an Irishman, but you would never make me say that I am not an Irishman (applauso). I am the descendant of Irish parentis renowed applause, They were always identified with 120 canses with which my decest sympathies are the honor of being an Irishman born in Iroland. I belong to a class alligerer the world that are the strongest friends of Iroland in the movement that you advocate to-day (applause). Yes, I feel proud of being here to-day, proud of laving the honor of addressing this wast audience through you, my lord, who have opened the business of this Convention in an address that has thallenged the admiration of every intelligent man (applauso). We who come from abroad had some difficulties when we reached here. We do unformusely seed of the country, through the leading Pross of this great city; but the education was unsafe and unreliable. And though it is supposed and charged against a who came from abroad that some difficulties when we reached here. We do unformusely seed of the country, through the leading Pross of this great city; but the education of a policy like that, then I would say, "Thank God. I am the docendant of an Irishman—if the qualification to make this grand convertions as closely as a lancors against the d

ropresents nobody da chtor, that it does not ropresent the Irish people, that it does not represent the Irish people, that it does not represent the Irish people, that it does not represent the Irish of Itome Rule in Canada or in the United States. Well, to my mind, my lord and gentle men. I beliove honestly and sincerely that it would be difficult to gather in the sty of Dublin a more representative and intelligent representation of the Irish cause than I see before me here to day cheers. I know that time is passing, and I know how valuable that time is I will not troopass much longer upon the patience of the Convention. I have delivered my message, and I expect to take back a message thear in the control of the convention of the convention. I will tell only people I canada and ing upon this platform cheers. If they ask me if the bracels is headed and union complete I will any that I repret that I cannot go that far, but I will asy this, that standing upon this platform and looking at that vast andhence of representative men from England, Iroland, and Sectland, the United States and on own delegates from Canada and from the distant Colonies already named, I had no doubt that practically speaking to that conclusion I have many to give in the state of the control of the canada, and the not have a considered the control of the control of the control of the canada, and the not have the control of t

OTHER CANADIAN SPEAKERS. Excellotts speeches were also made among others, by Rov. P. J. O'Donnell, St. Mary's, Montreal, who received a very warm welcome. He said—It is not for me to say much at this memont. I came with my follow-delegates from Canada with a message, and, the message being identical, it was delivered in the begining of this august assembly. It was a message of good will, a message of peace, and a request that unity should exist for the purpose of carrying out and obtaining the grand result—the success of the sacred cause for which we all struggled so long. The desire of the Irishmun of Montreal is this—that the cause should be pursued and the goal reached as soon as possible. But, as in other parts of the world, a spirit of despendency has for the last couple of years entered into their hearts. I am delighted to be good the cause I represent saw me on the memorable we wonder ymee in he was a summer of the cause I represent saw me one board my train, and one enthusiastic and patriotic gentleman wished more over that the carriage should carry the Irish flag (cheers). This sentiment did not provail. But this was decided—"No." they said, wait until he returns a the deliberations of this assembly, having witnessed the spirit which has animated the thousands present, I desire to say that I can bring back a message of hope, and can say that you are determined to stand together shoulder to shoulder at any sacrifice (cheers). I can say to the people of Montreal, to the Irishmen of the Dominion of Canada, that they may not now be ashauned to unfur! the green shaner of Erin (cheers). We have heard a noble utterance for the trial Raco throughout the world—Home Rule for Irishmen of the Dominion of Canada, that they may not now be ashauned to unfur! the green shane of Erin (cheers). We have heard an oble utterance for the deliberations of this assembly, and whon we colonly to do that, but to put their hand doep into their pockots, and, each according to his means, give something that will not only stimulate the cause them to unfur!

of the old Farinament in College Green

Mr John M'Keown, Q. C., St. Cath

arines, said—It is with some diffidence
that Irise so late in the day is which has
been for sometimes or graged in such sericus deliberations. I found here with my
follow delegates from Cauada, and I do

not desire to take up the time of this
meeting by going over the ground which
though you before you. I have simply
which I core you. I district from

which I come S. Catherines, whore

Dean Harris is the parish prices, whore

cerned, we are united a cone man

as abo I have only to tell you this that
from Halifax to Vancouver, from morth
to south of the great Dominien of Cau

ada, the Irish Catholics and the Irish
Liberals follow and support by their

voice and their pures any man that
Edward Blake will follow and support

cheers. I have condence in him; I

know him from boyhood; we have been

follow students and life long friends,
and we feel that when Edward Blake

can follow a leader chosen by the Par
lin neutary Farty

in old cheers, Mr.

Justin M'Carthy, both of

the benefit of Ireland (cheers). Mr.

Blake, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, both of

the benefit of Ireland (cheers). Mr.

Blake, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, both of

the benefit of Ireland (cheers). Mr.

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the benefit of Ireland (cheers). Mr.

Blake, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, both of

the benefit of Ireland (cheers). If and

true to the cause of Home Rule and for

the benefit of Ireland (cheers). Mr.

Blake, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, both

of the benefit of Ireland (cheers). Mr.

Blake, Mr. Dastinament of the part

for the benefit of Ireland (cheers). It was

distributions we collected, Dean

Harris and myself, and transmitted to

the country have shown our good will

by the con'thuitons we collected, Dean

Harris and myself of the free to

the benefit of Ireland the series

to tale up at the time provided one of th

somowhet strange that in the capital of the land they came to serve there were not taxed public size, next askins in them honor. I say to them that they have had a demonstration of respect and honor from the intellect and heart of reland in the vote that has been passed them that afternoon toud cheers. And I tell them that if they go down to Tripherary or Connomara, or to a place called Donegal prolonged cheering if they sond to traril freland, where the Irish population chiefly lives—if they sond to large deputation we will make our Irish hills blaze with welcome in their honor (lond cheers). Gontlementan any rand doubt that this Convention has been a magnificent success from know there are two peace making ways in which unty may be promoted, for the way on the observation of the way on the stand, and there of the way on the observation of the way on the observation and survival of the fittest. Cheers Now, now of our friends leaving their homes thought it at all likely that on this platform the aggregation would actually be offected, but they are convinced, and we are convinced, that the tone of this assembly, and the voteo of this assembly, and the brotherly love and toleration exhibited by this assembly for the continently calculated to bring all true Irish Nationalists together loud cheers. Thon, as regards growth and attraction and assimilation. has not the principle of growth been strengthened and renowed with a new spirit from the deliberations of this Convention, and is it not a fact of which we fool well assired that when the spirit of this Convention has its full influence on public opinion, when our dispates go back home and roport, and whon the whole country is vitalised and why the sentiments poured forth so unanimously hore, soon, and very Nationalist Home Rule member working cordially with them thear, hear. But, gentlemen, I want to put you this. We have no claim on you except the great claim which constrains you of your love for our cause (cheering, which we have the provided the repair of the c

upon them to make an appeal for such support to the people in the course of the present autumn." (Loud cheers, which were continued for several minutes.)

You will give that resolution effect, I am sure, in the full confidence, as flev Mr. Lyttle indicated, that in our own day, with God's blessing, Iroland will be a nation once again, with the mission to retrieve the highest intellectual culture, supreme devotion to fatth, and true ilberty for all its people.

Mr. Blake, put the resolution proposed by his Lordship, and a loud and emphatic shout of "Aye' passed it with acclamation." Blake, again rising, said—Goultomen, in one moment this great Convention will be dissolved. Our collective neen, in one moment this great Convention will be dissolved. Our collective power, our organised force, will be at an ond. Our works will live after us floud cheering). And with the moment that our collective power ends our individual composition of the converging of th

cheers). Gontlowen, I declare this Convention dissolved.

DEMONSTRATION IN INCLEAST.

On Monday, 7th, a number of the foreign delogates, who accompanied Mr. John Dillon, were accorded a maguistic than the convention by the Nationalists of the northern metropoles have never been divided by faction. On their behalf Mr. Samouf Young, M. P., came to Dublin to invite the visiting delogates to particio of the hospitality of the Irish National Federation of Bolfast. Along the railway line from Dublin the delogates were closered wherever a stop was made. Al Belfast they were received by a vast crowd. Carriagos were in

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### THE MOTHER LAND

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland

It sh line toniention-The Belegate ing Rectings throughout the country. The Munificence of the Puke of Sariotic begin of a Distinguished Scottish Priest.

Anries and Mr McKeown, Canadian delegates to the Convention, left Belfast on September 15 on route for Paris for Paris

Armagh
The clergy of the deanory
ave publicly repudiated
age Convention

Cator.

On Monday, Sept. 7, the annivers ary office and Requem High Mass for the repose of the soil of the late dost Rev. Ptr. Comerford, Coadjutor-Bishop of Kildare at Leighlin, were cele brated in the Cathedral of the Assumption, Oarlow. The Most Rev. Dr. Foley, Coadjutor-Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, presided.

Mgr. McGuire, of Cork, will celebrate his golden jubilee on October 1s.
An enquiry has closed at Skibbereen into alleged bribery at the late poor law union elections.

On Sunday, Sept. 13. the Church of St. Trea, Newbridge, was solemnly dedicated by his Eminence Cardinal Logne. The dedication sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Lord Bishop of Cloufert.

Lord Bishop of Country.

Doseat.

The Bishop of Raphoe has dedicated a new church at Dunfanaghy where Father Boyle is parish priest.

Father Gallagher, parish priest of Dunglee, and a influential deputation have waited upon the Duke of Abercorn in the interest of railway extension to the seaboard.

the seaboard.

The Rev. Hugh Gallagher, P.P., Dungloe, in a letter to The Derry Journal, gives a striking instance of the manner in which the Irish fishing industry is hampered through the absence of railway communication.

"For the past ten days," he writes, "we are having large takes of harvest herring round this coast. As an instance, two small fishing smacks engaged in the industry lauded at Burtonport Pier yesterday 80,000 of the finest herrings, besides leaving behind them three of their nets chokeful of fish, which they were unable to haul. And what price did these splendid fish realize? Just 22. per hundred, whereas with railway communication to the central markets they would have brought double, and perhaps treble, that figure. As you are aware, the distance from Burtonport to the nearest railway station, at Fintowa is close on twenty miles of a very difficult, bad road, and until the time and expense of this long journey are reduced by railway communication neither the great fishing industry here nor any other industry of the district can ever be brought to a suc cessful development."

Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J., is the seaboard.

The Rev. Hugh Gallagher, P.P.,

### Patter. Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J., is

rainer Bethaut Vauguat, 5.0.; is visiting Dublin.

The Irish Musical Feis project is making headway and is now assuming definite shape.

The gasworks of the D. W. and D. railway at Bray have been destroyed by fire.

by fire.

Rev. Father Salvain, Passionist,

Mount Argus, is dead. He was born
in Viterbo, Italy.

Rev. Father Salvain, Passioniet, Mount Argus, is dead. He was born in Viterbo, Italy.

Bishop O'Donnell, Chairman of the Irish Race Convention publishes a letter which he has received from the Irishmen of the West Coast of New Zealand. The letter hopes for the success of the Convention.

A marriage has been arranged between Bir Cuthbert Slade, Bart, Scots Guards, of Maunsel House, Somerset, and Miss Kathleen Scovell, of Fairholme, county Dablin, and the late Mr. Scovell.

Lord Iveagh, K. P., contemplates building additions to his beautiful mansion on St Stephen's green, and also at his country residence. Farmleigh, county Dublin, to the tune of £25,000. Mr. William Young, of London, is the architect engaged, while the firm of James Henry, of Belfast, will do the contracting.

Some astonishment has been created in Dublin by the publication of a letter from Mr. T. Harrington M.P. in United Ireland. The letter was refused publication in The Independent, Mr. Redmond's organ. It appears the Parnellites have been muzzling Mr. Harrington to prevent an expression of his views on the Dublin Corporation Bill.

### Kildare.

On Tuesday, Spt. 8, the Very Rev. Dr. M. J. Murphy, P.P., V.G., Kildars, celebrated his sacerdotal silver publics. He has been ten years parish priest of Kildare. Everywhere, both in Kildare and Rathangan, the joydu oceasion afforded striking evidence of the loving ties which bind him to his fock and his flock to him. The celebrations commenced with the Jubileo Mass at 7.80 a.m., after which the solemn Te Doum was sung. Then followed solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. At 1130 a dramatic entertainment, consisting of a pay written specially for the cocasion, was given by the children of the Presentation Schools, under the directions.

.....

tion of the nuns. Addresses were then present d by the Children of the then present d by the Childron of the Presentation Convent Schools and by the boys of the Christian Brothers' School, to which by Murphy replied in feeling terms of grateful acknowledgment. At two o'clock by Murphy repaired to the Town Hall, where addresses from the people of heldare and Rathangan were presented. Subsequently an address from the mombers of the School Heart and Laving Rosary Society was presented At 280 a heautful representation of the Calvary which stands on a round outside the parish church, was unvoiled by Pr. Murphy.

A respectable farmer named Bernard aloran, aged about it years, belonging to bompbeg, mid way between Car-rick on Shannon and Mohill, made a desperate attent to compare rick on Shannon and Mohili, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by outring his threat with a razor. He hes in the informary at Carrick on Shannon and small hopes are entertained of his recovery.

### Limerick .

entertained of his recovery.

The situation among the Limerick dock laborers who are on strike owing to the reduction of wages is serious.

A reception was tendered Mr. John Daly in Limerick on September 11. The Mayor, High Shoriff and representative men of the city took part.

The dock laborers out of work through the introduction of machinery for disclarging grain consigned to Mesars. Bannatyne & Sous, flour morchauts, applied Sept. 11th to the relieving officer for tickets of admission to the workhouse. These were granted to the number of two hundred. At night the men were marched to Limerick Workhouse, followed by a crowd of one thousand people, and were admitted. The laborers were accompanied by their wives and children, who did not seek admission. Great excitement prevailed as the recession was and the city was and the procession was and the city with the other passed. Great excitement prevailed as the procession passed through the city. No rioting occurred, however.

procession passed through the city. No roiting occurred, however.

In the course of his journey from Belmullet to Limerick, Mr. Gerald Balfour, M. P., Chief Sevretary for Iroland, visited Portumua, so famous during the past few years as the headquarters of Clauricarde's evicting brigade. The right hon, gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Thos. Robertson, Chairman of the Board of Works, arrived in a steamer belonging to the Shannon Commissioners, and having landed at the ferry both qentlemen spent some time inspecting the terminus of the derelict Portumna Railway. It is believed the object of the trip way. It is believed the object of the visited the canal stores, the distinguished visitors returned to the vessel, which steamed away for L'imerick.

steamed away for L'merick.

Silze.

Mary Anne Boland is in custody at Sligo charged with being a party in an English advertising swindle.

Mr. John O'Shea, of Nenagh, a veteran journalist, is dead. For close on three quarters of a century he labored as a diligent and capable Preseman. Mr. O'Shea was editor of The Nenagh Guardian sixty years ago. He subsequently edited The Leinster Express, but on the late Mr. Peter E. Gill starting The Tipperary Advocate Mr. O'Shea became connected with that journal, and the connection lasted for a very long period. Again, however, he transferred his services to The Nenagh Guardian, with which he remained associated until advancing age compelled him to retire. Mr. O'Shea wrote some volumes of poetry which commanded much popularity. He was 88 years old. which commanded m He was 88 years old.

Westmeath.
Evictions on a wholesale plan are impending on the islands in Lough Ree.

Ree.

Wextord.

A new Catholic church has been dedicated at Newbawn, Co. Wexford. Rev. John Doyle, P.P., is the pastor.

### ENGLAND.

The death announced of the Rev. and Hon. George, Gustavus Chetwynd Taibot, a canon of the Catholic diocese of Westminster. He was 88 years of age, and second son of Earl Taibot. The will has been probated of Mrs. Helen McCorquodale a daughter of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. She was 96 years of age.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald. She was 05 years of age.

Among the forty-two donors of £1,000 to the building fund of the Westminster Cathedral.

Among the forty-two donors of £1,000 to the building fund of the Westminster Cathedral are Viscount Liandseff, the Marquis of Ripon, Cardinal Vaughan, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Marquis of Bute.

Mgr. Featon as the Pops.

It was the Right flev. Mgr. Fenton who induced Pope Lee XIII., to give £1,000 to the new Westminster Cathedral. Canon Fenton has charge of a mission of five thousand souls in a poor London district, and he also has charge of the education of 600 children.

The Duke et Nortels.

children.

The Dake et Nertelk.

The Duke of Norfolk entertained a
Catholic League excursion party from
Bouth London, some 1,200 strong, at
Arundel Park last week, and presided

over the dinner.

Cathelic Statests at Orierd.

It is stated that the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, and Lord Braye have been rominated by the Catholic bishops, necebers of a committee which will be responsible for the management of the Catholic colleges which are about to be crisblished at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The Duke of Norfolk, who is taking

very deep interest in the scheme, has just purchased a large hotel at Oxford, which is to be turned into a hotel for Cathoho students. His benefactions to the Church are becoming more and more princely. It is said that the remuneration which the Duke receives from the brate as I ostmaster trenera goes to swell the yearly sum of his ggitts to the Uhurch.

from the brate as l'ostinaster concrai goes to awell the yearly sum of his ggitts to the University.

Cathoir stedests at older and cambridge.

Tho Tablet publishes a letter which has been addressed by the Catholic Hierarchy of the Province of West minister to all who are interested in the question of Catholic attendance at non Catholic universities. The Bishops very earniestly recall the con-ditions upon which alone the sanction of the Holy See has been extended to the presence of Catholic students at the Inversities of Oxford and Cam-bridge, and confidently ask for the means by which these conditions may be realized. A priest will be appointed as lecturer in each University, who, besides holding conferences, will gen-orally place himself at the service of the Catholic students and hold himself in readiness to answer their difficulties. The Bishops go on to insist upon the necessity of adequate preparation on the part of those who intend to go up to the University and dwell upon the importance of a thorough knowledge of the fundamental points of the Catholic faith. Finally, there is a word of warning, first for those who would mistake toleration for a general encouragement to all young Catholic-howold mistake toleration for a general encouragement to all young Catholic-holidren to public or elementary schools. In a few incistive words the Bishops show that there is no parity between the two cases.

between the two cases.

A Lamasted Pasth.

The death of Sister Mary Cecilia (Mies Mary McKenna), which cocurred Sept. 8, of pulmonary tuburculosis, in the Convent of Morey attached to the Mission of St. Mary's, Moorfields, London, caused much sorrow. The deceased was in the twenty-second year of her age and fifth year of her religious profession. She was native of Dingle, county Kerry, and was a near relative of Father McKenna, formerly of Moorfields, and now of Southond-on-Sea. Her loss is deeply felt by the community and by her family.

family.

SCOTLAND.

Death of Cases Relative.

The Very Rev. Canon M'Manus, whose death has just taken place at Edinburgh, was one of the oldest Catholic priests in Scotland, and an eminent theologian and classical scholar. Born in Edinburgh in 1822, of Trish narntage, he studied at Blair's scholar. Born in Edinburga in 1022, of Irish parentage, he studied at Blair's College, Aberdeen, and at the Colleges of Vaugirard, 1829, and St. Sulpice. In Paris he was a class-fellow of Renau, and had a distinguished career as a student.

### Training a Jesuit.

The Rev. R. F. Clarke, S. J., in the August number of the Nineteenth Century Magazine, writes most instructively on the "Training of a Jesuit." After premising that the Jesuits have always had a bad name, and hinting—before the readers of a periodical like the Nineteenth Century he dared do no more than hint—that the badness of the name was the answer to St. Ignatius' prayer that his sons, like their master, should be thought ill of, he goes on to consider the secret of their strength. It lies after God's grace, he believes, in their training. The selection of novices is most carefully made. Not every youth at haphazard is chosen, but those who apply for admission undergo a most careful serutiny.

The head of the province must first pass on the candidate on the strength of his credentials before he is even considered. Then four of the fathers, one after the other, examine him. His age, health, the position of his parents in the world, are discovered. The religion of his parents and means, their safers as that bear son his freedom to leave them, are next considered. His mode of life, his means of living, his mode of life, his means of living, his satisfy, his attainments, his aspirations, the leugth of time he has had it in his min' to join the society, and his past experiences in religious life, must all be revealed. In fact the candidate makes a Jean breast of himself before he is allowed even to try. "He will not be admitted if he has any notable bodily defect or mental infirmity; if he is deficient in intelligence; if he is in debt; or if he has worn the habit of any religious body oven for a single day." Each of the four examiners has to write out a report at length, and the four reports are sent to the provincial. Each province has a certain day for admitting candidates. They spend the first seight or tea days "breaking in," not as yet following the rule, but observing how the rule may be follow determined the province has a certain day for admitting candidates. They spend the first seight or tea days "bre

they spend the hour between 6 and 7 in meditation. The points of medi-tation they study for a junter of an hour before retiring on the previous

ovening.

At 7 they hear Mass. At 7 16 they take breakfast. At we they are present each at his little desk, to read koderguezes. "Christian Perfection for half an hour. At "an instruction on the rule is given, and then they withdraw to "make up" their little cells, and when this is done they repair to some appointed place, where one of their number assigns to each a certain amount of manual labor—sweeping, dusting, washing of dishes, serubhing and other menial offices. At 10 15 they have to learn by heart for a parter of an hour some portion of the rules of the society, or such prayers, psalms or ecclesiastical hymns as will be useful to them. Then they are free to walk about—in silence, or to pray, or to read some pious work. At 11.40 by assemble for out of door manual labor—chopping woo. and the work of the 2xden or fields. At 12.80 they return to the house, and at 12.10 they go to chapel to spend lifteen innuites in prayer at the "particular examen" of conscience.

Dinner comes at 1, and still in silence they li..en to the reading of the Bible for a few minutes and afterwards the reading of some useful or pious book—governally a worl of listory, which is 2xsidered light reading. Au hou 's recreation follows dinner. The afternoon is taken up with occupations similar to those of the morning, save that on three days of the week communities: walks have to be taken. At 6 another half hour of mich in us to spend another thirty dury and also to spend another thirty in the hospital. In countries like this and England these trials have to be dispensed with, but the thirty days' retreat of the first year still forms an impressive feature of the novice's training. It is spont in silence and in the practice of St. Ignatius' spiritual exercises. If the novice passes through this he is prayed to stand a good deal, and after two years devoted entirely to the spiritual life he is permitted to take his first tows.

If his novitiate has realized his purpose, he has learned what obedience meant—simple, absolute and blind—ther

served men, and it makes the whole society act with a common purpose. Father Clarke devotes some space to the consideration of the means the rule takes to safeguard against sinful obedience, but the obedience of the Jesuit stands as a wonderful thing in the eyes of Catholics, more because of the penance to the subject it supposes than of the dangers to morality it may imply.

the syes of Catholics, more because of the penanes to the subject it supposes than of the dangers to morality it may imply.

When the Jesuit enters the scholasticate his religious exercises are shortened. The main part of the day is given to study. He still meditates in the moraling, hears mass, examines his conscience twice a day, and visits the blossed ssorament. But now he is a student. For two years he studies the classics and follows a course of rhetoric. It is work similar to that done in universities. Then, after two years, he goes to the seminary, where he studies Gatholic philosophy for three years. Lectures and discussions are the method of the public work. Disputations, spirited, brilliantand in scholastic form, are conducted several times a week, and the isculties are quickened while the powers develop. Examinations from time to time, not frequent, but severe.

Then the novice is sont out to teach in colleges for five or six years. Generally he begins with alower class, and moves up with the boys, though this is not always the case. When the novice is about thirty he proceeds the sominary, though generally to its rey much harder work than the ordinary seminary. The men are older and more developed than the ordinary seminary. The men are older and more developed than the ordinary theological students, and they "go at' their work more vigorously. The disputations are extremely lively. At the are developed than the ordinary theological students, and they "go at' their work more vigorously. The disputations are extremely lively. At the gends whether he will be a professed father of the society, or marely a "spiritual coadjutor."

Another year follows before his voices of the proparation on the theology with which his theological course closes. On it depends whether he will be a professed father of the society, or marely a "spiritual coadjutor."

which his theological course closes. On it depends whether he will be a professed father of the society, or merely a "spiritual coadjutor."

Another year follows before his noviceship is over. He becomes as he was in the first days of the novitiate. He is "tried" with menial offices, and he is occupied with the study of the institute of the society. Then it is over: and he is a Jesuit. No wonder that after standing such a braining and being made the pliant instrument in the hands of a guiding mind, he should come to something,

THE CHURCH IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE CHURCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The story of a Nartyr.

A very valuable and interesting work has just been published by Mr.

T. Fisher t awin, London, from the pou of the Hon. A. Wilmot, Member of the Legislative Covneil, Cape of Good Hope. The title of the book referred to is "Monemotapa (Rhodesia" Its Monuments and its History." The volume contains a preface from the able pen of Mr. Rider Haggard, and the body of the work gives ample evidence of the skill and industry with which its author has sought out and arranged all available facts and records concerning a country which is undoubtedly destined to enjoy a prosperous future. For Catholics Mr. Wilmot's volume will possess a very special interest, for it easts ties Mr. Wilmor's volume will possoss a very special interest, for it casts much light on the early and persistent of rits of the Church to carry the blessings of Christianity amongst the benighted peoples of the lands discovered by Portuguese enterprise in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Mr. Wilmot has apared neither cost mor labor in his researches. He has ransacked the archives of the Vation, the provinces of the Calors. the muniments of religious Orders, and the State Papers of Portugal As a consequence he has brought to

and the State rapers of Portugal. As a consequence he has brought to gether a surprising amount of information relative to a country the past history of which was, until now, largely wrapped in obscurity. What the results of Mr. Wilmot's labors have been one narrative given in "Monomotapa" will show:

Father Silveira is the proto-martyr of Monomotapa, indeed of South-Eastern Africa, and his labors, sufferings and death form the most glorious chapter in the Portuguese history of that country. Sprung from a noble family, near Lisbon, he desired to follow in the footsteps of St. Francis Xavier in the East, and was ordered to the headquarters of civilization in India, at Gos, where he soon was chosen to be Provincial. Latters arrived earnestly asking for mission arry aid in South-Eastern Africa, and we have already seen that in response to them he went, with two other Fathers of the Society, to Inhambanc, and succeeded in converting the king or chief of Gamba, residing at Tongue. Subsequently he had to travel great distances. Leaving Morambique in September, 1600, he sailed to theirer Mafut, but on the way encountered a very violent storm, in which all were in imminent danger of perishing, when, we are informed, in answer to the prayers of Silveira, the winds and waves were stilled.

A circumstantial narrative of this courrence exists in a roanuscript in the Archives of the Vatican, and the histories of the Society refer to the histories of the Society refer to the histories of the Vatican, and the histories of the Vatican, and the histories of the Vatican, and the histories of the Society refer to the histories of the Society refer to the histories of the Society refer to the histories of the Vatican, and the histories of the Society refer to the fact. Still quoting from the letter in the Royal Library of Lisbon, we find them. From this place they sailed for the Zambesi, and when they entered the river they concev

this was obtained Father Silveira, putting up a bundle with challecandscared
vessels, placed it on his shoulders and
went forward on foot. He waded
rivers, and when they were too deep
was pushed across on a raft by Kaffies.
At last, on Christimas Day, he entered
Zimbaoe, where he was hospitably
concived by the Emperor, who himself
came to meet him and sent presents
of money, servants, and cows. At the
same time he asked how much gold
and land, and how many women he
required. Silveira a tonce replied
that he wanted none of these things,
and the king remarked that "this
man was not as others who come with
much toil by ser, and land to seek for
treasures." Father S.lveira had
brought with him a statue of the
Blessed Virgin, which he presented to
the king, and it is asserted that this
monarch for five nights consecutively
saw in his dreams the Mother of God
surrounded with great brilliancy.
Father Silveira told the king that this
was advine language which nobody
was able to understand unless he
followed the law of the Creator of
Heaven and Earth and the Redeemer
of the human race. Two days afterwards the king and his mother desired
to become Christians. After instrucring them and a number of the courtiers
in the Commandments of God and
the principal doctrines of the Christian
religion, until he felt satisfied that
they were adequately acquainted with
them, he baptised them; the king
taking the name Sebastian and his
mother that of Mary. One hundred
oven were sent on this occasion to
Father Silveira which he distributed
amongst the poor.

The conversion of the Emperor and amongst the poor.
The conversion of the Emperor and

Ins courtiers to Christianity was look, upon with horror and dismay by the property of the pro

"Thus was martyred Father Sidows in the original narrative:—
"Thus was martyred Father Sidowies on the 11th of August, 1561."
The body was then dragged to the Mosengeases river, a tributary of the Zambesi, into which it was flung. "For these wretched Saracens had said that if the body of a man so wicked should remain on the earth it would infect the air, and would be the cause of a grievous prestilence."

A striking and remarkable tradition relative to the martyr-priest still lives in Africa. Sixty years after his death another missionary, Father Lee Barbadas, also a member of the Society of Jesus, testified on oath to facts of which he had been himself acts of which he had been himself and aye-witness. It appears that Father Barbadas was shitched.

de Barbadas, also a member of the Society of Jesus, testifad on oath to facts of which he had been himself an eye witness. It appears that Father Barbadas was shipwrecked while on a voyage to Mozambique near the mouth of the Zambesi River. We are told how, having come to a place where the stream is divided into two parts. he found a dense wood, and saw a number of birds of exquisite beauty keeping guard on a great separated tree branch. Three Kaffir youths who desired to penetrate into the forest were warned by fishermen against bloing so, in consequence of certain entrances being guarded by tigers. When Father Leo asked the cause of this most extraordinary circumstance he was told that many years ago the corpse of a white man wearing a black tunic had arrived here fastened to a beam, and had by the force of the ourrent been brought to a projecting bank, where it remained. Immediately tigers and a large number of other beasts esized the body and carried it fulland, and from that time the birds began to rest on that time the birds began to rest on that branch. "Two youths reported that from the hody of a priest guarded by tigers and other savage beasts, who kept watch around it." In the appendix to his work Mr. Wilmot gives the full text of the original sworn statement of Father de Barbadas. It is right to add that the volume contains considerable details relative to the erity Missions established amongst the natives, which show how widespread and constant were the efforts of the herois sons of St. Domini and St. Ignatius to save the people from the darkness of heathenism.—Irish Catholic.

### THE WORLD OF ROME.

Infounded Rumors Regarding Leo XIII's Health.

the Energy Shown by the Holy Father The Prince of Noples Engagement Ris Wife to Accept the Catholic Faith Consecution of New Dishops

Writing under date August 21 the Rome correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, Mr. P. L. Connellan, sends the following letter:

A baseless runcour, circulated by the Liberal Press here on Thursday evening, to the effect that Leo XIII was at the point of death, has drawn attention to the state of his health, this sort of rumour is frequent during the dead senson, and it is quite remarkable how very dead the season can be at Rome There was not the slightest reason to speak of the Pope's health on this occasion, and, as on the following day he received the usual fliends of the Congregations whose day of audhence is Friday and a Missionary Bishop besides, the obsurdit of the report became evident to all Rome.

mio. What is remarkable about Leo XIII what is trunstable about Lee VIII is the extraordinary vigour with which in fulfils the duties of his office. It was my privilego to see him on Sunday, August 2nd, when he gave audience to the American pilgrims. He was carried in a sedan char to the chronic of the Paulino Chapel. Here he descended, and though bowed considerably, he walked with a rapid step from the door of the chapel to the altar, blossing the people on either land as he went. After the rathelengthy proliminary prayers, which he road kneeling at a faddatoob before the altar, he was vested and then said Mass. The particular habit that he has always had of emphazising his speech by slightly rising on the foreart of his foot at the utterance of certain words clings to him still, and this motion is quite ovident at intervals during the recitation of the prayers at Mass. After he had celebrated, Mgr. Angoli, one of the Papal chaplains, said Mass, during which the Pope knelt all the time. Then, without appraint, said Mass, during which the Pope knelt all the time. Then, without appraint about a dozen other persons besides. Some few words were said to each individual. His hand was kissed, and he bestowed a special blessing on each. All this was done without apparent faiting and with considerable energy by the Pontiff, now in his 87th year. On Sunday last he underwent a more trying ordeal. It was a feast of St. Joachim, the name-day of the Pontiff. In the morning he celebrated his usual Mass and assisted at one celebrated by a chaplain. Then, at mid-day, he received the cardinals, prelates, bishops and others—to the number of about 200—in his private library. Here, on one side of the Papal Throne, was placed the portrait of the young King of Spain, Allonso XIII, which was sent to Lee XIII, his goldather, on the occasion of the roce, bequeathed to Yeu Sinday, he said, been in accord with lace Vandyke collar and cuffs—a sort of boy's dress. The portrait is full length and life size. The youthful monarch, standing, places his hund upon the throne, as a re

nover deceived me who saw the political movement of Europe and the apathy and indifference of the Italians. I take comfort now, however, in cheligious reawakening which we all note in Italy, and especially in Rome, where, after being so bitterly undeceived, the people return to God and to His Church." The Pontiff then referred to the many manifestations of this reaw-kening, its works, and the many Catholic Societies, etc., that were established. Regarding the progress of these he made inquiries of Cardinal Parocchi, Vicar of the Holy See, and of Mgr. Radini Tedeschi. These furnished concise information regarding these Catholic Associations, and Lee XIII said it was als great deciro that every parish in Rome should have its parochial association. He also recommended that these cocieties should work more in harmony than they do now.

sociotics should work more in memory, than they do now.

Continuing in this strain he called to mind the Eucharistic Congress about to be held in Orvicto which promises so well, and at which he said Oardinals Parrochi and Vincenzo Vannutelli, and perhaps some other

includes of the Sacred College, would be present. He hoped also that the general Catholic Congress, which is about to be held at Fresole, near Florence, would give a powerful impulse to the religious movement in Tussany. The conversation then turned to the consideration of the great congress which the strong Catholics of Germany, with the support of the Parliamentary Centre, will hold soon at Dartmund.

of the Parliamentary Centre. will hold soon at Dortmand.
And, turning his attention from Europ., Leo XIII spoke of the progress of the missions. Mgr. Germanos, Bishop of the Syro-Melchite Rito, who was present, supplied information concerning the consoling movement of the Solismatics of the Last towards Catholic unity. Then attention was given 'o what was said by the Buperior of the Pallotini Fathers regarding the success of their missions in Cameroon, the German colony in Africa. Amongst other things, the Superior related to His Holiness that these Fathers had 1,200 Catholics, \*\*00 mosphytes, and four chardles here, and he expressed his things, the Superior rotated to His Holiness that those Fathers had 1,200 Catholies, 800 morphytes, and four chardness hore, and he expressed his gratitude to the Prussian Government, which allowed them the fullest hierty. Cardinal Ledeohowsky, Prefect of Iropaganda, furnished infortunation of the East Indian Missions, which was very oncouraging. The Pope insisted strongly on the necessity of instituting ecclesiastical sommaries in the mission centres, in order to provide the Catholics of these places with prices of their own race. The Cardinal rotated that several conversions had taken place amongst the higest Indian casto—that of the Brahmins—an unprecedented result.

Finally, the Holy Father thanked the Cardinals for their congratulations to him on this Feast of St. Josehim,

in training him for the offices of king the misched has be. In that he was o-citrained. His instruction has been too complete, and he has only half profited by it. His father destred that he should ree ive a first class military education as the traditions of the House of Bavoy require. His mother desired that he, having to reside at Rome, which contains within its walls the ruins of the Roman Forum and the greatest Art treasures in the world, could not dispense with a good knowledge of archin ology, of theretare and of art. While he was yot a delicate stripling he had to endure considerable hardships. He was doomed, not only to be a soldier, but also to become as far as he was able, a living encyclopedia of all kinds of knowledge. It is related that he nearly died in the process.

Whilst Colonel Usic taught him the military recession was a writer him the

nearly died in the process.

Whilst Colonel Oso taught him the
military profession, says a writer who
admirably sums up the story of the
prince, he was also under tuition in
the ancient and modern languages,
and at the same time he had to study
mathematics, physics and natural
sciences. His mother interfered for
his health's eake, and insisted on his his hoalth's sake, and insisted on his having more physical exercise. He has become a brilliant cavalry citieer, it is said, but he does not possess the profoundly initiary instituets which seem to be in the blood of the Savoy princes. The artistic bearings that Queen Margaret strove to impart to him have only developed, so far, a great lave for anient coins and medals.

His promotion in the army has been rapid. At 25 years of age he was a General. The habit of command, and his taste, recently developed, for

of their own reac. The change of the control of the



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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

### Calandar for the Week.

Oct. 1-S. Grogory of Armenia.
2-Holy Angels Guardian.
2-Of the Feria.
4-The Most Holy Resary.
5-S. Gala.
6-S. Bruno.
7-S. Mark, P.

Abdul the Danned has an exclusion for himself a verbatim report of Mr Gladstone's Liverpool speech on the n massacres, he forthwith ad the circulation within the Turkish dominions of any newspaper mentioning the Grand Old Man's effort. This was rather selfish.

Painful and full of evil. the opinion of The Mail, is Mr. Laurier's alleged policy of referring the Manitoba School question to Rom The Mail is deserving of sympathy a last. It has been advancing pretended grievances without number against the new premier; but here all may know that the iron has entered its soul and that its grief is genuine.

Anglican ordinations are declared altogether invalid and null by His Heliness in the Apostolic Letter just issued. No other decree was expected by the Catholic Christian world. Certain members of the French clergy, able theologians and respected historians, held out delusive hopes; but ection only shows how well informed may sometimes go

arly official returns increase of £1,267,000 in the deposits and each balances in Irish joint stool banks. The increase in the deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank in the same period was £816,000. Sine 1898 June 1895 the total deposits in the two classes of banks increased by £676,000. The figures indicate that the Irish people are thrifty, and that depression does not now weigh upon country.

Cheap tickets on Sunday street care popular consideration than sed direct revenue to the city from the new service. It is to be honed that the success of the thre cent ticket on Sundays—there is no doubt it will succeed-may help to convert the Company in tir nt ticket every day idea of a three or d of the present our plan of vallow, blue and red tickets reasons for anticipating that it might pay the Company to adopt the three cent fare all round. It has turned out so in other sities

An Irish newspaper gives the follow ing pen picture of the Dean of St Catherines: "Dean Harris, who claims to be a native of Cork, the county a John Mitchell put it, "of rebels, beautiful women, and handsome men," has an undoubted claim to the latter distinction. He is, indeed, as splendid specimen of an Irishman as any that one could wish to see, a man of whom race and nation in the world any ht well feel proud; a man of ndid physique, and clear out line of features; a strongly-built, resolute handsome face, full of the fire of intel lect, and the triple light of the Irish character, as Moore would Love, valour, wit for over."

Alluding to the Queen's objectio to the celebration of her "longes reign", the London correspondent o New York Times says a real was given him by a relative of one o ourt ladies for this shirking of the

elepration.

It was to the effect that the Queen, at eart a vehement Jacobite, holds the ider Pretender to have been truly

King of England, as James III, and she feels that, as he survived his father sixty four years his reign was longer than hors has been

Many of her subjects are not likely o heavy stock in Her Majesty es. In these days the people d to take not trouble themselves a lit the merits of the claims of this royal house or that. The people are nov able to attend themselves to all the husiness of government that royalty was once supposed to be solely fitted to discharge. If a representative of the Btuarts were alive to day to claim the throne he would probably create as did Emperor William the other day when he set himself up as Queen Victoria's lawful successor.

Prof Schmidt, theologian in the igate University (Baptist) at Hamil ton N. Y., has been experiencing one of the penalties of learning. He had the idea that the Baptist University wanted a theologian who knew some thing. That was his first fatal error.
All that was required was a professor
who know just as much theology as the hardshell brothern of the back woods and no more Prof Schmi has found it out now; and he has shown himself a man of sense after the Josh Billings pattern. He did not take the bull, or the Daptist College, by the horns. He preferred to hold by the tail, so that he could let go when he wished. He has le go. The trouble came about in the professor taking a course of study in He came back conv either history nor the Scripture were being rightly interpreted in Colgate University. Thereupon the Education Society requested him to resign. The matter was put before him very succinctly. The Baptiste had been used to history and Scripture interpretation to their own tasts. No matter whether they were right or wrong they knew what they wanted, and if Frof. Schmidt could not see it in that light the case required no Well the u that Prof. Schmidt let go the tail the bull and he is now the occupant of the chair of Semitic languages in Cornell University.

### England and Armenia.

The Sultan as a man of blood is fully entitled to the distinction giver his character by the English poet whis styled him Abdul the Damned. Bu But his impudence should count something. Mr. Gladstone's Liver-pool speech which has brought England to the full realization of her responsibility, although it has failed to raise English courage to the sticking point, has only served to excite Abdul's contempt. From the Sublime Porte comes the reply couched in forms neither timid nor respectful:

\*Despite the organized agitation, vitu peration and clamorous provocation ting from London, the Porte has an by dint of energy and watchfulness in proving to Europe that the alarm of English insulters is unfounded. The Porte' does not associate the British nation, for which it has the highest regard, with the agitation of a few hot-brained politicians aguation of a new not-praised politicate who are led astray by their passions. If moderation of the European nations will far more than the vociferation of England-help the Portse to protect foreigners an Turkish subjects in the capital against the plots of Armenian revolutionists." Th

If England imagines that the fine esolutions of mass meetings are going o influence the Sultan she has not to innence the cuttan are has not been kept waiting long to know the contrary. And the Sultan put it, to do him justice, as strongly as it could well be put. "What is England and her polltics", he asks, "compared with the European concert over which I weild the baton "?

If England were humiliated by he silence whilst thousands of Christians whom she had covenanted to protect being butchered in Armenia were doubly shamed now when he verbal protest is thrown back in her face with ridicule, and she is told she does not count in the businesss at all among the European nations. Evidently the Sultan is not impressed by " splendid isolation." all the Sultan takes only the logical view of the situation. Much as the world may admire Mr. Gladstone's nate language, what is the use of threats if there is no intention of mak-ing them good? While Mr. Glad-stone is talking, while the wholenation is talking, all that is being actually e seen in the royal of at Balmoral to get upon the soft side of the Czar, or failing that to enlist the services of the Czarina. Before

England will stir a finger to protect Armenia she must provide herself at ally. That is her well known policy She desires Russia for an ally in the matter, and she hopes that will disarn France and leave Germany practically lone to support "urkey

But Armenia will wait long for any such game of diplomacy to be wo England will not go to war unless the issue is a sure thing. All the resolu-Russian ally secured are but so much

### Perquisites of an Orange Minister

Mr. Clarke Wallace, M.P., the official representative of the Orange Order in the Dominion Parliament, has seen fit to bring to the attention of the House of Commons the case of an Orange clergyman in Toronto, Rev H. C. Dixon. Rev. Mr. Dixon is the assistant minister in one of the Angli can churches of the city. According to the statement of the Postmaster neral he is also a member of a local wholesale firm. In addition he ha enjoyed for twenty years a co on all the postage stamps sold at the Toronto Post Office. The grievance which he has sustained, and which Mr. Wallace appeared to think cried to Parliament for a remedy, was tha the new Government had stripped this industrious merchant divine of the profits which he had been reaping from the Toronto Post Office those profits Rev. Mr. Dixon h Neither did he spin. He had 10.10.0 the privelege by reason of an Orang "pull" and he had farmed it out at smaller commission, thereby securing the unearned increment as sure as the bank, whilst the Conservative Covern ment lasted. Some Anglicans in Canada have been indulging in sarcastic remarks about Oatholic denial of Anglican orders. We wonder how many Anglican clergymen manage to keep one leg in orders and one leg orders as p rofitably as Rev. Mr. Dixo We are not glad because the man had his worldly income reduced. The feature of the case that invites remark is Mr. Wallace's innocence in airing Mr. Dixon's varied sources of revenue. What Mr. Wallace should have done as Rev. Mr. Dixon's friend, ovide a seat in Parliament for him ong with the other ministers of the Gospel who are there enjoying the sessional indemnity. The \$1000 might, to some extent at least, remove the melancholy grievance of the reverend gentle

### Secret Service Crimicals.

Whatever object the English authorities may have had in plunging the people of the British Islands into a dynamite panie has not proceed but the Police Court proceed have been amite panic has not yet appear the steps that have been taken in regard to the extradition of the n regard to the extraction of the man Tynan have already extracted from the alleged "plot" overy shred of dramatic interest. A few noisy des-peradoes, one of whom had written a book trying to make himself out as the notorious "No. 1," are found blathering in Belgium over bombs that wont explode even when put to bed with drunken men. These reputed desperate villains carry on all their perf their performances in the presence of English detectives. The London Times, which ought to know, says so

"There was, of course, no more levelty about the detection of the novelty suspected dynamiters than there is about the character of the supposed conspiracy. They were betrayed, as Irish and Irish-American conspirators always are betrayed. The n constantly p costed in the se of the dangerous patriotic ass in America as well as in the United Kingdom by an unfailing succession of competing informers. Since their arrival on this Continent they seem to have been under consti active, but quite unsuspected, super-ion. Probably it was intended vision. Probably it was intended from the first to arrest them as soon as their acts seemed likely to procure a conviction, but they might, per haps, still be at large, had it not bee ht, per for the sudden appearance of Bell in Glasgow and of Tynan at Boulogne.

The foregoing interesting informa-tion is taken from The London Times of the 15th inst. And we have not the least doubt it is right.

According to what has transpired Bell, alias Ivory, went to in evidence Girgow pretending to look for a bomb-thrower. He did not find one. Tynan went to Boulogne for sea room; and it may yet be found out why he

to Rotterdam Beyond the fact that the drunken braves slept upon their bombs and failed to farm out the job of trying to make any of the mach explode, there is no evidence of a "plot " such as the Scotland Yard police urprised the astonished world with two weeks since. There is, however, strong suspicion of a plot of a differ-This Typan is a man who n the United States lives upon the fat of the land, yet he has no visible means of support. There is no doubt that he has lived upon the reputation which he has been trying to establish for h uself that he is "No. 1". That reputation would not bring him a livelihood from the voluntary subscriptions of any misguided Irishmen who may be resident in the neighbor-ing republic. If Tynau were depend ing for maintenance upon any secret icties the last celebrity h try to pass for would be "No. 1". Who No. 1 ' may be, if he be not a myth, he must be a spy and informer.
If he have any existence in the flesh he is the vilest of the wretches who figured in the Phonix Park tragedy. He is the scoundrel who was let go for selling his dupes to the gallows. He could have been arrested and hanged as easily as the rest; but he goes scot free and his anonymity is preserved absolutely by the British Government. Typen cannot be "No. 1," or he would not pose for years in that detestable role. At the mos he can only be a decoy duck. It is known that Tynan was in London within the past year. If the Scotland yard detectives wanted him they could have got him then without involving any expense or trouble of extradition from France or the United States. It is not likely that he will now he extradited. Kearney, Tynan's associate, is another very mysterious personage. He was sus ected of comr previous dynamite enterprise, waer the convictions were secured upon the evidence of an informer who went back immediately into the world of crime free and unknown. Kearney is gener ally suspected of being in the pay of the Secret Service. Tynan, for some ripe reasons of his own, has been endeavoring to give to the mystrious
"No. 1" a local habitation and a name. But Kearney who may be the "No. 1" of the Tradeston gasometer explosion has not the same wish for a lurid notoriety. At the present moment there does not exist upon the public mind any doubt that this dynamite scare has been promoted either by the police or by their secret agents who are passing in public for "Irish Conspirs"—to use the phraseology of Times. Either way, and no natter what the motive may be, it is a miserable business.

### The Pope and the Anti Masonic Congress.

There has been much looking rward to the Anti-Masonic Congre which opened at Trent this week The cable correspondents neglect to pay any attention to the gathering except they find an opportunity to disparage it. We will therefore have to wait for an account of its delibera-tions by the slower agency of the European mails.

A signal mark of the important A signat mark of the importance of the Congress is the letter which his Holiness has addressed upon the Holiness subject to Commendatore of the Directing Council o the Anti-Masonic Union. A complete translation of this letter we append here as a document, deserving the attention especially of Catholics; but not alone of Catholics, for society at large should be interested in the s of the increasing problem of secret societies of which Freemasony is the mother. The Papal letter save :

"Beloved Son, Health and Aros Tolle Benediction—It is always especially pleasing to Us that Catholics should meet in congresses, in order that under the guidance of the Episcopate, they may promote the interests of religion. The Almighty having graciously deigned amply to second Our wisher in this respect, such congresses having various objects in view, have become so numerous that there is nothing that can tend to the greater utility of the Church that has not been forwarded by its treatment in them. Now you, beloved son, have made known to us that your Socioty has resolved to gather together in Trent Catholics chosen by the various nations, to study and deliberate " BELOVED SON, HEALTH AND APO forwarded by its treatment in them. Now you, beloved son, have made known to us that your Scotch has resolved to gather together in Trent Catholics chosen by the various nations, to study and deliberate on the best method of combating the Masonic sect, which every day exhibits an increased audacity, and by this means to infuse into

themselves and others fresh zeal to strive against it with increased ardour.

thomselves and others fresh zeal to strive against it with moreased ardour.

"Over and above all other reasons for which this proposal is worthy of warm approbation, is the fact that it clearly indicates the growth in people's minds of the intimate persuasion was the gravest evils to civilization and religion are prepared by the secret secretary between the gravest evils to civilization and religion are prepared by the secret for the future. We taking advantage of every propitious occasion, have frequently pointed out, and more different than the control of the first in the versa 1800 and 1802 We addressed by name to the Italians.

"Nor did the result, indeed, disappoint Our anxious efforts, and amongst the fruits secured by them We note with pleasure the project of this Congress, which, We firmly trust, both by the number and worth of those saking nart in it will doubtive the

with pleasure the project of this Congress, which, Wo firmly trust, both by the number and worth of those saking part in it, will doubtless be such as the gravity of the affairs to be treated in it and the utility promised by it require. But above all, in order that the issue may correspond to the desires entertained, it is absolutely necessary that those participating in the Congress should go to the root of the matter, and diligently seek for the best means of efficaciously opposing the progress of the Sectarian forces.

"These means we sufficiently explain-"These neans we sufficiently explained in the above named Encyclical but all may be summed up in a sing point, that the defence, mainly shound be directed to that field in which the Masonic attack is most developed. bonn, that the desense, mannly should be directed to that field in which the Masonic attack is most developed. It is therefore necessary that these documents of the Pon. fical providence and authority should be considered and held as safe laws and rules, and that they should be obeyed with the most religious submission, both by you and by those who may later devote their minds and actions to the service of the same cause, nor is there any doubt, as we have formerly declared, that the dogmas propounded with the most audacious impiety by the sect, and the nest audacious impiety by the sect, and the nest audacious impiety by the sect, and she metarious defines practised by it, will effect less mischief, and will spontane-dusly drop away, in case Catholics endeavor to unmask Masonry with more diligent care, since it derives all its strength from secrecy and falsehood, and it will be easy for the well-meaning to recognise and detest its iniquitous malice, as soon as itr deceptive disquise is torn off. Impelled, therefore, by the love of Christ and cf souls, we congratulate you on this enterprise, and with all our heart entreat the Divine Mercy to reader is fruitful. We do, indeed, confidently trust that your Congress may give a new stimulus to Catholics, so that while pardoning the erring, they may not pardon their error, nor permit the precious boons bestowed by Christ on men, to be in any degree countersMed.

"And in order" that all this may

any degree counteracted.

"And in order that all this may "And in Order area an time may happen in accordance with our desires, we impart to you, beloved Bon, and to all assisting at the Congress, with all affection in the Lord, the Apostolic Benediction, to be the harbinger of celestial aid, and the pledge of our benevolence.

benevolence.
"Given in Rome at St. Peter's,
Septomber 2, 1896 in the nineteenth
year of Our Pontificate.

"Ino P.P XIII "

The letter of His Holiness will attract world wide attention to the de-liberations and decisions of the Congress. Boycott such gatherings as they may the secular papers published out the Christian world will find that the voice of Pope Leo is more mighty than theirs.

### Hon. Edward Blake.

Hon Edward Blake retires from the Presidency of the Toronto G3 Trusts Co. on account of his inc ng duties as a memb ing duties as a member of the Irish Party in the Imperial Parliament. This is like the great Liberal who is to-day the guide and the hope of the majority of Ireland's representatives. He and they are combating a revolt which is simply detectable to the Irish people, although for the present they may be powerless to suppress it. Nor can it be suppressed unless the Irish race beyond the seas, inspired by the example of Mr. Blake and his associates, keep up their spirit and con-tinue their aid until the next general ction shall have indicated the truth that, apart from the few followers of Mr. Redmond, there is no disser ong the Irish people themselves. There are but two parties in Ireland. the Irish Parlies entary Party and the Redmondites. The latter are in number and most of them, er are few in number and moss of shell, me honest man, are capable of laying aside their bitterness and listening to reason. But Mr. Healy, no matter what the influence backing him up may be, is not the leader of any party or any faction. He is simply a mutineer. If men like Mr. Blake, mutineer. If men like Mr. Blake, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. T. P. O'Connor can follow Mr. Dillon it is not worth while to enquire why Mr. T. M. Healy and his relatious in revolt. Some Irishmen

Canada may feel like saying that M. Blake makes frosh sacrifices in cutting off his remaining business connection It is safe, however n Canada. suppose that if people here could be realize as Mr. Blake and his associated do the practical unity of the Irisi. neonle themselves, they Monid people themselves, shoy would see that sacrifice made now for the Irish cause are not destined to be fruitless.

### IRISH BACE CONVENTION.

etter to the Press From the Secretary of the

The following letter appeared in The Globe and Mail and Empire of Wednesday

Wednesday

Sir.—Some of the Canadian delegates to the Irish Race Convention Lave just returned to their homes to learn that the great gathering which they attended was much misropresented in the cable despatches to the Toronto papers. As Secretary of the Canadian delegation I have been asked to send you a short communication on this subject. In the first place, the convention was in composition and numbers fully representative of the Irish people and the race abroad The deliberations of the convention were conducted in a manner that would have reflected credit upon any Parliament or other representative The deliberations of the convention were conducted in a manner that would have reflected credit upon any Parliament or other representative body in the world. All the resolutions put on record were passed without a dissentient voice. What more would you have? Not one incident occurred during the three days' proceedings to mar the high character of the debate. Nor on the streets of Dublin did anything happen that would indicate in the smallest degree popular hostility to the Convention. The same cannot, it is true, be said for the press, but a word upon that head later. It has been reported in the Toronto papers that an attempt was made to mob Mr. Dillon on the streets at the close of the convention. Such a report, or any suggestion of the kind, did not appear in any Dublin paper. I was an eyewitness of the only street demonstration that took place during or after the Convention. On the last day, as Mr. Dillon, accompanied by his Parliamentary confreres, left the Leinster Hall they were surrounded by a large crowd of supporters, who cheered them as they waked to their hotels. Hats and handkerchiefs were thrown into the sir, and all such customary manifestations of enthusiasm were made. There was not, I assure you, any sign of hostility whatever in the crowd. If the misrepresentation of such a demonstration as an attempted lynching Inter was not, assure you, any sign of hostility whatever in the crowd. If the misrepresentation of such a demonstration as an attempted lynching be a sample of the Irish news that diters through the cable agencies, no wonder some readers on this side of the cosan have grotesque notions of Irish turbulence. Perhaps on the whole it is well that misrepresentation of the Convention was carried so far, because your intelligent readers will now be better able to appreciate the accuracy of the despatches from first last. I have said that a section of the Dublin press misrepresented the Convention and heaped abuse upon all who took part in it. I believe, however, that the character for far play of our Canadian press is such that your ever, that the character for fair play of our Canadian press is such that your readers can form no idea of the reck-lessness of papers like The Independent and The Nation. These were the Irish sources of abuse of the Conven-tion. It is sufficient that such papers are discredited by the Irish public. Let me add one word more. Several members of the Irish Party told me that one of the influences they have to contend against in that one of the influences they have to contend against in regard to the spirit of faction is the publicity which the English press and the cable correspondents readily give to every word of Mr. Healy's while the unity and loyalty of the great majority of the party is entirely ignored. Thus the dissensions that exist are greatly magnified in the public mind. The newspaper treatment of the Convention certainly bears this out. magnized in the public mind. The wave per treatment of the Conventice treatment of the Conventice treatment of the Conventice treatment of the Convention of

The Globe makes the following omments on Mr. Cronin's letter:

comments on Mr. Oronin's letter:

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

The letter of Mr. P. F. Cronin, which appears elsewhere, draws attention to a matter that has not altogether, we feel sure, escaped the attention of many readers. The cable reports of the convention of the Initial race held at Dublin were of the most meagre and disjointed kind. No one would have imagined from reading them that the convention was an unqualified success, and that its promoters were satisfied that everything that had been anticipated as a probable result of its meetings had been realized. Such was, nevertheless, the case. As will be seen by reference to Mr. Oronin's letter, a more serious charge than inadequacy can be brought against the cabled reports. Although it does not appear to have been worth while to pay much attention to the business of the convention, considerable trouble seems to have been taken to scatter broadcast a pure invention to the effect that Mr. Dillon was mobbed on his way to his hotel. Those who take an interest in the Irish struggle must have before now become awars that that question is subject to considerable perversion on its way seroes the Aliantie. The news is very often heavily tirged with the personal predilections of some one, and American readers THE DUBLIN CONVENTION

would be justified in interring, if not on their guard against the bias, that the Healytics or the Redmondition, as the ease might be, were carrying all before them, and that Mr Dillon and has followers were nowhere. The tector them, and that Mr Dillon and has followers were nowhere. The somewhat important circumstance that the latter are the most numerous of the Nationalist sections, and that they people of Iroland, who are the last court of resort, is usually conveniently overlooked.

overlooked.

The story of the convention is easily told. The idea of holding such a meeting originate, with Hon. Edward Blate and the Arabishep of foronto. Its purpose was to got togother representatives of the Irish people from all over the world to deal with the differences which divide the the Parliament ary contingent. It is evident enough that personal ambitions and small peal-ousies are at the buttom of most of these differences. It was folt that if the representatives of the Irish people from the various parts of the world could be gathered togother, the deliverances of such a body would have great weight. There was nothing to prevent all sections of Irish opinion being represented there. Healyies and Redmondites had as good an opportunity of being largely represented on the floor of the convention as any other section of Nationallem, and if they did not take advantage of the opportunity we must believe that it was because they feel that there is no public opinion behind them, either at home or abroad, that would have as sured them the necessary representation in the convention. If the Dublin convention had declared against Dillon's leadership and in favor of that of Healy or Redmond, there can be no question that it would have one sured them the operation of the Parliament ary contigent in electing Dillon. As it was, Dillion's leadership and in favor of that the party should be a man of ability, but that is not nearly so important as that the Nationalist Parliamentary leader should be a man of ability thus that is not nearly so important as that the party should be united. That Mr. Dillon is a man well fitted to the poeition to which he has been clocted is admitted by everyone who may be regarded as unprejudiced, and when he is able to speak in the name of united Ireland the Nationalist party will oncomor regain its weight in the Imperial Parliament.

### Obituary.

Oblitary.

One of the oldest residents of Toronto—the venerable lady whose name appears above—peacefully passed away at her home, Sackville street, on Sunday last, aged 78 years. Mrs. Lacy lived in this city when it was incorporated in 1894. She witnessed its many changes from the primitive surroundings of Little York to its present proud position, and contributed her shave in laying the foundations of its future prosperity. During her long life Mrs. Lacy was distinguished by her thrifty and industrious list in ture prosperity. During her long life Mrs. Lacy was distinguished by her thrifty and industrious fine type of the race proverbial for its position. She was a devout Catholic and a devoted wife and mother—after the provent of the race proverbial for its piety and virtue. Her remains were interred in St. Michael's Cemetery. Mrs. JOHN LYDON.

The death of Mrs. John Lydon formerly of Port Hope—occurred in this city on the 29th September. While quite young sho left her native county, Kilkenny, Ireland, and settled in Montreal, where she married, and subsequently moved to Port Hope, and remained there for 82 years, respected by sil classes. Her husband, Mr. John Lydon, was for 20 years a trustee of St. Mary's Church in that town, in which he did a large business vessel-owner and merchant. Mrs. Lydon gave generously of her means the church and to the poor, and elped every good work of a benevolent urpose. Early on Wedneaday morner the church has been proved to the poor and siped every good work of a benevolent urpose. Early on Wedneaday morner the church has her in peace.

Mr. WILLIAM J. FIZHENRY.

At the early age of 24 years William Hillenty has been a summended to

MR. WILLIAM J. FITZHENRY.

MR. WILLIAM J. FITZHENRY.

At the early age of 24 years William

J. Fitzhenry has been summoned to
his last account, to the inexpressible
sorrow of his relatives and all who
know him. The deceased was son of
the late William Fitzhenry, distiller of
this city, and grand-nophew of the
late Rev. Thomas Fitzhenry, for many
years the beloved pastor of St. Paul's
parish. He was a general favorite in
aquatic circles, and admired for those
qualities which mark the young man
of honest and upright character. May
his soul rest in peace.

Confirmation at the Gore.

On Friday, the 25th inst, his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto gave Confirmation at St. Patrick's clurch, Gore of Toronto. His Grace was accompanied by Rov. Fathers Murray and Treasy of the eating the pastor, Rev. Father Reddin, Fathers Kicullen, Whitney, Carbery and a numerous contingent of the influential mombers contingent of the influential mombers contingent of the influential mombers to show their respect for the chief pastor. Arrived at the church High Mass was celebrated Coram Pontifies. by the Rev. James Carbery, Schomberg. During Mass Rev. Father Murray presided at the organ and Miss Nellie McCann ably assisted the

local choir by some exquisite soles appropriate to the occasion. After blass his Grace addressed the congregation on the sacrament of Confirma-

Mass his Grace addressed the congregation on the secrement of Confirmation.

"The secrement of Confirmation," he said, "was calculated to impress us with the ineffishic goodness and mercy of Almighty God to the obildren of men. Surrounded by enomies powerful and cunning we are liable at any moment to succoumb to their attacks were it not that a good and merciful Lord who knows how prone to will is man had instituted the sacraments as channels of grace to give light and health and spiritual strength to the souls of mon, clevating them above the oril influences of luman passions and worldly allurumints and bestowing a superindural vigor that shall nover quail before the combined attacks of the world, the flesh and the devil."

tacks of the world, the next and the devil."
His Grace examined the children on the Catechism and afterwards took occasion to compliment the paster, Rev. Father Reddin, on the high proficiency which they had attained under his carnest supervision. Over 60 children, including some adults, received Confirmation.

### St. James' Adiala.

contraction.

St. James' Adjala.

Leaving the Gore on Saturday morning his Grace proceeded by train to Tottenham, where he was met at the station by the Rev. Fathers Kitullen, Kiernan and a numerous and influential deputation from the united parishes of Adjala, Tottenham and Achill, who accompanied the local priests. Confirmation took place in St. James' church, Adjala, on the following Sunday. From early morning the church was crowded to the doors, many Protestants from the neighboring parishes being among the congregation. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Trecsy. Immediately after Mass his Grace the Archbishop gave an able and eloquent sermen on the Sacraments of the Otherch, and particularly on the great sacrament he was about to administer. He dwelt feelingly on the fact that a great many of the grand old pioneers had departed from amongst them, He had missed their faces in the congregation to-day. They had gone before to the Letrual Home while their bodies reposed in the adjacent churchyard, but they had left behind them a legacy more precious than great riches—the inheritance of the solid Trish faith and manly virtues which they had brought from the old sod to the virgin forests of Canads.

The Archbishop gave Confirmation to over 110 children whom he had examined the proceeding ovening. Great praise must be given to the Rev. Pastor Father Kilcullen for his zealous labors in instructing the children in which he was so ably asssisted by Rev. Father Kiernan. Amongst the priests who came to meet the Archbishop at Adjala, were Very Rev. Dean Egan, Barrie; Father Gibney, Allitino; Father Moyna, Stayner; Father Eddin, the Gore; Father Whitney, Caledon; and Father Carley Schomberg.

berg.

### Quelph Notes.

Guelph Notes.

Guelph Notes.

Guelph Sopt. 28,—The Roman Catholic colony in Chesley and vicinity are not very numerous, but they are among our most enterprising and respected citizens and for a long time have labored under the disadvantage of not having a place of worship nearer than the church in North Brant, some four of five miles distant. They determined to put an end to this inconvenience and have succeeded. The building of a new English church here has left that body with a superfluous church on their hands, and negotiations soon ended in its being purchased by the Roman Catholics. A very interesting and instructive sermon was presched by Rev. Father Kenny, S.J., on the "Forgiveness of Sin" on Sunday last. The church was well filled, amongst those present being a large number from other congregations, who listemed attentively to the eloquent discourse. After the late service in the morning the meeting of the League of the Orosstook place in the bosy branch of the League were transferred to the men's branch. On motion of Messrs. J. E. McElderry and James Mays a resolution of sympathy, expressing the sorrow of the members from the boys branch of the family by the Secretary. The Catholic Union received the attention of the members for short while. It is, however, decided that the Union will continue, as before, with some reconstruction of the pules. Rev. Father O'Loane, S.J., the spiritual director, was present.

The Late Mrs. Charles McSorley.

The Late Mrs. Charles McSorley.

The sad affliction which has overtaken our fellow citizen, Mr. Charles McSorley, first ongineer of the steamer (dengarry, was learned with much regrot througent the city. On Saturday his wife passed away after a short illness from heart failurs. She was 27 years of age and a daughther of the late Mr. John Melville, cabrana. It was only in Fobruary last that the happy couple received the congratulations of many friends on their wedding, day, and started out on life's journey with nothing but sunshine in view. But, alsa! the reaper Death was lurking near and in a few short weeks turned the joyful abode in February into a house of mourning in September. Mr. McSorley was made aware to the staken place, which made the bereavement still more serrowful. Deceased was a momber of the various ladies' societies in connection with St. Mary's Cathedral. The funeral took place Monday morning, when a solemn requiem mass was sung and the Libera chanted by Rev. Father O'Brien for the repose of her soul. The bereaved husband has the sympathy of all classes of citizens in his sad bereavement.—

First Communion at Grimshy.

### First Communion at Grimsby.

First Communion at Grimsby.

On last Sunday 27th inst there was First Communion in Grimsby for the children of the parish. About twenty singers came on Sunday morning by special trolley from Hamilton and under the leadership of Mr. Schelter rendered High Mass in excellent style. They are accompanied by Nelligan's orchestra with Mrs. Cochrane at the organ. Rev. Father Crimnon addressed the children on the happy day of their First Communion, and afterwards road the Archbisho cloquent pastoral on the supremery of the Pope. There will be First Communion in Smithvillo on the 11th October, the 2ad Sunday in October.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.— Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organo to Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a poeties remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spotie, Palin Laft Side and all symptoms of Diseased Reart. One dose convinces.

convinces.

The BRIOTEST FLOWERS must fado, but young lives endaugered by sovero coughs and colds may be preserved by BR. Thowas Ecternac Ott.. Croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, in short all affections of the throat and lungs, are relieved by this storling preparation, which also remodies rheumatic pains, sores, bruises, piles, Eddacy difficulty, and is most economic.

Hay Fever and Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnow's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the masal passages. Paintes and delightful to use. It rollevas instantly, and permanently curse Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Toneillits and Deafness.

A Rare Work.

"Ancient Missions and Churches of America," is an educational fine art series of superb pictures by artist W. H. Jackson, the finest seemie photographer in the world. The text, briefly covering the history, romance and life of the people concerned, has been graphically written by Stanley Wood. This series contains 6 parts—4 pictures, 14 x 17 inches in size, in each part—and one page of text, so arranged that when the 6 parts are complete, one has 29 pictures and the entire story—ready for binding or for preservation in articles and part—and contains of the preservation in articles. The preservation of the first of the fi

Omnounts, Nasr of Church, Cuaca loupe.

The plates are ornamented by a delicate French tint border, and will not be bound, but placed unmutilated in the folio where they may remain, or whence they can be removed and framed as appropriate and artistic mural decorations.

tions.

The aubscription price for the six parts is \$3.00. Parties remitting this sum to Tine Carnioute Resisters office, 40 Lombard street, Toronto, will be supplied with the work, and a copy of Tite Registers for one year.

A TRAPPER'S STORY.

A CALLING THAT ENTAILS MUCH HARDSHIP AND EXPOSURE.

e Case in Which the Exposure Brought on La Grippe and herious After Troubles-How the Virtim Netured Renewed Health. on the Brack of Recorder

Rocchort is the a small hamlot, but it has achloved a wide reputation owing to the fact that it is situated in the very heart of the fir tamed Thousand islands, and for this reason attracts during the summer months hundreds of pleasure seekers. Amony the readouts of the village none is betork thown than Wilson A Roct. Further, and the follows the occupation of an earsman, and none knows better than he the heart of the grampy kass and pickorel. In the village none is better than he the heart of the grampy kass and pickorel. In the village none of the grampy kass and pickorel. In the village none of the grampy kass and pickorel. In the village is the village in the village in the village is the village in the village is the village in the village in the village in the village is the village in the village i

"just as good."

The Syrian Archbishop of Diarbekir, Monsigner Gregories Abdullah, has been received into the Catholic Church by Father Barnier, S.J., a missionary in Syria. This is said to be a direct fruit of the Depo's appeal to the Eastern Churchee. Leo XIII., it is stated, has expressed a wish to see the distinguished convert.

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skin.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's extraordinary play, "The Sign of the Cross," is rapidly becoming the marvel of the age. Bishops and Baptists, High Church, no Church, and Mr. Gladatone has it drawn into the managerial not. London and country included, it is now being played to audiences averaging 70,000 a week in England alone.

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much else.

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### FARM AND GARDEN.

Not even a large application of manure on poor, worn out land will bring a full copy the first year. Manure is food for plants, doubtless, but it is to be made available for the crop. When this very costly experiment for it is an experiment, and by no means a sure thing—is treed, time is to be given for the manure to decompose and intermingle with the soil so as to given for the manure to decompose and intermingle with the soil is not have its needed results on the soil by making the mineral elements of it available. An exhausted soil is not only deprived of those elements of plant food which are contributed by the manure, but of those which are supplied by the soil itself, and for this reason it is that time for the soil and the manure to act together is to be given. This makes it a reasonable necessity that for the improvement of poor land the Summer fallow is advisable, in which soveral plowings are given, and the manure applied is intimately mixed with the soil and given time to exert its good effect upon it. given tin upon it.

given time to exert its good effect upon it.

The worst parasities of sheep are taken into them with the drinking water drawn from ponds or sluggish streams. Swift-running water or water from wells only should be used for a dock. It is a sed mistake to suppose that sheep need no water and that melted snow in the Winter time is good enough, if they should needany, and that the sheep's stomach is the oheapest place to melt the snow in. The sheep is a very hardy animal, but it will not run itself alone. It needs a few special cares, as to be fed with sxact regularity and never left hungry; to have pure water always before it; to keep its back dry—never mind how cold it is if it is dry—to have clean feet; to have room enough not to be crowded, and never be sent to bed with a wet jacket. It must, of ourse, have digestible and nutritions food of varied kinds, and salt with certain regularity or always in reach. These requirements estisfied, the sheep is always happy, and when it is prospering; and when it is prosper the sheepherd is happy and prosperous too. osperous too.

nappy at is propertied, and when it prospers the shepherd is happy and prosperous too.

It is very necessary to keep the garden clear of all sorts of rubbish and refuse. It provides a secure hiding place for the last broods of all kinds of vermin, which are thus safely hidden from their natural enemies and sheltered from the risks of the season. As clean culture is indispensible to keep the soil free from weeds, which are parasities of the worst kind, so it also includes this continual clearing of wastes and removing them to some place where they may be turned to some good purpose, as making a compost heap for the next season. By mixing lime or ashes in the heap with the rubbish, whatever insects may gather in it, will be destroyed by the corrosive substance.

It may not be advisable to collect seeds for next year's sowing in the garden. It is in most cases, unadyisable on account of the mixing of the varieties of similar plants. Thus, squash, melons, or cucumbers, being closely related plants, will fertilize each other, and the seeds will be spoiled for use in future sowing. It is the same with other regetables—peas, beans, cabbage, &c. All these should be grown each year from seed procured of a reliable seeds man, whose ousingss

the same with other vegotables—peas, beans, cabbage, &c. All those should be grown each year from seed procured of a reliable seedsman, whose ousiness is carried on under a perfect knowledge of those risks of mixing things. Even sweet corn is spoiled for use as seed if it is grown within half a mile or a mile of other varieties. This knowledge lies at the basis of the art of growing seed for the garden or the field.

growing seed for the garden or the field.

There is much said about special products of the farm and the profit there is in them. All this is delucive and misleading. The fact that these products are special prevents them from becoming general, for then there would be no more profit in them than in others. But the truth is that this class are special and limited for the reason that they need special opportunities and conditions for the production of them. Early lambs reared in artificially warm stables are one of these envied products. Fine butter, bringing 50 cents or a dollar a pound, is another of these limited products. So are the labeled freel eggs sent to market the very day they are laid by the proud hems. Fancy cheese, the finest fruits, fat capons to line the wealthy atomach, and others for which there is only a limited demand, all are produced under such circumstances as to cest mostly more than they come to when sold. There is no wide

suore is only a limited demand, all are produced under such circumstances as to cost mostly more than they come to when sold. There is no wide market except for common products of the ordinary kind, selling under close competition.

It is pursuing an igns fatuus for the ordinary farmer, unprovided with the means needed for success in any special branch of tancy farming, as it may be said, to try to get into the run of it. The expenses from the first are very great, and, while the profits are exceedingly good when one gots in the swim, as is said, many stay out of the outrent and get only the drift, while the expenses are as great as those of the most successful.

- T

### FIRESIDE FUN.

The trouble with the telling of a joke is that the listener usually insists on telling another one

on tening another one
Luttle dollning Squauch What is
your papa s business! Luttle Clarence
Pensmith My papa is a poot.
Luttle Johny Squanch Huhi That
ain't no business—it's a disease.

ain't no business—it's a disease. 'Mrs. Wallace "I wonder if gasolino will remove green paint?' Mr. Wallace 'Dunno. Should think it ought to I've known it to remove a green hired girl in a few seconds."

Jugg "I have come to ask you, sir, te refuse to permit your daughter to marry me." Alt "To refuse? Why you— Jugg: "Yes sir, If you will only be so kind, I can get her consent at once."

consent at once,

'know all women by these prosents, began a sagacious attorney on a public document. "Know all mon, etc., cerrected a follow lawyer.

'That's all right, explained the first:

'if the women know it, the raon will seep hear of it. " if the women kn will soon hear of it."

"If the women know it, the men will soon hear of it."

I should thunk it would irritate you. Dr. Pounder, to see members of your congregation falling asleep during your sermon." Not at all, madam, replied the preaction: "On the contrary, it delights me. Sleep is a sign of an easy conscience. Those who can sleep do not need sermons."

We have known older persons to be afflicted in the same way as the little boy told about in the Church Union Examiner (to small caudidate for Confirmation). "Now recite the Commandments for me." Small caudidate breaks down on the Second Commandment. Examiner. "Why, how is this? You have recited the Creed and the Catechism very well; why don't you know the Commandments? "Canali Caudidate". "Please, sir, I haven practised the Commandments lately."

During a heavy storm a vessel was making to the nearest port to obtain shelter. Before it had reached its destination the storm had sheted, and the captain, finding it necessary to execute some repairs at the top of the mast, sent a sailor to do it. Whilst performing the task he let an iron spike fall, which luckily came down upon a negro's head. The sailor looked down to see if any person was hurt, and, to his astonishment, found a negro holding his head and calling out: "Who's dat spitting, and I'll cure him of dat bad habit." Canon Tristre-Li begs the clergy to

out: "Who's use spitung, and I."

Canon Tristre... begs the clergy to beware of wrong or unfortunate illustrations. "When a dockyard chaplain, I once," he says, "secured the aid of an eloquent American Bishop, whose sermon certainly rivitted me. The next day, meeting the boatswain of the yard, who was a great critic, I remarked to him; "That was a grand sermon, Mr. S.—, that we heard yesterday," "Well, I don't know, sir," he replied; "I only hope he knows his own business better than he knows mine." "Yhy, what was the matter?" er claimed I. "Why, didn't you hear? He talked about sails hanging idly from the mast; as if any landlubber ever saw a sail hanging from anything but a yard yet!"

He is a quot, unextitable man, and

from the mast; as if any landlubber ever saw a sail hanging from anything but a yard yet!"

He is a quuet, unexcitable man, and when his friend took him home to see the baby he did his best, though not very successfully, to be enthusiastic. He undertook to amuse the youngster, and allowed him to play with the small watch which the jeweller had lent him while hts own was being repaired. The baby was so dooile in his company that they were left together for some time. He concealed the apprehensions that he felt and reaclved to allow his charge to have his own way without restraint. When the father returned he said: "What do you think of the baby, now that you are bester acquainted with him?" "You have one of the most intelligent children I ever heard of, was the earnest reply. "You are beginning to appreciate his fine points, are you? Has he been asying 'Manma' and 'Papa' and 'Pay day' for you?" "No. It wan't in any such trivial manner that he demonstrated his mental powers. He has shown a comprehension of relationships and the finees of thinge which, though order the surface of the sur

### Banquet to Hon. M. F. Hackett.

The St. Patrick's branch No. 108 of the C M.B.A., in conjunction with the Quebec Advisory Board, are about to tender a banquet to the Grand Pres-dene of the Association, Hon. M. F. Hackett. The affair will come off at an early date.—Quebec Telegraph.

rent and get only the drift, while expenses are as great as those of most successful.

If the Early is Catting Teeth sure and use that old, and well-tried children teething. It southers the children teething. It southers the children teething. It southers the children teething is southers the children teething. It southers the children teething is southers the children teething. It southers the children teething is the children teething in the children teething is the children teething. The children teething is the children teething in the children teething in the children teething is the children teething in the children teething is the children teething in the children teething is the children teething in the children teething in

### DOMESTIC READING.

Let not anyone say that he cannot govern his passion. -John Locke.
Falsohood is nover so successful as when she batts her hook with truth.
They are in glory, we in sorrow they trumph, we are fighting; they regoice in their country and we are sighing in exile.—B. Jordan, of Saxony.

sighing in oxino.—2.

Saxony,

Too frequent intercourse between friends as bad is as too much of any thing calse its ond is wearluess and mayhap degust.—Katherine E. Con

Insyang usegues.

If you would be pungent be brief, for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.—Robert Southey.

We nover know the value of true f.iends. While they live, we are too sensitive of their faults; when we have least them we only see their

sonsitive of their faults; when we have lost them we only see their virtues.—J. O Hare.

No man is so foolish but may give another good counsel sometimes, and no man is so wise but may easily errif he will take no other's counsel but his own—Ben Jonson.

Stillness of person and steadiness of features are signal marks of good breeding. Vulgar persons can't sit still, or at least they must work their limbs or features.—Holmes.

There are two things, each of which he will sladom fail to discover who seeks for it in earnest;—the know ledge of what he ought to do, and a plausible pretext for doing what he likes.

Vicilance is in watching opnor-

seeks for it in carnest;—the know ledge of what he ought to do, and a plausible prefect for doing what he likes.

Vigilance is in watching opportunity; force and persistence in crowding opportunity to the utmost of possible achievement.—Austin Phelps.

A devout, plous mother contributes more to the propagation of religion and the strength of a nation than the sermons of Augustine or Chrysostom or the transcendant eloquence of Burke or Webster.—Rev. F. Riordan.

A good conscience is a port which is landlocked on every side, where no winds can possibly invade. There a man may not only see his own image but that of his Maker clearly reflocted from the undisturbed and silent waters.—John Dryden.

If a man has a quarrelsome temper, let him alone. The world will soon find him employment. He will soon meet with someone stronger than himself, who will repay him better than you can. A man may fight duels all his Ille, if he is disposed to quarrel,—Robert Cecil.

Our besetting sin is the sin oftenest committed and with the greatest facility, and the one we forget with we try to make exuse before God and give ourselves absolution.—Cardinal Manning.

We are daily more and more impressed with the fact that the trum-

Manning.

We are daily more and more impressed with the fact that the utmost traternity of charity should be extended to non Catholic Christians. We

reateristy of onarry sponus oe extend-ed to non Oatholic Christians. We must prove to them that we do not float over their mistakes and discom-fitures. The more perilous the road they sincerely travel the dearer they should be to us.

As we glance over modern bio-graphy, we find there are countless examples of youth born in the ranks of the lowly who have aspired to better things, and seized knowledge as a cable by which to draw them selves upward, and spent their remain-ing days at a higher level in an atmosphere that was but a source of wonderment to their ancestors.

What we should sorrow over, as

wonderment to their ancestors.

What we should sorrow over, as Catholice, in this age of distrust, contempt, and hatred of things holy, is that Christianity is so divided; that the one Church, with inflexible standards, that brings her fathful rest and peace, is horself so unknown, misprixed and misjudged, by the Christian sectarians who themselves must be oredited by us as seeking to do the will of God.

oreinted by un as seesing to do the win of God. How many poeple would like to be good, if only they might be good without taking trouble about it? They do not like goodness well enough to hunger and thirst after it, or to sell what they have that they may buy it; they will not batter at the gate of the kingdom of heaven, but they look with pleasure at this or that aerial eastle of rightcousness, and think it would be rather nice to live in it. There is no greater fallery than the

would be rather nice to live in it.

There is no greater fallacy than the assumption that a man can measure accurately the value of an opportunity, that he can determine how much or how little truth and excellence he ought to give to an utterance. These are beyond the knowledge of the wisset man. There is but one safe ocurse, and that is always to do one's work in the best way and to put one's powers into every form of activity.

He who refuses foreiveness breaks

powers into every form of schwity.

He who refuses forgiveness breaks
the bridge over which he must pass,
for all need forgiveness. Are there
any of us who can look back on wrong
and injury done to us by our fellowmen? This, if we were wise, we
would not wish to forget. Far more
noble is it to remember in full, and
yet forgive; to retain our sensitiveness
unimpaired, and yet to take the offending brother to our heart as if he had
done us no wrong. brother to our he us no wrong.

"For several months I was troubled with a persistent humor on my head which gave me considerable annoyance, until it occurred to me to try Ayer's Hair Vigor. Before using one bottle the humor was healed."—T. T. Adams, General Merchant, Tuberville, Va.

### Chats With the Children.

WINEY, BLINEY AND NOT.

Wynken, Blynken and Nud one night
Saided on a river of initity light
Into a sea of dew
Where are you going, and what do you
Web hy?
The old man asked the three
"We have come to field for the herring lish
That live in the beautiful sea.
Note of silver and gold have we."
Sulvey years. Said Wyns Blynkon And Nod.

The old mean laughed and sang a song As they recked in the weeden shoe, And the wind that sped them all night long Ruffled the gaves of dew The little stars were the horring fish. That lived in that beautiful sea, "Now cast your note whe ever you wish, But never afeard are w. So cried the stars to the fishermen three, Wynkon, Blynken And Nod.

All night long their nots they threw
For the fish in the twinking foats.
Then down from the sky came the wooden
shoo,
Bringing the fishermen home
Twas all so pretty a sail it seemed.
As if it could not be.
And some folks thought twest a dream they d
If a said the country of the said they do not be said to the said the said they do
If a said the said they are said to the said they d
If a said they are said to be said to said they d
If a said they are said to be said to said they are

dreamed
of sailing that beautiful sea,
But I shall name you the fishermen threeWynken,
Blynken
And Nod

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,
And Ned is a little head,
And the wooden shoot that sailed no skies
Is a wee one's trundit bed.
So abt I your eyes while mother sings
Of the wonderful sights that be,
And you shall see the beautiful things
As you reck in the misty sea
Where the old shoo rocked the fishermen
three—

The yellow jacket about which you have heard so much lately in connection with the interesting visit of the great Chinese statesman. Li Hung Chang, is more of a vest than a jacket. It is made of rieb yellow sait, has no sleeves, fits the wearer closely, and reaches a little below the wait. It does not fasten in front, but at the side, with small buttons, and on the front is embroidered the royal dragon of China. Only five men in all the Empire of China are entitled to wear it, and you may guess our recent guest, the wise and kirdly Li Hung Chang, enjoys his high privilege.

onjovs his high privilege.

Not long since an assistant in a warehouse in Melbourne opened a case of sooks that had newly arrived from England. Several of the sooks were partially destroyed, and as the case itself was sound, and nothing, therefore, could have got into it during the voyage, the contents were turned out. On reaching the bottom, the cause of the damage was discovered. This was nothing less than a big rat with a family of four ratlinge. It was supposed that Madame had entered the case whilst it was being packed in London, and had dined on sooks throughout the voyage. How she managed to survive without air and water to wash her hose meal down with, is a trifling mystery that the inquiring shopmen do not seem to have attempted to solve.—From "Inttle Folks" for September.

Lord Holland relates in his memoirs how once the military career of Napo-leon I., and therewith to a certain ex-tent the fate of Europe, depended upon a game of hazard.

tent the fate of Europe, depended upon a game of hazard.

When Napoleon was appointed for the first time as an independent commanding general of the Italian army, the Directory then at the head of France was not willing, or perhaps not able, to provide enough money to defray the expenses of himself and his ieutanants to the seat of war and make a proper show as Commanding General of so considerable an army at its headquasters. Napoleon borrowed money from his friends, and after exhausting all his credit succeeded in collecting 20,000 francs.

He gave the whole amount to Junot, a young officer who was known as a

He gave the whole amount to Junot, a young officer who was known as a frequent visitor to the gaming tables, with instructions to lose the whole sum at the game or to win enough to return the amount doubled, as upon the result will depend whether he could accept the appointment as Commanding General of the Italian forces, and also appoint Junot as his adjutant, a step which he already contemplated. Junot went as ordered. Navoleon

a step which he already contemplated. Junot went as ordered. Napoleon waited almost the whole night for his return. Finally, at four o'clock in the morning, the officer entered and gave Napoleon 65,000 franes with the remark that he had gambled away nearly the whole sum of 20,000 franes before he had at last succeeded in wining several high stakes in succession. Then Napoleon accepted the appointment, which was destined to confer the highest glory upon him, Junot became one of his Marshals.

The Princess of Wales has odd names for her four pet ponies. She calls them Huffy. Puppy, Bene and Beans. She is very devoted to them, and every day when she is at home goes out to their clean, siry stable and carries her basket of dainties to them. These are the things which they specially like, and which they resen and whinny for when they see her coming: Apples, carrots, Vionna rolls and a lump of sugar apiece.

# 'Your pills are the best in the world I used to be amoved with constituent until I began using them. Now I have no trouble of that kind any move and I attitude my travery to the new of your valuable models are In the apringtime of the year I always take your a

## Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistoi now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the in the museum of collector of relics of bar-

barism. The pistol ought to have beside it the restle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until every-body has tested the virtue of

### Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

\* This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook" with a kundred others. Free Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass

A Venerable Priest III.

Kingstonians of all denomination will regret to learn that the Rev Father Bernard Higgins, who laborad so long and faithfully in this parision days gone by, is about nearing his may go the man hive the man hived with his mices in the village at liastings, where he has been tenderly cared for. The venerable and beloved priest has been selicited with the infinitive scenesquent to old age and his at present in an unfavorable condition. He was visited last week by hanicco, Mrs. Patrick Corrigan, of the city. The older residents of the diocese will always have a warm spoin their hearts for the saintly Father Higgins.—Kingston Freeman.

Prince Max of Saxony, who has resigned his right of succession to a thrown in order to labour as a priest in White chapel, has apparently set an exampt, that is going to be followed by other ecclesiastics. For now we hear of Monsiguer Morry dot Val, a particular pretego of Lee XIII., leaving Rome in order to join the Loudon Josuits. He is the son of the Spanish Minister to the Holy See, who married an English lady. This latter fact doubtless accounts for the Singlish fastes and sympathies of the Son. He was in Lendon in 1887 as the son. He was in Lendon in 1887 as the son. He was in Lendon in 1887 as the son. He was in Lendon on the Pope to congratulate the Queen on her Pope to congratulate the Queen on her Pope to congratulate the Queen on the Pope to congratulate the Queen on t Never yet was there a min A Venerable Priest III. Nover yet was there a mining usater of any magnitude without several instances of individual gallantry in saving boys alone (says a writer in Chuins.) As a colliery manager said to me the other day. "There may be a score of cases of that kind after a single accident, and nobedy be any the wiser." And then he gave me an example. "A boy told me once," he proceeded, "that after an explosion one of the men who was working with him brought him slong for a considerable distance in the workings. At last they met the afterdamp. The lad was so terrified, so anxious to get out, that he wanted to rush through it and make his way to the slate. In the had, bone on he would certainly have dropped, but the man would not let him—let opped him by force, and though the lad bit and fought hike a little demon, he stuck to him and hold him near to the ground, so that they could breathe. How do you think he calmed the boy at last? Sang comic songs to him! Well, they had to keep where they we.o for about five hours, and then, when the sir had got better, the man started off and brought the youngstor out selely, though once he was nearly sufficiented by the after-damp. Now, there's a case that nobody would have heard of probably if the lad hadn't happened to have told me about it." As an instance of heroism in this direction that is known, however, I recall a story I heard near the bank of the Hyde pit after the explosion in 1880. You know that the slightest delay in flying for the shaft may mean death. In the neighbourhood of Bolton, some few years ago, one man out of a party of colliers stopped behind for a minute so to look for his en, a boy of fourteen, who worked lose by. The two met, but, alsa! they perished togesther, and were found olasped in each other's arms. And paternal devotion as thus manifested has cost many a brave fellow his life. A man named Huslam brought from the workings, or met as he was seurrying along to the pit mouth, a youth of shout sixteen; and throughout the terrible journey he stuck to the lad with the no BELIEVES STEADFASTLY And Speaks Voluntarily.

Herr Gatke, one of the most experienced and careful ornithologiets of the time, maintains that some birds, in their annual migrations, fly for hours at a rate of more than four miles a minute! What is more, he brings forward facts and personal observations that seem to confirm his statement. He gives reasons for thinking that the bluethroat, which winters in Cantral Africa, leaves its home in that continent at dusk and reaches Heligoland at dawn of the next day—a distance of system hundred miles in a night. Herr Gatke has been studying birds at Heligoland for half a century, and his observations are usually accepted by men of science without question.

Father Kelly of Ardara, County Donegal, draws attention to the im-portance of the herring fisheries at Burtonport, a district in which there is chronic poverty.

And Speaks Voisntarily.

Never having had a strong constitution, Mrs. Ann Glover, 28 Homewood ave., Hamilton. was always more or leras unifers from violent headaches, and finally her system became so run down that she was unable to sleep at nights and the pains in her head caused such intense agony that she forequently had to rise and use local application in order to get any rolief. She lose ther appetite and her stomach was in a very devoted from the day she began to take Hyckman's Rootenay Cure. After taking a modorate amount, she regained her appetite, the pains left her and she was at last able to get the refreshing sleep so long denied her. Mrs. Glove gratefully recommends the medicine and believes steadfastly in its virtues.

Declared before J. F. Monck, Notary Public, August 21st, 1802.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Thomas Sabin says: "My cloven year old boy had his foot badly injured by being run over by a car on the Street Railway. We at once commonced bathing the foot with Du. Thomas Eclerente Chu, whon the discoloration and swelling was removed, and in nine days he could walk foot. We always keep a bottle in the house ready for any omergency."



PURE WATER.

PURE WATER.

In addition to the many modern improvements recon ly introduced into the O'Keefe Brewery, the latest is a powerful water filter, erected by the New York Filter Co., having a capacity of two housand gallens per hour, and rendering the water absolutely pure before being used in their Alea, Forter and Lager.

Appended is a copy of analysis just laken;

Appendon is a copy or amyor, taken:
Toronto, Nov. 19, 1995.
The O'Keele Brewery Co., Ltd.:
Dear Sira,—I hereby certify that I have made an analysis of water taker-from your filter and find it of first-class purity, being bright, clear and free from all suspended impurities.
Yours truly,

(Signed) THOMAS HEYS, Committing Chemist.

R. O'KERPE. Prost. and Mgr. W. HAWKE, Vice-Prost. and Asst. Mgr. JOHN G. GIBSON, Secretary-Treass

### THE O'KEEPE BREWERY CO

OF TORONTO, (Ltd.)

### Madame Palmira Bonvini (MRS. PROF. O'BRIEN.)

Prima Donna Soprano from Milan, (Italy), Nand principal concerts in Europe. Fourteen vicacher of singing in Liverpool, Rogland, and years principal soprano in leading Catholic chair that city, has taken up residence in Torre where she still resolve a limited number of pul for article singing and "Veloe Frederica."

STUDIO: 219 JARVIS ST.

tiood - Bye to Ireland.

- song from you, Ireland, far beyond the wide, wide sea, the seriow at my heartstrings is a westy load to me:

  Is hard to part from kindred, and som friendships old and true
  is death in life, mayournees, to look back my last on you.
- there you're lying in w, me storin, by the ocean ringed around, such and succeed to your children in your every spot of ground; vin the white clouds suling o'er you and the sunstline on your sod, An 'your mountains atanding mutely with their forcheads bared to God.

- 1 the peace of heaven he with you when In many a loague away,
  In many a loague away,
  I my heart is memory haunted by the sence I leave to day;
  May the longed for dawn of Freedom spread its banners o'er your sky.
  I wan weelf and all my grievings in the lead years have gone by.
- 1.7 stoir. It see your beauty many as time in home filled dreams.
  Au I II feel my puises ruicken to the throb of Irish atteans.
  1-ri the wind of oarly morning sweeping up time dark and must.
  When the larks are mounting beavenward and the night and dawn have kissed.

- I will hear the restless shiver of those voltow poplar leaves. And the swish of bronding awallows fitting under cottage saves:
  Hear the singing of the river and the cuckeds drewsy call,
  White, my heart and I, acushia, are three thousand miles from all.
- co, I know how apring will acek ye, coming down her primeres stair, With young violets in her boom and soft airs amust her hair; How the bleat of lamba will waken echoes three your fresh oning hills, And the woodlawn ways flash redly with the fires of dasfodils.
- Summer days will bring ye reses; autumn hoards of golden grain;
  Snowwreaths clothe in stormy winter paths I may tread again;
  Moonlit nights broatle autry perfumes of brown hay fields swet with dew,
  Whilst I toes in restless slumber hungering for my own and you.
- A), my own. Are not the faces I have watched since childhood's years. Grown into my soul's extence, part of all its hopes and foars, kith and kin, my loved and loving, parted now, but nover lost, I'll be with you from the distance, howeover my bark be tossed I
- Never fear I shall forget ye; new friends may be good and kind, But the nearest and dearest here I leave in tears behind, Never fading, never changing; as I see ye
- shall ye be, of my existence ever, all my very own
- Well, good bye, my good old mother; one more look upon your face; I have the look upon your face; I have the look upon upon the look of your cause and to your rouse and to your rouse the have kin, my loved and loving native home and shore and sky, May the grace of God be with you when I'm gone. Good-bye!

### THE WIZARD'S CHARM.

In a pretty chalet that neetled high against the shaggy breast of Mount Obgadin lived the widow Neur and her daughter Marie.

A lonely home you would have ought it, but the fir trees that waile so in your ears whispered good neer to Marie.

cheer to Marie.

When fierce winds came rushing down the mountain side, she knew the trees would bend their tall heads together and twine their strong arms around her home, until robbed of his victim, the baffled storm rushed by.

was much bear and a transfer and a transfer and the rhome, until robbed of his victim, the baffied storm rushed by. When morning broke the same friends stood erect and stately, drawing saide their leaves and branches, that the sunbeams might not linger in their soft embraces, but hasten down to awaken their favourite, Marie, Very lovely was the little Swiss maid, with violet eyes that now danced and sparkled and then grew soft and tender as a little child's. Two rosered lips shut in her pearly teeth, and when she smiled a tiny dimple danced for a moment on her peachy cheek. Her hair clung in carcasing ourls around her low, white forchead, and fell in ripples of golden sunshine far below her slender waist. And her voice! All that was Marie's greatest charm. Soft and clear; not a discordant note marred its sweet, pure hearmony. Sometimes as she sang at her evening devotions, the herdamen far below in the valley, caching faint notes of her song, looked up and cross-ed themselvee, half believing they heard the echo of an angel choir.

But very few knew of Marie's beauty. For when she went with her mother on one of her rare visits to the hamlet below, she brushed her wavy hair straight and smooth book from her forchead, and braided it in long, stiff plaits which fall down her back.

Her eyalids, with their curtains of long, silky lashes, drooped over har

plaits which fell down her back.

Her eyelids, with their outsins of long, silly lashes, drooped over her dancing eyes until one looked in vain for a glimpse of their beauty. Her red lips shut firmly over pearly teeth, while the dimple hid itself resolutely away from sight. And her sweet voice, frightened at its own sound so far from home, grew faut and husky, until, in this shrinking, sobor dames!, walking so timidly bouide the widow Neur, you would have found it hard to recognise the beautiful Marie of the mountain.

mountain.

Bo it happened that only her mother and one other person knew how good and sweet and how fair Marie was.

This other was a stranger who came from a faraway country, and spant

his summers in a little house on the

his summers in a little house on the mountain very top.

The simple villagers called him "the weard," and told strange takes of now he spent whole nights gazing at the heavens through a long tabe that he could tell to an hour when the sun would cover itself with darkness; but, strangest of all, he had a little wire stretched for miles over hims and valleave to the creat city! This wire valleave to the creat city! This wire valloys to the great city! This win talked to him in a queer languag which no one could understand.

"Tick, tick, tickety, tick," it said, and it told him things that happened miles and niles away.

Marie did not know how wise the rizard was when he came to her ome one morning and asked for a rink of water. vizard

urink of water.

He followed her to the spring when she went for it and stopped by the way to break open a curious stone. He showed Marie how queerly marked it was inside, and then told a story about it. The usually timid maiden was so interested she forgot to be frightened, and thus a strong friend-ship was begun.

ship was begun.

After this the wizard often came to the widow's chalet for rest and refresh ment on his long rambles, and long before the first summer was onded the stranger knew that no girl in all the canton could be compared with Mario

the canton could be compared with Mario.

On the other side of the mountain from the widow Neur's home lived another widow. She, too, had but one child, a son, who was the pride and delight of her life. This was the brave young hunter and guide Gustbrave young hunter and guide Gust-avus Friel.

avus Friol.

Everyone knew and liked Gustavus.
Ho was tall, straight, and handsome,
with flashing brown eyes, and a laugh
as frank as a child; he was the favourite
of the canton and there was not a girl
within its bounds who would not have
been proud to plight her troth with
him.

Gustavus

bim. Gusavus, however, cared little for the Obgadin maidens. He would far rather chase the chamois up the mountain-side, or guide travellers through its dangerous passes, than spend his time with the finest of the maids of the hamlet.

His mother often said, "My son, when will thou bring me home a daughter and thyself a wite?"

And Gusavus smilling and pressing.

And Gustavus, smiling and pressing a kiss on her forehead, would answer: "When I find a maid as good as thee, mother; but I want no idle, shrill-voiced wife to disturb our quiet home."

shrill voiced wife to disturb our quiet home."

But one day his mother said more saidly and seriously than ever before:

"Gustavus, I am growing old and feeble. I can no longer make and mend thy olothes and keep our home. Thou must have a wife. Promise me at the fete next week thou wilt choose one from among the maidens there."

Gustavus reluciantly gave her the desired promise, but it weighed heavily upon him. He could think of nothing else, and the more he pondered the heavier his heart grew.

At last he seized his gun and went out on the mountain, but the perplexing questions followed him, until in despair he threw himself on the ground, groaning, "Oh, that some wise man would make this choice for me!"

wise man would make this choice for me!"

A moment after he looked up and saw, as if in answer to his wish, the wirsard approaching him.

"Why," he exclaimed to himself, "did I not think of him before? Surely he, if anyone, can help me." Then, with a throbbing heart, Gustavus sprang up to most him.

The wizard greeted Gustavus warmly, for he felt a strong friendship for the young guide who had taken him safely through many a dangerous mountain excursion.

And now his sympathetic question, "Why, what's troubling you, my boy?" opened the way for Guntavus to pour out all his perplexity, ending his recital with the question:

"Oanst thou not help me choose a good wife who will make my lifehapp?
For now I have given my mother my promise to find a wife at the fete next week."

The wizard smiled sympathetically, and then thought in slence a little while before he answered:

"I a pure, true heart is united to a true, pure heart, both lives must be happy."

"Alse i" answered Gustavus, "but

"I's pure, true heart is united to a true, pure heart, both lives must be happy."

"Alas!" answered Gustavus, "but I know not which maiden among them all has the truest, purest heart!"

"There will be one such heart at the fets," answered the wizard, "but you may fail to recognize it. However if you will come to me to morrow I will give you a charm that will show you this heart."

Here was comfort, indeed, and with a light heart Gustavus thanked his finad and bounded forward.

Left alone, the wisard continued down hie mountain-side until he came in sight of the widow Neur's chalet, where he found Marie sitting by the spring. Insteed of her untal sunhiny smile, tiny tear drope stood in her eyes, and there was a grieved look about her rosy lips that made him wish to comfort her.

"What is the matter, little one?" he ashet gently.

"Oh, sir," she said, "I want to see the great fete next week, but I have no pretty ornaments to wear, and them." The long outvaine drooped over her shining eyes, and the sweet roice sank almost to a whisper.

"The good mother says none of the

young men will care to dance with

"But why?" asked the wizard, in

surprise.

Because I cannot talk and laugh with them re other maideus do. My with them ra other maidens do. Make with them ra other maidens do but glance toward me, and I know not what to

lieart bests fast if slivy do but glane toward me, and I know not what to say, and so "—here a tear slipped from under the long eyelashes—"my mother asys I had butter not go."

"Courage, little one," the wizard answered. "Tell your mother." he added suddenly, "that I am going to lend you a sliver belt to wear, and that my knowledge tells me that the bravest, handsomeet youth in all the sard as Gustavus had done, and ran off to tell the wonderful news to her mother.

Early next morning Gustavus went for nis charm. He found the wizard waiting for him, and, taking him into his strange room, the wizard man said, smiling, as he had the day before, half quizzically, half sympathically;

"Here's the charm, my good fellow. Pat it on before you go to the fete, and be sure you dance with every maiden there. When you pleace your arm about the waist of the one whose heart is true and good a strange fealing will run through you and your hand will cling to her. But you must be sure and dance with all!"

Guetavus, greatly wondering, thanked the wizard and alipped on the

Gustavus, greatly wondering, thank-ed the wizard and slipped on the

ed the wizard and slipped on the ring.

It was a curious circlet of iron, with a flat extension, which the wizard bade him wear pointing to his palm.

When the fete day came Gustavus was there among the other young men eager to try his oharm.

All the maidens of Obgadin canton were there also, and on the outskirts of one of the gay crowds little Marie hovered timidly beside her mather.

"Why didet thou come, Marie?" asked one of the girls.

"Didst thou think any youth would want to dance with a mouse to day?" asked another.

Then, seeing the quick tears tremb-

Then, seeing the quick tears tremb-ing on Marie's lashes, she added

ling on Marie's lashes, she added more kindly:

"Ah, well, thou canst at least see our good times?"

"What a lovely belt thou hast, Marie!" oried another. "Where didst thou get it?"

"The wirarl gave it to her," the widow Neur answered shortly, for she did not relish the girl's tone, and she drew her daughter away.

"Come, Marie, let us sit here under the trees and watch the dance."

Marie nestled close to her mother's side, and as the hours fied and no youth saked her to dance, her head dropped lower and lower, and she wondered if the wise man had made a mistake.

wondered if the wise man had made a mistake.

In the meantime Gustavus danced with one after another of the maids, but though he watched with intense eagerness, not once did he feel the strange thrill for which he waited.

"I have danced with them all," he said at last to himself, "except that shy one over there; savely she is not the did!! But as I promised to dance with all, I will try her too."

"Marie, wilt thou dance with me?" Astonishment and delight made Marie for a moment forget her shymess. The wirard's words had come true!

ness. The winness were true!
Rising quickly, she said, smiling upon him, and showing her beautiful eyes, already danoing with delight, and the dear little dimples in her

ences:
"Art thou come?"
"She is not so plain, after all,"
thought Gustavus, as he answered:

"Wast thou looking for me, Marie?"
Marie hung her head without answering, and Gustavus, wondering a little at her words, led her to the dance.

As he placed his arm around her his hand touched her shining belt.

Instantity a strange thrill ran
through bion, and Guetavus' arm
seemed to cling to Marie's waist.
So they began danoing, and as they
danced it seemed to those watching
them that a wonderful transformation
came over Marie.

Her hair, shaken loose from its

senerous is seemed to those watching them that a wonderful transformation came over Marie.

Her hair, shaken loose from its long, sifif braids, hung like a glittering goldan well all around her, her beautiful eyes shone like stars, and her dimpled cheeks and pearly teeth formed a fit hiding place for the laughing voice that now and then rang awest and clear from her rosy lips. Not one of the village maidens was half so fair as she!

"Burely," said the amazed villagers, "there was never such a handsome couple."

But is not Marie under a charm," oried others, "she has suddenly grown so lovely?"

But the widow Neur smiled to herself and said:

"Love's witchery, if it is true and purs, will transform all of us and bring out all that is loveliest and best within us."

As for Gustava, he thought rightly that he had never seen no good and beautiful a creature, and he blessed the wisard for the charm which had led his heart to her.

Long before the summer ended, Gustavas took home Marie to be his own and mother's greatest joy and happiness.

When M. le Wisard returned to

appinees. When M. le Wizard returned to

Paris that winter, he read a scientific paper before the savants of the

Parts that winer, in paper before the savants of the Academy. In it he detailed many of his wonderful diceveries and his work during the summer. But he did not speak of the most interesting of all—how, by the aid of a little magnet, concealed in a steel belt, and a rude ring, he had brought together two loving human hearts, and by so doing had caught some of the happiness of Paradies and imprisoned it in a chalet on old Obgadin Mountain.

### Irish College in Italy.

At Ivrea, an ancient city in the north of Italy, the Salesians of Don Bosco, says The Salesians Bulletin, opened an Irish college some years ago. Irish boys who have finished their elementary studies and have reached their twiffth year study In a and are educated there to become missionary priests.

But why did the sons of Don Bosco choose Ivrea for the site of an Irish College, and not Turin, the centre of the Salesian institutions, or even some other place more suitable for those who come from Ireland? The reason is a very important one. In times

who come from Ireland? The reason is a vury important one. In times past the Irela and English who wished to go to Rome by land as a rule crossed the Alps by the Great St. Bernard, a road which passes through Ivrea. It is certain that St. Patrick passed by this road, as also did St. Malachy and many others, who all went to this city.

this road, as also did St. Malachy and many others, who all went to this city.

Now, the Bollandists and Mgr.
Gradwell in the work of Succast, the best life of the saint, say that St.
Patrick was consecrated Bishop of Ivrea by Bishop Amalorix, who was his friend ("Succast: The Story of the Life of St. Patrick.") St. Malachy, Bishop of Armagh, not only passed through Ivrea, but, as St. Bernard relates, in the year 1189 worked a great miracle there. By his prayer he restored almost instantaneously to life the son of his host, who was grievously ill (St. Barnard, in his "Life of St. Malachy.")

Again, the Blessed Thaddens Makar, or MacCarthy, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, in Ireland, not only passed through Iyres, but also died there in 1492. His relies are kept with the greatest care under the high altar of this reason that the Salesians determined to open an Irish College there after they had come into possession of the land adjoining the house where this saint died. Devotion to Blessed Thaddens is ancient; but he was not recognized by the Church until last year, and only in next September will his feast be celebrated, and his Office and Mass, recently approved by the Holy See, be said.

A Catholic Missionary's Experience.

A Catholic Missionary's Experience.

The Rev. Father Wade, a missionary priest who spant several years on the West Coast of Africa, preached by permission of his Grace the Archbishop, at the Pro cathedral in Dublin, Sunday 16th in aid of the mission in Asbantes. The rev. preacher stated in the course of his eloquent and louching address that about thirty years ago the first mission to West Africa was started, and now there were saveral flourishing missions. At Lagos and Porto Nuovo there were 4,000 Catholics. At Sierra Leone there were \$0,000 Catholics. At Dahomey and adjoining missions there were \$0,000 Catholics. In 1899 the prescher opened the mission at Kwitta, mainly with the money furnished by the Catholics of Dublin, and at Kwitta there were now \$000 Catholics and \$00 Catholics and \$00 Catholics of Dublin, and at Kwitta there were now \$00 Catholics and \$00 Catholics of Dublin, and at Kwitta there were now \$00 Catholics and \$00 Catholics of Dublin, and at Kwitta there were now \$00 Catholics and \$00 Catholics of Dublin, and at Kwitta there were now \$00 Catholics and \$00 Catholics of Dublin, and at Kwitta there were now \$00 Catholics and \$00 Catholics of Dublin, and at Kwitta there were now \$00 Catholics and \$00 Catholics of Dublin, and at Kwitta there were now \$00 Catholics and \$00 Catholics of Dublin, and at Kwitta there were now \$00 Catholics and \$00 Catholics of Dublin, and at Kwitta there were now \$00 Catholics of Catholics of Dublin, and at Kwitta there were now \$00 Catholics of Catholics

If your child is puny, fretful, troubled with glandular swellings, inflamed oyes, or scree on the head, face, or body, a course of Aye's Sarsaparilla is needed to expol the scrothous humors from the blood. The sconer you begin to give this medicine the better.

this medicine the better.

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the threat and lungs from viscid phisgus, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the threat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded assisfaction. Children like it bocause it is pleasant; adults like it bocause it relieves and ourse the disease.

Ireland's Poets

There must be something in the atmosphere of Ireland poculiarly congenial to poetry and the poetic faculty. for the Irish poets have ever been among the sweetest, the most soulful and the bost. The "old and," it is true, has never produced a Shake speare, a Milton, a Pope, a Dryden, a Byron, a Shelley—in other words, a towering, awe-inspiring master of the Irro, but it has brought forth a perfect flood of tuneful songsters whose graceful and melodious warblings have echoed around the world and found responsive throbbings in many and many a heart.

Perhaps the anomalous political

many a heart.

Perhaps the anomalous political situation of the country, the overmastering sense of oppression that all high strung patriotte Irishmen have always felt and their restiveness under English rule have had something to do with promoting the growth of Irish poetry, but whatever may have been the cause or causes, the fact of the markid merit of the Irish poets remains, and not without reason was the harp chosen as the nation's emblom.

In what land's catalogue obildren of song can be found fustrous names than those whice long to Iroland? Look at a p of the list:

justrous names than those which belong to Ireland? Look at a portion of the list:

Thomas Moore, whose lyries will never be forgotten: Oliver Goldsmith, whose "Deserted Village" is everywhere considered as a model for imitation; Richard Brinsley Sheridan, whose songs are still famous; Father Prout, whose "Reliques" contain floods of boantiful and amusiry poems, among them "The Belle of Shandon" and "The Groves of Blarney;" Samuel Lover, who wrote "The Angel's Whisper," "The Haunted Spring," "The Low Back'd Car" and scores of other songs that have become as household words in Ireland; Sheridan Le Fanu, whose "Shamus O'Brien" will forever remain a living monument to his genius; Gerald Griffin, whose ballads have been universally admired; John Banim, a balladist of wide celebrity; Clarence Mangan, the bard of tender sentiment; Dr. William Maginn, the king of rollicking lyrists; Dean Swit, the satirist, whose gall-tipped pen probed to the core the folicios of his time; Charles Laver, a right royal bacchanalian warbler; Father Ryan, anthor of "The Conquered Banner;" Thomas Davis, the patriotic songster, whose "Grean Above the Red" once set Ireland in a blaze; Charles Wolfe, who wrote "The Burial of Sir John Moore," and Lady Dufferin, whose "Lamant of the Irish Emigrant" almost deserves to be a classic.

These bards may not be great—with two or three exceptions—in the most

be a classic.

These bards may not be great—with two or three exceptions—in the most extended sense of the word, but they are all true posts whose verses touch the heart and make the chords of passion, in patriotism and mirth vibrate at will, whose beauties lie not marely in words and word-psinting, but rather in sentiment, thought and innate power. Verily, the harp of Ireland has been (and is yet) swept by able fingers, and their touch has known how to awaken coinces in the human breast which will not case ringing while time endures. Ireland has a just right to be proud of her posts. They are part of her unfading glories and form the brightest gems in her literary crown.—The Hesperian.

How He Became a Catholic.

An American Catholic contemporary, writing about a distinguished American convert who died recently, says:

—Many incidents in the life of Frank Hurd show his deep and true Catholic ity. Daring the great Hayes Tilden contest in Congress when he was a member of the House, he had almost to fight his way out in order to go to church. The Session had lasted all Saturday night and well on towards noon on Sunday.

The sergeant-at-arms would permit momenter to leave the House. Mr. Hurd waited until the last moment when it would be possible for him to leave and get to the last Mass. Coming to the door of the House should come to a vote. They were so persistent that he finally said a little tartly, pushing his way past them and going out the door: "You go to the mischief! Im going to Mass" And he did go to Mass.

When his aged mother, in answer the is fervent prayer, received the

go to the misohief! Im going to Mass. What he did go to Mass.

When his aged mother, in answer to his fervent prayers, received the grace of faith, he hailed an old friend in the streets of Toledo to tell him the good news, adding: "It is so unex peoted I can hardly appresiate it as I should." And when he was summoned from Washingson to her death bed, his first anxious inquiry was: "Has mother had a priest?" In arranging for her funeral he merely requested that the full ritual of the Church be carried out. When he was defeated in the election of 1888, he jokingly announced his intention to "take a little rest, make a good general confession and begin life over again." And when asked how he settled errain inotity points not covered by the Federal Constitution, he answered "I turn to the Catholic Church, that gave to humanity the principles of our Constitution."





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### IN BELFAST.

industrial interests of the country. Wo would even go so far as to say that we do not mean so much libro Riule as the happiness of our people at home. Well, my friunds what would gors say to that? I say this and I said to them. My dear frends, you never can have the industrial interests of your country stended to you never can have them rightly managed, until you got Home Riule applause. That was ny assortion, my dear friends. What was my argument? You are my argument, my friends (applause). Hore you are, from the "dustrial capital of this groat country—here you are in your thousands to sight, ready to emphasise that your industrial interests, your commercial interests, cannot be sufficiently and perfectly managed, as they ought to be, until you have Home Riule applauses. So I will go back from this maguificent gathering. I will go back from the Belfast of Ireland to the Belfast of Toronto—for there, too, we pride our selves upon being a commercial centre—and an industrial centre, a mixed centre—a very mixed centre, or we made and an industrial centre, a mixed centre—a very mixed centre, or dear friends diagnitor. We have a great many separated brothren of the Orango persuasion linsess. I tell you what we de with them, and I am here—as overy interest. In the supplementation of tool, and a gouldous now that you ever did before. They were nearly all Orango persuasion linsess. I tell you what we de with them, and I am here and an industrial centre, and any of the supplementation of the property o

you (loud applause).

Dean Harris, who has made a splendid impression both in Dublin and Belfast, followed. He said that he took his position upon the platform at the National Convention with a thoroughly unbiassed mind, and with a determination to listen to the speakers and form his own conclusion. He saw around him men that from his boyhood he had learned to love —Michael Davitt (cheers)—the man who stood up to second the resolution pleading to England on behalf of those suffering in the penal hells of England. He saw Wm. O'Brien (cheers), and their fillustrious chairman, John Dillon (renewed cheers). Of those men he had learned only by reading and hearing; but above all he saw there a man who off offty years had lived amongst them in Canada, whose record was as clear as that of an archibiatop, a man who rose to the chairmanahip of a great party, a man whose transcendent ability challenged the admiration of even neighbours across the line, the great Amorican people, the Jake Hon. Edward Blake (cheers). He asked what more positive proof did they require that these men were honest? Father Ryan said, in his courteous and dignifed manner, that he bore them a message from the city of Cronto. He (Dean Harris) perhaps was the only delegate that bore a double message in them. At the great and the control of the chairman between the great meeting which they held to elect our delegates they desired them to bear a message from the city of Cronto. He (Dean Harris) perhaps was the conty delegate that bore a flouding day he met the master of the following day he met the orangemen of Belfast a greeting from the Orangemen of Canada (cheers). The had divisionary lines, but no faction. How comers it that in the Dominion of Canada they find this kindly interch

more dissension in Ireland than in any part of the world. But that vas not so. They all sgreed on the advantage of Home Rule (choers). But, my friends, until the head ruling the party is displaced by an overwhelming majority every man is bound to stand by him

lovery man is bound to stand by him cheners).

The Hon John Costigan, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said. Mr. Chairman, ladios and gentle men i feel it a great henour indeed to be called upon to stand upon the plat form to aught. I feel it an honeur, because in ever in my life have I appeared before an audience oxceeding this in unfuence and numbors cheers). While it is an honour it is a great pleasure, for it affords me an opportunity of returning my succore thanks to you, especially to the chairman, who are instrumental in having us, delegates from Canada and elsewhere, afforded the opportunity of visiting this fine city of Bolfast cheors). I assure you that whom we said we would do our best to come to this great city we had no idea the people of Bolfast would have a stended to the delegates such a reception as that which we have met.

A Voice—It was too little teheors).

reception as that which we have not.

A Volce—It was too little cheers.

The Hon Mr Cestigan—We feel it is more than w. Jetevov inno.

We came to the Convention in Dablin (cheers), and we come to you from the four quarters of the globe, from nearly every country where Irish soiles are to be found and from nearly every country where Irish soiles are to be found and from nearly every country where the descondants of Irishmen are to be found and from nearly every country where the descondants of Irishmen are to be found (cheers).

Yes "), because I was a fishmen (cries of the country where Irish bear to the Irishmen as any sentleman I see around me (cheers). I was born in Canada, as I said, but there is not a drop of blood in my body that is not as Irish as yours (cheers). I am a humble representative of the descendants of Irish men abroad (cheers), irom Canada, a new with all the liberty artse, caseed as It is with the interpretative of the descendants of Irish men abroad (cheers). I come from a country which we have to go erement (cheers). I come from a country little in population but vast in territorial extent and resortces (cheers). I come from a country little in population but vast in territorial extent and resortces (cheers). I come from the country which was the first in which as Fallament sent a greeting to you and passed an address to her Majesty record of the country which was the first in which as Fallament sent a greeting to you and passed an address to her Majesty record of the country which was the first in which as Fallament cheers). The gentlemen who preceded me told you, as I tell you, that we come as the friends and intermediaries between your friends across the water and you at home (cheers). We come not come resonant home (cheers). We come not come resonant home cheers). We come not come resonant home cheers.

I way this—I am not going into the reason of these who refused to go into it had a supplementation and the way of unlot. We are prepared to give the misory of the misory of the misory o

own people, in her own country (prolonged cheers).

The part of returning thanks to the Nationalits of Bolfast on behalf of the visiting delegates was entrusted to Rev. Exther O'Donnell, of Montreal. He was received with cheers. He returned thanks to the delegates. It had been to them the great and glorious gathering as that which they attended at the Convention, but it had added greatly to the feeling of satisfaction to be greatly of the feeling of satisfaction to be the satisfaction of the satisfaction of the convention, but it had added in the convention of the satisfaction to be described in the satisfaction of the feeling of satisfaction to be described in the satisfaction of the satisfaction

La another letter I will sum up the influ-ence of the Convention as I have judged it from visits to various parts of the country.

Rollef in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidnes and Bladder Dissasse relieved in aix hour by the "Sourt AMERICAN KUNEY COKK. This new remedy is a great surprise and dolight or, account of its exceeding prompt ness in relieving pairs in the bladder, kidneys back and every pert of the univery passegs in male or fermal. It relieves restention of water and the property of the

Rhoumstim Gored in a Day, —South American Rhoumatic Gore, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically curse in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits.



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ebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spi-

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### LATEST MARKETS

to 350 for No. 1 extra and 200 for feed outside.

Buckwheat—Is quoted at 32c to 33c outside, but the offerings are small.

Rys.—Is firmer, with sales middle freights west to day at 33c.

Corn.—is easier and was offering west to-day at 250 for mixed and 27c for yellow.

Oaus.—Are sleady. Two oars of mixed sold west to-day at 17g and write at 18c.

Corneal—Is quiet at \$4,00 for oars here and \$20 for broken lots.

Peas—Are in good demand and firmer, with sales 42g and 49c north and west-to-day.

o-day,

FARMERS' MARKET.

Receipts of grain were only fair. White

sheat was easier, and some poor barley

prought considerably lower prices.

Wheat—Easier, one load of white selling

Peas—Steady, a load selling at 42c.
Barley—Kasier 300 bushels selling at 20c

Battey—hases, nor outness senting a 20 to 24c.
Oats—Steady, 300 bushels selling at 20 to 21c.
Hay and Straw—Hay was quiet and in small demand, some ten loads bringing \$13 to \$18 76. Deliveries of straw were nil.
Dressed Rozs—None came in and prices were nominally unchanged.

do red	0	68	0	00
do goose	0	524	0	00
Peas, per bush	0	42	0	00
Rys	Ó	364	0	00
Oate, per bush	ō	20	ō	21
Barley	õ	28	ŏ	37
Hay,				75
Straw, bundled	9	m		ő
do loose	š	iii		00
Eggs, new laid	ŭ	14		ŏŏ
Butter, 1b rolls	ň	iŝ		16
do tube, dairy	ň	10		î4
Chickens, per pair				60
Ducks	×	40		80
Tankana man lh	Ÿ.	30		
Turkeys, per lb	×	10		12
Potatoes	ñ	ŧU.		45
Dresend hogs	ō	Ç		00
Beef, hindquarters	5	00		00
do, fore	2	50		00
Mutton	4	00		00
Veal	5	00	8	00

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J. W. Wilder, J.P., Lafargeville, N. Y.,
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this modicine to cleanse and purify,
that diseases of almost overy name and
nature are driven from the body.

### Anglican Orders Declared Invalid.

Angican Orders Declared Invalid.

Rown, Sept. 18.—An Apostolic Leitur,

respective of the Control of the Contro

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a.m., p.m. a.m. p.m., 1.00 9.00 2.00 3.30 7.50 6.30 4.20 11.00 8.30 9.20 8.20 1.00 9.00 5.15 4.20 11.00 pm10.10 9.00 6.15 4.20 11.00 pm10.10 9.20 6.30 6.30 6.30 8.30 9.20

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