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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. II.—No. 34.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Register of the Week.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh of Dublin has signed a memorial favoring the decrease of armaments in Europe. The memorial advises an agreement between the powers not to supplement their present condition of war preparation until 1900.

Mr. Mercier has been very ill. It was thought once that he would not survive until morning, but an improvement seems to have taken place.

Sir John Gorst, a prominent supporter of Lord Salisbury, is in town, accompanied by Mr. G. S. Ryan, a distinguished actuary. They are on business connected with the insurance company of which they are president and actuary respectively.

Bishop Watterson has publicly explained the causes which led to the issuance of his now famous decree. One of the societies acting under his episcopal approval had persisted in selling liquors and allowing promiscuous dancing at an annual picnic, in the face of an explicit instruction from his Lordship not to do so. This, in his opinion, arose from the presence of officers engaged in the business. The rest is a matter of diocesan government, in which, upon appeal being made by the society, Monsignor Satolli sustained the Bishop.

The Church generally, and Poland in particular, have suffered a great loss in the death of Albinus Cardinal Dunajewski. The distinguished prelate was seventy seven years old, and had participated in many stirring events. He was an ardent patriot in his youth, and remained so always.

The Franciscan Order, at their shrine in Butler, N.J., celebrated the seven hundredth anniversary of the birth of St. Anthony of Padua by a series of religious exercises, in which Monsignor Satolli assisted. The celebration will be continued during the entire year by special services every Sunday and Tuesday. "Age cannot wither."

A very distinct outline of Toronto was visible from Buffalo on Friday of last week. A yacht and several steamers were parts of the strange sight. The mirage was continued for about half an hour.

The constitutional convention meeting in New York State have appointed a committee to enquire into the tapping of Niagara Falls. About nine per cent. of the water is now used to run factories, &c. There is some prospect of a limit being placed on the practice.

A curious circumstance in connection with the treaty of Parliament

enjo of laws against anarchists. The French Chambers have passed restrictive measures without formidable opposition. Emperor William, on the other hand, relies so much upon his popularity among his people as to think such laws unnecessary. Strange commentary this upon the condition in the two countries. The French have put aside the dynasties which France served and have put in the place of authority the descendants of men who served France. Lazaro Carnot and the first Casimir-Perier served the country by business methods, and the whirligig of time has brought their descendants to the head of the nation. The knife of discontent found Carnot. Casimir Perier has been forced to take preventive measures. Meanwhile, William, who like his ancestors, is believed to strive for Germany, even if he makes Germany yield to him, stalks confident and unmolested.

Official accounts have been issued by the Japanese setting forth the cause of the war and reciting the formal language of the declaration. Last reports indicate that the Japanese have perfected their preparations with singular ability and thoroughness. Troops mobilize and embark without any confusion or loss from the sicknesses with which the Chinese become afflicted whenever masses of them come together. The Japanese pluckily say they will dictate terms of peace under the very walls of Peking. A big battle cannot be far off. Until such a crisis comes and its results are known, the war is a thing of words and surmises.

The Irish Parliamentary party are becoming restless under the continued inaction of the Government in their dealings with the House of Lords. Mr. Sexton, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Dillon and others have openly expressed their dissatisfaction, charging that although the Lords have dramatically rejected the Evicted Tenants' Bill, the Government has given no hint of an intention to wage war upon the body which thus flaunts its privilege in the face of the will of the people. What intensifies the critical nature of the situation is the fact that the thousands of poor people for whose relief this measure of justice was introduced, are in a condition of absolute want, for which there is no forthcoming remedy, and the leaders of the Irish party dread that the weight of their influence may not be sufficient to preserve the peace.

A committee of the Advisory Board of the Grand Council of Canada (says the Montreal Gazette) waited on his Grace Archbishop Fabre and made arrangements for a grand religious reunion of all the branches in Montreal, together

with about two hundred delegates from Ontario, who are en route to attend the Grand Council convention at St. John, N.B. The reunion will be held in the St. James cathedral on Sunday, 2nd September, at 2 p.m. A sermon appropriate for the occasion will be delivered by one of our most eloquent priests. His Grace the Archbishop will officiate and bestow his blessing.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, at the instance of the Papal authorities, has suggested to the State Department at Washington a desire for an early return of the Columbian relics from the Vatican, which have been in the custody of the department since their exhibition at the World's Fair. The department is in some straits about the matter, for it is pledged to carry the valuable relics on a man of war, and the Navy Department sees no chance to detail a ship for that service in the immediate future.

The work of the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg is nearing the end for this season, but it is only beginning the course of usefulness which will extend over years to come. The teacher's course occupied much of the past week. Among the delegates of teaching bodies present were the Gray Nuns, Congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Montreal. The lecturers included Principal John H. Haaren, of Brooklyn, Prof. Hardy, New York, and Marc F. Vallette, Lh. O., of Brooklyn. Rev. James H. Doonan, S.J., finished his brilliant course on Philosophy, and Rev. Wm. O'B. Pardow, S.J., delivered his second lecture on the Bible.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Summer School held Thursday, Aug. 9, the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., was re-elected president; the Rev. P. A. Halpin, S.J., of New York, first vice-president; Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, of Boston, second vice-president; the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, of Pittsburg, treasurer; Warren E. Mosher, of Youngstown, O., secretary; John B. Riley, of Plattsburg, chairman of the executive committee.

It has been determined to erect a chapel and buildings on the Summer School grounds, so as to conduct thereon the exercises of the next session.

At Wednesday's session a most interesting incident occurred. It was the receipt of a telegram by the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, President of the Catholic Summer School, from Bishop John H. Vincent, the chancellor and founder of Chautauqua. It read:

CHAUTAUQUA, N.Y., Aug. 7.

"By a vote of 5,000 Chautauquans to night Chautauqua sends greetings and best wishes to the Catholic Summer School.

JOHN H. VINCENT.

Wednesday night, just before Father Pardow's lecture on the Papal En-

cyclical and the Bible, Dr. Conaty read the telegram to a crowded audience, which received it with enthusiasm, and loudly applauded this answer.

"The scholars of the Catholic Summer School of America are deeply grateful for Chautauqua's cordial greeting, and send best wishes to Chautauqua in return."
THOMAS J. CONATY, President.

Whether or not anything of practical value will be the outcome of the recent intercolonial convention at Ottawa cannot at this time be forecast. It has just been announced, however, that the report made by the Earl of Jersey to the British Government contains a suggestion in favor of a new fast Atlantic steamship line.

Mr. Debs has appeared before the commission appointed to enquire into the recent strike. He says that in the first five days the railroads were beaten, but that the intervention of the United States at that juncture changed the situation against the strikers. Another witness testified to having been in receipt of a dollar a day and paying Pullman seventeen dollars a month rent. Pullman has been notified to appear and testify. What bids fair to be a gigantic strike has made its appearance in New Bedford, Mass. Thirteen of the largest cotton mills in the country are affected.

The Rev. Father Kummer, pastor of St. Ann's Church in Newark, N.J., declares that never again will he officiate at the marriage of a Catholic and a non-Catholic. "I have seen," said he, "so much misery and unhappiness the outcome of mixed marriages that I have decided to officiate no more at those ceremonies, even if a dispensation is granted to those contracting. If the wife of a Catholic, and more women than men marry outside of their faith, she is subjected to great misery and many heartbreaks. If she is strong in her faith, her unhappiness is so much the greater. Before marriage the husband agrees to have the children brought up as Catholics, but he does not always keep his agreement, and only a good Catholic knows what unhappiness that causes. If the mother is careless about her religion the children are brought up without any religion, and thus the foundation of society is menaced."

A Frenchman once spoke of England as a land with fifty religions and only one savior. Since then immigration to Paris has put the number of sects there almost as high as the number of French graves. The *Ligaro* gives us an account of them. They range from the Salvation Army to Swedenborgians, Buddhists, and one avowed worshipper of Greek gods. Numerically, however, they make a very poor showing, as all are extremely unpopular among the masses of the French people, who are either Catholics or nothing.

THE "WHITE FATHERS OF AFRICA."

From the *Literary Digest*

The "White Fathers of Africa"—*Peres Blancs d'Afrique* organized by Cardinal Lavigerie for the "redemption of Islam," have already accomplished a work very different from that of the ordinary or extraordinary mission. As far as practical results are concerned the greatest work done by the great Cardinal and his White Army is that directed against slavery. William Sharp, who has an article on the subject in *The Atlantic*, August, says that Cardinal Lavigerie "did more than any other single individual, perhaps more even than any ruler or Government, to mitigate the horrors of slavery and put an end to this fearful traffic." another very interesting fact is that Germany has recognized the good work of the "White Fathers," for while the Jesuits are denied admission, the "White Fathers are allowed, if they so desire, to establish themselves in Germany.

Mr. Sharp, who made a journey last year from the frontier of Morocco to the Eastern Tunisian littoral, tells us that he took particular note of the great work done, and being done, by the "White Army." In referring to the death of the Cardinal, and its probable effect upon the "Army," he says:

"There seems to be an idea current that with his death the 'redemption of Islam' lapsed from a grand crusade to a disorganized, casual and generally futile missionism.

"As a matter of fact, the 'White Fathers' are to day a better organized, better directed, and more influential body than they were in those first years of hardship and fiery ardor which were the outcome of the passionate eloquence and not less passionate zeal and enthusiasm of the Archbishop of Algiers. It is true that visitors to Algiers and Tunis and it is surprising how relatively small is the number of those who go further afield in Algeria or Tunisia than to these picturesque and popular cities, and their hundred smaller towns along the Barbary coasts, from Oran to Susa—may see little or nothing of the 'Army of the Sahara', perhaps, unless at Carthage itself, even hear little of the doings of the White Fathers. But the moment the Sahara is reached, even that luther portion of it called the Ziban, to the south of the province of Constantine, the most casual visitor must have his attention drawn to these Catholic missionaries who have done, and are doing, so important a work in Northern Africa."

In Tunis there is a small chapel, Notre Dame de la Melilla, for the use of Maltese residents. In connection with this chapel Mr. Sharp relates the following incident which he heard in Tunis:

"One day the Cardinal, overborne by mental fatigue, anxiety and disappointment, went into the chapel to rest and pray. There was no one else present, and after a time his head fell forward on his breast, and he was sound asleep. Waking suddenly, he beheld an extraordinary light upon the painted window representing St. Augustine, his mother, St. Monica, and St. Cyprian. This light did not come from the glow of the sun, but was full upon them as though cast from a great lamp. He turned and beheld, standing in front of the altar, a figure which he recognized as that of St. Nymphonion, the first recorded martyr of Carthage. The saint spoke; but all he said was, 'Mon frere en Jesus Christ notre Seigneur.' That, however, meant that the first martyr of the Church in Carthage hailed one who also was to die there in martyrdom, though not a martyr under direct tyranny, but beneath the weight of toil and anxiety and long endurance and the sickness of ever deferred hope. The weary Cardinal arose, either to

advance to do obeisance before St. Nymphonion, or to assure himself of the verity of his vision, when the Saint, turning and pointing to the South, and making a gesture with his arms as though embracing all from the East and from the West, suddenly disappeared.

"Lavigerie went forth deeply impressed. He believed that he had been vouchsafed a vision that portended not only his death during the carrying out of his schemes for the Church in Africa, but also the success of his great mission for the redemption of the Moslem world—all that vast world which lay eastward and westward and away to the limitless South from Carthage. . . . The incident is one that well might have happened to enthusiasts of a nature different from that of Cardinal Lavigerie. . . . He was a dreamer, it is true, but he dreamed along the line of his temperament; and that temperament was an essentially Latin one, direct, logical, unmythical, untranscendental. . . . One dream of the Cardinal's, not hitherto made public, was to establish a series of cathedral churches all along the African coast from Carthage to Ocherchel (the ancient Iol of Juba) and to Tungiers itself, and to dedicate them severally to the great men and women associated with the early history of the Church in Africa. . . . Again, he believed in a vast extension of his White Fathers' brigade, so that among his missionaries should be men of all races, including Africans born, Pagan or Mohammedan, Europeans, Maltese, Arabs, Kabyles, Soudanese, Negroes—ay, even Bedouins, if practicable. But perhaps the dearest scheme for fulfillment in his own time, though one to which, so far as I have been able to ascertain, no one of his biographers or commentators has devoted much, if any, attention, was the redemption of Arab Africa through the conversion of the Kabyle nation—that original Berber race which is now practically restricted to the mountainous regions of Algeria. The Kabyles are to North Africa what the Celtic Highlanders are to Scotland, an unmixed and indigenous, if not probably autochthonous, people; distinct from the dominant race in communal rule, in social habits, in language, in appearance, in character, and even in religion. . . .

"It was with this unpromising material that Cardinal Lavigerie hoped to create a nation of missionaries, a native army of the Cross. 'Let loose Kabylia,' he would exclaim, 'and in a few years Mohammedan North Africa will be Christian.' . . .

"From what I saw in Kabylia, I feel sure that the good work inaugurated by Mgr. Lavigerie can hardly be overestimated. That unfortunate and ungenerous tendency to depreciate all his efforts, and to discount even his apparent success, which has done so much harm to a good cause, and in some quarters imposed itself upon the minds of responsible governmental officials, is not easy to be refuted on paper. To all statistics, arguments or statements, his adversaries, far less active now, reply by affirming that he and his emissaries have been firebrands to excite a conquered but forever irreconcilable race; that Christianity is unsuited for the Arab, with his inherited fatalism, and his domestic, social and communal habits and instincts, and that an amalgam of the Arab and the Christian ideals is as impossible as a racial blend of Arab and European. . . .

"I asked a Protestant missionary in Flemcen—an important town in the extreme west of Algeria, near the frontier of Morocco—why it was that, apart from the question of statistically greater success on the part of Catholic missionaries, there seemed to be so radical a difference in the way in which the White Fathers, for example, and the equally indomitable Protestant missionaries got at the

Arab, Moorish and Soudanese populations.

"My informant frankly admitted that the difference is radical.

"We lack that particular quality of imagination, or sympathy, call it what one will, which enables some missionaries literally to be all things to all men. We are, broadly speaking, always ourselves; always English or Scottish, or American; always conscious of our Protestant calling, our Protestant arrogance, our Protestant aloofness. Naturally, I believe that in the long run our compensating qualities tell and predominate; but at first, and for long, we are handicapped. Now, the White Fathers, for instance, are not primarily French, or Catholic priests, or missionaries of this or that lord spiritual or temporal, but are men preoccupied by a burning zeal as heralds of a message of vital importance—a message independent of anything save its immediacy and paramount value. To a great extent, this magnificent abnegation and discipline are due to Cardinal Lavigerie, who never failed to impress upon the missionaries whom he sent forth that the first thing they had to do was to conform in all reasonable respects to the manners, customs and habits of the Moslem people among whom they were to sojourn; to feel with them, see with their eyes, as much as possible judge with their minds. To this end, he made the Fathers adopt a white robe similar to that worn by the Arabs; to this end he not only made them learn to speak Arabic fluently, and to be familiar with the Koran and the chief writings upon it, but insisted upon their adequate physical training in horsemanship and all kinds of exercise. So that when a White Father goes among the Arabs he is, in a way, already one with them. This wins their confidence, to start with. Then when he expounds the faith that is in him, he lays little stress upon anything save the fundamental truths of Christianity: that is, of course, as he considers them.

"Above all, in what he teaches and in what we teach concerning the oneness of God—or rather, the way we teach that living doctrine—is a difference where the advantage is all on his side. The Arab, with his intense faith in the absolute unity of Allah, more readily follows one who does not confuse his hearer with different arguments regarding the Trinity, but speaks clearly and logically of God and Christ and the Virgin—more readily than one who dwells upon a mystery which is altogether beyond the Moslem comprehension or sympathy. Moreover, the priests do not, as a rule, say much against Mohammed; rather, they accept him frankly as a minor prophet, but one whose faith became perverted even in his life time, and whose influence has been mainly a harmful one."

"From what I saw and heard throughout the length and breadth of French North Africa, I am convinced that one of the greatest works of contemporary Christianity is being fulfilled there in divers ways and through divers agencies, though mainly through the instrumentality of that famous prelate whose name will henceforth be linked with those of Cyprian and Augustine as among the foremost glories of the Church of Christ in Africa."

In the year 1800 there were only 120,000 Catholics in England and Scotland. In 1840 the number was 400,000; in 1860, 1,620,000 and in 1890 it was 1,692,090.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

A Precious Relic.

Under this head "Credo" writes in the *St. Catharines Journal* of the 14th instant:

811—On Sunday last, in St. Mary's Church, a most imposing ceremony took place. During Father Allaino's stay in Quebec he obtained from the Cardinal Archbishop through Rt. Rev. Mgr. Marois a precious relic, a part of the relic of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, through the instrumentality of which so many wonderful cures are daily reported. At the close of an eloquent sermon on the wondrous workings of grace through the intercession of the saints and a very interesting description of his recent and former visits to the shrine of St. Anne, the Father exposed on a temporary altar the sacred relic, encased in a rich golden reliquary, for the veneration of the congregation. All eagerly pressed forward to the altar railing to the Mother of Immaculate Virgin Mary, Queen of heaven and earth.

It was a most impressive sight, never to be forgotten. The Rev. Father and the congregation of St. Mary's are to be congratulated on the possession of such a treasure. Some people pride themselves in being the possessors of some trifling trinket once the property of a great general or statesman. Catholics, to whom the words of the Apostles' Creed, "I believe in the communion of saints," have not lost their meaning prize infinitely more relics of great servants of God whose bodies during their mortal career were the living temples of the Holy Ghost.

I understand the relic will be exposed during certain feasts of the year for the veneration of the congregation.

Solemnly Blessed.

The corner stone of the new church in Norwich was solemnly blessed Wednesday, the 15th inst., by Rev. Father Brady. A very large congregation attended service in the old church, at the end of which Rev. Dr. Flannery of St. Thomas delivered an appropriate discourse from the text: "How terrible is this place—this is the house of God and the gate of Heaven."—77 Gen., 28th chapter, 17th verse. Rev. Father Corcoran of La Salette was present in the sanctuary. The Rev. Father Brady explained the reason of Bishop O'Connor's absence on this solemn occasion, and told how he was delegated to fill the Bishop's place. After a procession around the church foundations and the reciting of appropriate Psalms the corner stone was solemnly laid and blessed.

The church is of Gothic design and will accommodate 500 worshippers. The architect is Mr. Fred Henry, the young talented artist of London, Ont., who last year completed his architectural studies in Europe. The contractors are the firm of Beattie Bros. & Co., Norwich, who have agreed to finish the work by the 1st of November. Rev. Father Brady's efforts and zealous enterprise are worthy of all commendation, the new church of Norwich being the third sacred edifice in this district under his able and judicious administration.—*Woodstock Sentinel Review*, August 17.

Inventor Edison, at a great scientific seance, had a large globe of goldfish whose anatomy was distinctly outlined and every action of each organ was plainly seen. This the "Wizard" accomplished by making the fish swallow minute incandescent lamps and by invisible wire conducted the electric current. The fish apparently were not incommoded by their diet of electricity.

A SHORT ROAD to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL.

THE NAPOLEONIC REVIVAL.

WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.

In 1880 the Americans celebrated the centenary of the inauguration of Washington by a year of festivities and commemorations. This year Franco remembers the appearance of Napoleon Buonaparte by instituting a revival of interest in everything pertaining to their last hero. The press is full of accounts of his doings, arguments concerning his place in history, details of his conduct. Magazines contain pages of portraits, reproductions of medals and of battle scenes. The beginning of a novel designed by him during his hard times has been printed. The memoirs of Menou, private secretary after the dismissal of Bourrienne, have been published. Lord Wolseley has just finished a series of papers on his Decline and Fall.

A hundred years ago Napoleon was just on the threshold of his opportunity. In 1794 he assisted in driving the English fleet from Toulon, his genius forcing his superiors to accept his views. For nearly a year more he was not sure of his next meal. Yet Dugommier wrote to Paris, "Reward this young man and promote him; for if he is treated ungratefully he will promote himself." Before long he and Lanus were sharing scanty purses. Napoleon wrote to his brother Joseph, "Life is a flimsy dream, soon to be ended." None the less he went on preparing for his unknown future. Years after he visited an old lady in Lyons, with whom he had boarded, and who thought him insane because he remained alone in his apartment. His study had fitted him to be Emperor. When the opportunity came he was ready.

Everyone knows how the approaches to the legislative chamber were barricaded in a single night, and how in an hour next day the populace was quelled. The opportunity had come.

It is the Corsican lieutenant rather than the Emperor whose figure is dear to history. The hero is the young man of twenty-six making his unheard of marches and combinations in the campaigns of Italy. When he became the intriguer he proved himself the master mind, but he ceased to be the hero. Hannibal was of the same age when he carried the war over the Pyrenees and over the Alps into Italy. But Hannibal was the natural head of his people.

Napoleon's letters represent him during the poverty period as an ordinary adventurer. It was D'Artagnan on a grander scale and with greater opportunities. The man who said that at the end of the year he would be old enough to command the army or be dead must have been set down as either a fool or a genius. The result proved him a genius. Thrones toppled; crowns fell from their owners' heads; Europe acknowledged an invincible conqueror; France attained zenith of her power. Well might D'Israeli put into the mouth of the elder Coningsby the advice to his son to learn everything he could concerning Napoleon. Young France will learn much of the lesson during this year of grace.

The superiority of the military genius of Napoleon receives fitting testimony this month from the pen of Lord Wolseley in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. What seems strange to outsiders is that the campaign which culminated at Waterloo is the one from which he proves it. The skill with which Napoleon dictated the seat of war, forcing the contest so as to meet the allied armies in turn rather than together, and the position of the armies on the morning of Waterloo, serve to indicate his marvellous capacity for combinations, notwithstanding the fatal malady from which he suffered, and despite the fact that the French people wore this time against him. This malady is the only circumstance

to which Wolseley can attribute the salvation of the allied armies. After Quatre Bras it caused the loss of half a day. Nothing else could cause this delay to the man whose lightning movements had blasted the power of Austria in Italy. At Waterloo it rendered him incapable of watching the progress of events, the useless destruction of men, the position of the Germans. Although he was physically incapable on the day of battle, so perfect were the plans that, had it not been for the tremendous hazard taken by the faithful old Blucher, the fight must still inevitably have gone in his favor. This is Lord Wolseley's view, and we may not quarrel with it. The French army has not been the same since. The Old Guard might have said, as did the peasant woman at the death of Abbe Lacordaire, "We had a king, and he is dead."

Between Washington and Napoleon there is a sea of difference. Washington said to his colleagues, "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hands of God." Napoleon covered official France with a capital N. None the less, young men with their ways to make, must, like Coningsby, study Napoleon Buonaparte.

Hon. Edward Blake.

The great Canadian Irishman who has devoted his remaining years and remarkable talents to the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, arrived in Quebec yesterday and left this morning with Mrs. Blake for Murray Bay, to take a few weeks well earned repose at that favorite Canadian watering place. The ex-Liberal leader of the Dominion is looking wonderfully well and speaks in the most sanguine terms of the prospects of Home Rule. In conversation with the old and warm friends whom he met here yesterday, and who were proud to grasp the hand of so noble and disinterested a champion of the Irish cause, he let sufficient drop to compel the conclusion that, as he was in Canada, so also is he in his new sphere of usefulness on the other side of the Atlantic—a leader among men and a power in his party; that he is devoted heart and soul to the great national cause with which he is now identified, and that he anticipates its success at no very distant day. Irishmen all the world over owe him a deep debt of gratitude, and none more so than the members of the race in Canada, upon whom his abilities, patriotism and disinterestedness reflect so much lustre. — *Quebec Telegraph*.

A Miracle at St. Anne's.

La Croix reports that a Sister attached to the Hotel Dieu of Montreal has been cured at the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. The miracle may be told by the following certificate:

HOTEL DIEU, Montreal, July 31.

I hereby certify that I have had under my care for a long time Sister Marie Chapleau, of Hotel Dieu. She was suffering from an apparent incurable disease of the tibia which rendered walking difficult and painful. Medicine proved of no avail, and for two years she had no rest. Following a pilgrimage to St. Anne all these symptoms disappeared and on examination I found that all inflammation and pain had gone. I have no hesitation in saying that this sudden cure was not one according to the laws of nature.

L. D. MIRALTO, M.D.

Sister Chapleau left her crutch and cane at the shrine.

The remarkable statement comes from Gardiner, Maine, that neither births, marriages nor deaths occurred in that town during the past month.

Agents Wanted

To canvass for THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. A liberal commission allowed. Write for particulars.

Rejected by the "Lords"

The debate on the second reading of the Evicted Tenants' bill in the House of Lords drew a large attendance of peers, mainly members of the Opposition. The Duke of Devonshire, Liberal Unionist, opened the debate by professing pity for the tenants. But, he added, in his opinion, the landlords' case was strongest.

After Baron Ashbourne, Baron Herschell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and other peers had spoken for and against the bill, Lord Salisbury, formerly Prime Minister, rose to speak in opposition to the measure. He opened his remarks by commenting upon the weakness of the argument in defence of the bill, and said that his task was thus made easy. He said that while unjustifiably accusing the late Government of being devoid of compassion for the tenants who had been evicted from their homes in Ireland, Baron Herschell, the Lord High Chancellor, had shirked the discussion of the main spring of the bill, namely, the powers of the arbitrators who were forcibly imposed upon the landlords. Lord Salisbury instanced the case of Arbitrator Fottrell, who, he said, was an ex-solicitor of the Land League, and a professed sympathizer with the doctrine of Michael Davitt. The point of his argument was that it was impossible for the arbitrators to be impartial. It was, he said, the worst kind of despotism to invest such men with the unbridled powers the bill proposed. Then, he supposed, rural public opinion, in the shape of shooting his legs, would be employed to induce a planter to quit his farm. It was useless to plead that the bill was exceptional. It was impossible to make exceptions where human passions were concerned and prizes were offered to the greed of large bodies of men. The passage of the bill would still leave a sore to be dealt with. Was the Government going to introduce an annual bill to remedy this difficulty? Lord Salisbury denied that the House of Lords was a landlords' house. They were threatened with abolition, but he had noticed that in France, when the second Chamber had been abolished, the extinction of the lower Chamber followed immediately. He concluded by expressing the hope that the House would do its duty and reject this dangerous measure.

Lord Rosebery, the Premier, replied to Lord Salisbury. He reproached Lord Salisbury for indulging in gibes and jokes, and said that this levity had made it incumbent upon him to take a more responsible view of the subject. The eviction of these tenants, the Premier said, had cost the taxpayers £20,000. To hear Lord Salisbury's quips and cranks nobody would suppose the subject was of a vital character. He ventured to tell their Lordships that if they followed what was in their minds at that moment they would not reject the bill. The right of veto was a most dubious one. To exercise it upon a measure supported by the mass of the elected representatives, and by a Government responsible for peace and order in Ireland, was playing with edged tools.

The bill was rejected by a vote of 249 to 30.

The *Star* says that after the rejection of the Evicted Tenants' bill Dr. Tanner, meeting the Marquis of Clanricarde in a corridor, shouted, "You are living on the blood of your impoverished tenants." The Marquis said something to his friends about having Dr. Tanner arrested, but upon their advice he let the remark pass unnoticed.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, commenting upon the rejection of the bill, urges Ireland to resent this "intolerable insult." The *Freeman's Journal* says that "peace can no longer be preached to the evicted tenants. Now is the time for the people to make their power felt in strong, united agitation.

Justice and mercy fail to move the Irish landlords. Their vulnerable place is fear. Let the pressure of public opinion be applied in a practical form."

The *Independent* says: "The Government has made a series of mistakes, the first and greatest being its failure to take earlier action."

Death of Mr. John Walsh.

Many heard yesterday morning, with very deep regret, of the demise of Mr. John Walsh, after an illness of about a year and a half, which he bore with Christian charity. The deceased gentleman was born in the County Kildare, Ireland, and came to Kingston about the year 1847, and had been one of the city's most respected residents ever since. He was a man of genial disposition and of very quiet manners. Possessed of a true Irish heart he naturally took a keen interest in the welfare of his native land, and, on all occasions, contributed his mite to the cause he loved so dearly. To know the deceased gentleman personally was to respect him in all his business affairs during his long career in this city. He was father of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Patrick Walsh, dry goods merchant; also of Messrs. John, Peter, Martin and Miss Lizzie, the latter devotedly attending to the care of her father up to the hour of his death. Mr. Martin Walsh will arrive on the down train this afternoon, from Chicago, to attend the funeral which takes place this afternoon from the family residence on Clergy street, to St. Mary's Cathedral, where a solemn *Libera* will be sung, after which the funeral will proceed to the cemetery, where the interment will take place. May his soul rest in peace. — *Kingston Freeman*, Aug. 15.

The Irish National Educational Report.

The Sixtieth Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for the year 1893 has been presented to Parliament. The Report states that on December 31, 1893, there were 8,459 schools in operation. During the year 153 new schools were brought into operation, viz., 77 vested in the Commissioners or in trustees, and 76 non-vested; while 97 schools were amalgamated with other national schools, thus giving a net increase of 56 schools for the year 1893. The number of pupils who attended school was 1,032,287. The average number of pupils on the rolls for the year was 832,531, showing an increase as compared with the previous years of 16,573. The average daily attendance was 527,060 (of whom 259,732 were boys), being an increase of 51,806 in the total average of daily attendance as compared with 1892. The religious denominations of the 1,032,287 pupils were as follows: 783,496, or 75.9 per cent. Catholics; 117,828, or 11.4 per cent. members of the late Established Church; 114,039, or 11.1 per cent. Presbyterians; 10,404, or 1.0 per cent. Methodists; and 9,520, or .96 per cent. other denominations.

It is something gained that some of the foolish leaders of certain labor organizations have come to acknowledge that, under the existing order of things, strikes are unlawful, and that those who advise them are liable to fine and imprisonment. President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, is the latest to make this confession, and, as a result of this belief, he advises his followers to endeavor to gain their ends by means of the ballot. No exception can be taken to this course if it is followed.

You cannot say that you have tried everything for your rheumatism, until you have taken Ayer's Pills. Hundreds have been cured of this complaint by the use of these Pills alone. They were admitted on exhibition at the World's Fair as a standard cathartic.

THE CHURCH IN OSHAWA.

His Grace Lays the Corner Stone of a New Temple

Special to the Empire

OSHAWA, Aug. 19.—The laying of the corner stone of the new St. Gregory's church here to-day was an event long to be remembered in the church history of the town of Oshawa. It is many years since such an event took place. The people were on the tip toe of expectation, and from early morning crowds could be seen winding their way up Somers street to view the foundation and corner stone of the new structure. This morning Rev. Father Hand took Father Jeffcott's appointment at Whitby, and Rev. Father McCann officiated at early mass here. At 1 o'clock sharp the proceedings of laying the corner stone were commenced. After devotions in the church, his Grace, with his attendants, consisting of Father Jeffcott, the sanctuary boys, Fathers Gallagher and Hand, marched out and said prayers in front of the old church, which is moved to the rear of the new church, and in which services are at present held. They then proceeded to the platform erected around the south-east corner, and preparations were made for the laying of the stone. The venerable Archbishop Walsh said the trowel about to be used on the occasion was first used by Bishop Power in laying the corner stone of St. Michael's cathedral in Toronto. The same devoted prelate died a martyr to his charity in administering to the fever-stricken immigrants of 1847. After prayer for the divine blessing on the work about to be performed, the sign of the cross was made, and the corner stone formally laid in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. After blessing the work, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, they marched around the foundation of the church, saying prayers.

Returning to the platform, his Grace said he was much pleased at seeing such an assembled multitude on the present occasion of laying and blessing of the corner stone of a church for the worship of God and purposes of holy religion. He was glad Catholics had subscribed according to their means, and the act on the part of Protestants showed a manifestation of good will and a spirit worthy of Christianity. He thanked the people for their hearty support, and hoped they would to-day do what they could towards the building of the magnificent structure. The venerable Archbishop is a clear, fluent speaker, and all who heard him were unanimous in their praises, and hope at some future date to have the pleasure of again hearing him.

The plates were then passed around through the audience and the envelopes of the parishioners were put thereon, together with a free will offering from the outside people, his Grace starting the ball rolling with the handsome contribution of \$100. The amount of the collection reached the sum of \$500.

Father Hand then preached from Matthew xvi. chap. 18 verse. The Rev. Father handled his subject in a masterly manner and sustained his old-time reputation as a speaker. He held the closest attention of his hearers for about half an hour. He said the present pastor had every reason to feel glad for the kind support given him in so substantial a manner in such a great work, not only by his own congregation, but also by each citizen, and closed by hoping the grace of God would descend upon them in the building of the church.

Father Jeffcott, in closing the proceedings of the day, thanked all for their kind support, and hoped Protestants would be as proud of the new church when completed as they would. He hoped that the next public gathering would be the occasion of the opening of the new church, and then all,

Protestants and Catholics, can say: "We all helped to build it." He closed by hoping we would all see the architectural proportions of the new edifice, which would soon be reaching toward the heavens.

It is estimated that fully 5,000 people attended the ceremony, the street being packed with people and the road impassable. Apart from the Most Rev. John Walsh, Rev. Father Jeffcott, Rev. Fathers McCann and Hand, and Father Gallagher, of Pickering, and Father Reddin, of Toronto, the following prominent men were noticed in attendance. Mayor Cowan, Thomas Conant, J. T. Gould, E. B. Morgan, R. Williams, of Oshawa; ex mayor Long, V. B. Woodruff, Thomas Deverell, jr., Thomas Deverell, sr., P. B. Whitfield, Thomas McCann, John Stanton, F. H. Annis, of Whitby; A. A. Post, J. Gorman, T. Burk, P. O. O'Connor, of Pickering; William Smith, M.P., of Columbus, and Mr. Somerville, of Toronto.

The following inscription appeared on the corner stone: "The corner stone of the church of St. Gregory the Great was laid and blessed by the Most Rev. John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto, on the 19th day of August, A.D., 1894." In the stone was deposited a document in Latin, which contained the names of the reigning Pope, the Queen, the Governor-General, the Archbishop, the Mayor of the town, the pastor of the church and the principal subscribers; also copies of the Toronto *Empire*, *Globe* and *Mail* and the Oshawa *Indicator* and *Reformer*. Coins of the current issue were also put in.

To Rev. Father Jeffcott the pastor, great praise is due for the untiring way in which he has carried through the completion of the plans for building an edifice that will, when completed, be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," not only to the congregation who worship therein, but to the general community. The building will be finished with Don Valley pressed brick made by Taylor Bros., of Toronto, and is the only building of that class of material in the county of Ontario. The masonry work is being done by Thomas Deverell, jr., of Whitby, the contract price being \$5,500. William Noble, of Whitby, does the carpenter work at \$4,000, and Messrs. Stewart & Kitchcock, of Toronto, have the contract for slating. The base at the front of the church is Credit Valley dressed, field stone being used for the balance of the base.

The transepts will be 44 feet in width, with a frontage of 65 feet, including baptistry, tower and centre. The tower is situated at the north-east corner of the building and will be 120 feet in height. The windows will all be of stained glass, the sills and window caps of cut stone, the pews and altars of oak. The body will have a seating capacity of 500 and the gallery of about 200 including choir. The whole building will be heated by steam and lighted by incandescent light. The building will be completed by March. The total cost will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000. Messrs. Post & Holmes, of Toronto and Whitby, are to be congratulated on such a splendid piece of architecture. Upon the site on which the new church stands the old parish church was built back in 1842 by Stephen Gross, of Whitby, who died some two years ago. Those prominent in the building of the old church were Messrs. Richard Suple, D. O'Leary, Michael Curtain, Dan Leonard, Edward Dunn, James Daly and Patrick Wall, the two latter being the only survivors of that number. Some years after a wing was put on the church by Mr. James Luke, and a peculiar coincidence in connection therewith was that Mr. Luke passed away to his last resting place the day the removal of the old structure was commenced. The priest who built

the first part of the church was Father Kirwan, who lived in Cobourg. The first resident priest was Father Fitzpatrick; then Father Nightingale and Father Smith, but the name of the venerable Father Proulx is most revered by the residents of every creed and class. Father O'Keefe is remembered as a man of wonderful oratorical power and literary attainments. After him Father John Shen, whose death a few years ago was lamented by the thousands who know and admired him. Vicar General McCann's pastorate lasted five years, during which time he built the priest's residence and improved the school. Father McEntee, at present at Port Colborne, labored here 12 years, and was succeeded by Father Hand, at present the popular pastor of St. Paul's Church, Toronto. Rev. M. J. Jeffcott, the present respected pastor, is continuing the work commenced by Father Hand, the building of this beautiful church.

The New Bishop of Liverpool.

The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Whiteside who has just been appointed to the Bishopric of Liverpool, is only 37 years of age. He was born at Lancaster, and his father is still engaged in commerce in that town. He was educated first at St. Edward's College, Liverpool, and afterwards at Ushaw College, near Durham, becoming eventually Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Ushaw, as well as in connection with the London University. He went to the English College at Rome, and in 1884 was ordained priest. Dr. Whiteside has not had to go through the missionary experience which is ordinarily required of the Catholic priesthood. When Dr. Bishorow was appointed Bishop of Salford Dr. Whiteside was appointed to succeed him as President of St. Joseph's College, and he has continued in that office up to the present time.

About two years ago the Holy Father conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and shortly afterwards he was appointed canon of the diocese of Liverpool. While at St. Joseph's he undertook special charge of curriculum in Scripture and Canon Law. His appointment to the Bishopric of Liverpool is regarded as highly satisfactory, more especially by the younger members of the priesthood. Personally popular, he has a reputation for fitness of character and great administrative capacity. He is credited with considerable æsthetic taste, and with a special knowledge of architectural and botanical subjects. Of his administrative capacity the present excellent condition of St. Joseph's College is considered to be abundant proof.

It is understood that the consecration will take place about the 15th of August, probably at St. Joseph's College. Afterwards, it is expected, the Bishop will take up his residence at St. Edward's College, San Domingo Road, Liverpool, where his predecessor resided.—*Glasgow Observer*.

A Kaffir Revolt.

A despatch from Pretoria, South African Republic, says: The rebellion of the Kaffirs is assuming alarming proportions, and the efforts of the authorities of the republic to suppress it have up to the present proved unavailing. The Transvaal mounted police detachment, which has been attempting to relieve the garrison of Agatha, besieged by the Kaffirs for some days past, has been repulsed with, it is feared, serious loss. Emboldened by their success, the Kaffirs pursued the retreating troopers and made an attack upon the main column of the Boer forces. The Kaffirs were driven back, but the advance of the column has been retarded.

From the Boer settlements along the Lotaba River come reports of severe fighting between isolated parties of

retreating Boers and the Kaffirs, who are burning the Boer homesteads all along the river. The Boers are fleeing before the Kaffirs' advance, taking with them all their portable property, but large quantities of provisions and cattle have necessarily fallen into the hands of the Kaffirs. The latter have murdered a number of Boer families and their wives and children, and the fierce feelings of the Boers have been aroused against the rebellious natives. In the Zoutpanaburg district horrible outrages have been committed, and large numbers of women and children have been killed, and a large amount of property has been destroyed.

In all the disturbed districts all the mail and passenger coaches have been stopped, many of the passengers have been killed and the coaches, after having been looted, have been destroyed and the mules stolen. The Murchison road is entirely closed. The Kaffirs are reported to have erected a strong barricade across it at a point where it passes between two hills, and they are said to have prepared to defend this point vigorously. The Government is reinforcing its column of troops as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that an advance in force will be made upon the Kaffirs.

Breaking the Record.

The big Cunarder greyhound *Campania* (says a New York telegram of the 17th) broke all previous western records by three hours and eighteen minutes, arriving at the Sandy Hook lightship at 5.45 p.m. to-day, making the run in five days nine hours and twenty-nine minutes. The best previous record was that of the *Lucania*, made in October, 1893, which was five days twelve hours and forty-seven minutes. The days' run of the *Campania* were as follows:—From Daunt's Rock, 516, 528, 543, 525, 545 and 126, to Sandy Hook lightship. The *Campania* now holds the record both ways, having established the eastward record in October, 1893, five days twelve hours and seven minutes. The *Campania* came to her dock to-night and landed her passengers, this being the first time on record that the passengers have been brought to the Cunard Company's dock on Friday night.

Both the *Lucania* and the *Campania* have reached quarantine late on Friday night on previous trips, but always too late to clear for their dock, and the passengers have had to remain on board till Saturday morning. The *Campania* left Queenstown at 12.35 p.m., August 12, and passed Daunt's Rock, from which point the beginning of the voyage is recorded, at 12.51 p.m. The speed of the steamer had to be reduced for two hours on the 15th on account of fog, otherwise the *Campania* would have undoubtedly cut off a still larger slice from previous records. The *Campania* reached quarantine at 6.47 p.m., was cleared by the health officers, and came up to her dock, reaching it at about 8 o'clock.

The *Campania's* length over all is 620 feet. Her extreme breadth is 60 feet 3 inches, while her depth to the upper decks is 43 feet. Her gross tonnage is 2,500, and her displacement about 18,000 tons. She has a straight stem and elliptic stern. The *Campania* has two sets of enormously powerful triple expansion engines, each being capable of developing 15,000 horse-power. Each engine has five cylinders, two being high-pressure, two low-pressure and one intermediate. The two smoke funnels are about as high as ordinary church steeples. In interior appointments there are probably few palaces as magnificently furnished.

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ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

The Feast of the Assumption witnessed two events of great importance to the good Sisters of St. Joseph in this city. The first, and by no means the least important, was the reception of fourteen self-sacrificing young ladies into their community of work and prayer. Mass was said by his Grace the Archbishop, assisted by a number of priests of the archdiocese. Seven of the young ladies made their vows—Sister M. Walltrude, M. Pauline, M. Vincent, M. Perpetua, M. St. Catharine, M. Ludwina, and M. Phillip and seven others were received—Miss McCann, in religion Sister M. Alacocque; Miss Doran, Sister M. Majella; Miss Aurio, Sister M. Imine; Miss Ready, Sister M. Urban; and Miss McKay, Sister M. Austin.

A point on which we cannot lay too much stress is the fact that almost every one of the Sisters we have named above has obtained the teacher's certificate granted by the Department of Education, and some of them the highest certificates. There are many excellent teachers among these devoted nuns who have received an excellent education far beyond the provincial standard without thinking it necessary to go through the form of examination. But the wise authorities of this excellent community seem determined to leave no ground for the opponents of Separate Schools, who claim that they are inefficient. St. Joseph's Convent has been for a few years past among the leading schools in the number of students obtaining teacher's certificates, and many of these are now doing the work of God in the Community. The standard of teachers in the Separate Schools in Ontario is as high as in any public schools; if we compute on a basis of salary, the standard is immeasurably superior, as the good nuns receive a very low salary for their ability and zeal.

The second event evidenced the material growth of the Community. The large convent on St. Joseph street, despite its size, does not afford sufficient accommodation to the number of Sisters engaged in the works of education and charity throughout the city. It is the intention to enlarge the convent by building a commodious chapel at the east side, and his Grace was invited to lay the corner stone. The beautiful ceremonies of Holy Mother Church were carried out with due solemnity in the presence of a large number of the priests of the Archdiocese, including Very Rev. Father McCann, V.G., Very Rev. V. Marjion, C.S.B., Dean Cassidy, Rev. Father Barrett, C.S.S.R., Father Dodsworth, C.S.S.R., Rev. J. F. Frachon, C.S.B., Rev. Father Tracey, D.D., Revs. J. L. Hand, Walsh, Lamarche, Martin, C.S.B., Carberry and O'Malley.

The new chapel will be in the form of a Latin cross. The interior measurements are 120 feet by 33, the transepts being 64 feet by 18. It is to be three stories high, the floor of the chapel being elevated slightly above the level of the first floor of the convent proper. It is built of white brick, with stone trimmings, thus retaining the style of the whole building. This beautiful chapel is a monument to the zeal and foresight of this noble community. The ability with which they manage their temporal concerns is surpassed only by their zeal for education, their truly Catholic charity and the virtue of their inward life.

Notes by the Way.

The town of Peterborough, according to the last census, had a population a few hundred short of ten thousand; but since that time the growth has been so rapid that thirteen thousand is now reached, including Ashburnham, which is separated from Peterborough proper by the Trent river. However, as I did not undertake to count the people I cannot vouch for the full number claimed; but I can say that the town has numerous pleasing features, and among its population are many very worthy persons. It is here Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of the Diocese of Peterborough, resides; and with him are Archdeacon Casey, Fathers Collins, Scollard and O'Connell. It is apparent that his Lordship and the clergy are held in very high esteem by the parishioners. St. Peter's Cathedral, the Convents, three efficient Separate Schools, and St. Joseph's Hospital are among the Catholic institutions. A healthy branch of the C.M.B.A. is in good working order, as also a flourishing Court of the C.O.F., with a membership of one hundred and twenty, and still increasing. They have a neat hall on Hunter street, well furnished.

I had the pleasure of visiting there previous to meeting hour, and was cordially received by Chief Ranger Jas. Bogue, and introduced to the many members present. Not being a member of the Foresters I of course was obliged to leave before the opening of the meeting; for I had heard it remarked that their "William Goat" was rather frisky, and I did not care to come in contact with him. Be that as it may, I can say that I noticed an earnest enthusiasm among the members, a kind of social ad hociveness which is praiseworthy, and which is in many cases, in other Catholic societies, "conspicuous by its absence." I predict for the Peterborough Court a prosperous future.

The Electric Railway gives the town an up to date appearance, and is apparently

well patronized. Many industries are in operation, the most extensive, I think, being the works of the Canadian General Electric Co., which give employment to a large number of hands. Still the depression which seems to be general is also felt here, as many told me they had not known work to be so scarce in twenty years. Let us hope we may soon see these clouds vanish, and the bright sunshine of prosperity fill our Canadian homes with joy and contentment. M.

The Auditorium.

Under the management of Mr. F. L. Higgins this spacious and well-appointed theatre will open, on Sept. 3d, at 2 p.m. One of the leading orchestras of the city will give a grand two-hour promenade concert. Magnificent scenery, painted expressly for this house, will for the first time be shown to the public. A sheet of late popular music will be given to each lady in attendance as a souvenir of the opening of the season of 1894-5. The ladies of the city are invited most respectfully free of charge to attend this superb festival of music.

On this occasion Manager Higgins will fully explain his plans for the season, in order to make the Auditorium a place where ladies and children may attend unaccompanied. All the entertainments will be of a moral nature, full of wholesome fun, free from the slightest coarse suggestion in word or act. There will be no aerial acts to startle timid ladies and children. No lady will appear on the stage in a costume improper for the drawing-room.

Thousands of working people of limited means will have now a chance to take the whole family to an entertainment for a mere trifle; 10c. admission, and a good seat too, with 5c. extra for best seats in the house, will be the prices. The expense of Mr. Higgins' undertaking is enormous, as his books are filled to Jan. 3rd with only the very best Vaudeville Artists.

Managers Keith, Proctor, Lothrop and others have proved to the people of New England that the very best can be had at low prices. Manager Higgins intends to show Toronto amusement seekers the same can be done here. With the hard times, and necessity to economize, if the people go to any entertainment at all they will go to the best and cheapest.

As long as Manager Higgins works on the lines he proposes he is sure to get his share of the public's patronage.

The Collins-MaDoll Company the opening attraction.

Richmond Hill.

The picnic held in the driving park on Monday last under the auspices of the R. C. Church, the preliminary arrangements for which had been made by Rev. Father McMahon, the genial and popular priest of the congregation, was a great success. Considering the busy season of the year the crowd was large. Among the clergy present were Very Rev. Dean Egan, of Barrie; Rev. J. R. Teely, of St. Michael's College; Rev. Dr. Tracy, of St. Mary's, Toronto; Rev. Father Morris, of Newmarket; and Rev. Father Killcullen, of Adjala. The proceeds of the day amounted to about \$500, which will be in aid of the new church in course of erection here, and which will, it is hoped, be completed before the cold weather sets in. Besides the gate receipts and the proceeds from the tea, a good deal of money was made by grab bags, mail deliveries, bouquets, etc., \$202 being collected by two young ladies in a competition for an easy chair. In this contest Miss McWilliams collected \$96, while Miss Cooney, of Toronto, her successful rival, had \$108.—*Liberal, Aug. 16.*

Kirby—Burns.

A pleasing ceremony was performed at St. Joseph's Church on Wednesday of last week, when Rev. Father Bergin united in marriage Mr. Thomas Kirby, eldest son of Joseph Kirby, Brooklyn Ave., and Miss Catherine Burns of Thornhill. The bridesmaid was Miss Lizzie Smith, while Mr. Thos. Finucan, junior, acted as best man. The nuptial knot being tied, the party repaired to the home of the groom's father, where justice was done to the good things provided for the occasion. The presents were numerous and costly, and were greatly admired by those present. The happy couple have the best wishes of a large circle of friends. Among the guests present were: Mr. and Mrs. John Pape, Mr. and Mrs. J. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fogarty, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howarth, Mrs. O'Brien, the Misses McGlue, Miss Finucan, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Margaret Burns, Miss Burns, the Misses Ryan, and Messrs. Thos. Finucan, R. J. Howarth, J. Wright, J. W. Wright, Thos. Burns, J. Preston.

Card of Thanks.

Mother Ursula Labourd, Maronite religious of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary at Mount Lebanon, offers sincere thanks to the Reverend priests of the city of Toronto and to the Sisters of Loretto for their kind hospitality during her stay. May God reward them for their kindness, and that He may return them a hundred fold in her fervent prayer.



A. Lefflar.

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AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

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LETTERS FROM BERMUDA.

LETTER III.

HAMILTON, December, 18—.

DEAR H.—Since my last letter we have made several expeditions through Hamilton and vicinity—I should say excursions, as expeditions, strictly speaking, usually refer to war-like enterprises, ours being quite pacific and made with feelings of the utmost good-will to all. The only antagonists we ever meet are wind and weather. They frequently make a fierce attack on unwary travellers. Banding themselves together, the wind and rain sweep everything before them; then a conflict ensues, seemingly a struggle for mastery, and, as old Boreas for an instant stops to rest, the flood-gates of Heaven are opened and a deluge is poured down.

In vain the unlucky pedestrian who is "caught out" endeavors to shield himself with his umbrella. The wind turns it inside out and tears it from its lawful owner. The only prudent course in a "squall," as they call it, is to hasten to the nearest shelter, whatever that may be, or in less time than it takes to tell it the "unfortunate" will be drenched as completely as if he had been blown into the bay and just crawled out.

One of these squalls occurs about every few weeks; and on the first sign of a storm, if we were on Front street, the shopkeepers invariably offered us seats, and politely invited us to remain until the rain ceased. "Cela va sans dire." As we were captives that was merely a "façon de parler." The little tornado, though fierce, is of short duration; and in about twenty or thirty minutes Nature, like a wilful child, smiles through her tears and soon looks as lovely and serene as usual. Excuse this nonsense. I could have made it much more concise by quoting the words of Holy Scripture: "There appeared a cloud like a man's footprint; the Heavens darkened and there were clouds and wind and a great fall of rain." (I. Kings, xvii.) This verse describes fairly a squall in Bermuda.

We thought it better to visit the public buildings of Hamilton and places in the vicinity before going out of town to explore the other places of interest in the Bermudas.

I will now tell you a little of the geology of these islands. The usual building stone is soft, and it can be *sawn into blocks as wood is sawn*. It resembles the white stone of France, but is not as durable as the latter. The formation of these islands for the most part is derived from broken-up shells, corals and nullipores, etc, presenting every state from the most friable material to the compact limestone.

The Royal Engineers' quarries contain, however, excellent, hard, durable stone suitable for foundations, walks, etc.

I should think that an earthquake was the cause of the present state of these islands—perhaps the earthquake of 1801. From soundings taken recently around Bermuda it is proved to be a peak rising abruptly from the abyssal depth of 1,820 fathoms, while at a distance of eighty miles its base rests upon the ocean floor at the great depth of 3,875 fathoms; so that if the formation stood above water it would appear as a mountain over 23,000 feet in height.

It has been proved, in fact, that Bermuda was at one time, if not a mountain, yet elevated greatly above the surface of the water.

Experiments made in 1870 by submarine blastings show that at a depth of 42 feet caves full of stalactites and congealed water resembling cornelian were discovered, and also layers of red earth two feet thick, similar to that forming the common soil of the islands,

and mixed with the remains of cedar trees.

It has also been proved that Bermuda was formerly 24 miles by 12, extending to the reefs; though now, with islands and rocky islets (altogether 300 may be counted), the whole lies in a space of 28 miles by 8, and so slightly raised above the ocean surface the highest point of land only reaches 260 feet above the level of the water.

The white stone of Bermuda will not hold water, being porous; and the inhabitants, by using bricks and cement, make excellent cisterns and provide extensive "water-sheds," as they are called, to catch rain-water.

"The clouds consign their treasures to the fields,
And, softly shaking on the dimpled pool
Preclusive drops, let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the freshened world."

The water sheds are constructed for the purpose of catching rain-water. I suppose as a water-shed is the highest ground in a country from which rivers or streams descend, the name is suitable to the artificial ones formed in Bermuda. The inhabitants of these islands are obliged absolutely to depend on the rain as a beverage, and for everything in which fresh water is necessary.

"When the blackening clouds in sprinkling showers
Distil from the high summits down, the rain
Runs trickling; with the fertile moisture cheered,
The orchards smile; joyous the gardeners see
Their thriving plants and bless the heavenly dew."

There are no natural wells or lakes in Bermuda. Being thus circumstanced the people have everywhere made large tanks to contain rain-water, which is clear as crystal and most delicious to drink. The roofs of all houses, water sheds, &c., are kept constantly coated with lime. The tanks and cisterns are prepared to preserve water pure and fresh for two or three months in case a drought should occur. A drought is, happily, rare in Bermuda; but if that contingency be not provided for, it would be a serious matter for the Bermudians. They could sing dolefully with the "Ancient Mariner":

"Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water everywhere,
And not a drop to drink."

That might be the very inconvenient situation of the inhabitants—an awkward predicament for the Temperance people. The Teetotallers would have to drink ale or wine, unless they had a stock of Temperance drinks ready for use. They must "Use a little wine for their often infirmities;" or they might say with the poet:

"Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I'll pledge thee with mine;
Or leave a kiss but in the cup,
And I'll not look for wine."

That is a temperance pledge surely.

The following lines express Bermudian sentiments concerning rain:

"When the clouds have poured their rain,
Sweeter smell the flowers;
Brightest shine Heaven's starry train
In Earth's sunless hours."

How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery street,
In the close and narrow lane
How beautiful is the rain!
To the dry grass and drier grain
How welcome is the rain!

Most of the menial labor is performed by the colored people, the majority of whom are mulattoes of every shade, from ebony and walnut to cream color. They are a simple-minded, civil people, usually neatly dressed, and smiling.

They laugh and sing and dance away the time.
Gay as the birds and happy as their climate."

The drives about Hamilton are very pleasant. You bowl along those white stone roads, which are smooth

and free from dust, over a constant succession of hill and dale, always undulating and always winding. Scenery new and beautiful greets you at every turn. You pass through long avenues of oleander trees thickly interlaced, being planted close together to shield gardens and orchards from the high winds.

Here and there are lovely gardens filled with tropical plants and flowers, and inside stand the handsome white mansions of the owners, surrounded by green verandahs. The latter are a necessity in this semi-tropical climate.

Occasionally a brilliant blue green color flashes like a jewel as the road turns towards either side, and we get a glimpse of the ocean. It is stated that, with the exception of the waters of the Mediterranean Sea, none can compare with those around Bermuda for color and transparency. One may see below the surface of the water twenty-feet on a calm day. The rocks with their growth of coral are plainly visible, and seem to those in the boats to be quite near the surface.

"Along the margin many a shining dome
White as the palace of a Lapland gnome
Brightened the wave."

I will conclude with an echo of Cary's wish:

"Here could I wish, so fate allowed,
No longer toiling through the crowd,
Mine age this calm content to taste,
With ocean breath mine own to waste."

Adieu. PLACIDA.

Mr. Gladstone's Modesty.

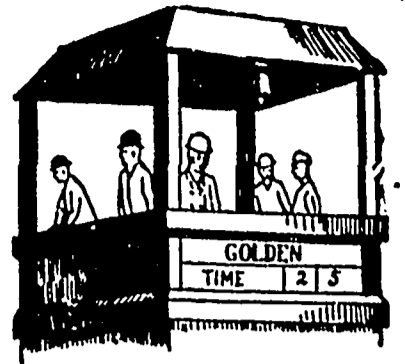
Mr. Gladstone has written a reply to the address presented to him by the Liberal Federation on the occasion of his retirement from office. He excuses himself for his delay in answering on the ground of the weakness of his eyesight. In referring to the summary of the achievements of his political lifetime contained in the address, Mr. Gladstone says:

"While the picture is just as regards the action of the nation and the Liberal party, only a very small and insignificant fraction of the accomplished results can be ascribed seriously to myself. Concurrence to the best of my limited ability is all that I can claim. Subject to this observation I conceive that the facts of my parliamentary history are such as will obtain conspicuous notice on the page of history.

"It is not for me to enter upon the deeply interesting prospects of the future, but I will express my earnest hope that the future will be marked by the same practical tone, the same union of firmness and moderation, the same regard for individual freedom, the same desire to harmonize the old age and the new, and the same sound principles and policy of administration which have given the work of the past year so much promise of stability."

According to the Lewiston Journal, a Maine lumber man says that the wild lands of Maine would make thirteen States as large as Rhode Island, two as large as New Hampshire and Vermont, and one twice as large as Massachusetts.

"REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY AND DYSPEPSIA."—Mr. Samuel T. Casey, Belleville, writes:—"In the spring of 1884 I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, which gradually became more and more distressing. I used various domestic remedies, and applied to my family physician, but received no benefit. By this time my trouble assumed the form of dropsy. I was unable to use any food whatever except boiled milk and bread; my limbs were swollen to twice their natural size; all hopes of my recovery were given up, and I quite expected death within a few weeks. Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY having been recommended to me, I tried a bottle with but little hope of relief; and now, after using eight bottles, my Dyspepsia and Dropsy are cured. Although now seventy-nine years of age I can enjoy my meals as well as ever, and my general health is good. I am well-known in this section of Canada, having lived here fifty-seven years; and you have liberty to use my name in recommendation of your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, which has done such wonders in my case."



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The Assumption.

M. J. in the Catholic Mirror.

Shall death's cold hand on her be laid,
The Virgin fair, the stainless maid,
The Mother of the Lord?
On that pure heart, from whose clear fount,
Was drawn the Blood, on Calvary's mount,
For man's redemption poured!

Though death shall come, no anguish keen,
Nor fear, shall cloud thy peace serene,
That in her soul shall reign,
The grief she bore beneath the roof,
Where, in her silent woe, she stood,
And shared her Jesus' pain.

An angel brings from Heaven above
The message "Haste, arise my love,
My dear, my fair one, come!"
One sigh of love, unlettered free,
The soul leaps forth in ecstasy,
And finds in Heaven its home.

Nor shall the tomb her body hold;
The overlying doors unfold,
Angelic hosts are seen,
They come to earth, in radiant bands,
They take her up, with reverent hands,
To Heaven they bear their Queen.

Let earth, to-day, with joy resound,
In every heart let love abound,
Let each some tribute bring,
To lay in homage at her feet,
And with the blessed spirits greet
The Mother of the King!

REV. F. ALEXANDER.

The Rev. Finlow Alexander publishes a letter in the Fredericton (N.B.) *Steamer* of the 11th instant. Recently becoming a convert to the Catholic Faith, the Rev. gentleman, in bidding his parishioners farewell, explains the motives of his conversion as follows:

The time has come when, with great pain to myself, I now take of you a final and affectionate farewell.

Of my reception into the Holy Catholic Roman Church, on the 28th of July, you are doubtless well aware. In taking so great and momentous a step, you who know me, will give me the credit of honest and conscientious motives.

I have before told you that a conviction of the truth of the claims made upon all by the Catholic Roman Church had been growing on me for many years past. Again and again I have struggled to put this from me, but the call of God has proved too powerful, and upon conviction, slowly gathered, has followed acceptance.

With others, for many years your spiritual guide and instructor, my desire has been to bring before you, from time to time, the whole counsel of God. A better knowledge has taught me, latterly, that, under the circumstances in which I was placed, this was impossible, seeing that the teaching of many and important truths set forth from the first by the Church of Jesus Christ is forbidden in the Anglican pulpit. Having become convinced of this, I could not conscientiously continue to teach what I now see was but a fragmentary Christianity. As I look back, however, it is a comfort to me to reflect that I have ever taught you, at least substantially, the truth; since, avoiding matters of controversy, I rarely passed beyond a ground of Christianity common to the Anglican Communion and the Catholic Roman Church alike. I thank God now that of the latter holy Church of Jesus Christ my tongue has never uttered an adverse word. So far as I preached to you the truth, so far I humbly pray God to bless it to you. If at any time I have unwittingly said anything opposed to that truth, I pray it may wither in your hearts, and bear no fruit.

To give you the reasons, in full, which prompted my present action, would fill a volume, not a letter. I will only say that prominent among them has been the distressing sense of the impossibility, as it seemed, and still seems to me, of arriving, in the Anglican Communion, at anything like a certain faith. The toleration within its pale of schools of thought opposed to each other; the consequent party strife; the fierce controversies often raging around holy doctrines,

especially the doctrine of the holy Eucharist; the spectacle of men ever learning, but never seeming to arrive at a knowledge of the truth; bishops, clergymen and laymen differing from one another, but each proclaiming his own view or opinion to be the true one; the absence in the Anglican Communion of any tribunal whose decisions would be accepted by the whole body; the ultimate necessity, therefore, of resting (if one could rest in such a war), upon the basis of more private judgment—uncertainty and confusion such as this, I felt, could not be of God. The conviction therefore was irresistible, that, flowing from Our Lord's promise, there must somewhere exist a Divine source, which I must seek, and from which, according to Our Lord's words, the truth might be fully and infallibly drawn.

This source, dear friends, not in the Anglican Communion, and still less in the other many forms of Protestantism, I have, by the mercy of God, after long and weary searching, found. It is that "one Christian Body which, claiming to teach upon authority, exercises the authorities she claims;" the Church, with its visible head, a centre of unity to which all questions and disputes in faith and morals may be referred, and of whose decisions there has been, through all Christian ages, no reversal, a Church, therefore, in which the pride of self-opinion cannot long find place; which has, moreover, a fixed and certain faith, unfolded through the ages, from the first Council to the last, unchanged and unchangeable as the God who gave and protects it—to hear which Church, as being the living Body of Christ, is to hear Christ Himself; to refuse which, through wilful or careless ignorance, is to risk the danger of refusing Him that speaks; a Church which is emphatically that of the saints, and which, though in many ages and lands that of the learned and rich, is emphatically also the Church of the poor.

Such, dear friends, are a few of the many marks of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, into which the great mercy of God has now received me.

My doubts at length are at an end. Temporarily the step I have taken has ruined me. The loss to me is that of home, friends, means of livelihood, cherished associations, of most things, indeed, which make life dear; the gain, inexpressibly blessed to me, has been wholly spiritual. While I was with you I loved you with a strong love; absent from you I shall love you no less. Had it been possible I should have wished to remain with you to the close of my life; but God has willed otherwise.

I can never sufficiently thank you for the exceeding kindness and friendship you have ever manifested towards me, the sense of which will be with me to the last as a sweet and grateful remembrance.

Praying God to bless you and have you in His holy keeping, I am, as ever, sincerely and affectionately yours,
FINLOW ALEXANDER.

Anglican Liturgy and Cremation.

At the burial or rather the burning of Mr. Edmund Yates, the well-known writer, whose remains were recently cremated, a fresh and curious proof of English Protestantism to chop and change its liturgy to suit circumstances was given, and we read that "the service was amended to accord with the fact that cremation was going to take the place of an interment," impressive stress being laid upon the most solemn words, "We therefore commit this body to the flames, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." To most people the phrase, pronounced over the dead, about "committing the body to the flames," will seem horribly ill chosen.—*Irish Catholic.*

LIZARDS IN THE STOMACH.

A REPTILE SWALLOWED WHILE DRINKING IN THE DARK.

Excelsiating Agency Suffered by Mrs. Westfall—Nerves Shattered, and Death Looked for as the Only Relief.

From the Trenton Courier.

The editor of the *Courier* having heard of this strange case of Mrs. Simon Westfall, made enquiry and learned the following facts—Mrs. Westfall said that one evening some three years ago she went to the well and pumping some water drank a portion. As she did so she felt something go down her throat kicking and told her mother so at the time. Little she thought of the agony in store for her through drinking water from a pump in the dark, for a female lizard found its way into her stomach and brought forth a brood. A fortnight the sight of milk would make her tremble and she had to give it up. The disorder increased so that the very sight of milk would produce effects bordering on convulsions. She lost her appetite but would feel so completely gone at the stomach that she had to eat a cracker and take some barley soup frequently to quiet the disturbance within. She took medicine for dyspepsia and every known stomach disease, but got no relief. She changed doctors and the new doctor having had an experience of this nature before, gave her medicine to kill and expel the lizards. For three years the poor woman suffered all kinds of physical and mental agony. Her whole system, kidneys, liver and stomach were all out of order. Her heart would flutter and palpitate so faintly as to be imperceptible, and a smothering feeling would come over her, that it was often thought she had given her last gasp. Her memory was almost gone her nerves shattered so that the least sudden movement would bring on collapse through extreme weakness. Sitting or standing she would be dizzy and experience most distressing feelings and lowness of spirits. After the removal of the reptiles, the doctor sanctioned the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and she took three boxes but found no apparent relief. She then gave up their use believing she was past the aid of medicine. At this time a Mrs. Haight, who suffered twelve weeks with la grippe, and who was completely restored by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, urged Mrs. Westfall to begin the use of Pink Pills again. She did so and soon she perceived their beneficial effects. Her appetite began to improve and for two months she has steadily gained strength, health and steadiness of nerve and memory. She can now do her household work and feel as well as ever. She says she cannot speak as strongly of Pink Pills as she would like to, and feels very grateful for the great good resulting from the use of this wonderful medicine.

Mrs. Haight, before referred to, is enthusiastic over her own perfect recovery from the after effects of la grippe, feeling as well as ever she did in her life. She also corroborates the above statement regarding Mrs. Westfall's cure.

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions, against which the public is cautioned.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1894.

Calendar for the Week.

Aug. 24—St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
25—St. Louis, Confessor. King of France.
26—Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost
27—St. Joseph Calasanzian Confessor.
28—St. Augustine, Bishop and Doctor.
29—Beheading of St. John Baptist.
30—St. Rose of Lima, Virgin.

Socialism.

Socialism, in its various aspects, is one of the greatest questions with which the century has to treat. The French Revolution has left in the minds of men a familiarity with the idea of experimenting with forms of government, and the failure of that great event to fulfil the wild hopes of its originators has taught no lesson. The idea still prevails that a form of government under which every man will be happy and contented can be evolved. Every trouble that besets the nation or the individual is ascribed to defects in the laws or constitution, and a readjustment of the social fabric is advanced as a panacea for the woes of mankind. Learned professors and less learned laborers, politicians and editors, all have diverse ways of destroying poverty; but unfortunately they mix their terms, and think the only means for the destruction of poverty is the destruction of property.

The ideas of Socialists are ably set down in that charming work, "Looking Backward." We put down the book with the child's question on hearing a fairy tale: "Can this be true?" Human experience tells us, alas, that it cannot be true. Socialism is the most beautiful dream of fallen humanity, but it is only a dream. The doctrine of the brotherhood of man is only second to the Fatherhood of God, but we cannot entirely overcome the hard fact of original sin and its dire consequences. Human misery is the consequence of human sin and human weaknesses, and until we can eradicate these from the life of the world any attempt to govern it on the principles of Socialism will be only a brilliant failure.

The truth is, our nature is against it. Human nature is social, but not socialistic. That is, it has qualities which impel man to union with his fellows for the common good, but it has also an even stronger faculty which impels him to look to the individual—to himself and his wants. Every man has his own life, his own desires, his own interests; and these are more powerful than the life and desires and interests of other men, taken individually or collectively, in the world about him.

This centrifugal force of individualism is of course opposed to Socialism

and will always make that doctrine an impossibility in point of fact. Socialism has had a fair trial for two thousand years under the most favorable circumstances that could surround it, in the religious communities of the Catholic Church. Men chosen from among thousands for their good qualities and carefully tested were submitted to a long course of training for the life they were to follow; yet despite the fact that they were supported by the highest possible motives, they often found the sacrifice of individual liberty of action too difficult to make. Moreover, if the fervor of religion diminished in a community, it was in some instances found necessary to change or renew it. What, then, would be the consequence if all Canadians, for example, united under a Socialistic form of government? We would still have the idle and vicious elements among us, and the case with which they could live on the toil of others would be simply a premium put on sloth.

Honest workmen do not really desire such radical changes, and men who know the conditions of humanity do not believe in their practicability. Man must be considered in his individual and family life, as well as in the broader social conditions. Legislation is not sufficient to destroy, though it can lessen the sad facts of crime and vice and poverty. In all things unessential to the well-being of the State individualism will always demand and receive its proper freedom and room for development. As for the social inequalities of the present, wise legislation may lessen them; but while mankind is what it is the poor we shall have always with us, and Christian charity—the socialization of Jesus Christ—is the only power which can mitigate the sufferings and solve the destiny of mankind.

The Schools.

On Monday next the schools will open. Children who have taken advantage of the holiday season to indulge in healthful relaxation should be now ready to resume their studies, and parents should see to it that children are on hand at the formation of classes. The Catholic schools, more particularly those in the cities and larger towns, are so conducted as to produce results fully equal to those attained in public schools. The results of entrance and higher examinations prove the efficiency of the schools.

No parents should, in the face of this fact, feel called upon to withdraw children from the Separate Schools with the idea of procuring superior advantages. There are very few instances of this kind, but there exists no reason why there should be any such. Apart from the specific obligation of securing the education of children in the light of faith, an obligation which should be final in such cases, there is the lesser duty, only less imperative, of maintaining the standing and reputation of the schools for which countless sacrifices have already been made for conscience' sake.

It is to be hoped that on opening day, and during the school year, Catholic parents will evince the proper degree of interest in the education of their children, and in the success of the schools.

Irish Americans on Home Rule.

The *Home Rule Bulletin*, the organ of the Irish National Federation of America, contains an article by Thomas Burke Grant on the speech of Lord Salisbury in May last, in which he stated that the Irish people in America are hostile and irreconcilable to England. The issue is prefaced by a statement of the principles of the organization, which we quote in full:

1st.—The people of Ireland are the only competent judges of the measure of self-government that will be satisfactory to them.

2d.—The voice of the Irish people as expressed in their National Conventions and ratified by the voters in their elections for Members of Parliament, shall be accepted as the National will.

3d.—The people of Ireland are alone competent to decide by what agencies they will effect the needed measures of political regeneration.

4th.—That it is the duty of all true Irish Nationalists to respect the decision of the Irish people as to the measures they seek, and the agencies they employ, and give them all the moral and material aid in their power.

Mr. Grant sent out a series of questions to 300 leading Irish-Americans to find if they assumed the attitude towards England which Lord Salisbury would have his countrymen to believe. The principles of the Irish people in the great Republic cannot be better shown than by a few quotations, which we select as manifesting the spirit of all the replies given.

To the question whether Home Rule would be used as a means to injure English commerce, the following sensible answer is given: "The Irish people in Ireland will find more profitable employment in building up the prosperity of the country, and Irish Americans would never advise a course which they know would be ruinous to their prosperity."

As for the finality of Home Rule, the following reply is sufficient: "If given a fair trial, the people of Ireland could demonstrate to England and Scotland that Home Rule would satisfy their national aspirations. With its possession they would regard the material and commercial interests of the two nations identical, and that united, the people of these islands could pursue a career of prosperity and success."

All reciprocate the noble sentiments of forgiveness of the past expressed by Mr. Gladstone in the closing words of his speech for the Home Rule Bill. One Irishman writes: "We will learn to forget the wrongs of England in the noble attitude of justice assumed by the English people of the present."

The question regarding religious toleration brings out strong replies. We select the following: "Such a question as you propose, in this day of intelligence, is surprising. The history of the Irish race both in England and America, is a living answer to the negative to your question. It is not the Catholic in Ireland or in America who introduces as a political factor race or religion in politics."

These answers should be a sufficient reply to Lord Salisbury and the other apostles of the doctrine of hate. They are penned by leading Irish-Americans throughout the United States, and are endorsed by such eminent men as Dr. Emmet, Eugene Kelly, Judge O'Brien, Chief Justice Daly, Professor Brophy,

Miles O'Brien, Patrick Farrelly, Mayor Purcell, Judge Kelly, General Brennan and John C. Lenthall. The truth is that Irishmen all the world over are desirous of remedying the fearful evils of their brethren at home. They are not actuated by hatred of England; there are enough causes to make every Irishman a Home Ruler without calling that into requisition. These men have no more hatred towards England than Justin McCarthy or Edward Blake or John F. Hogan. They are honest, practical men, who see in Home Rule a remedy for the evils of Ireland, and embrace it solely as such. The attempt of Lord Salisbury to class them as inveterate enemies of Britain recoils upon that noble gentleman's head with a vigor he little thought for when he pronounced his label upon them.

Interesting Simplicity.

Rev. Lewis Drummond, S.J., has recently made some very interesting observations concerning the habits and character of some Christians from the Polynesian Islands. The indefatigable zeal of the Church is shown very clearly by the short account Father Drummond furnishes of these far away missions. In Central Oceanica there are 24,000 natives, of whom 10,500 are Catholics. Samoa has 7,000 Catholics out of 85,000, and Fiji 10,000 in a population of 180,000. This interesting flock is in charge of two Bishops, Vicars Apostolic of Central Oceanica and Samoa, together with the Prefect Apostolic of Fiji. The working missionaries are Fathers of the Society of Mary.

Father Drummond's opportunity came with the arrival of a troupe of these people at Winnipeg. They are giving a series of exhibitions of singing, dancing and other island accomplishments, which apparently have been keenly enjoyed. In the street procession the Catholics were easily known by the medals, crosses and rosaries they wore around their necks. One of the taller men, seeing the priest in his cassock, "smiled sweetly, waved his right hand as in recognition, and then gracefully made a big sign of the cross." This salute being at once returned, many of the others, who had noticed the incident, also made the sign of the cross. Strange signaling this must have seemed in Winnipeg of all places!

They were of course made welcome to St. Boniface, where they attended Mass, in the course of which they sang O. Salutaris, Tantum Ergo, and Ave Maris Stella. Their conduct and bearing, under all circumstances, were quiet amiable and self possessed, and gave no little edification to the good priests of the college and city. Well might Father Langevin, in addressing them, after all had joined in singing the same hymns, saying the same prayers, professing the same belief, and offering the same august Sacrifice, point to the circumstance as an indication of the world-wide unity of the Catholic Church.

It will be observed that no less than four corner stones of churches are reported as having been laid during the past week.

The Real Canadians.

A great amount of attention has been paid of late in the daily press to our French Canadian compatriots, and their country and practices. The tone of many of the articles must be strange to French readers. Young ladies give their prattling gossip on the "sweetness" and "niceness" of the country, and visitors of a week propound their deeply-thought schemes for the betterment of the French and all things French.

English irregularity is truly a great and wonderful thing, but one would think that in this new land the exclusiveness of the Briton would be overwhelmed by the continental breadth of Canadian lakes and rivers, forests and prairies, which stretch out for the European of every race and creed. But John Bullishness does not down. The English have imposed their "superior" civilization on every race they have attempted to rule, India being a possible exception—at least since their losses taught them some wisdom. They cannot brook opposition; they have offered to subject races the choice of being Anglicized or exterminated. Two races have successfully resisted these attempts—the Irish, and the French in Canada; and the attitude of the average Briton towards these races is one of superiority mingled with contempt. They are so very un-English, you know.

But to us who do not believe that the sun rises and sets in England, though it may on British possessions, a few grains of golden wheat may be found in the chaff of French and Irish character. As Canadians, we give credit to our compatriots of Quebec as the only real Canadians we have amongst us. All the rest of us—English, Scotch, Irish, Germans—look to some country in Europe as the home of our immediate ancestors. With the French-Canadians it is different. Ten generations of men and the radical change of ideas in the old land divide them from France. They are Canadians first, last and all the time. They aim at building up a nation here; and though their loyalty to England has been proved on many a field, their loyalty to Canada is shown in every action of their lives.

It may be objected that they are building a *French* Canada. The objection may be true, but if the English-speaking Canadians would apply as much energy to increasing the prosperity of this country as they do to criticizing the French, there would be no danger of a French Canada. English-speaking Catholics may think it unwise in the people of Quebec to retain their language wherever they settle, but no person has a right to complain. The French were the first settlers in this country. They conquered it first for civilization, and preserved their conquest for England. Canadians who reap the benefit of their labors and sufferings cannot in justice raise an objection if these people wish to preserve their beautiful language, their holy religion, or their ancient customs in the land of their forefathers. The able correspondent of the *Globe*, Mr. Ewan, acknowledges this fact, saying that questions of

tithes and language can be settled only by the people of Quebec, and carping critics will do nothing towards changing them.

We give all honor to the honest Canadians to the East of us. All that is noble, poetic and inspiring in the history of Canada is theirs. There are our discoverers, our pioneers, our heroes. Call them *French* Canadians if you will; but the people of the United States, with an unprejudiced apprehension of the case, call them *Canadians*, and add the distinguishing adjective to those of English speech. If all Canadians of the other Provinces would look upon the history and achievements of this race; if they would consider all Canada owes to them; if they would study them as they are industrious, thrifty, moral, law-abiding citizens, there would be less of British scorn and prejudice, more pride of country, more union of spirits, and a peaceful and united Canada.

St. Michael's College.

On account of the increasing numbers of the students in the above-named institution, it was found necessary to provide more accommodation for those drawn thither by the low rates and the excellent education given by the Basilian Fathers. The house has been transformed by the energetic Rev. Father Guinane, Treasurer of the College. New dormitories and class-rooms have been added, and the whole house has been thoroughly renovated in an artistic manner. The new class-rooms will be fitted up in first class style, and many improvements made in all parts of the house. If, as is said, the growth of a Catholic diocese can be gauged by the growth of its institutions, the success of our institutions here is a remarkable guarantee of the life of the diocese. St. Michael's College certainly deserves success. It has done a good work among the people of Toronto for more than forty years, and is now no richer on earth than when the work began, though it is rich in good deeds which only heaven knows of. All this has been done by their own exertions, as (and it is a reproach to this city) St. Michael's College has never yet received a money endowment. The good priests educate the youth of that very class from which the Council of Trent desires priests to be drawn, and only one who has lived among these men can have an idea of the number of students they educate free of charge rather than see a vocation lost. This is remarkable on account of the remarkably low rate they charge those who pay. We wish to the energetic Fathers of the College every success in their efforts, and hope that some of our Catholics may follow the example of the late Mr. Kiely, and at least share with them the burden of educating youths for the Sanctuary gratis.

The New York Sunday *World* quotes from our article on the decadence of Protestantism in France. It attributes the authority for the statement to ourselves. We had, however, the very best authority, Rev. M. Hamon, a Calvinist minister of France. Coming from him the note of despair must be real.

Upper Houses' Innings.

After months of debate, of amending and adjusting, the House of Commons approved the Evicted Tenants' Bill, promise of which had kept many disaffected people on the quest of hope drawn near. It went modestly, mildly up to the ether chamber, and lords, squires and their brethren came in from their pleasant country homes to see. My Lord of Salisbury had called them together. Modestly the little bill ventured in. Thirty there were who favored it. But my Lord of Salisbury cried out aloud, "Avaunt, and quit my sight! Thy bones are marrowless; thy flesh is cold." Then two hundred and forty nine echo lords cried out, "Avaunt," and the poor little bill shivers in the cold outside.

After months of incessant labor, the American House of Representatives constructed a tariff measure and sent it up for approval. The Senate amended, and altered, and reconstructed the poor thing, and sent it back. Then conferees from both houses got together, and after many meetings accepted the position forced upon the Senate by half a dozen men. There are fallings of idols, breakings of pledges, retractions, surrenders, compromises.

An intermission for refreshments will now follow if Messieurs please. Afterwards the people will have their innings, and Messieurs will see changes in the score.

Ordination at Kingston.

We have noted in another column the ordination to the Holy Priesthood of Rev. W. A. McDonough at Kingston, but this event deserves more than a passing notice. Father McDonough is well known to many of the people in this city as well as in Kingston and in his native town of Perth, and is known to all as the type of young man who will make a zealous priest. He made his studies at St. Michael's College, Toronto, and at the Grand Seminary in Montreal, and in both institutions received honors and commendation as an excellent student and exemplary man. His many friends will be delighted to learn of his elevation to the holy state of priest, and will join in prayers that he may receive grace proportionate to his new burdens, and may display the same prudence and ability as he has in the past.

Editorial Notes.

We quote on another page the opinion of a New Jersey parish priest on mixed marriages. His experience regarding the effects, temporary or eternal, of these ill-starred unions has shown him that they are to be avoided by the faithful and discountenanced by the Church. A few weeks ago we quoted from the police news of the daily press a striking example of the danger of marriages where there does not exist that unity of feeling and belief so necessary even from a merely human stand-point for the happiness of the married couple.

Rev. Mr. Madill declares he will not have a Jesuit or a Papist at the head of affairs in this country. We sympathize deeply with the most

reverend gentleman. He has not yet recovered from the blow his bigotry received in the Provincial Election, and now he has to choose between Sir John Thompson and Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, between the convert and the French Canadian. Verily, his lines have fallen in evil places, and he is surrounded about by his enemies. If he was aware of the fact, this country was better off when he was driving a stage like an honest citizen than it is now when he is trying to wreck the car of State on the rocks of bigotry.

Ontario has the happiness of having in her midst the two able and eloquent leaders of the political parties of the country. Sir John Thompson at Toronto and Mr. Laurier at Brantford made excellent speeches, and both expressed a feeling of true Canadian patriotism far removed from the shallow, blatant professions of loyalty of a certain class of our people. We cannot resist quoting a few gems from these addresses. Sir John says:

"The time has come for the young men, born in the days of Confederation, to take their place in the field of public life in Canada; and those men realize that the first principle of national life, national obligations, and national hope is that they are Canadians above and before everything else."

Mr. Laurier thus states his aspirations for our Canada:

"The task which we have in 1894 is to develop this Canadian Confederation until we have made it one of the great nations of the earth. Is it too sanguine a dream? Is it too lofty an ambition? Gentlemen, I believe not. It is a task that appeals strongly to my heart, and I hope the struggle will not be in vain. I hope it will be successful, and if in the course of my career, whether it be long or short, it should be my good fortune to remove prejudice to some extent, to advance the cause of harmony over the land, to link together into one chain the heterogeneous elements that exist in the different Provinces, when the day comes, as it must, for my eyes to close forever, I shall die with the satisfaction that my life has not been lived in vain."

Bishop Keane, Rector of the Catholic University, is in Rome, where he has laid before the Pope an account of the work done. The Holy Father expressed particular pleasure when told that a hall is in process of construction which will be used for lectures to the people upon subjects connected with the University course.

Retreat at St. Michael's College.

The Fathers and religious of the congregation of St. Basil are holding their annual retreat in St. Michael's College. The retreat is being given by Rev. Father Wisel, of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, of London, was present at the opening exercises of the retreat on Monday evening. Next week the retreat for the priests of the Archdiocese begins under the same Redemptorist Father.

Personal.

Mr. A. F. Teely and wife of Chicago are visiting at the home of his father, Richmond Hill.

Mr. Cornelius Coughlin, real estate dealer, New York city, the last surviving male member of the Coughlin family of Westminster township, north of St. Thomas, is dead.

The Rev. M. F. Fallon has completed his theological studies in the Gregorian University, Rome, and passed successfully for the degree of Doctor of Theology. He has been ordained a priest by Cardinal Parrochi, Vicar General of Leo XIII., and will return to Canada as professor in the Catholic University of Ottawa. He is a son of Mr. Dominick Fallon, of Kingston.

Cornwall.

Over 2,500 people of all denominations from Cornwall and vicinity were present at the laying of the corner stone of the new Church of St. Columba, by his Lordship Bishop McDonnell of Alexandria, who was assisted by Rev. Fathers McDonald, St. Andrews; D. R. McDonald, Alexandria; Fitzpatrick, St. Raphaels; Toomay, Williamstown; Corbett, Campbell and Desautels, Cornwall. Rev. Father Dougherty of Montreal preached the sermon. The new church is being built of blue limestone rock, faced with cut stone trimmings.

In Memoriam.

Of Albert R. Hibbert who died in London July 25th. May his soul rest in peace.

One more, oh, each death, is felt thy sting -
 Once more thou art robbed a mother of a son,
 Our home is sad and lone since thou didst bring
 Thy gloomy pall where happiness had shone.
 Oh hast thou naught of pity to impart
 To so the in this sad hour the aching heart:
 Thou hast no feelings, and the tears that shed
 Can never bring back to life the silent dead

What heart that beats hath felt not grief or pain?
 What heart, in we are it be, hath not known tears:
 What to some hope, and hath not hoped in vain,
 To find true comfort in life's weary years?
 Oh life indeed, at best thou art but a sigh,
 Which sorrow deepens as the years roll by -
 A wish for that which earth can never fulfill -
 Which God doth give, and taketh at His will.

Then, Albert, with this weary life thou art done;
 Oh may that realm of happiness be thine
 Whom death had at last from life's joys ransomed
 Ah thus the lights are dimmed that sweetly shine,
 And one by one from circles bright and gay
 The sparkling gems that formed them fade away,
 Leaving the happy hearth that joyous shone
 A thing of sorrow, silent, sad and lone.

A time of joy shall come for grief and woe -
 A time when earthly trials all will cease -
 Where sorrow's burning tears shall cease to flow,
 Where aching hearts rejoice in endless peace.
 Oh there a mother's grief shall be no more,
 A father's woes forever shall be o'er,
 Where we, with those who rest beneath the sod,
 Shall sing in endless joy the praise of God.

Weston, August 5th, 1894. T. M. ROYAL.

Catholicity in Germany.

The writer of a very interesting survey of the religious life of Germany, published in the *Sunday at Home*, prints an interesting map showing the comparative density of the Catholics in various parts of the German Empire. All that he can say is, that the heart of the country is nominally true to the teachings of Luther. This fidelity is more nominal than real, for the writer, although a staunch Protestant, is compelled to admit that there is much more spiritual life among the Catholics than among the Lutherans.

"Germany has been called, and justly so, the bulwark of Continental Protestantism. This does not appear very manifest if we place the number of Protestants over against that of Roman Catholics. The figures, as last reported, stand thus: 29,369,847 and 16,785,734 respectively; or, in other words, 62.68 Protestants to 35.82 Roman Catholics, the remaining 1.50 being mainly composed of Jews. These were the figures in 1885. Since then what has occurred, by the complaints of the Protestant include that the ally in favor of

that Romanism more active and determined, and in this sense puts Protestantism to shame. The many benevolent and other activities of the evangelical churches denote zeal and perseverance, but looking at the great mass of German Protestantism one cannot fail to discern in it an inertia which is in painful contrast to the eager energy of the Roman Catholic Church. The *Culturkampf* has done good service to Rome. The former position of favor and influence has not only been regained, but also strengthened; and so the hearts of the Romish section of the people are full of hope and expectancy. They cry aloud for the return of the priests, and are meanwhile doing their utmost to develop their various schemes. Especially do they seek to lay hold of the working class by means of workmen's societies, of which there are at present over 250, with 60,000 members."

The Statue of Father Marquette.

J. W. Losey, of La Cross; Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee; R. M. La Follette, of Madison; Frederick Layton, of Milwaukee, and James Bardon, of Superior, have been appointed by Gov. Peck, of Wisconsin,

to select a statue of Pere Marquette, to be placed in Statuary Hall, at Washington. The law authorizing the purchase of a statue of Pere Marquette was passed in 1887, by way of acceptance of an invitation extended by the general Government to all the States to furnish Congress with a marble or bronze statue of one or more of the prominent citizens of each State. The law designated Pere Marquette, the early Jesuit missionary explorer, most to be honored in the way by the State of Wisconsin. Signor Trentanove, whose work is represented in the Layton Art Gallery, has already completed and furnished a model. When visiting Milwaukee a year ago Signor Trentanove was told of the provision that had been made for a statue of Marquette and on his return to Italy began the preparation of his model.

The figure represents Marquette in a standing position, with flowing hair and beard. The countenance is full of dignity and benevolence, and the figure is clad in the garb of the Jesuits. In the right hand is placed a Bible.

Relative Values of Meats.

All who are engaged in physical labor should have an abundance of highly nitrogenous foods, and can vary their diet by combinations of healthful dishes that are obtainable. Underdone beef and well-cooked mutton are the meats they need. Pork should be eaten only by those who have constitutions of iron, who work hard in the open air, and never know what an ache nor pain is. There is not a disease that human flesh is heir to which pork may not cause, nor a pain it may not produce. A well-known New York physician, referring to pork, has said: "It is the parent of dyspepsia, neuralgia, headache, sleeplessness, biliousness, constipation, hypochondria and every other physical ill." If it must be eaten be sure that it is thoroughly cooked. The red and dark meats are stimulating and more readily assimilated than white meats, owing to a property called osmazone contained in the fibrine. It is that principle which gives to meat soups their aroma and taste, and the darker the meat the more osmazone is present. It is almost absent from veal and all young meats, and from the white flesh of poultry.

Scientific Notes.

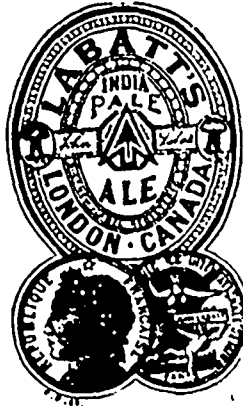
The first whistle was probably a chicken bone and the first flute either a hollow reed or a thighbone of a sheep.

Pliny describes a reaper in use in his time, which gathered the heads of the grain, leaving the straw still standing.

The mortar and pestle still in use in most parts of Asia and all over Africa is the prototype of the modern flour mill.

Corals increase by eggs, spontaneous division and germination. The rate of growth has not been fully determined. Professor Agassiz indicates the growth of reefs at Key West at the rate of six inches in 100 years, and adds that if we double that amount it would require 7,000 years to form the reefs in that place, and hundreds of thousands of years for the growth of Florida.

A theory has been put forth in the French Academy of Sciences that the crust of the earth beneath the continents does not touch the fluid globe, but it is separated from it by a space filled by gaseous matter under pressure. The continents would therefore constitute a sort of blister, much flattened, inflated and sustained by gases, while the bottom of the ocean is supposed to rest directly on the fiery mass. By this hypothesis the author believes that many phenomena of the terrestrial crust may be explained which are not clearly accounted for under the present theory.

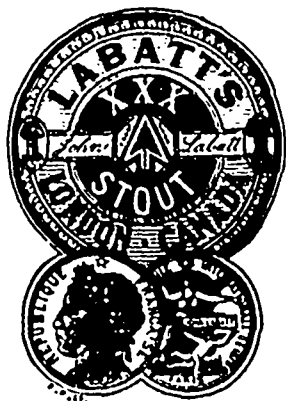


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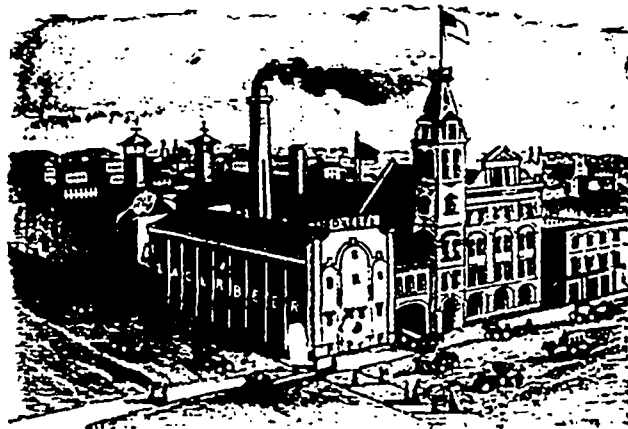
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- Lukewarm water.....two gallons

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SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

Antrim

Mr. James Imrie, store-keeper on the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, and resident in Belfast, died suddenly, on July 26th, on board the steamer *Princess Victoria*, while crossing from Larne to Stranraer. Deceased, who was accompanied by his wife, was having a holiday, and had lain down in the cabin of the vessel, complaining of feeling weak. A few minutes later it was found that he was dead. Death was found to be due to apoplexy.

Much regret was felt throughout Belfast when the news came of the death of Mr. W. C. Mitchell, J.P., on July 21st, in London, where he had been residing for several weeks, part of the time seeking medical advice. Mr. Mitchell was the principal of the firm of Mitchell & Co., of Belfast, a large whiskey firm having branches in Dublin and many parts of the world. He was also largely connected with the shipping and other industries of the city of Belfast, having entered business in Belfast about twenty years ago.

Armagh.

In Armagh, on Friday night July 27th, while a Protestant excursion party was passing through the Shambles, Orange flags were waved in an exasperating manner opposite the houses of the Catholics. When the band at the head of the excursionists had got the length of Mill street, a person who was standing at the Shambles came forward and asked the band to desist playing until they would pass the Catholic Cathedral, in which Divine Service was then going on. No sooner had this man spoken than without the slightest provocation a number of revolver shots were discharged by some members of the excursion party, and by a number of Orange rowdies who came to meet them, evidently bent on mischief, right into the midst of the Catholics who were standing by, and were not interfering in the slightest in what was going on. Fortunately no one was injured. No arrests were made.

Clare.

The obsequies of the Rev. Patk. Sweeney, C.C., Kilmash, whose death took place on July 20th were celebrated on July 24th. Most Rev. Dr. McRedmond, Bishop of the diocese of Killaloe, presided, and was assisted by the Very Rev. Dr. Sylvester Malone, P.P., V.G., Kilmash, and the Rev. Robert Fitzgerald, P.P., Clondegad and Knockboy. Rev. D. Courtney, C.C., Kilmash, officiated as celebrant; Rev. R. Connell, Diocesan College, Ennis, as deacon; Rev. D. McNamara, C.C., Nenagh, as sub-deacon; Rev. John Scanlan, C.C., Kilmash, as master of ceremonies; the Rev. Martin Hogan, C.C., Doonbeg, and the Rev. Denis Hogan, C.C., Killysart, as chanters. In the choir were a large number of the clergy. The funeral procession was of imposing dimensions. The interment took place in the church. Wreaths were sent by Rev. Father Quinlivan, Kilmee, Rev. Father Hogan, Doonbeg; Mrs. Kirby, Miss A. Culligan, the Society of the Holy Family, and others.

Cork.

On Saturday night, July 21st, considerable damage was done by fire to Messrs. Denny's bacon curing establishment, Watercourse road, Cork.

Mr. Thomas Crosbie, editor of the *Cork Examiner*, has been nominated President of the Institute of Journalists of Great Britain and Ireland for the ensuing year. Mr. Crosbie is the Veteran Dean of the Irish Press, and is one of the ablest and most popular members of the profession. He is the first Irish editor to hold the position of President of the Institute of Journalists.

Down.

It is stated that the War Office has definitely resolved to purchase the ground at Finner, between Ballyshannon and Bundoran, and that the only thing remaining to be completed is the final arrangement with the landlord. The place is to be used for a rifle range, and as a training ground for artillery.

Down.

John Blakiston-Houston, Esquire, Vice-Lieutenant of the county Down, has appointed as Deputy Lieutenants of said county, Charles William Dunbar-Buller of Woburn, and Captain John Harrison, of Holyrood House, Holyrood.

Dublin.

Mr. John J. L. Murphy has been sworn in as a solicitor of the High Court in Ireland. He is a son of the late John Murphy, Bell-fountain, Thomas street, and Moneran Lodge, Blackrock. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs. D. & T. Fitzgerald, St. Andrew street, and intends to practice in Dublin.

The deaths for the week ending July 21, in the Dublin Registration District, numbered 117, or 36 under the average for the corresponding week of the last decade, and represent only an annual rate of mortality of 17.5 in every 1,000 of the population. The Registrar-General reports that the annual rate of mortality in 33 great towns in England and Wales averaged 18.6 per thousand. The rate in London was 16, Edinburg 14, Glasgow 17.

Galway.

On July 17th solemn Requiem Mass for the late Rev. Michael Henry, P.P., was offered in Cummer church. There was a

large number of the clergy present from the most remote parts of the archdiocese, while the church was thronged by a large congregation. The sacred ceremonies commenced at 11 o'clock. The celebrant was Rev. Michael Hoany, C.C., Hollymount; deacon, Rev. P. Gleason, Adm., Killeenly; sub deacon, Rev. James Heany, Claremorris; master of ceremonies, Rev. Mark Engleton, P. P., Cummer. In the choir were most of the clergy of the diocese.

Kerry.

Excellent new potatoes are getting very cheap, especially in Cahoreiveen, where they are only 7d. per 2lbs.

The High Sheriff of Kerry has appointed to the vacant office of County Court-house keeper ex-Constable John Gray.

On July 26th a man named Sullivan, who had been a guide or car-driver, died suddenly in the Killarney District Lunatic Asylum. He had been suffering from heart disease.

A meeting of the Fenit Regatta Committee has fixed that event to come off about the same date as last year, 231 August. The Valentia Regatta is fixed for Tuesday, August 14th.

An interesting ceremony took place, on Sunday, July 23d, in the Tialeo Protestant Church, being the unveiling, by Mrs. Johnston, of a brass tablet to the memory of the late Major Boyton, of the 1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers, over whose grave, at Portru h, a cross had been erected.

Kilkenny

Mr. S. J. Fraser, C.E., 14 Westmoreland street, Dublin, has been elected Assessor to the Kilkenny Waterworks.

Among the official list of "passes," at the First University Examinations, we notice the name of Mr. Bartholomew J. Hackett, eldest son of Dr. J. B. Hackett, of Kilkenny.

In our obituary column, this week, we regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. William Murphy, late C.C. of Inistigoe, which took place at Forbes, Australia, on the 9th of June, 1894. Father Murphy was born at Freneytown in the year 1861, and in 1875 entered St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny, where he studied for five years, and successfully entered Maynooth, where, after a brilliant course, he passed to the Duoboyne in the year 1885, and was ordained on the 19th of June, 1887, appointed by the Most Rev. Dr. Browning, Ecclesiastical Professor in St. Kieran's. After three years, owing to delicacy, he was removed to the curacy of Inistigoe, where he labored with indefatigable zeal for three years, when his health broke down. He was advised by eminent doctors to go to Australia, whither he went in September, 1893; but his health was irrevocably gone, and he died on the date mentioned.

King's County.

Considerable comment has been created by the report which appeared in the papers, from a Birr correspondent, endeavoring to minimize the recent outrage at Birr Military Barracks. There has been a general desire in Tory and aristocratic circles to have the matter hushed up; but the informations of Surgeon-Major Fox's two servant girls in conjunction with the other evidence which has come into the hands of the authorities, seems to point to the occurrence being anything but "a lark." Up to the present, summonses have been issued against seven of the officers charged, all of whom belong to the Dublin Militia regiment, but the police are keeping the names of those implicated concealed. The two female servants, Kathleen O'Donovan and Annie Desmond, whose sleeping apartment was invaded by the military ruffians, are girls of the most respectable character; and Surgeon-Major Fox is resolved that their assailants shall be brought to condign punishment, which can only come through the military authorities, as the partition character of the King's Co. Grand Juries is notorious.

Leitrim.

The Congested Districts Board have decided to make a grant for the improvement of the road leading from Glensferno railway station to Killyclogher, North Leitrim, on the condition that the improvement be carried out by the Leitrim Grand Jury on plans approved by the Board.

Limerick.

A great thunderstorm passed over Limerick on the evening of July 25th; and reports from various other parts show that the electrical disturbance was very general. At Lisdoonvarna, county Clare, a boy who was drawing turf with his father was struck by the lightning and killed, his father being unhurt. The thunderstorm was accompanied generally with heavy rain, doing great damage to the crops in some places.

On July 25th Mr. Hobson, Sub-sheriff of the county Limerick, with two bailiffs, proceeded to Mungret for the purpose of evicting a tenant on the estate of the Rev. Mr. Gwynne, named John Bridgeman. When the sheriff, who was accompanied by the agent, Mr. Donat O'Brien, arrived at the house, it was found that a large crowd had collected, evidently inclined to offer resistance. Mr. Hobson formerly asked for possession, which was refused, and the bailiffs then endeavored to effect an entrance, but were prevented from doing so. After some ineffectual attempts on the part of the bailiffs to take possession, the sheriff decided to abandon the eviction, as he was unaccom-

panied by the police; and the party returned to Limerick.

On the morning of July 23rd intelligence was conveyed to the police of John street, Limerick, that the body of a man, whose identity was unknown, had been discovered in the pupple house of Mr. John O'Shea, 25 Broad street, by the proprietor on opening the premises at an early hour. Head Constable McMenamon and a party of police proceeded to Mr. O'Shea's shop, and there, inside the counter, they found the body of a man, apparently an agricultural laborer, lying stiff and stark, death having taken place evidently some hours previously. When Mr. O'Shea opened the shop he found the body under the counter, close to an ale barrel, from which the deceased had drunk until he became heavily intoxicated, and as the evidence showed, had died by suffocation, the result of excessive drinking.

Louth.

In Drogheda, on July 25th, Mr. Patrick Byrne, Veterinary Surgeon, died suddenly of heart failure. Mr. Byrne was possessed of large abilities, full of tact and resource and beside the social qualities that win men's fellowship, his strong family attachment, and the care with which he watched at all times over the helpless orphans of his brother's family, drew forth the strongest tributes to his memory from all who knew him. Mr. Byrne was Veterinary Inspector of Balrothery Union, an appointment which he held for many years.

Mayo.

The Sisters of Mercy, Castlebar, acknowledge the receipt of £100 from Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, towards the building of their new schools; and £5 from Mr. Justice O'Brien, Dublin.

Father Caniug, the zealous parish priest of Ballyhaunis, publishes a list of subscriptions to the new Convent in that progressive town, which is headed by the Archbishop for £1,000, and the Westport Nuns £500. The district is populous, and the convent is required.

Mr. John E. Begley (son of Mr. P. Begley, P.L.C., Mossbrook, Claremorris), student of the University College, Dublin, heads the list of those from all Ireland who have passed their first examination in Medicine. He is also foremost among those recommended to compete for the Honor Examination in the subjects of zoology, chemistry and physics.

Meath.

At the ordinations which took place on the 5th of July at the Mansion des Missionaires, Oblates, Rue Bease-Dez, Liege, Belgium, John Flynn, son of the late Mr. LaRonco Flynn, Cock Hill, Gormanstown, was ordained priest by Monsigneur Doutreloux, Bishop of Liege. Father Flynn was for a number of years a pupil at the Christian Brothers' Schools, Drogheda.

Monaghan.

Mr. J. J. Burke, coroner, held an inquest, recently, at Mount Talbot, Roscommon, on the body of a child named Kate Peard. After hearing the evidence the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the death of Kate Peard was caused by poison in consequence of her having eaten the tops of some matches, from the effects of which she died on the 16th day of July, 1894."

Sligo.

On July 18th the solemn and imposing ceremony of the reception and profession of Sisters of Mercy took place at the Convent of Mercy, Sligo. Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly officiated, assisted by Very Rev. Canon McLaughlin, V.F.; Very Rev. Dr. Corcoran, and many other priests. Eight young ladies made their final vows on the occasion, among them being Miss Connolly, daughter of the Mayor of Sligo; Miss Dolan of Dublin; and Miss May Doran, Roscommon. There were five young ladies received, including Miss Murray, of Roscommon, and Miss Keane.

Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, has made the following changes in that diocese: Rev. J. Coyle, P.P., from Oran to Geevagh. Rev. J. Doherty, C.C., from Dangan to be P.P. of Oran. Rev. T. Lynch C.C., from Ballyleague to Dangan, Kilmoro. Rev. Thos. Gavin, C.C., from Strokestown to Ballyleague. Rev. Father Hill, C.C., from Westminister to Roscommon. Rev. B. Geraghty, C.C., from Roscommon to Strokestown. Rev. Father O'Donoghue, C.C., from the diocese of Killaloe to Scramogue. Rev. J. Cummins, C.C., from Aghrim to Elphin. Rev. Father Russell, C.C., from the diocese of Killaloe to Elphin. Rev. Father Houlican, from the diocese of Killaloe to Strokestown. Rev. P. Kelly, C.C., from Breecogue to Frenchpark. Rev. C. O'Connell, C.C., from Elphin to Mantua. Rev. C. O'Brien, Adm., from Ballinamee to Boyle. Rev. W. White, Adm., from Scramogue to Whitehall.

Tipperary.

A young man named Costelloe, belonging to Lisatunney, outside Nenagh, met with a terrible accident while frightening crows on his father's land on July 25th. His gun must have been of a very unsafe description of firearm, or proper care was not exercised in its loading, as it burst while being discharged, shattering one of his arms, and inflicting other injuries of a shocking nature.

On the morning of July 27th a man named Thomas, who for several years was employed as coachman by William Trahern Holmes,

of St. David's, outside Nenagh, was preparing to shoot rabbits, when he actually blew the head off himself with the gun he was handling. The occurrence, which is supposed to have been accidental, has caused deep regret, as the deceased was a very respectable man. He leaves a widow and six children.

An extraordinary accident happened on the night of July 26th, on the railway between Nenagh and Rosera. A man, whose name was subsequently ascertained as McCormack, from Templemore, got on the line at the approach of the train, and was knocked down and passed over by the engine. The train was stopped, and on the man being picked up, he was, contrary to expectation, found to be alive and able to walk, but terribly injured. He was conveyed to hospital.

Trane.

The solemn and impressive ceremony of religious profession took place in the Convent of M-ray of the Sacred Heart, Cookstown, on July 19th. The young lady who made her final vows and received the black veil was Bridget, second daughter of Mr. Rice, of Bellurgin, county Louth (in religion Sister Joseph Agnes). Mass was celebrated at 10.30 by the Rev. Father McDonald, C.C., Loop, Moneymore, who also delivered an eloquent sermon suitable to the occasion. In the unavoidable absence of his Eminence Cardinal Logue, the vows of the young lady were received by the Very Rev. T. Canon Rice, P.P., V.G., who was delegated by his Eminence to perform the ceremony.

A very interesting "find" is reported to have been made in the townland of Eskra, near Fintona. While a young man named Cullen was raising the foundation of an old house he came on a number of coins bearing trace of old age. The majority were of the reign of George I and Queen Anne, but a few dated back to the troublesome days of 1641. These have on one side the figure of a king playing a harp in a kneeling position, surmounted by a crown, and the inscription "Floreat Rex." Another interesting discovery is reported to have been made at Eskra Bridge. A cavity in the bridge was found to contain an old drinking vessel—a "mether" bearing the inscription, "Presented to Shane O'Neill, Prince of Ulster, by Queen Elizabeth." The cavity also contained a cinerary urn used for cremation. The locality in which these relics were discovered is of much historical interest, and was the scene of many struggles between the native Irish and the English in the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Waterford.

We regret to announce the death of a very worthy resident of Waterford, Mr. Joseph Fitzmaurice, which took place at Manor st., on July 21st, after a protracted illness, at the venerable age of 82 years. The esteemed gentleman was the father of the Rev. E. B. Fitzmaurice, O.S.F., a priest well known to the citizens of Waterford and the people of the diocese for his learning and zeal. Office and High Mass was celebrated in St. John's Church on Monday, 23d, at which the following clergy attended: Celebrant, Rev. A. Walsh, O.S.F., Carrick-on-Suir; Deacon, Rev. P. Fitzgerald; Sub Deacon, Rev. F. Cadogan; Chanters, Rev. W. Browne, Adm., and Rev. D. O'Connell. There were also present: Revs. W. O'Donnell, Adm., and J. Kirwan, Cathedral, Revs. P. F. Flynn, P. P., and M. Walsh, C.C., Ballybricken; Revs. W. Browne, Adm., M. Baron, C.C., P. Fitzgerald, C.C., and F. Cadogan, C.C., St. John's; Revs. W. Walsh, and D. O'Connell, the College; Fathers Barry and Skelly, O.P.; Fathers Cooney and Kelly, O.S.F., Clonnel; Fathers O'Neill and Walsh, O.S.F., Carrick-on-Suir; Fathers Baldwin, Horan and Wogan, O.S.F., Waterford; Rev. W. Burke, Clonmel, and Rev. M. Walsh, Australia. The remains were taken for interment to Ballybricken Cemetery.

Wexford.

On July 25th the impressive ceremony of profession took place at the beautiful convent of the Sisters of Charity, Mount St. Ann's, Milltown, county Dublin. The young lady who had the happiness of devoting herself to God is Miss Kate Moloney (in religion Sister Mary Hugh), daughter of Mr. Martin Moloney, Rahoon, county Wexford.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Patrick Doyle, grocer, South street, New Ross, which took place at his residence, on July 24th. The deceased, who was an old inhabitant of New Ross, was brother of Mr. Laurence Doyle, who for many years held the position of Deputy County Surveyor; and also brother-in-law of the Very Rev. Canon Cloney, P.P., Castlebridge, and Rev. Thomas Cloney, P.P., Taggart. He was for many years engaged in business in New Ross, and was remarkable for his integrity and upright conduct. On the 26th his remains were conveyed to the parish church, where the solemn High Mass and Office took place. After the ceremonies the remains were conveyed to Ballyanne for interment.

Have you ever had in the morning what is fancifully called a "dark brown taste" in the mouth. If so, it is the effect of a deranged stomach and liver, the best remedy for which is a dose of Ayer's Pills, together with a little discretion as to diet and mode of living.

Miscellaneous.

The coconut tree is the most valuable of plants.

Uncle Sam's egg crop is worth \$100,000,000 annually.

There 37,000 women engaged in farming in the United States.

In Brazil a couple may be married by drinking brandy together.

It is estimated that New York has no less than 10,000 opium smokers.

In the East Indies there are spiders so large that they feed on small birds.

The national banks of New York at present hold nearly \$100,000,000 in gold.

The first city built was, according to Hebrew tradition, in B. C. 3769, by Cain.

The juice of walnuts will stain the complexion a dark brown without injury to the skin.

Canada's divorces for the past twenty years have just been figured up, and they amount to only 116.

An elephant's sense of smell is so delicate that it can scent a human being at a distance of 1,000 yards.

A combination of gas stove manufacturers has been incorporated in Illinois with a capital stock of \$8,500,000.

The first known instance of the use of coal was in England in the year 850. It was then called "fossil fuel."

It is said that an American physician in Tokio is doing a great business by taking the slant out of the Japanese eye.

It has been figured out that a man who shaves regularly until he is 80 has cut off about thirty five feet of hair from his face.

There are 1,400 men in the New York fire department. The apparatus consists of ninety-one engines, thirty-eight trucks and three fire-tugs.

In order to elope with her sweetheart Helen Witten, who lives near Paintsville, Ky., chloroformed her parents and four children. She got away.

A resident of Indiana sold his vote for \$1 last spring and is now suing his purchasers for \$300 and costs. This is permissible under the Indiana law.

Husband and wife as law partners is something unknown in Great Britain. There are no less than twenty-one such firms in the United States.

Prof. Bell firmly believes that it will be possible some day to see from Washington to New York as easily as one can convey the sound of the voice that distance.

American visitors are very numerous, this season, in the West of Ireland.

Dr. M. O'Driscoll has been elected Dispensary Officer for the Union Hill district.

Rev. Father Higgins, Professor of St. Jarlath's, Tuam, has been changed to the curacy of Annadown.

The potato blight has again made its appearance, in an aggravated form, along the Western coast and in the mountain districts.

On July 24th, Mr. Clancey, City Marshal, made the necessary declaration before a magistrate at the Police Court on his installation into office as City Marshal of Dublin.

The directors of the Great Northern Railway have elected to a seat at the Board of Directors Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, of Edenfels, Omagh, in place of the late Mr. Thomas P. Cairnes.

Sir Henry Lynch Blasz has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county Mayo. The Lord Chancellor has also appointed Jas. Faulkner, Esq. The Grove, Castlebar, a magistrate for the county.

On July 24th Wm. Leary of Ballinamona-beg was exercising a horse on the road, when the animal became intractable, backed into the ditch and rolled over its rider. The man's leg was fractured, and he was subsequently conveyed to the County Infirmary for treatment.

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Lachine Canal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the deepening of Canal Prism," will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday, the fourth day of September, 1921, for the deepening of the Canal Prism between Lock No. 2 and Lock No. 1.

Plans and specifications of the work to be done can be seen on and after the seventh day of August, 1921, at the office of the Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the Superintendent Engineer's office in Montreal, where forms of tender can be obtained.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation, and the residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$5,000.00 must accompany the tender. This accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not, however bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, J. H. HALDERSON, Secretary, Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 4th August, 1921.

One Hundred and Twenty.

There died in Trikala, in Thessaly, recently, a Greek priest aged one hundred and twenty—according to the records. In this long period he had never left the village in which he was born. He ascribed his long life and vigor to the simple way in which he lived. Until a few years ago he slept, Summer and Winter, in the open air, drank no wine or alcoholic liquors except at Communion, and smoked no tobacco. For a short time he used snuff, but gave it up, as it did not agree with him. Meat he seldom ate in the course of the year. His nourishment consisted chiefly of fruits, nuts, vegetables and bread. He always rose from his simple bed—which was invariably turned towards the east—before the sun was up, and only priestly duties could induce him to break the habit of retiring at nine o'clock. Throughout his life, it is said, he was never sick and never used medicine.

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EGGS AND TOMATOES.—Got a dozen of each, of eggs and tomatoes. Peel, core and stew the vegetables, season to taste and set aside. Butter a tin dish and carefully break into it the eggs; dust with fine salt and bake in the oven until the white is set; pour the tomato sauce over the eggs, bake a few minutes longer and serve hot with nice toast.

MUSHROOMS WITH TOAST.—Rub the tops of the mushrooms with a piece of flannel dipped in salt. Have some butter heated in a saucepan, into which put the mushrooms with salt, cayenne pepper and mace, and let them stew gently until the butter has almost disappeared; then add cream and the grated rind of lemon. Set back where they will only simmer until quite done. Have toasted bread cut in rounds, serve the mushrooms on them and squeeze a little lemon juice over each.

MARASCHINO ICE CREAM.—A simple rule for making maraschino ice cream calls for one quart of cream, a large cup of granulated sugar, six egg yolks, a cup of milk and a tablespoonful of gelatine, which has been soaked for two hours in four tablespoonfuls of water. Let the milk come to a boil and pour it slowly over the eggs, beat them all the while to prevent their curdling. Then add the gelatine and finally the sugar. Beat the whole well, strain it into the cream and four tablespoonfuls of maraschino. Pack the cream in a freezer and freeze like any other. When it is of proper consistency remove the beater, cork up the freezer, pack in more ice and salt, cover the whole closely with thick newspapers and let it rest for an hour or two before it is served. This makes a most delicious cream.

A GOOD GRAVY.—Unless it be dish-gravy, many people associate the name with a greasy, dark mixture of some sort, which is to be avoided by all who value a good digestion. When made properly it should be entirely free from taste of fat, and is a savory addition to liver, cutlets and other meats that are naturally without gravy. It should be made as follows: After roasting beef, etc., pour the fat from the pan, all but a teaspoonful, which should be brown; into this rub with the back of a wooden spoon two even teaspoonfuls of flour, then stir in gradually a pint of broth of stock, add pepper and salt to taste, let all come to a boil, strain and it is ready for use. Chopped mushrooms, etc., may be added to taste.

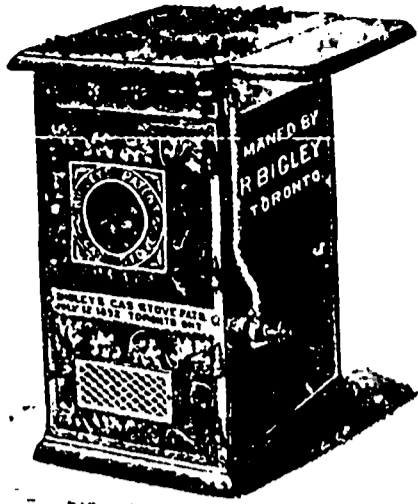
Sowing Buckwheat and Rye.

Buckwheat is generally sown in July, but if put in early this month the crop will be likely to escape the frost, and even if injured it will still be valuable for plowing under as green manure. Those who do not grow it largely for market can grow a small patch to advantage, providing they have suitable ground, for although many are prejudiced against buckwheat, calling it the "lazy farmer's crop," its product will be appreciated in the family during the winter, while for turning under its value is unquestioned.

Rye sown during August on fairly good ground will make a fine pasturage, or the grass can be cut for the cows, or they may be let into the field if properly tethered. Of course the greatest profit comes from marketing the grain, but it should not be forgotten that rye is excellent for an early soiling crop in the Spring, after which it may be turned under for grass manuring. Rye straw that has been threshed with a flail will bring cash money, especially in sections where fine horses are kept.

Care of Live Stock in August.

Pastured animals must now be looked after and made as comfortable as possible. Many stockmen will find it advantageous to feed them a daily



IMPERIAL GAS STOVE.

The Newest and Latest Design.

The Ovens and Broilers are lined with Asbestos. They are so constructed that there is even ventilation through Oven and Broiler, so that it bakes evenly in any part of the oven, browning both top and bottom. Call and examine for yourself at

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grain ration, for at this season the grass in the pastures is commencing to get short, and such herbage as has not been closely cropped by the cattle is liable to be spoilt if not killed by the hot August sun. Shade is an imperative necessity, and in treeless pastures protection ought to be provided by putting up frames and roofing with leafy brush. This matter of shade should have been attended to earlier in the season, but if neglected thus far, see to it without further delay.

Horses that are turned out to pasture at night should receive their usual grain ration. Give them a long rest at noon and don't forget frequent watering and grooming. Take good care of the colts and see that their growth is not checked from lack of proper food or any other cause.

A negro was arrested in Washington the other day while in the middle of a lively scrimmage with some other colored brethren. When arraigned in court the following morning he asserted that his purposes were entirely peaceful. "But you had a brick in your hand," said the Judge. "Yes, sah." "What were you going to do with it?" "Take it home, sah, to sharpen my knife with, sah."

THE MARKETS.

TORONTO, August 22, 1894.

Wheat, white, per bush.....	\$0 55	\$0 56
Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 55	0 00
Wheat, spring, per bush....	0 60	0 61
Wheat, goose, per bush.....	0 57	0 58
Oats, per bush.....	0 30	0 31
Peas, per bush.....	0 61	0 00
Barley, per bush.....	0 40	0 43
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs...	6 50	6 75
Chickens, per pair.....	0 40	0 65
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 09	0 10
Butter, in pound rolls.....	0 20	0 22
Butter, in dairy tubs.....	0 17	0 19
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0 10	0 11
Cabbage, new, per doz.....	0 30	0 35
Celery, per doz.....	0 60	0 00
Radishes, per doz.....	0 15	0 00
Lettuce, per doz.....	0 15	0 00
Onions, per doz.....	0 10	0 00
Rhubarb, per doz.....	0 15	0 00
Turnips, per doz.....	0 25	0 30
Potatoes, per bbl.....	1 25	1 50
Beans, per peck.....	0 30	0 60
Beets, per doz.....	0 15	0 00
Carrots, per doz.....	0 15	0 20
Apples, per bbl.....	1 00	1 50
Hay, new.....	8 00	9 50
Hay, timothy.....	9 50	10 00
Straw, sheaf.....	7 00	8 00

AT THE CATTLE YARDS.

The following were the prices at the Western cattle yards to-day:

CATTLE.		
Good shippers, per cwt.....	\$ 3 50	\$4 12 1/2
Butchers' choice, picked, per cwt.....	3 25	3 50
Butchers' choice, per cwt..	2 75	3 00
Butchers' medium, ".....	2 50	3 00
Bulls and mixed, ".....	2 25	3 00
Springers, per head.....	30 00	45 00
Milk cows, per head.....	20 00	40 00
CALVES.		
Per head, good to choice....	4 00	6 00
" common.....	1 50	3 00
SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Shipping sheep, per cwt....	3 12 1/2	3 50
Butchers' sheep, per head...	2 50	3 50
Lambs, choice, per head....	2 00	3 00
Lambs, inferior, per head..	1 25	1 50
HOGS.		
Long lean, per cwt (off cars)	5 20	5 30
Heavy fat hogs.....	4 75	5 00
Storks, per cwt.....	4 50	4 75
Stags.....	2 00	2 50



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E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

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ALCOHOL AND MORPHINE DISEASES AND TOBACCO HABIT.

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BRANCHES—546 Queen street West, and 399 Yonge street.

Hints for Housekeepers.

Lemon juice and salt will remove ordinary iron rust.

To cut India rubber, dip the knife blade in a solution of caustic potash.

Dress waists should never be hung, but laid carefully away in a roomy box.

To light a candle, hold the match to the side of the wick and not to the top.

If soot be dropped upon carpet, throw upon it an equal quantity of salt and sweep all up together. There will be scarcely a trace of soot left.

When the oven gets too hot, putting in a pan of cold water will reduce the temperature.

To remove mildew from cloth put a spoonful of chlorido of lime in a quart of water; strain it and dip the mildewed cloth into it. Repeat if necessary.

Sandarac varnish is the best material for mending plaster models. Saturate the broken surfaces thoroughly, press them well together, allow them to dry.

Archbishop Katz-r, of Milwaukee, will contest the attempt of the city of Milwaukee to tax his residence, assessed at \$103,150 and held in trust by him.

THE TRIUMPHS OF DUTY.

CHAPTER XXXVII

MATRIMONIAL ARRANGEMENTS AND A DEATH.

On the 2d of September a small, confidential and happy circle were together rejoicing at Marsden Park, with much to recount and still more to anticipate. The following day business was transacted in the marquis' private study between himself and Lord Stanmore, the open letters of the Earl of Charleton lying on the table before them, with legal documents, already signed by the earl. In the afternoon of that day, in the presence of witnesses, and in due form, other signatures were attached. Business thus over, all hearts were ready to enjoy the brief fortnight of Lord Stanmore's visit, and the joyful news of the fall of Sebastopol on the fifth. Then came a parting, in which hope forbade sorrow, and our hero was on road for Westmorland, until the twentieth of the following month, when he was to return and claim his bride.

Two years only had passed since the scenes our hero was approaching were all new and of interest to him chiefly on his grandfather's account. He had had no personal memories at that date connected with Woolton Court. But how much of thought and feeling had been crowded into those two years! What mental vicissitudes connected with the halls of his sires! Therefore, on the first evening of his return, when the earl and his grandson sat alone, watching the varied outline of the circling mountains against the sunset glow, the deep hereditary love, so felt by the grandsire, passed into the breast of the heir and he exclaimed:

"Yes! it is the return to a place that makes one love it. It is the remembrance clinging round favored spots that so endears them. I could not have believed that I should ever love this place as now I do. I valued it for your sake, my lord; but my own heart was more on the shores of Provence.

"You have hitherto, you say, my dear Arthur, loved this property for my sake. I can almost say the same with respect to you. Very soon they will be also in the sweet girl who is to become my granddaughter. You could not have made a choice more acceptable to me."

"Thank you, my dear lord. Heaven has made the choice, it seems, not I. But after many wayward feelings, I can at length say with you, that a choice more acceptable to me could not have been made."

"These are precious assurances to my heart," said Lord Charleton. "Lady Violet would have attracted you at once had not your admiration been previously engaged by her aunt. The circumstance of your having first known Lady Clara involves no fault on your part. You have suffered; but you have not sinned. From all that I have observed or known you have been faithful to your engagement. You have done your duty. God will reward you by a constantly increasing affection for your lovely and faithful Violet."

"Yes!" exclaimed Arthur, "she has, indeed, been faithful. More faithful than I to her. I do not here refer to my worship of Lady Clara; but to the horror I felt when the blot on the family was made known to me—a blot, a stain that could affect Lady Violet alone, of the whole family; for she only had the blood of the unfortunate Marchioness of Seaham. I felt so indignant at the apparent concealment practised towards me that I determined to break off the engagement. I was withheld solely by the power Lady Clara possessed over me. She, more than the Duchess of Peterworth, has made this marriage. Still was I hoping for some honorable means of escape, when the attempt became

serious of our younger branch to nullify my existence as your heir and turn me into a foreign peasant. At that crisis the constancy of Violet's attachment, the fidelity of her heart to me, in my adversity, so won my admiration and my gratitude that I renewed, before God, my betrothal by vow."

"And now," inquired the grandsire, as he looked his full approval, "when 'the elder and the younger angel' are together before you, to whom does your heart incline?"

"I have not dared to investigate too closely," replied Lord Stanmore, "but, as you have so well observed, to comfort me, *I can suffer without sin!*"

"And, during the short interval that will now occur before your marriage," continued the earl, "were you to find that Lady Clara had become a widow, how would you relish the having renewed your betrothal by vow?"

"Lady Clara," replied Lord Stanmore, "considers me so truly as if already united to her treasured niece, and is so assured of Violet's affection for, and trust in me, that the event of Sir Henry's death would arrive too late to cause any change in my position. Even were I capable of deserting Violet, I should find no sympathy in the aunt: for she would accept no tribute to herself at the expense of my honor, and the happiness of her niece."

"I am comforted to be thus reassured," said Lord Charleton; "for the life of Sir Henry Moorland has been considered most precarious."

"You mean that there still exists a tendency to blood in the head?"

"Yes. You are aware that a court-martial has been held on a Major Roderic, and that Sir Henry's opinion was unfavorable to the acquittal?"

"I have simply known of the court-martial; and that Sir Henry and Lady Clara quitted Marsden about a week before my arrival there from France."

"Then I have to announce to you the fact of a second stroke of apoplexy."

"How strange!" exclaimed Lord Stanmore, "that I should thus, by one day, have missed hearing the bad news at Marsden, to be informed of it here, so far north."

"The news reached me," said Lord Charleton, "just when I was expecting your arrival. The son of our nearest neighbor, Captain Gelliot, on leaving the court-martial, travelled direct to his father, to remain with him some weeks. Squire Gelliot immediately wrote to announce to me the fatal termination of the attack."

"The fatal termination! Then General Sir Henry Moorland is really dead? Then Lady Clara is actually a widow?"

"Yes, my dear Arthur, it is really thus. The Mass to-morrow will be for the repose of his soul."

"Oh!" cried Lord Stanmore, "I must go to her. Where is she?"

"Squire Gelliot's letter does not mention; but we will send Grainger to ascertain."

Accordingly, in one of the lighter carriages, and driven swiftly, Mr. Grainger, the butler, visited Gelliot Manor, and returned within two hours, accompanied by Captain Gelliot. This young officer recounted, with much animation and feeling, the scene of the court-martial; the investigation; General Sir Henry Moorland's vote of disapprobation of the conduct of Major Roderic; the stroke of apoplexy; the being bled immediately and copiously, but without return of consciousness till a few hours before his death, which had taken place in the early morning of that very day. Lady Clara Moorland was in a villa near Chatham, awaiting the funeral, which was to be at the royal expense, and on a magnificent scale. Captain Gelliot had seen Lady Clara on the previous evening. He had been the youngest of three officers sent from headquarters to congratulate her on the return of consciousness to Sir Henry.

"Her ladyship received us most courteously," continued Captain Gelliot, "and with great calm of manner. She expressed her gratitude for the return of reason; because Sir Henry would then fulfil all those religious duties that he had desired should occupy his last moments. She had herself no hope of his recovery. There were two fine babies seated on the table before her—twin girls of a year old. They were literary 'pulling caps' and frolicking till they made us all smile. On Colonel Fanshaw's lamenting that one was not a boy, to carry on the baronetcy, Lady Clara informed us that her husband's heir and namesake was the little son of a cousin lately deceased. Then Colonel Fanshaw asked the little beauties which of them would smile on the cousin, and wed without changing her name: when each seized a moustache till he laughed outright—for he was in high spirits, taking quite a different view of Sir Henry's case to the true result foreseen by the wife. Colonel Fanshaw and the General had been old brothers in arms; and when he awoke this very morning, to be told that the General had been dead some hours, he was nearly having a stroke himself, and had to be bled."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

A FUNERAL, AND THE MARRIAGE OF ARTHUR AND VIOLET.

At daybreak Lord Stanmore and his faithful attendant, Mr. Temple, were on the cross-road to meet the London train, and to be conveyed as far as the Chatham line. This immediate arrival, from so great a distance, was duly appreciated by the mourner; and as the Marquis of Seaham, whom Lord Stanmore met at the villa, could not remain with his sister more than a few hours, our hero devoted himself to her plans and wishes in every respect until within a week. The funeral being over, he escorted the mother, children and servants to their cordially-invited home at Marsden Park.

"Let not my widow's weeds defer the date of the marriage," pleaded Lady Clara. "I shall not be visible, but shall view the ceremony from the chapel gallery. Our Violet's other aunt has accepted the invitation, and will be the chief lady present."

The request was sincere, like everything proceeding from Lady Clara; and at length the marquis, who had proposed to add the delay of a month to the first date assigned, compromised for a fortnight's addition to the interval before Lord Stanmore's return to Marsden. This would bring the wedding-day to the 20th of November, 1855.

On the young viscount's return to Woolton Court he found that his grandfather had carried out his long-proposed plan of a division, into two parts, of the mansion of Woolton Court. The great entrance remained to both divisions, but different sides of the court conducted to the now separated habitations of the Earl of Charleton and Viscount Stanmore. No exterior sign of this division appeared, excepting that it explained the occupation of a hitherto small court by a magnificent flight of steps on the eastern side of the mansion, destined for the bride's and bridegroom. The long picture-gallery of the north facade, with its door at either end, was the medium of communication between the dwellings. The south front, to the gardens and lake, was divided equally to both families. The earl retained the dining-room and library, but ceded the great banquet-hall, for a dining-room, to Lord Stanmore, and suite of drawing-rooms. Arthur found that his grandsire had relinquished too much; but Lord Charleton assured him that the division thus made was the result of deliberate thought, adding:

"When you wish to give a ball in the banquet-hall you and your friends must dine with me; you are also invited to dine with me every Sunday

and great festival, while I will accept your invitations four times in a year."

Lord Stanmore laughed and gayly accepted this most methodical arrangement, that reminded him of the punctual habits of Marseilles. He was himself fully occupied in directing fancy artists and other work-people in renowned decorations for the drawing-rooms and the Lady Violet's own boudoir, and had the satisfaction of seeing all fully to his taste on the eve of his departure with the Earl of Charleton for Marsden Park, where, on their arrival, they found a really "select party" assembled for the bridal ceremony.

The customs of the continent, more than those of England, prevailed, in one respect, at the marriage of Viscount Stanmore and the Lady Violet Chamberlayne. Instead of the maiden bridesmaids, was the one especial matron to support and counsel the bride. This matron was the younger Duchess of Peterworth. Fifteen years before she had herself stood a bride in that very chapel, the same reverend celebrant officiating, when the supporting matron was her own sister, the late Marchioness of Seaham. The duchess had never revisited Marsden Park since the flight of her unfortunate Ethel; yet the same devoted attachment to the memory of her sister that had aroused her from her sick couch in London to present Lady Violet at court, now braced her nerves to venture once more to Marsden Park.

Violet felt and appreciated all this energetic love in her usually languid aunt. She also, and still more gratefully remembered, with tender, confiding affection, the widowed aunt concealed, but fondly gazing on her from the trolliced gallery of the chapel. Her father, however, was paramount in her thoughts. She was now old enough, and had read and pondered enough to be aware of how acutely, how intensely, he had suffered; and she was to leave him! But he wished this marriage. He loved Arthur almost as paternally as he loved herself; and she had begun to perceive how, apart from his appreciation of Lord Stanmore, her father must feel consoled to see the daughter of the wife who had fled from him well married. These were Violet's precursive thoughts; but when the Rev. Dr. Rollings commenced the introit of the Mass—the bridal Mass—her whole attention was concentrated on the sacrament of marriage: its indissoluble character, comprising much of suffering as of joy; ardent prayer that all the graces bestowed might fall on the good ground of a prepared heart. All these for Arthur as for herself; while he, concentrated on the sacred obligations contracted by the ceremony, deserved, like herself, the nuptial benediction that closed the function.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

LONG-DEFERRED HOPES FULFILLED.

After the departure of the bridal pair from Marsden Park to St. Leonards, on the Sussex coast, the Earl of Charleton returned to Woolton Court. The day following he ordered his close carriage and four, and was conducted, without further expression of his wishes, to Eagle Crag, the residence of the dowager Duchess of Peterworth. On entering the accustomed sitting-room he found his old friend seated before an open letter, with a handkerchief to her eyes.

"How is this?" said he.

"Ah!" cried the duchess, "for the first time, these nearly fifty years, I must refuse my good George his Christmas invitation. I cannot invite him here; because he scrupulously remains at Polhill Towers throughout the Christmas holidays to give the example of a good lord of the manor to all on that estate, for the love of God and man. I can no longer make long journeys; I must remain here. But it is not the corporeal weakness I lament. I am ashamed that I, who so much love solitude, do not love the

solitude that old age procures; I am humiliated that I, who ought to have resources at all seasons, yearn for the cheerful circle of bright eyes and loving hearts at these great festivals."

"Woolton Court is not a long journey from Eagle Crag," said Lord Charleton, "I have come to fetch you to spend the Christmas in a circle, where Arthur and Violet can supply the bright eyes and your poor old Charleton the loving heart."

"I would accept this kind invitation," replied the duchess, "but for the following difficulties: I have always had with me two lady companions and one lady's maid; for this reason, that the one lady companion and the one lady's maid not having received the same education, could not be proper associates for each other, and would either each seek me, when I wished to be alone, or would endeavor to find sympathy of tastes abroad. When on a visit I have had my two maids only, leaving my two ladies together, or permitting them to visit their friends. But in visiting you, Lord Charleton, who have made yourself a separate dwelling from the young couple, I should be compelled, for propriety sake, old as we both are, to bring with me four women, who each like a separate room. Can you accommodate such a party?"

"Perfectly well," replied the earl. "Remember the size of two sides of a square, such as Woolton Court. The suite of rooms prepared for you is on the first floor: it consists of ante-room, drawing room, bed-room, dressing-room, bath room, before which, to the south, is a little conservatory, opening to a terrace on the leads, which will be good for exercise in damp weather. There is also in this suite the room of your immediate personal attendant. The two ladies and the other maids will be on the floor above. Will you come with me now in my carriage, and order that your own shall follow before night with the ladies and maids and whatever comforts you may require?"

"Can you wait an hour?" demanded she.

"Have I not waited at Eagle Crag many an hour?" returned he smiling.

"Well, then, I will give my orders, write my letter to George, and do as you wish."

In little more than an hour the carriage of the Earl of Charleton was slowly ascending a short but steep hill, at the top of which a high landmark notified the boundary of Eagle Crag. Often as the occupants of the carriage had each gazed separately on that well-remembered spot—the scene of the parting described by the old gardener—they had never, till now, viewed it together.

"Fifty years ago, Charleton."

"Yes, Emma; on this very day, by the calendar month, the 22d of November."

"And now, Emma, I am, at length, bearing you away from Eagle Crag to Woolton Court, never to leave it, as your home."

"My dear Lord Charleton, what are you saying?"

"I trust in the constancy of your friendship and affection, as I prove my own. That as Divine Providence has permitted me to conquer the adversity of our parting, and has left you without ties, and even desolate, we may never again part. I bring you to Woolton Court as absolute mistress of all I have retained of the mansion, before the arrival of our young bride, that you may receive her, not be received by her. Your high rank, your venerable age and your title to her respect, as her godmother, will induce Lady Violet to feel that when she visits me, as her grandfather, she is second to her whom I delight to honor as first in my house, as in my heart."

These were the last words spoken, until they reached the avenue of the causeway that led direct to the great

gateway of the court. There, in addition to the usual line of servants, in their gala liveries, presented themselves James Turner and Thomas Jenkins.

"Why, how is this?" said the butler; "there is no great number of visitors to-day to require a number of servers. Dinner is laid for only four persons."

"Hail Mr. Grainger," replied Turner, the usual spokesman of the two friends. "Just consider what a day it is. Here is the young earl, as was, bringing home the duchess as is."

"Home!" cried Grainger. "What, is this going to be her home?"

"Now just you watch and see," returned Jenkins, "whether she ever leaves this, except for a drive, before she goes to heaven."

No more could be said. The carriage passed through the entrance tower. The earl alighted, and, with stately tenderness, alone assisted the Duchess of Peterworth from the carriage; who, still in silence more eloquent than words, leaned passively on the arm of her old friend till they entered the hall.

"Perhaps you had better not mount the stairs just yet," said he. "Shall we go into the library or to the chapel?"

"To the chapel," was the reply.

In the evening the female followers arrived and arranged her grace's suite, as well as their own rooms, till they felt at home. The duchess had foreseen the difficulty and incongruity of bringing the liveries of the Duke of Peterworth under the obedience of the butler of the Earl of Charleton, or of keeping three men independent of all control but her own. The men-servants of her grace were, therefore, rewarded and discharged and two new footmen hired for the service of herself and ladies, who were to wear the livery of Woolton Court. All things proceeded thus in perfect order and harmony while awaiting the arrival of the bridal pair, who, after a little tour by the Sussex coast, reached Woolton Court early in December, the weather having proved most propitious.

Perhaps a happier young being than Violet could not be found, while folded alternately in the arms of her new grandfather and her ancient godmother.

"Oh, duchess!" cried she, while looking like a newly-descended angel from above, "what joy to find you here. It makes all look so like home. Arthur promised me that our first ride should be up to Eagle Crag; but how far better to find you here!"

"And to find her always here," added Lord Charleton. "The duchess has long wished to yield her hereditary property to her nephew, Lord Dartford. She has also the generosity to consent to take compassion on my old age and be my valued companion during the intervals of the Sunday visits of my grandchildren."

Lord Stanmore instantly perceived the whole truth. He gracefully took the hand of his grandfather and that of the duchess, and, bending, pressed them to his lips, while the Earl of Charleton passed the disengaged hand on his grandson's head, saying:

"Duty and fidelity, whether in youth or age, God loves graciously to reward. (TO BE CONTINUED.)"

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Used With Satisfactory Results.

JOLIET, ILL., March 10, 1891. 2
Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic has been used for the past 12 years with satisfactory results by our Sisters troubled with nervousness.
SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS.

STRAZOR, Ill., Dec. 5, '90.
Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is the very best I have ever found. I certainly deem it a great blessing to all persons afflicted. May the blessing of God be upon it. Yours most respectfully,
SISTER OF ST. FRANCIS, O. S. F.

DELHI, Ohio, Feb., 1890.
A young man 28 years old who is subject to a rush of blood to the head, especially at the time of the full moon, and he at such times raves and is out of his mind. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic helps him every time. So says
REV. FATHER WM. SCHOLL.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. For particulars get the medicine free.
This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Joliet, Ill., since 1870, and is now under his direction by the

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Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$5.

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ALES AND BROWN STOUTS,
Brewed from the finest Malt and best Bavarian Brand of Hops. They are highly recommended by the Medical Faculty for their purity and strengthening qualities.
Awarded the Highest Prizes at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, for Purity of Flavor and General Excellence of Quality. Honorable Mention, Paris, 1878. Medal and Diploma, Antwerp, 1885.
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Kenny's Celebrated
HAIR RESTORER.
A valuable East Indian Remedy. Restores the hair on bald heads; stimulates the scalp to a healthy action; keeps the head cool; removes dandruff; strengthens and prevents the hair from falling out; preserves and makes it pliable, soft and silky. It has no equal for the prevention and cure of baldness. Hundreds testify to its efficacy.
50 cents and \$1 per bottle.
Or 6 large bottles for \$5.
Circulars and testimonials forwarded on application to all parts of Canada and United States.
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For sale by Druggists and Manufacturer.
12 Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
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House and Sign Painter, Etc.,
Painters, Grainers, etc.
Send for Circulars, Sample etc. of first class and quick Graining done with my new Patent Metallic Graining Tools. M. MORAN, 115 Jarvis St., TORONTO, Ont.
Agent for J. J. CALLOW.

Catholic News.

Strips of cotton cloth, an inch wide, wet and placed around pios, will keep the juice in. Remove when first taken from the oven.

The Ave Maria is authority for the statement that a nephew of Professor Huxley, the great skeptical writer, has been received into the Church at Buenos Ayres, of Father Constantino, C.P.

The German Federal Council, while refusing to ratify the vote of the Parliament to allow the Jesuits to return to the country, made a compromise and consented to the return of the Order of the Holy Spirit and the Redemptorists. Cardinal Lavignerie's White Fathers were never expelled.

Lord Masham's daughter has been received into the Catholic Church, and it is said by the Bradford Observer that there is a prospect of his Lordship's eldest son following his sister's example. Lord Masham was better known as Mr. Sam Lister, founder of the famous mills of Manningham, Bradford, England.

An innovation in the style of seating for Catholic churches has just been inaugurated in the West. Father Cleary's church at Minneapolis, Minn. and Leo's church in St. Louis, Mo., have both arranged to have circular pews and bowshaped floors. (amphitheatre plan).

A Catholic Bishop has been appointed by the Chinese Government a mandarin of the third class. He is the Right Rev. Mgr. Anzer, Bishop of Tientsin, Vicar Apostolic of Southern Chantong. He now ranks among the officials of the Celestial Empire with judges of courts of appeal and generals of the army.

The Municipal Council of Paris decreed the secularization of the hospital of the Hotel Dieu and St. Louis, but M. Dupuy, the Minister of Public Worship, refused his approval as the measure was not desired by the population. M. Dupuy is to be congratulated on having made himself the interpreter and the defender of true public opinion and the will of the country.

Father Francis Xavier, Provincial of the Jesuits at Rome, died at the Gregorian University in his eightieth year. He was a native of Lucca, born of an illustrious family, and early distinguished even in the illustrious order by his physico chemical researches. At the dispersion of the society in 1848 he betook himself to the United States, where he taught natural sciences with much success. On his return to Rome he devoted himself to teaching at the Roman College, and afterwards at the University. During his arduous application to the experiments of the laboratory he never neglected the confessional, and was the assiduous and beloved director of the consciences of many Cardinals and prelates.

A Catholic Indian Congress was held a few days ago near Pierre in South Dakota. Nearly 4,000 Redskins were present. They had assembled from Pine Ridge, Standing Rock, Rosebud, Lower Brule, and Bad River reservations. They had with them eight "Black-gowns"—one secular priest, two Jesuits and five members of the Order of St. Benedict. They assisted at a solemn high mass, during which they sang hymns and recited prayers in their native tongue. Afterwards, at their councils, on July 4th, their best orators delivered addresses, and a series of resolutions were adopted. One of their declarations is as follows: "As this is a day of general rejoicing, we seize the opportunity of uttering words of love and gratitude for our country and our flag, and of our sincere desire to join the ranks of citizens of the United States as soon as time and circumstances will permit." Under the guidance of Catholic missionaries, poor Lo is advancing in civilization at the same time that he is making progress in the study and practice of Christianity.—Catholic Review.

Solemn Ordination.

This morning in St. Mary's Cathedral about 300 persons witnessed the ordination of the Rev. W. A. McDonough, of Perth, who made his course of studies at St. Michael's College, Toronto, and the Grand Seminary of Montreal. His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by Fathers Kelly and Kehoo, performed the ceremony. Among the other clergy present were Rev. Dean Gauthier, and Fathers Carson and Neville. This was the first opportunity the Catholics of Kingston had of witnessing a ceremony of the kind during the stay of the Archbishop in this city, and one had only to look on the happy faces of the people as they flocked to the cathedral, to know in what estimation they hold the event. The young man, after long years of study and careful preparation, has received to day one of the greatest blessings the Almighty God can bestow, and great must have been the joy that filled the hearts of his parents as they witnessed their son raised to the dignity of the holy priesthood. We hope that Father McDonough, who has been an industrious student, will live long to work in the noble cause for which the Almighty God has called him.—Kingston Freeman, August 15.

Wedded at Ottawa.

Miss Alice Patterson, second daughter of Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia was wedded at Ottawa on Thursday evening, to Mr. Arthur St. George Ellis, barrister, of Windsor. The affair was one of the most fashionable celebrated for some time in that city and was witnessed by hundreds of intimate friends. Grace Church, where the ceremony took place, looked its prettiest. The full choir of the church was present. The bride entered the church supported by her father. She was attired in white duchess silk, trimmed and relieved with white lace. The bridesmaids were also charmingly attired. Miss Kathleen Patterson, the bride's sister, wore a dress of white Chinese silk trimmed with valenciennes lace and insertion, with hose and shoes of silk to match. Miss Annie Patterson, another sister, wore white silk relieved with rich lace and insertion, with hose and shoes similarly matched and carrying a bouquet of orchids. Mrs. Patterson, mother of the bride, wore a costume of brown corded silk, inserted with blue velvet and relieved with cream lace. Mrs. Ellis of St. Thomas, mother of the bridegroom, wore black silk, trimmed with black lace and velvet, with bonnet and gloves to match. Mr. J. E. Patterson, brother of the bride, was groomsman. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. L. Gorman. After the ceremony the couple left for Muskoka on their honeymoon.

Official.

To the members in the jurisdiction of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada.

BROTHERS—Notice is hereby given that the Ninth Convention of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada will hold in the city of St. John, New Brunswick, commencing on Tuesday, the fourth day of September, 1894, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Delegates must be present at the opening of, and at every Session throughout the Convention, otherwise they will not be considered duly qualified delegates.

Circulars will sent to Delegates, giving full information regarding railroad fare, hotels, etc. Yours fraternally,

S. R. BROWN, Grand Secretary. London, August 11, 1894.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

At the last meeting of Sacred Heart Court, No. 201, a very enjoyable evening was spent. Much interest was taken in the discussion of certain suggested amendments to the by-laws. A committee was appointed to arrange a series of programmes for the coming meetings. The officers of the Court purpose making the regular meetings more than usually attractive.

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Deposit safes to rent all sizes. Valuables of all kinds received and safe custody Guaranteed and Insured.

N.B.—Solicitors bringing business to the Corporation are retained in the professional care of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, - Manager.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of August, 1894, mails close and are due as follows:

Table with columns: CLOS. (a.m., p.m.), DUE (a.m., p.m.), and rows for various routes like G. T. R. East, O. and Q. Railway, G. T. R. West, N. and N. W., T. G. and B., Midland, C. V. R., G. W. R., U. S. N. Y., and U. S. West'n States.

English mails close on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 p.m.; on Wednesdays at noon, and on Saturdays at 7 15 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for August: 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district, should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice. T. O. PATTERSON, P.M.



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Rates: \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day.

M. DONNELLY, Proprietor.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Owen Sound Work," will be received until Friday, the 7th day of September, instant, for works for the improvement of the Harbour of Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Town Clerk, Owen Sound, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenders.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines to contract, or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, R. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 20th August, 1894.

Toronto General AND SAFE DEPOSIT Trusts Co. VAULTS,

CORNER— YONGE AND COLBORNE STS. TORONTO.

Capital, \$1,000,000 Guarantee and Reserve Funds, \$240,000

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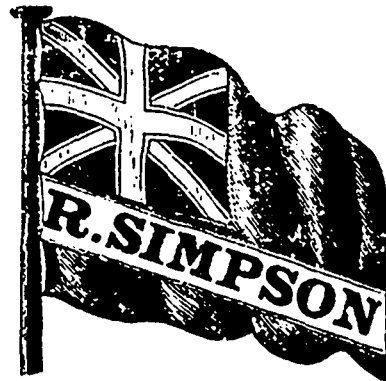
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SAFES IN THEIR BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS FOR RENT.

The services of Solicitors who bring estates or business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be economically and promptly attended to.

J. W. LANCMUIR, MANAGING DIRECTOR.



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Our determination is to make unmistakable holes in the stock. See how contractors are forging ahead with the new store. Talk of big stores; talk of handsome stores. The s. w. corner of Yonge and Queen streets will be the spot for all eyes. We're always in the lead.

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42-inch Navy and Black Estamine Serge, worth 45c, sale price. 30c
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36-inch White Cottons, worth 7 1/2c, for 6c
42 inch Victoria Lawns, worth 15c, for 10c
Swiss Check and Stripe Muslins, worth 15c, for. 10c
A Good Colored Print, tasty designs, worth 8c, for. 4c
Crum's Best English Prints, colored, worth 12 1/2c, for. 7 1/2c
Crum's Best English Prints, delaine effects, worth 12 1/2c, for. 8 1/2c
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