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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. II.—No. 27.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## Register of the Week.

The Conference of the representatives of the Colonies of Great Britain opened in the Senate Chamber, in Ottawa, last Thursday morning, under very brilliant circumstances. The Governor-General presided, he gave an address of welcome to the delegates with his usual pleasing grace of manner. His Excellency, accompanied by his staff, entered the chamber promptly at the hour appointed for the opening, he was followed by Sir John Thompson and his cabinet and the delegates. The Earl of Jersey, representing the Imperial Government; Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, representing Tasmania, Hon. F. B. Sutton, New South Wales, Sir Henry De Villiers, Sir Charles Mills, Cape Colony, Hon. Thomas Playford, South Australia, A. Lee Smith, New Zealand, Sir Henry Wrixon, Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, Hon. Simon Frazer, Victoria; Hon. A. J. Thynne, Hon. William Forrest, Queensland. The Canadian representatives were: Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., Mr. Hofmayer of the Cape and the Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance were unable to be present on account of ill-health.

Among those in the audience were noticed Sir Frank Smith, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir John Carling, General Herbert, Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, and about 400 others.

The Board of Trade has extended to the Imperial and Colonial Delegates an invitation which has been accepted. They will arrive in the city on the morning of the 11th, that evening a grand banquet will be tendered them by the Board, in addition to the delegates the following gentlemen will be guests:—The Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, Sir John Thompson, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Frank Smith, and Messrs. Payne and Stewart, Secretaries of the Conference.

Sir Thomas Playford the delegate from South Australia speaking of the trade of the Australian Colonies said there was an export trade done there of £40,000,000 sterling a year, and an import trade £30,000,000. The trade between Canada and Australia dwindled down to the small sum of \$100,000 sterling worth of produce. "The question now was, could not this trade between the great portions of Her Majesty's dominions be vastly increased? A little more *Library of Parliament* could not Australia *Library of Parliament* be in exchange. *Library of Parliament* its mutual advantage? Of course, there is no sentiment in trade; it is purely a matter of pounds, shillings and pence."

The strike of the Pullman employees is assuming great proportions, and it is thought, it will be the greatest contest between capital and labor hitherto fought on this continent. About 20,000 men in Chicago announced the intention of quitting work. The employees in nearly all the Railway companies in the Southern and Western States will stop work unless the Pullman cars are taken off the Railways. The strikers have been joined by the American Railway Union. Mr. Eugene V. Debs, the President of this union passed through Montreal last week en route for Boston, speaking of the strike he said "Do you know what this means? It means in the end that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who have promised us support will compel Mr. Pullman to give in, no matter how he may feel. It is nonsense to think that the average railway official is friendly to the Pullman Co. They are not. They get nothing for loading their cars. On some roads the Pullman superintendents order their conductors and porters to keep the brakemen out of the cars," he said it was often known, "that porters were discharged for allowing a brakeman to wash his face in the Pullman Sleeper. This is not so with the Wagner. All these things are having their weight in the present crisis."

M. Casimir Perier, has been elected President of France. The total number of votes given were 851, 6 of which were spoiled, M. Casimir Perier received 451 of the remaining number. A little excitement was caused prior to the election at the National Congress in the Palace of Versailles, by a few of the Socialist members. It only consisted of a few shouts for the "suppression of the Presidency of the Republic." M. Casimir Perier was not present at Versailles but awaited the result in Paris.

The Holy Father telegraphed his congratulations to the new President, accompanied by prayers for the welfare and prosperity of France. He also expressed confidence in the policy of M. Casimir-Perier.

The remains of the late President Carnot were deposited in the Pantheon of Paris on Sunday. The funeral was one of the most remarkable in the history of France, the whole of Paris as well as crowds of people from the different departments, came to pay tribute to their murdered President. Many camped out all night along the route, the funeral procession was to take, and by 6 in the morning the Place de la Concorde, between the Champs Elysees and the Jardin de Tuilleries, was black with people. Every avail-

able place was taken up by the eager crowd, the house-tops, windows and balconies along the line of march were occupied. At 10.25 a.m. the procession began to move towards the Cathedral of Notre Dame. After the Garde Republicain came President Casimir Perier's magnificent floral emblem of grief. This was a wreath of roses and palms across two poles borne by two attendants of the Elysee Palace. Then followed two carriages with the priests "who were to escort the body to Notre Dame. After the clergy came a six-horse funeral car, black and imposing, which had been used at the funerals of Presidents Thiers and McMahon. As the funeral passed along, many women fell on their knees, and all good Catholics made the sign of the cross while they offered up a silent prayer for the repose of the soul of the murdered President.

The procession arrived at the Cathedral about noon. The Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, and the Cathedral chapter officiated at the removal of the casket which was borne slowly and solemnly into the sacred edifice to the tones of Beethoven's funeral march, played on the grand organ. The decoration of Notre Dame were most artistic being one mass of black and silver, intermixed with ermine. The nave was hung with black cloth bordered with ermine. The banner of Joan of Arc was veiled with crape, and the magnificent pulpit was completely hidden with black cloth. The music was by the choirs of Notre Dame and the Conservatory of Music, two numbers from Gounod's "Mors et vita" were given. Before pronouncing the absolution, the Cardinal Archbishop gave an address, saying: "Before this mourning, which has afflicted every French heart without distinction of opinion, one recognizes that France in spite of moments of forgetfulness and error, always regards the chief of the State as the representative of the Divine authority. The late President Carnot was an upright man in public as well as in private life, and these simple words have been repeated by all since his death, and constitute a greater eulogy than long orations. May this life, sacrificed to duty, prove a great lesson of union to all French hearts." The Archbishop then paid a tribute to the Carnot family, and invited all Christians to pray for the soul of the President.

When Sir William Harcourt moved a vote of congratulation to the Queen in the House of Commons on the birth of a son to the Duke of York, James Kier Hardie interrupted the Chancellor of the Exchequer by protesting against such a motion. Mr. Hardie's remarks were considered

irrelevant and cries of "order" and "withdraw" were heard from all sides of the House. Mr. Hardie refused to withdraw his remarks and said he had a right to ask what particular blessing the royal family had conferred upon the nation that the House should take part in this motion. The Speaker had to ask Mr. Hardie to confine his remarks to the resolution. Mr. Hardie then challenged the House to a division. The House was cleared, and the motion re-put when it was carried without a division.

Sir Charles Russell has been appointed the successor of Lord Coleridge as Lord Chief Justice of England. Sir Charles Russell is a Catholic and an Irishman. A sister of his died a religious recently in a Convent in Ireland, and his brother is the eminent Dr. Russell, S.J., President of Maynooth College, and well known in Catholic literary circles, as Editor of the *Irish Monthly* and other periodicals.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Malines recently, in an address to his clergy, exhorted them to take an active part in the Social movement. The Holy Father was so pleased at this interest in the questions affecting the working man that he addressed a letter of congratulation to the Archbishop, in which he said: "It is highly consoling to Us to find the full assurance that all the members of the clergy strive with zeal to put into practice the instructions which, We have given for the just defence of the interests of the working-classes and the advancement of their well-being."

The death of Lord Coleridge will recall to many a celebrated trial which caused a good deal of interest in certain circles in England. This was the "Tichborne Trial." Lord Coleridge, at that time, Sir John, prosecuted the claimant for perjury. It will be remembered the claimant pretended to be one Roger Tichborne, who, a great many years before, was ship wrecked on his way to Australia, that he was rescued in some romantic manner and came back to England after living in the backwoods of Australia, and claimed the large Tichborne estates. He was convicted of a series of forgeries and perjuries and was sent to a long term of penal servitude. Every scheme was resorted to, even the Jesuit question was brought up. The Tichbornes being Catholics, it was declared the charge against the claimant was a "Jesuit plot" to deprive him of the estates so as to keep them in Catholic hands. The fact that Sir John Coleridge's brother was a Jesuit was duly emphasized by Dr. Kennely, the claimant's lawyer.

An Alsatian Anarchist named Siegler was condemned at the Montbrison Assizes to three months' imprisonment for saying in public on hearing of President Carnot's death:—"So much the better. It is not too soon."

OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Closing Exercises at Loretto Convent, Bond Street.

The closing exercises of the above institution took place on Friday morning at 10 o'clock a.m. in the presence of the Very Rev. J. J. McCann, Rev. Fathers Ryan and Rohleder. The Rev. gentlemen expressed themselves highly pleased and congratulated the pupils on their numbers and efficiency.

A commercial class will be opened in September and special attention given to the branches of that course.

HONOR LIST—SENIOR DIVISION.

Silver medal for Christian Doctrine, presented by Rev. Mother Ignatia, obtained by Miss Aylward. Crown for Christian Doctrine obtained by Misses Whelan and Hodgson. Prize for Christian Doctrine in 4th class awarded to Miss Madge O'Leary.

PRIZE LIST.

Miss Aylward—Crown and prize in 6th English Class, 1st in 4th French Class, 1st in algebra, Euclid and arithmetic, 1st in writing and second in shorthand. Miss Hodgson—1st in 3rd French Class, 2nd in arithmetic, algebra and Euclid, 1st in Div. 4th Class Music, 2nd in book-keeping.

HONOR LIST—JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Prize for Christian Doctrine, presented by Rev. Mother Ignatia, equally merited by Misses M. Hodgson, J. Heck, M. Maunder, M. Dutton, M. Russell, M. McQuin, I. Burns, M. Taglioth and A. McBride. Obtained by Mary McQuin.

Crown for Good Conduct, equally merited by Misses M. Taglioth, M. Whiting, I. Burns, A. McBride, M. Russell, N. Wheaton, H. Heck, F. Gallagher, C. Phelan, and M. Kenny.

Prize for Regular Attendance, equally merited by J. Heck, M. McQuin and L. Finnigan—obtained by J. Heck.

Prizes for Ladylike Department equally merited by Misses M. Taglioth, M. Whiting, I. Burns, A. McBride, M. Russell, N. Wheaton, H. Heck, F. Gallagher, C. Phelan, M. Moran, obtained by N. Wheaton.

Crowned for Amiability by vote of companions, Miss M. McQuin.

Prize for Order and Neatness, equally merited by Misses A. McMahon, E. Maunder, L. Finnigan, K. Ryan, M. Hodgson, M. Taglioth, I. Burns, M. Whiting, J. Heck, M. Russell, M. Maunder, M. Hodgson, A. McBride, and obtained by L. Finnigan.

1st Prize for Catechism in Junior 2nd Class L. Finnigan.

1st Prize for Catechism in Junior 2nd Class, M. Poole.

1st Prize for Catechism in Junior 2nd Part, M. Kenny.

1st Prize for Writing, equally merited by Misses J. Heck, R. Maunder, and obtained by R. Maunder.

1st Prize in Junior 3rd Arithmetic class, obtained by Miss M. Hodgson.

1st Prize for Freehand Drawing, equally merited by Misses M. Russell, A. McBride, J. Heck, R. Maunder, and obtained by J. Heck.

Prize for Promptitude in returning after Vacation, merited by Misses I. Burns, L. Finnigan, and J. Heck, obtained by I. Burns.

JUNIOR 3RD CLASS.

Josephine Heck—1st Prize in Junior 3rd class; 2nd in Mental and Practical Arithmetic; 2nd in Drawing; prize for German and General Satisfaction and Application.

Mary Hodgson—2nd Prize in Junior 3rd class; 1st in Mental and 2nd in Practical Arithmetic; 2nd for Writing and Drawing, also for General Satisfaction and Industry.

May Russell—1st Prize for Improvement in Junior 3rd class; 1st in Mental and 2nd in Practical Arithmetic, 2nd for Writing and General Satisfaction.

Mary Taglietti—1st Prize for improvement in Junior 3rd class; 1st in Mental and 2nd in Practical Arithmetic; 2nd in Drawing and Writing, 2nd in 1st class Instrumental Music.

Annie McBride—Prize for Satisfactory Improvement and Application in Junior 3rd class; also in Mental and Practical Arithmetic; 2nd for Writing.

Ruby Maunder—1st Prize for General Satisfaction and Application in Junior 3rd class; 1st in Mental and Practical Arithmetic.

Mabel Dutton—Prize in Junior 3rd class; 1st in Mental and 2nd in Practical Arithmetic; 2nd for Drawing and Writing, also Improvement in 2nd class Instrumental Music.

Irene Burns—Prize for Application and Satisfaction in Junior 3rd class; 2nd in Mental and Improvement in Practical Arithmetic, 1st in Drawing and Writing; 1st Prize in 1st class Instrumental Music.

Mary McGinn—Prize for Improvement in Junior 3rd class, also in Mental and Practical Arithmetic.

Mamie Whiting—Prize for Satisfaction and Improvement in Junior 3rd class, also in Drawing, Writing, Mental and Practical Arithmetic.

Nellie Cunningham—Prize for Application and Improvement in Junior 3rd class, also in Mental and Practical Arithmetic.

SENIOR 2ND CLASS.

Lena Finnigan—1st Prize in Senior 2nd Class, 1st in Practical and Mental Arithmetic, Improvement in Drawing and Writing, also for General Satisfaction.

Ella Ryan—2nd Prize in Senior 2nd Class, 1st in Mental and 2nd in Practical Arithmetic, also Improvement in Drawing and Writing.

Ray Clancy—2nd Prize in Senior 2nd Class, 1st in Spelling and Reading, 2nd in Mental and Practical Arithmetic, 2nd in Writing and Improvement in Drawing.

Adelaide McMahon—1st Prize for General Improvement and Industry in Senior 2nd Class, 2nd in Mental and Practical Arithmetic, also Improvement in Drawing and Writing.

Ettie Maunder—1st Prize for Application and General Satisfaction in Junior 2nd Class, 1st for Writing and Drawing, also for Mental and Practical Arithmetic.

Zina Dutton—Prize for Improvement in Junior 2nd Class, also in Writing and Drawing.

Maggie Poole—Prize for Improvement in Junior 2nd Class, also in Writing and Drawing.

Maudie Moran—Prize for Improvement in Junior 2nd Class, also in Drawing and Writing.

Stella Cunningham—Prize for Improvement in Junior 2nd Class.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Florie Gallagher—1st Prize in 1st class; 1st in Catechism, Writing and Tables. Hilda Heck—1st Prize in 1st class, 1st in Writing, Catechism and Arithmetic.

Maudie Kenny—1st Prize in 1st class; 1st in Catechism, Writing and Arithmetic. Nannu Wheaton—2nd Prize in 1st class; 1st in Catechism and Writing.

Mabel Poole—2nd Prize in 1st class, also for Satisfaction in Catechism and Writing. Patricia Hernon—2nd Prize in 1st class; 1st in Catechism and Tables.

Christina O'Brien—2nd Prize in 1st class, also Satisfaction in Catechism. Irene McMahon—Prize in 1st class.

Mabel O'Leary—Prize in 2nd class, and 2nd in Arithmetic. Esie Ross—1st Prize in Preparatory class; 1st in Catechism, Arithmetic and Writing.

May Callaghan—Prize in Preparatory class; 2nd in Arithmetic. Lillie Kavanagh—Prize in Preparatory class, also Satisfaction in Writing.

Clare Phelan—Prize in Preparatory class. Lizzie Brady—Prize in Preparatory class.

Boys' School, Loretto Convent, Bond Street. Immediately following the distribution of prizes in the girls' school, the visiting clergymen, Very Rev. Vicar-General McCann, Rev. Fathers Ryan and Rohleder went to the Loretto boys' school, where many of the young students were the happy recipients of prizes and honors.

PRIZE AND HONOR LIST.

Prize for Christian Doctrine—Merited by Masters F. Flanagan, F. J. Foy, G. Foy, J. Egan, R. Rose, F. O'Leary, and J. Melrick.

Prize for Good Conduct—Merited by Masters F. J. Foy, F. Flanagan, J. Egan, R. Rose, G. Foy, F. O'Leary, F. Elliott, F. Finnegan, J. Wheaton, O. Bethell, Leo McGinn, J. Melrick, F. O'Halloran, C. Reid, J. Doyle, F. Rose, H. Ross, F. Hynes, J. Doherty, J. Armstrong.

Prize for Regular Attendance—Merited by J. Egan, F. O'Leary, H. O'Leary, G. Foy, L. McGinn, F. Flanagan, W. Hingston, S. Ross, H. Ross, J. Doyle, B. Doyle, J. Melrick, F. O'Halloran, F. Pembroke, T. Finnigan, C. Reid, J. Wheaton.

Instrumental Music—Master B. Anglin, 1st prize in 2nd class music; Master W. Hingston, improvement.

Vocal Music—Master F. Flanagan 1st prize, Master George Foy 2nd.

PRIZE LIST—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Master C. Bassman, 1st prize; Master A. Heck, second prize; Master Rupert Bassman, improvement.

FIRST CLASS.

Master H. O'Leary—1st prize in catechism, 1st in arithmetic and second in reading.

Master J. Doherty—2nd prize in catechism and reading. Master B. Boyle—1st prize in arithmetic and writing.

Master A. Disette—2nd prize in arithmetic and spelling. Master F. Hynes—2nd prize in reading, improvement in arithmetic.

Master H. Braydon—1st prize in arithmetic, general improvement. Master S. Judge—Prize for general improvement.

Master L. Grosno—Improvement in writing.

SECOND CLASS.

Master F. Pembroke—1st prize in catechism, writing; 2nd in arithmetic. Master C. Reid—1st prize in catechism, reading and freehand drawing.

Master J. Doyle—1st prize in geography and arithmetic; 2nd in drawing. Master J. Faglette—2nd prize in catechism and arithmetic.

Master R. Clancy—1st prize in writing and general improvement. Master H. Ross, 1st prize in Catechism and Reading, 2nd in Writing and Arithmetic.

Master T. Burns, prize for General Improvement. Master J. Armstrong, 2nd prize in Geography, also for General Improvement.

SENIOR 3RD CLASS.

Master J. Egan, 1st prize in Sacred History and Geography, 1st in Writing and Dictation, 2nd in Grammar.

M. T. O'Leary, 1st prize in Sacred History, 2nd in Grammar and Freehand Drawing. Master J. Melrick, 1st prize in Mental and Practical Arithmetic, 2nd in Grammar and Geography.

Master Leo McGinn, 2nd prize in Arithmetic, Composition and Spelling. Master H. Lynar, 1st prize in Geography and Freehand Drawing, Improvement in Arithmetic.

Master T. O'Halloran, 3rd Div. 2nd prize in Writing and Drawing. Improvement in Arithmetic.

Master S. Ross, Improvement in Drawing and Arithmetic and Writing. Master W. Hingston, Improvement in Sacred History and Arithmetic.

Master C. Bethell, 2nd prize Arithmetic, Drawing and Writing. Master J. Wheaton, 2nd prize in Catechism Arithmetic and Writing.

Master T. Finnigan, 2nd prize in Catechism, also for General Improvement. Master F. Elliott, Improvement in Writing.

4TH CLASS

Master F. Flanagan, 1st prize in History and Geography, 2nd in Grammar and Composition, 1st in Practical and Mental Arithmetic.

Master Fred J. Foy, 1st prize in Grammar and Composition, 2nd in History and Geography, 1st in Writing and Freehand Drawing.

Master Geo. Foy, 2nd prize in Grammar and Composition, 2nd in Writing and Freehand Drawing, also for History.

Master R. Rose, prize for General Satisfaction, also for Writing.

De La Salle

The closing exercises of De La Salle Institute were held in the Pavilion Tuesday, June 28th, at 4 p.m. The audience numbered nearly 2,000. His Grace the Archbishop presided, assisted by Very Rev. V. G. McCann, Dean Cassidy, Fathers Ryan, Rohleder, Murray, Lamarche, Walsh, Vacbold, Spilling, O'Malley, Cruise, Coyle, McDonagh, Hon. T. W. Anglin, Professor Hirschfelder, E. O'Keefe, Dr. McKenna, J. Bengough. A chorus of 300 voices, assisted by O'Connell's orchestra, rendered choice selections, which were highly appreciated by the large audience. His Grace complimented the pupils on their work, and Rev. Father Ryan gave an address on the benefits of a good education, which was listened to with rapt attention. The following is a list of those who received medals and prizes:

FORM III.

Christian Doctrine—1 W. O'Connor, 2 J. Moriarty, 3 C. Girvin. English Grammar—1 W. O'Connor, 2 C. Girvin, 3 C. Hanrahan and J. Muldoon.

English Composition—1 W. O'Connor, 2 J. Moriarty, 3 C. Girvin. English Literature—1 W. O'Connor, 2 J. Thompson, 3 J. Muldoon and J. Moriarty.

Reading—1 J. Thompson and D. Simmonds, 2 J. Moriarty, 3 J. Muldoon. Orthography—1 W. O'Connor, 2 J. Hanrahan, 3 C. Girvin.

History—1 W. O'Connor, 2 J. Thompson, 3 J. Cashman. Geography—1 W. O'Connor, 2 J. Thompson, 3 J. Cashman.

Arithmetic—1 J. Cashman, 2 W. O'Connor and C. Girvin, 3 J. Thompson. Mensuration—1 J. Cashman, 2 J. Thompson and W. O'Connor, 3 J. Muldoon and C. Girvin.

Algebra—1 J. Muldoon, 2 J. Thompson, 3 C. Girvin. Geometry—1 J. Cashman, 2 J. Thompson, 3 W. O'Connor and C. Hanrahan.

Penmanship—1 G. Boland, 2 J. Thompson and D. Simmonds, 3 J. Muldoon. Bookkeeping—1 J. Thompson and W. O'Connor, 2 C. Girvin, 3 J. Muldoon and D. Simmonds.

Phonography—1 W. O'Connor, 2 J. Thompson, 3 C. Girvin. Typewriting—1 W. O'Connor, 2 D. Simmonds, 3 J. Thompson.

Drawing—1 J. Moriarty, 2 J. Thompson, 3 H. McKenna and D. Simmonds.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Attendance at Religious Instruction—D. Simmonds and W. O'Connor. General Department—W. O'Connor.

FORM IV.

Graduates—Commercial course—1 John F. Jordan, 1 Arthur Conha, 2 Edward Costello.

FORM II.—SENIOR DIVISION.

Christian Doctrine—1 F. Wallace, 2 F. McDonald, 3 Leo Doherty. English Grammar—1 F. McDonald, 2 F. Wallace, 3 James Koster.

Composition—1 F. Wallace, 2 J. Koster, 3 J. Lysaght. Literature—1 F. McDonald, 2 F. Wallace, 3 M. Nealon.

Reading—1 F. Larkin, 2 F. McDonald, 3 F. Wallace. Orthography—1 F. Wallace, 2 F. Larkin, 3 M. Nealon.

History—1 F. Wallace, 2 M. Nealon, 3 F. McDonald. Geography—1 F. McDonald, 2 L. Doherty, 3 F. Wallace.

Mental Arithmetic—1 F. McDonald, 2 F. Larkin, 3 J. Koster. Arithmetic—1 F. McDonald, 2 F. Larkin, 3 L. Doherty.

Mensuration—1 F. McDonald, 2 J. Koster, 3 F. Wallace. Algebra—1 F. McDonald, 2 F. Larkin, 3 J. Lysaght.

Geometry—1 F. McDonald, 2 L. Doherty, 3 J. Lysaght. Penmanship—1 L. Doherty, 2 J. Koster, 3 F. Wallace.

Bookkeeping—1 F. Wallace, 2 F. Larkin, 3 F. McDonald. Commercial Correspondence—1 L. Doherty, 2 F. Wallace, 3 F. McDonald.

Phonography—1 L. Doherty, 2 M. Nealon, 3 J. Lysaght. Typewriting—1 L. Doherty, 2 T. Oliver, 3 F. Wallace.

Drawing—1 F. McDonald, 2 F. Larkin, 3 L. Doherty.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Attendance at Religious Instruction—J. Kennedy. The best essay (Rev. Father Ryan)—Francis R. Wallace. Best record—Francis McDonald. Gentlemenly department—Leopold Langley.

FROM II.—JUNIOR DIVISION.

Catechism—A. Travers, J. Kennedy, W. Christie.  
 Grammar—W. Christie, L. Langley, J. Kennedy.  
 Composition—A. Travers, W. Christie, L. Langley.  
 Literature—A. Travers, J. Kennedy, C. Meehan.  
 Reading—A. Travers, L. Langley, W. Christie.  
 Orthography—L. Langley, W. Christie, A. Travers.  
 History—A. Travers, J. Kennedy, L. Langley.  
 Geography—A. Travers, C. Meehan, L. Langley.  
 Mental Arithmetic—W. Christie, L. Langley, A. Travers.  
 Written arithmetic—W. Christie, A. Travers, L. Langley.  
 Mensuration—W. Christie, C. Meehan, J. Kennedy.  
 Algebra—W. Christie, L. Langley, J. Kennedy.  
 Geometry—A. Travers, W. Christie, J. Kennedy.  
 Penmanship—W. Christie, L. Langley, C. Meehan.  
 Bookkeeping—W. Christie, A. Travers, J. Kennedy.  
 Commercial correspondence—A. Travers, J. Langley, W. Christie.  
 Phonography—A. Travers, L. Langley, W. Christie.  
 Drawing—A. Travers, W. Christie, J. Kennedy.

FORM I.—PRIZE LIST.

Christian doctrine—Francis Foley, Joseph Hayes, John Collaton.  
 English grammar—Francis Donovan, Andrew Flynn, Francis Foley.  
 English composition—John O'Connor, John Collaton, L. Doe.  
 English literature—Joseph Hayes, John Costello, John O'Connor.  
 Reading—John Costello, John O'Connor, John Bigley.  
 Orthography—John Costello, Fred. Flanagan, John Bigley.  
 History—John O'Connor, F. Foley, John Collaton.  
 Geography—John O'Connell, Jos. Hayes, F. Foley.  
 Arithmetic—John O'Connor, Francis Donovan, J. Bigley.  
 Mensuration—John O'Connell, John O'Connor, Francis Donovan.  
 Algebra—John Costello, John O'Connor, Charles Chute.  
 Geometry—Charles Chute, F. Foley, John O'Connor.  
 Penmanship—Francis Foley, John O'Connor, Charles Chute.  
 Bookkeeping—Francis Foley, Joseph Hayes, Charles Chute.  
 Phonography—John Bigley, John O'Connor, John Costello.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Religious instructions, John O'Connor; boat record, John O'Connor; deportment, Michael Mallon; Father Ryan's composition, John O'Connor.

Loretto Academy, Wellesley Place.

The annual distribution of Prizes, took place at Loretto Academy, No. 2 Wellesley Place, on Monday the 25th instant at 10 a.m. Besides the pupils of the Institution there were present Rev. Father Walsh, Pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes and Rev. Father Walsh of St. Michael's College. Some three weeks previous, the young ladies of the Academy, had given a very successful concert, and although many of them had, since then, repaired with their parents to different sun. resorts, yet the hall was well filled with a white robed, various sized maidens ranging from eight to eighteen. After the rendition of an opening chorus by the choral class, Miss Teresa Lalor read the year's record as follows:

Gold medal, presented by Rev. Father Walsh, for proficiency in Div. 6th class English, obtained by Miss Baigent.  
 Silver medal for proficiency in 5th class English, obtained by Miss Dolores Cassidy.  
 Silver medal for Arithmetic, merited by May Murphy.  
 Special prize for Vocal Music, merited by Teresa Dundas.  
 Special prize for Christian Doctrine, merited by Misses Baigent, Cassidy, Ryan, Lalor and Dundas, obtained by Loretto Dundas.  
 Special prize for Good Conduct, merited by Misses Baigent, Cassidy, O'Connor, Regan, Lalor, McConnell, Dundas and Risch, obtained by Miss Nellie O'Connor.  
 Prize and crown for Amiable Deportment, Tossie Risch.  
 Special prize in 4th class Music, merited by May Murphy.  
 Prize for Regular Attendance, merited by a number of young ladies, obtained by Miss May McConnell.  
 Special prize in 3rd class Music, merited by Miss Lalor.  
 Prize for Ladylike Deportment, merited by Misses O'Connor, Baigent, Cassidy, Lalor, Ryan, Risch and De la Haye, obtained by Miss Clara De la Haye.  
 Special prize for Industrial Drawing, Miss McCarton.  
 Special prize for Painting, merited by Miss Baigent.

Gold pen for Writing, merited by Miss Madeline Ryan.  
 Honorable Mention, Misses Cassidy, Coppinger, Coxwell and Gertrude Knight.

DIVISION 6TH AND 5TH CLASS.

Miss Maggie Baigent—1st prize in Prose Composition and Geometry; 2nd in 4th class French.  
 Miss Dolores Cassidy, 1st prize in 4th class French and Arithmetic, 2nd in Drawing, 1st in Epistolary Composition.  
 Miss Nellie McCarton, 1st prize, 1st in 3rd class French and in Div. 4th class Music; 2nd in Arithmetic and Algebra, Improvement in Bookkeeping.  
 Miss Tossie Lalor, 1st prize, 2nd in 3rd class French and Arithmetic, Improvement in Drawing, 1st in Prose Composition.  
 Miss Daisy Monahan, 2nd prize, 1st in 3rd class French, 2nd in Div. 4th class Music.  
 Miss May Murphy—2nd prize in 5th class English and in 3rd class French, Improvement Drawing, Bookkeeping and Geometry.  
 Miss Nellie O'Connor 2nd prize in 5th class English and Arithmetic, Improvement in 3rd class French and in Drawing, Bookkeeping and Writing.  
 Miss Frances Connolly—2nd prize in 5th class English and Arithmetic, Improvement in Drawing and Writing.

DIVISION 5TH CLASS.

Miss Madelene Ryan—1st prize, 1st in 3rd class Instrumental Music; 2nd in 3rd class French and Arithmetic; 3rd in Drawing.  
 Miss May McConnell, 1st prize, 1st in 2nd class French and Arithmetic, Improvement in Drawing.  
 Miss Loretto Dundas—1st prize, 2nd in Arithmetic and in 2nd class French, Improvement in Drawing and in Div. 2nd class Music.  
 Miss Vera Coxwell—2nd prize in Div. 5th class English and in 3rd class French and Arithmetic, Improvement in Drawing, 1st in Epistolary Composition.  
 Miss Clara De la Haye—1st in History and Geography, 2nd in Arithmetic, 3rd in Drawing.  
 Miss Charlotte Doherty—2nd prize Improvement in Preparatory French, 3rd prize in 3rd class Music.  
 Miss Gertrude Knight—1st prize for Epistolary Composition and History, Imp.  
 Miss Katie O'Malley—2nd prize in 3rd class Instrumental Music, Improvement in English, Drawing and Writing.  
 Miss Tossie Risch—1st Improvement in English, French, Drawing and Writing, 3rd prize in 3rd class Music.  
 Miss Alice Conlin—2nd prize in 3rd class Music, Improvement in English, French and Arithmetic.  
 Miss Elizabeth Coppinger—1st prize in 3rd class Music, Improvement in English, French and Drawing.  
 Miss Gertrude Foy—1st prize in Junior 4th class English, 2nd in Arithmetic, Drawing and Writing, 1st prize for Regular Attendance, Improvement in 2nd class Music.  
 Miss Florence McConnell—1st prize in Junior 4th class English, 1st prize in Arithmetic, 2nd prize in 1st class French, 1st for Writing; Improvement in Drawing.  
 Miss Louise Berkart—1st prize in Junior 4th class English, 1st in Arithmetic, Writing and Drawing, Improvement in French.  
 Miss Mamie Mason—2nd prize in Junior 4th class English, 1st in Drawing, 2nd for Arithmetic and Writing, Improvement in Music.

SENIOR 3RD CLASS.

Miss Patricia Brazill—1st prize in 3rd class English, 1st in Arithmetic, 3rd in Writing and Drawing, 3rd in 1st class French, 1st in 2nd class Music; Special prize for Good Conduct.  
 Miss Mary O'Keefe—2nd prize in 3rd class English, 2nd in Arithmetic and Writing, 3rd in Drawing, 1st in 1st class Music, 3rd in 1st class French.  
 Miss Irene Cassidy—2nd prize in 3rd class English, 1st in Arithmetic, Improvement in Writing, Drawing and French.  
 Miss Mamie O'Malley—2nd prize in 3rd class English; 2nd in arithmetic, writing and drawing; 1st prize in div. 3rd class music.  
 Miss Katie Wickett—3rd prize in 3rd class English; 2nd in arithmetic, improvement in writing, drawing and French.  
 Miss Gustie Rice—Prize for improvement in 3rd class English; also in arithmetic, writing, drawing and French.  
 Miss Mary Conlin—Prize for improvement in 3rd class English; 2nd prize for arithmetic, 3rd for writing, improvement in drawing.  
 Miss Nellie Byrne—Prize for improvement in 3rd class English; 2nd in arithmetic, 1st in drawing, improvement in writing.

SENIOR SECOND CLASS.

Miss Inez Brazill—1st prize in 2nd class; 2nd in arithmetic, improvement in writing and drawing.  
 Miss Josie Byrne—1st prize in 2nd class; 2nd in arithmetic, 1st in writing and drawing.  
 Miss Ida Monahan—2nd prize in 2nd class: 1st in arithmetic, improvement in writing.  
 Miss Florence Dwyer—1st prize in 2nd class; 2nd in Arithmetic, Improvement in Writing and Drawing.

Miss Madeline Herson—3rd prize in 2nd class; 1st in Arithmetic, Improvement in Writing and Drawing.  
 Miss Adelle Delaplane—Prize for Improvement in 2nd class, also in Arithmetic, Writing and Drawing.

JUNIOR 2ND CLASS

Miss Irene Wickett—1st prize in Junior 2nd class, 1st in Arithmetic, Improvement in Writing and Drawing.  
 Miss Tossie Roseler—1st prize in Junior 2nd class; 2nd in Arithmetic, Improvement in Writing.  
 Miss Clara Foy—1st prize in Junior 2nd class; 1st in Arithmetic and Writing, Improvement in Drawing.  
 Miss Mona McLaughlin—2nd prize in Junior 2nd class, also 2nd in Arithmetic, Improvement in Writing and Drawing.  
 Miss May Ryan—3rd prize in Junior 2nd class, also 2nd in Arithmetic, Improvement in Writing and Drawing.  
 Miss Emily Miller—Prize for Improvement in Junior 2nd class, also in Arithmetic, 2nd prize for Writing.  
 Miss Mona Coxwell—1st prize in Part First.  
 Miss Jessie Scott—1st prize in 1st Class.  
 Miss Agnes O'Malley—Prize for Improvement.

PRIZE LIST—(Boys.)

Prize for Good Conduct, merited by Masters F. and J. Foy, Foster, G. and A. Dixon, E. and T. O'Connor, Green, Murphy, G. Law, McLaughlin, obtained by Master F. Foy.  
 Prize for Arithmetic, merited by Masters Monahan, in 4th class, W. Law in div. 4th class, and H. Roseler in 3rd class, obtained by Master W. Law.  
 Prize for Improvement in Writing, equally merited by Masters Roach, Monahan, F. Foy, Roseler, G. Law and E. O'Connor, obtained by Master H. Roseler.

4TH CLASS.

Master F. Foy—1st prize in 4th class English, 2nd in 2nd class French, 3rd in 3rd class Music, and for Good Conduct.  
 Master G. Roach—2nd prize in 4th class English, 3rd in 2nd class French, 2nd in 4th class Arithmetic and Improvement in Writing.  
 Master J. Foy—2nd prize in 4th class English, 3rd in 2nd class French, 2nd in div. 4th Arithmetic, 2nd in div. 3rd class Music.

DIV. 4TH CLASS.

Master L. Monahan 1st prize in div. 4th class English, 1st in 1st class French, 3rd in 1st class Music.

3RD CLASS.

Master W. Law—1st prize in 3rd class English, 1st in div. 4th, Arithmetic, 2nd in 1st class Music and Improvement in Writing.  
 Master J. Murphy—2nd prize in 3rd class English, 2nd in 3rd class Arithmetic and for Improvement in Writing.  
 Master F. McLaughlin—3rd prize in 3rd class English, 1st in 3rd class Arithmetic and for Improvement in Writing.  
 Master L. Miller—3rd prize in 3rd class English, 2nd in 3rd class Arithmetic and for Improvement in Writing.  
 Master C. Foster—Improvement in 3rd class English, 2nd in div. 4th Arithmetic and for Good Conduct.  
 Master H. Roseler—Improvement in 3rd class English and 1st prize in 3rd class Arithmetic.  
 Master A. Dickson—Improvement in 3rd class English, 3rd in 3rd class Arithmetic and for Good Conduct.  
 Master H. Green—Improvement in 3rd class English and Arithmetic, 2nd in 1st class Music and Singing, and for Good Conduct.  
 Master F. Delaplane—Improvement in 3rd class English and Arithmetic.  
 Master E. O'Connor—Improvement in 3rd class English and Writing.  
 Master I. Brazill—Improvement in 3rd class English; 2nd in 1st class Music.  
 Master G. Dickson—Improvement in 3rd class English, and for Good Conduct.

2ND CLASS.

Master T. O'Connor—1st prize in 2nd class English, Improvement in Writing, Arithmetic and for Good Conduct.  
 Master G. Law—2nd prize in 2nd class English, Improvement in Writing, Arithmetic and for Good Conduct.  
 Master H. McConnell—3rd prize in 2nd class English and Improvement in Writing and Arithmetic.  
 Master A. Law—Improvement in 2nd class English, Arithmetic and Writing.  
 Master J. Cassidy—Improvement in 2nd class English and Writing.

Names of Boys who were absent.

Masters F. Foy, J. Foy, H. Smith, G. Lalor, F. Doherty, S. Crawford and J. Cassidy.

St. Jerome's College, Berlin.

On Wednesday the 20th of June the closing exercises of St. Jerome's College, Berlin, took place. At the meeting of the alumni in 1893 they instituted a touching custom, namely, that when they gathered on the commencement day they would each year celebrate a Requiem Mass in memory of deceased members of their society and College. This was duly observed on Wed-

nesday morning, the Rev. George Brohman of Formosa, officiating.

Many distinguished clergymen and gentlemen were present at the closing, among whom were: Right Rev. Thomas Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton; Very Rev. Louis Fleuss, V.G., New Germany; Dean Lausler, Meaton; Rev. J. Kenny, S.J., Guelph; Rev. Cosgrove, Elora; Rev. Slavin, Galt; Rev. Phil. Gnan, Wyoming; Rev. John Gnam, Stratford; Rev. S. Foster, New Germany; Rev. George Brohmann, Formosa; Rev. John Gehl, St. Clements; Rev. Hubert Aymans, St. Agatha; Rev. J. Murphy, Hamilton; Rev. E. Crinnon, Dunville; Rev. J. Baynard, Sarnia; and members of the Alumni, and among others Judge LaCourse and Messrs. Hugo Kraus, George Lang, W. R. Travert, H. J. Hall, I. E. Bowman, M.P.; W. H. Becker, W. Ridell, Dr. G. H. Bowlby, C. Ritzer, J. Motz, T. Tracey, J. Winterhalt, A. Englert, J. Fisher, J. Druar, E. Halter, J. Brohmann, A. Gehl, L. Zinger.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Good Conduct—Rev. Jos. Way's Medal, Francis Petitpre, Hon. I. E. Bowman's Purse, Chas. Pietrowicz. First prize, Albert Zinger, F. Ray, Frank Hilgerink; Second prize, Otto Trogas, John Hennesberger, Louis Weppner. Hon. Mention—C. Brohmann, Wm. Benniger, John Burke, Geo. Cleary, John Cummings, P. J. Donovan, Jno. Dunn, B. Czajkowski, Jos. Eckart, Jos. Englert, Wm. Fischer, Jno. Fornas, A. Gastka, C. Kiefer, M. Kiefer, John Laubacher, J. Lehart, P. L. Mahoney, J. Malone, James Murray, P. Neston, S. Nowakowski, Jos. Phelan, George Spetz, F. Walazkiewicz.

Neatness and Punctuality—First prize, F. Walazkiewicz, Wm. Fischer, C. Brohmann, C. Pietrowicz, Frank Hilgerink; 2nd prize, F. Ray, A. Gastka, John Hennesberger, L. Weppner. Hon. Mention—Wm. Benniger, George Cleary, John Cummings, B. Czajkowski, P. J. Donovan, James Druar, J. Dunn, Joseph Englert, Joseph Eckart, L. Kessler, C. Kiefer, M. Kiefer, J. Laubacher, J. Lehart, James Murray, F. Petitpre, J. Ryan, O. Trogas, A. Zinger.

General Proficiency—Rev. S. Wadel's (Classical Course,) John Burke; A purse by a friend (Commercial Course,) John Dunn. First prize, Francis Petitpre; 2nd prize, Frank Walazkiewicz. Hon. Mention—Wm. Benniger, John Cummings, Leo Doll, P. J. Donovan, J. Eckart, Joseph Englert, Wm. Fischer, Charles Kiefer, M. Kiefer, J. Laubacher, J. Lehart, P. L. Mahoney, J. Malone, J. Murray, S. Nowakowski, J. Phelan, C. Pietrowicz, George Spetz, L. Weppner, A. Zinger.

Religious Instruction—Higher Division—Right Rev. Thos. J. Dowling's Gold Medal, James Malone. First Prize, Jno. Laubacher; 2nd prize, Pierce Walsh. Hon. Mention—P. J. Donovan, P. L. Mahoney, C. Dohman, John Cummings, John Wallace, Albert Zinger.

Middle Division—First prize, Frank Petitpre; 2nd prize, Wm. Fischer; 3d prize, Matthias Kiefer. Hon. Mention—George Spetz, John Dunn, John Burke.

Lower Division—First prize, Joseph Englert; 2nd prize, Frank Hilgerink. Hon. Mention—Wm. Benniger, Charles Pietrowicz, Frank Duross, Adolph Nowakowski, Frank Ray.

Mental Philosophy—Higher Div.—(Latin course), Dr. N. Kiefer's medal, James Malone; 1st prize, John Laubacher; 2nd prize, James Druar.

Lower Division—(English course), Dr. A. Kaiser's medal, Pierce Walsh; 1st prize, P. L. Mahoney; 2nd prize, George Cleary.

Moral Philosophy—Prize, Joseph Phelan; Honorable Mention—Pierce Walsh, James Malone, P. L. Mahoney, John Cummings.

Rhetoric—Rev. George Brohman's medal, Albert Zinger; prize, Jonas Leonard; Honorable Mention—Lucius Kessler, Francis Frockman.

Latin—Higher Philosophy Class—1st prize, John Laubacher; 2nd prize, James Druar.

Lower Philosophy Class—1st prize, John Cummings; 2nd prize, Joseph Phelan; Honorable Mention—Pierce Walsh, P. J. Donovan.

Rhetoric Class—1st prize, Jonas Leonard; 2nd prize, Francis Frockman.

Higher Syntax—Rev. C. Slominski's medal, Charles Kiefer; Prize, Anthony Fischer; Honorable Mention—Albert Zinger, Frank Petitpre.

Lower Syntax—1st prize, John Dunn; 2nd prize, Andrew Gastka; 3rd prize, Albert Miller; Honorable Mention—Rudolph Kamm, Thomas Ryan.

Latin Elements—1st prize, Jos. Englert; 2nd prize, William Benniger; 3rd prize, Charles Pietrowicz; Honorable Mention—Matthias Kiefer, William Fischer, Alfred Roth, Joseph Eckart, Bronislaus Czajkowski, Louis Weppner.

Greek—Third Year—1st prize, Clement Brohman; 2nd prize, William Gehl; Hon. Mention—Joseph Phelan.

Second Year—1st prize, Charles Kiefer; 2nd prize, Frank Frockman; Honorable Mention—Pierce Walsh, Jonas Leonard, Anthony Fischer.

First Year—1st prize, Frank Petitpre; 2nd prize, Albert Zinger; Honorable Mention—John Burke, Frank Walazkiewicz, Andrew Gastka.

English Literature—Rev. J. J. Gehl's medal, Albert Zinger; Prize, Leo Doll;

Honorable Mention—Charles Kiefer; Lucius Kessler, Frank Pettipren, John Burke, Thomas Ryan. English Composition—Higher Division—Prize, John Laubacher. Hon. Mention—John Cummings, P. L. Mahony. Lower Division—Prize, Leo Doll. Hon. Mention—Jonas Lenhard, Peter Neaton, George Spetz, John Burke. English Grammar—Higher Division—Prize, Leo Doll 2nd prize, Francis Pettipren. Hon. Mention—Jonas Lenhard, George Spetz, Charles Kiefer, John Burke. Middle Division—First prize, Wm Benninger 2nd prize, Wm. Fischer. Hon. Mention—Joseph Englert, M. Kiefer, Ervin Glinowiecki, Albert Schellinger, Hugo Schellinger. Lower Division—First Prize, Frank Walaszkiwicz; 2nd prize, Adolph Nowakow ki. Hon. Mention—Albert Wismer, Charles Pietrowicz, Andrew Gastka. English Reading and spelling—First prize, Wm. Benninger; 2nd prize, Albert Zorn. Hon. Mention—Walter Latimer, J. Fornos, Albert Wismer, Louis Weppner. German Composition and Style—Higher Division—Mr. J. A. Rittinger's Medal, Jonas Lenhard; Prize, Joseph Pielan. Lower Division—First prize, A. Miller. 2nd prize, Matthias Kiefer; 3rd prize, F. Ray, Wm. Fischer. Hon. Mention—Albert Zinger, Joseph Englert, Bronislau Czajkowski. German Grammar and Translation Higher Division—Prize, Pierce Walsh. Hon. Mention—James Malone, P. J. Donovan. Lower Division—First Prize, Francis Pettipren; 2nd prize, John Cummings, John Burke. Hon. Mention—F. Walaszkiwicz, John Ryan, Frank Hilgerink, Charles Pietrowicz, James Murray. French—Higher Division—Prize, George Cleary. Hon. Mention—James Druar. Middle Division—Prize, Charles Kiefer. Hon. Mention—Anthony Fischer, George Spetz. Lower Division—First prize, Albert Zinger; 2nd prize, Francis Freckman, John Burke. Hon. Mention—Albert Roth, Frank Walaszkiwicz, Ervin Glinowiecki, Albert Miller, Andrew Gastka. Shorthand—Prize, Hugo Schellinger; Hon. mention, Albert Schellinger, Matthias Kiefer. Natural Science—Physics Dr C M Droste's medal, Leo Doll; 1st prize, Jonas Lenhard; 2nd prize, Lucius Kessler; Hon. Mention, Francis Pettipren, John Burke, Chas. Kiefer. Elements of Science—1st prize, Matthias Kiefer; 2nd prize, Wm. Benninger; 3rd prize, Jos. Englert, Alfred Roth, Frank Hilgerink; Hon. mention, Wm. Fischer, Frank Walaszkiwicz, Albert Zorn, Joseph Eckart. Universal History—Rev. Fabian Laforest's Medal, Albert Zinger; 1st prize, Leo Doll; 2nd prize, John Burke; 3rd prize, Peter Neaton; Hon. mention, Lucius Kessler, Chas. Kiefer, F. Pettipren. U. S. History—1st prize, John Fornes; 2nd prize, Wm. Fischer, Matthias Kiefer; 3rd prize, Wm. Kelly; Hon. mention, Frank Walaszkiwicz, Frank Hilgerink. Church History—Higher Div.—1st prize, Jos. Phelan; 2nd prize, John Laubacher; Hon. mention, Pierce Walsh, Jas. Druar, John Cummings. Lower Div.—1st prize, Chas. Kiefer; 2nd prize, Albert Zinger; 3rd prize, Jonas Lenhard, Peter Neaton; Hon. mention, Wm. Benninger, John Burke, Leo Doll. Bible History—1st prize, Matthias Kiefer; 2nd prize, Joseph Englert; 3rd prize, Wm. Fischer, John Henneberger; Hon. mention, Frank Hilgerink; Frank Walaszkiwicz, Frank Duroos, Chas. Pietrowicz; Louis Zinger. Religious Ceremonies—Mr. John Baumgartner's Purse, Otto Trogas. Note.—Special prizes for having passed the Easter June Examinations with very high marks, are awarded to the following students: Jos. Eckart, Jas. Murray, Bronislau Czajkowski. Polish—higher division—First prize A. Nawrocki; 2nd prize, Frank Walaszkiwicz, Andrew Gastka. Hon. Mention—Bronislau Czajkowski, Charles Pietrowicz. Lower Division—Prize, Hugo Schellinger. Hon. Mention—Albert Schellinger. Mathematics—Geometry—First prize, A. Zinger; 2nd prize, Francis Pettipren. Hon. Mention—Leo Doll, Jonas Lenhard, George Spetz. Algebra—Higher Division—First prize, John Burke; 2nd prize, Francis Pettipren. Hon. Mention—George Spetz, Jonas Lenhard, Charles Kiefer. Lower Division—First prize, Jos. Englert; 2nd prize, Hugo Schellinger. Hon. Mention—Jos. Eckart, Albert Schellinger. Arithmetic—Higher Division—A. J. Rezek's Medal, Geo. Spetz, Prize, John Burke. Hon. Mention—Francis Pettipren, James Eckart. Middle Division—First prize, Matthias Kiefer; 2nd prize, Jos. Englert. Hon. Mention—William Benninger, William Fischer, Jos. Winterhalt. Lower Division—First prize, Walter Latimer; 2nd prize, Charles Pietrowicz, John Duggan. Bookkeeping—Higher Division—First prize, Albert Schellinger; 2nd prize, Wm. Fischer. Hon. Mention—James Murray.

Hugo Schellinger, John Fornes, Joseph Englert, Matthias Kiefer. Lower Division—First prize, William Benninger; 2nd prize, Alfred Roth. Hon. Mention—Frank Duroos, J. Henneberger, Charles Pietrowicz. Penmanship—First prize, Charles Plotrowicz; 2nd prize, William Fischer, Frank Hilgerink. Drawing—First prize, Jos. Winterhalt; 2nd prize, Frank Hilgerink, John Gangloff. Geography—First prize, Jos. Winterhalt; 2nd prize, Frank Walaszkiwicz; 3rd prize, William Kelly. Hon. Mention—John Gangloff, John Fornes, Charles Pietrowicz. Loretto Abbey The closing exercises at Loretto Abbey took place on June 21st. At 4 p.m. the first and second schools held their distribution in the concert hall, which was tastefully decorated with pretty green leaves and daisies, his Grace the Archbishop and the city clergy being the only guests. The programme opened with a chorus "Ave Sanctissima," with piano, violins and cello accompaniment, after which Miss Ella Butler played a selection from Chopin. The crowning of the graduates followed, the successful young ladies being Misses Mary Hunt, Maud Robinson, Rose Cutler and Hannah Connors. The valedictory was an unusually pathetic one, and was recited by Miss Mary Hunt with much feeling. It must have impressed the graduates with the importance of the day that had at last dawned upon them, bringing to them a turning point in their lives. The solos by Miss Mary Carey and Ruby Shea were delightfully sung, and reflected great credit on Professor Schuch, under whose training their voices have been so well cultivated. Miss Helen McMahon's piano solo was brilliantly executed; the singing of "Peace Be Still" by St. Cecilia's choir brought the short programme to a close. The honors, prizes and medals were then conferred by his Grace on the successful students. When all was over his Grace and the Rev. Fathers were conducted to the studio to view the display of work done by the pupils. The china painting was exceedingly pretty and was much admired. The linen embroidery was exquisite, and mention must be made of a handsome centre-piece, with d'oylies to match, worked in different shaded chrysanthemums. The number of certificates received by the pupils at the recent art examinations of the Educational department is proof of the efficient training the pupils of the Abbey receive. The drawings of Miss Forthman and Miss Hughes deserve special mention, as do also the paintings of Misses Theresa Doherty, M. E. Coughlin and Miss Laxton. The little ones had their distribution in the morning at 9 a.m., and were deserving of the greatest praise for the happy manner in which they carried out the short programme, consisting of recitations and music, both instrumental and vocal. The following is the list of honors won by the pupils: Papal medal for church history—Miss May Wheaton. Honorable mention—Misses Gertrude Douhoue, Annie McMahon and Cecilia McKenna. Graduating medals—Conferred on Misses Maud Robinson, Mary Hunt, Rose Cutler and Hannah Connors. Gold cross for Christian doctrine in senior department, presented by His Grace Archbishop Walsh—Miss Annie Carey. Gold cross in intermediate department for Christian doctrine—Miss Teresa Kelly. Medal presented by His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen for English literature—Miss Mary Hunt. Gold medal for English literature, presented by Sir Frank Smith—Miss Maud Robinson. Crown and prize for good conduct in senior Department—Equally merited by Misses Julia O'Connor, Ella Butler, Minnie Laxton, Josie Collins, Christina Collins, Julia Gaffney, Alice Gray, Minnie Henderson, Ethel Dwyer, Jennie McDonald, Alice Gormally, Georgie Clarke, Maggie McInerney, May Wheaton; obtained by Miss Maggie Long. Crown and prize in the intermediate department for good conduct, amiability and personal neatness—Equally merited by Misses Teresa Kelly, Florence Pothier, Nellie Hughes, Beatrice Hughes, Mary Carroll, Emma Carroll, Katie Tapasfield; obtained by Miss Nellie Hughes. Crown and prize for good conduct and amiability, by unanimous vote of teachers and companions in senior department, awarded to Miss Louisa Murdoch. Prize for promptitude in rising in senior department—Miss Louisa Page. Prize for promptitude in intermediate department—Miss Rosalie Cherrier. Crown and prize for charity in conversation—Miss Cassie Beaty. Gold medal for mathematics, presented by Mr. Eugene O'Keefe—Miss Jennie McDonald. Gold medal for Latin composition, grammar and authors—Miss Josie Monahan. Easy gold medal, presented by Mr. William Ryan—Miss Florentine O'Leary. Gold medal for instrumental music, presented by Mr. Hugh Ryan; second prize for oil painting and water colors—Miss Ella Butler.

Gold medal for elocution, presented by Miss Dunne—Miss Christina Collins. Gold medal for elocution—Miss Lillie Slaven. Gold medal for proficiency in undergraduating course, first for literature, composition and grammar, second for grammar, second in fourth class music, third for water colors, second in first class harp, crown and prize in fifth class French—Miss Annie Fagan. Gold cross for fidelity in St. Cecilia's choir, crown and prize in junior fifth class music—Miss Mary Carey. Gold cross for satin embroidery, first in junior sixth class English, prize for composition, second for water colors, first for writing, second for china painting, second prize for singing—Miss Cassie Beaty. First-class certificates for theory of music, awarded to Misses Louisa Dwan, Kugenia la Franco, Ella Butler, Hannah Connors, Florentine O'Leary, Maud Robinson, Marie Miller, A. Fagan; second class certificate, Miss Emily Sharp. Silver medal for music in senior department, first prize in fifth class English, first in fourth class arithmetic, third in fourth class French—Miss Helen McMahon. Silver lyre for music in junior department, third in senior fourth class English, third in senior class French, first in second class arithmetic, first for grammar, first for sewing—Miss Mabel Begg. ART DEPARTMENT. Miss Kate Donnelly, bronze medal for having obtained the highest number of marks in the primary art course. Miss Forthman, one diploma for designing, one full certificate for primary course and three proficiency certificates. Miss Lillian Hughes one diploma for designing, one full certificate for primary course and three proficiency certificates. Misses Doherty and Alice Taylor, three certificates for drawing. Misses Greatwood and Maggie Koightley, two certificates for drawing. Misses C. McKenna, J. Gaffney, K. Ryan and M. Rice obtained one certificate for drawing. Misses M. E. Coughlin, M. Laxton, M. Carey and A. Carey obtained one certificate for oil painting. Misses J. O'Connor, M. Bamfield, M. Parkes, L. Bolater, certificates for china painting. Miss Lizzie Nash, A. Badgley, N. McCann, L. Murdoch, Cora Lebel, M. Henderson, M. Laxton, obtained diplomas for stenography and typewriting. Misses Mary Ellen Coughlin and Teresa Doherty, silver cross for oil painting. Miss Edith McDonald, crown and prize for English, Latin, French, German and mathematics. Miss Alice Gray, crown and prize for literature, composition and geometry, second prize for water colors. Miss Josie Collins, crown and prize in undergraduating course, crown and prize for water colors, first prize for arithmetic, euclid and history, second for grammar and composition, second for fifth class French. Miss Maud Robinson, crown and prize in fifth class music, prize in choral class. Miss Eugenie La Franco, crown and prize in fifth class music, first in fifth class English, second in fourth class arithmetic. Miss Frances Devine, crown and prize in senior sixth class English, first for composition and improvement in French conversation, second for euclid and second in sixth class French. Miss Mary E. Coughlin, crown and prize in fifth class arithmetic, first for grammar and writing. Miss Minnie Laxton, crown and prize for oil painting, first for literature and improvement in French conversation. Miss Lottie Lynn, crown and prize in fourth class arithmetic, first in fifth class English, third in fourth class French, first in fourth class music. Miss Maggie McInerney, crown and prize for oil painting, prize, improvement in junior fifth class English and arithmetic, second for bookkeeping. Miss Alice Gormally, crown and prize in third class arithmetic, first in fourth class music, first in junior fifth class English, second in second class French. Miss Cecilia McKenna, crown and prize in fourth class French, second in sixth class English, first in fifth class arithmetic, first for algebra and euclid, first in fourth class music, certificate for drawing. Miss Georgie Clarke, crown and prize in junior fifth class English, first in third class arithmetic. Miss Annie Carey, first prize in fourth class music, and first in second class harp. Miss Teresa Kelly, crown and prize in fifth class English, first in third class French and fourth class arithmetic, second in fourth class music. Miss Katie Miller, crown and prize in third class French, improvement in junior fifth class English, second in second class music, and improvement in writing. Miss Sarah Devine, crown and prize in senior fourth class English, first for history, second for drawing, improvement in second class arithmetic and French. Miss Emma Carroll, crown and prize in third class arithmetic. Miss Eleanor Oliver, crown and prize in second class arithmetic, first for geography and history, third in second class music.

Miss Mary Nilan, crown and prize in junior second class arithmetic, first in junior fourth class English, third in second class music, second for sewing. Miss E. Lillie Begg, crown and prize in second class music. Miss Keating, first prize for the harp, second class. Miss Abbie Secord, work box for needle work in senior department, third prize in junior sixth class English, prize for composition and in third class music. Miss Lizzie Ryan, work box for plain sewing in intermediate department, third prize in fourth class English, third in first class French, first for improvement in drawing. Miss Bertha Telfer, crown and prize in junior fourth class English, second in second class arithmetic, and improvement in French. Miss Tottie Dodge, special prize for undeviating fidelity in choral class work, and in St. Cecilia's choir, second in fifth class music. Miss Cora Lebel, first prize in stenography and typewriting. Miss Minnie Buckworth, second prize in bookkeeping and stenography. Miss Mabel Oliver, second prize for improvement in stenography and typewriting. Miss Minnie Henderson, first prize in bookkeeping and honorable mention in Christian doctrine. First prize for singing, presented to Miss Ruby Shea by Mr. E. W. Schuch, vocal instructor. First prize for singing, presented to Miss Mary Carey by Mr. E. W. Schuch vocal instructor. Miss Julia O'Connor, second prize in junior sixth class English, prize for composition and German, third in first class harp, first for water colors, second for oil painting and fancy work. The school will re-open on the first Tuesday in September. Conversion. Many years have elapsed since there has been as much excitement in Church circles in Fredericton, N. B., as there is just at present. All is commotion and dismay in the English Church, for on Saturday 16th instant it was made known to the public that the sub-dean of the Cathedral in Fredericton of that denomination, the Rev. Finlow Alexander, and Prof. A. F. Stockley of the University of New Brunswick, also situated in the Capital had formally renounced that Church. Mr. Alexander has been connected with the Cathedral for 20 years, and besides being loved and esteemed by everyone who know him at present in this life, was a very great friend of the late Bishop Medley, the Metropolitan of the English Church in Canada. At one time he was a Surgeon in the Navy, and is an exceptionally well read and deep thinking man. Twelve years ago a brother of his died; he was a convert and died a priest in the Catholic Church; since his death the present Mr. Alexander's faith in the Church which, he has just renounced, has been shaken, and through study he now finds like many others that his past life has been spent in the wrong path to Heaven. He called upon his Bishop and informed him of what he intended doing, and was formally suspended on Tuesday 18th inst. Mr. Stockley was appointed Professor in English Literature and Modern Languages of the University of Fredericton some six years ago and came from Ireland; he is generally acknowledged to be the cleverest man at present connected with that institution, and is known as an exceptionally well informed man. He has both a brother and brother-in-law clergymen in the Church of England at home. Neither of these has as yet joined the Catholic Church, but we have it from a most reliable source that before many months have slipped away, they will both be numbered among those who already belong to the Holy Catholic Church. Sunnyside Orphanage. On Wednesday the 20th, 300 children from the Sacred Heart Orphanage, enjoyed a most agreeable outing to Lorne Park, at the kind invitation of the courteous directors of the Lorne Park Boat Company, especially Mr. McIntyre and Dr. Ogden, the lessees for the season. Everything contributed to the enjoyment of the little ones, the invigorating breezes of the lake, the bright sunny day, and the kindly treatment of the boat crew. The Sisters of the Orphanage who accompanied the excursion, desire to tender their grateful acknowledgment to the Directors, and also to two generous residents at the Park who gratuitously supplied ice cream and cake, which were thoroughly enjoyed. This is only one of the many acts of kindness, for which the Sisters have to thank their charitable friends and supporters, in the glorious work of philanthropy and charity, in which they are engaged. For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children who teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP.

ON FOOT AND ON CAR.

Letter from the Mumbler

When last appearing before the readers of the Register, I was engaged in an attempt to discover the village of Manitock Station, which place, although distinguished with a doubled barrelled appellation may be scarcely considered to have any existence at all.

Three miles west of the Station, we reach the village of Manitock proper, situated on the banks of the raging Rideau River, and in the county of Carleton.

Manitock contains about eleven stores, an average supply of butchers and bakers, a fair representation of tailors and tin-smiths, enough of preachers of the Gospel to keep the people spiritually happy with the usual complement of whiskey shops; that recently erected by Mr. B. McCannan being a decided ornament to the place.

The Irishman has lived, moved and had his being around Manitock, from an early date, and has lived there in comparative comfort. Gleasons, Glessons, Howes, Hogans, Kennedys, Lowerys, Delans, O'Briens, O'Callaghans, McGuires and Phelans are among a few of the names which we find scattered around here and which are readily suggestive of their Celtic origin.

Retracing our steps we take the C. P.R. train, southward bound, where we at once recognize the familiar form and receive the friendly grasp of Conductor O'Leary.

Southward after a run of about eighteen miles we encounter the village of Osgoode. This is the centre of quite a large export trade, particularly in potatoes, which are purchased around here in large quantities. Frequently have I met with buyers from Montreal on the east and Toronto on the west around amongst the farmers of this place in search of that popular esculent. Grain, including wheat, oats and peas, is also a staple production, and is largely exported. Mr. J. Buckler being the chief dealer in those agricultural products.

Southward bound after a further run of about nine miles, we reach the picturesque village of Kemptville. This is the most important point between Prescott and Ottawa. It has many stores and workshops. The learned professions are well represented; there being a very fair supply of men who make ends meet by practicing law, compounding pills or drawing teeth. In educational institutions Kemptville enjoys an enviable position; its High Schools being resorted to by students from every section of the adjoining counties. It has a first class newspaper, the Kemptville Advance, a circumstance which will account for the superior intelligence of Kemptvillians. There is a magnificent stone church and a very large congregation, chiefly recruited from the surrounding country, all under the pastoral charge of the Rev. N. McDonald, a man widely esteemed by all classes irrespective of creed or country. The irrepressible Irishman seems to be firmly rooted in the soil here, and appears to possess a fair share of the good things that are going. Here we have O'Dares's, Deegans, McGovern's, McKee's, Higgins, Sweeneys, Slavins, etc., etc.

A visit to the charming home and beautiful farm of Mr. John Slavin will live amongst the most pleasant reminiscences of my visit to Kemptville.

Memory carries one back to a period of about thirty years ago, when I first visited Kemptville. Father William Harty, uncle to Hon. Wm. Harty of Kingston, was then the parish priest. Dying a few years subsequently, Father Harty's place was taken by the present popular pastor of Cobourg—the Rev. Edward H. Murray, who, being removed to a wider sphere of usefulness, was replaced by the Rev. C. J. Duffus, now the esteemed pastor of Perth. Of the good man who now administers to the Catholic population of Kemptville, I have already spoken.

Journeying on with my face to the sun at midway, and crossing on the way, the main line of the C.P.R. at a place called the "Junction," I reach after a journey of twelve miles, Spencerville Station. For many years this village was an outlying mission tributary to Prescott, but now there is a resident Pastor, the Rev. Father Walsh, for whom I predict a career of usefulness. As in all other places which I have visited, the Irishman besides keeping the Ten Commandments, appears to hold his own pretty well in and around Spencerville. Redmonds, Coyles, Moylans, O'Mahoneys, were amongst the distinctively Irish with whom I became acquainted when I first visited this village. Some of these have moved to other climes, others have crossed the bourne from whence no traveller returns, but many of their descendants still remain, who are, I am proud to learn, as zealous as their progenitors, of the glorious traditions of the old race.

A further ride of nine miles brings me to Prescott, where I part company with the railway train and Conductor O'Leary.

Correction.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 26, 1894.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register:

DEAR SIR—I notice a letter from your Ottawa correspondent re the G.G.F.G. Is not this a mistake? Was not the late Colonel Stewart Colonel of the Ottawa Field Battery? I ask this as I know personally a large number of the G.G.F.G.; and I consider this Regiment composed of men above the action in question.

["Justice" is right, the late Colonel Stewart belonged to the Artillery, and not as our Ottawa correspondent stated, to the G.G.F.G.]

A. O. H.

At a meeting of the County Board, A.O.H., York County, held for the purpose of electing the County Delegate for the ensuing two years, Brother Hugh McCaffrey, the retiring County Delegate, declared the meeting open for nominations, which were closed with Brothers P. Falvey, D. Glynn, William Moore and J. Brennan in the field, requiring three ballots to be taken. In the last ballot Brother Falvey received a majority of two and was declared duly elected County Delegate of York County for two years and installed by Brother Hugh McCaffrey, Provincial President. Speeches were made by the County Delegate elect, Brother P. Falvey, and the ex-County Delegate, now Provincial President, Brother Hugh McCaffrey, on the good work being done by the Order in the Province of Ontario. The speeches were delivered with enthusiasm and received with applause by the members of the County Board and the visiting Brothers from the various Divisions in the city. Brother Patrick Boyle acted as judge, and Brothers E. Rutledge and William Dawson as scrutineers. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded them for the manner in which they fulfilled their duties. Brother Boyle responded in a few well-chosen words and complimented the successful candidate as well as the defeated ones on the close contest which marked the election, showing that strong men were in the field and the honors were very near equally divided. Speeches were also made by Brothers D. Glynn, William Moore and M. J. Ryan, which closed a pleasant evening spent in Red Lion Hall by the members of the A. O. H., York County.

T. McKEAGUE, Cor. Sec.

Division No. 1, at its last regular meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, T. McKeague; Vice President, John Travers; Recording Secretary, William Ryan; Financial Secretary, J. E. Dillon; Treasurer, Frank Higgins.

Result of the Provincial Elections.

Table listing provincial election results by county and candidate names.

Acknowledgement.

The Sisters of St. Joseph in charge of the House of Providence beg to respectfully thank all who in any way promoted the success of their recent May Picnic, which is as financially good as heretofore, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather and postponement.

Table showing ticket sales and expenses for the St. Joseph's picnic.

Blantyre Industrial School.

The annual picnic for the benefit of the Boys' Industrial school at Blantyre park was held on Monday in the Pavilion and the grounds facing in Exhibition park, the use of which was kindly granted for the occasion by the City Council.

of which played for dancing in the basement where also luncheon was provided. The Dialo brothers gave an exhibition of their flying return act, Mons Palaria his awinging cloud act, and William Vado his single trapeze performance.

A Great Day in Cobourg.

Monday July 2nd was a day of special interest to the people of Cobourg; in the first place it was the "National Holiday," secondly, Father Murray's Annual Picnic, and thirdly, a "grand" celebration of the I.C.B.U. At 10.30 Emerald Branch, I.C.B.U., Cobourg, assembled at their hall, Division street, and formed into procession, headed by the Cobourg Brass Band, and marched to the station to meet the brethren from Toronto and Port Hope.

Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne.

Most of our readers have doubtless heard of the miraculous cures effected at the shrine of the good Ste. Anne. From all parts of the country, pilgrimages are being made there, and almost every day fresh crowds of worshippers or sight-seers are to be found in and about the beautiful Church of the little village of Ste. Anne de Braupre, a few miles below the city of Quebec.

It will be the only all-rail excursion from Ontario, and such is the splendid accommodation furnished by the railway company that the trip may be made with even more comfort than an ordinary railroad journey. Sleeping cars will accompany the excursion, and a refreshment car will also be sent along. The cheap rates extend as far west as Peterborough, and parties wishing to make a pilgrimage to the famous shrine, or to have a cheap holiday trip to the old city of Quebec, can get the excursion rates from there.

Hymeneal.

Mr. Thomas Mulvey, M.A., a rising Catholic barrister, was married in New York last week to Miss Louise Scholastique Bolster, sister of Mr. L. G. Bolster. Both parties belong to Toronto, but a recent death in the bride's family rendered a quiet wedding desirable. The happy couple will spend a holiday at the sea-side, and the REGISTER extends to them its good wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life.

Mr. H. B. Willoughby, Barrister lately of the firm of Willoughby & McPhillips, has joined the firm of Cameron & Lee; and the firm will hereafter be known as Willoughby, Cameron & Lee, with offices at 24 Adelaide street East.

Advertisement for CHAS. E. BURNS, Steamship, Ticket and Insurance Agent, with contact information.

## THE REPUBLIC, PAST AND PRESENT

By CORNELIUS J. KANK.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Truly these patriotic lines of Goldsmith have never before been applied, never before directed with so much force as at the present time against the conditions prevailing in the United States. It is unquestionably beyond the experience of these people to have ever before undergone so severe a trial and so disastrous a period as that which they have lived through during the past three years.

From a condition of the highest degree of prosperity to one of the most unparalleled distress they have been reduced within this brief period, and their boasted industrial supremacy and inborn spirit of content have received so severe a shock as will retard their national growth a full decade.

The causes which have led up to this this unlooked-for reversion of public prosperity, as well as some of the efforts flowing therefrom, will be of interest to students of political economy as well as mankind in general. The principles involved in the drafting of the American Constitution and the foundation of the Government were of the sublimest character; the incorporation in the prime document of the new government of the cardinal principle, that all men were entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," gave Gladstone occasion to remark that this document was the grandest ever struck off in a given time by the brain of man; and such were the early successes of the new Government that Milton, in writing on the Liberty of the Press, remarks: "He thinks I see in my mind a noble puissant nation, rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; he thinks I see her as an eagle renewing her mighty youth and kindling her endazzled eyes at the full midday beam." In the spirit of the constitution all men and things prospered; the bark of state floated proudly on the waters of unrestricted liberty; and save the cloud of civil strife which hovered over her some thirty years ago, her career has been one of uninterrupted peace and happiness until now. To-day she seems fast in a Saragosa Sea, with the flot-sam of every clime pressed thick about her and the winds of commerce stilled: Murmurings of discontent are heard on every side; some condemn the course they have traversed, while some the course they have to go; idleness and want, full sisters of anarchy, raise their horrid front, perplexity is stamped upon every countenance, and their chosen leader cries: "Infinite wrath, infinite despair, which way shall I fly."

Up to the year 1890 the commercial importance of the United States had been increasing annually to an extraordinary degree, nourished with the milk of a protective tariff that was framed to meet the exigencies of civil war and left unchanged upon the statute books until its substitution by the ultra-radical high protective policy of which McKinley of Ohio was the arch advocate, and which was sanctioned as law during the middle days of the Harrison Administration. Until the enforcement of the McKinley law, which has been styled the "culmination of class legislation," our march was a glorious triumph; the coffers of the Latin speaking nations to the South, as well as of many European and Oriental countries, all paid tribute to this industrial Rome.

When, during this year, it was announced that our exports of cereals and merchandise had far exceeded any previous records in our history, and that the balance of trade had finally turned in our favor; when, with exultant pride, we learned that for the first time we had surpassed England in the manufacture of raw and finished

iron and steel, truly did we think that the wheel of commerce revolved about us, and that our glory as a nation was about to begin.

The McKinley law was undoubtedly a conscientious effort enacted upon the theory that the higher the rate of import duty, or more properly speaking, the more prohibitive the tax on imports the greater would be our domestic prosperity. It was designed principally to the offset the growing tendency of the populace towards the Democratic motto of tariff for revenue only by showing forth the contrary side, practically to satisfy the money power, and ostensibly to advance the condition of the laboring classes.

An instance of the singular effects of this piece of legislation is shown from the clause increasing the duty on imported manufactured tin plates. During the six months immediately succeeding the enforcement of the law the increased amount of import duties paid by the American people for this one article alone was twenty-four millions of dollars; and in turn for this premium paid for an endeavor to plant the industry on home soil we had the satisfaction of seeing not a single attempt made in this direction, and even to-day, when the full benefits of the bill should be produced, the total production of tin plate in the country does not equal one-fifth in value the amount of the surplus tax exacted for the first six months following the date of enforcement.

Directly following in the wake of this law wages throughout the country immediately began to fall, causing spasmodic uprisings amongst the working classes. Still capital applied the thumb screws to labor, more gradually, but none the less vigorously faint echoes of discontent were heard from every side, and they grew in voice and number until they finally broke out in that agonizing cry which emanated from Homestead during the summer of 1892, when a mob of hireling and a body of locked-out workmen clashed with a frightful loss of life and the exhibition of cruelties that find no parallel in recent days. So serious did the affair become that it was found necessary to place the locality under martial law, and the constant presence of 8,000 State troops was needed to suppress violence.

This unfortunate affair intensified public sentiment and furnished a practical illustration of the workings of the McKinley law. The people evidenced a serious dissatisfaction with the then existing laws, and vainly cast about for a means of egress from the darkness in which they wandered. At this period their reappeared in the political firmament the star of Grover Cleveland, and at sight of it the people immediately fell into political idolatry and worshipped in the light of this "man of destiny." He was looked upon as holding the panacea for all their ills, as the Moses who could rain the manna of peace from above and strike the waters of prosperity from the rock of depression—the desired of the people, who should lead them into the land of promise. The subsequent election of Cleveland and his party followers to full control of both the executive and legislative branches of the Government, while proclaimed by the largest popular vote ever before rendered a presidential candidate, was received with exclamations of mingled rejoicing and regret—joy of the humbler classes as the harbinger of a more prosperous era, and regret on the part of the money-power, within sight of the decadence of their rule. The remaining days of the outgoing Administration were directed to cover up the absolute dearth of the National treasury—the strenuous avoidance of an issue of bonds to escape public opprobrium—all resulting from the abnormal appropriations of the then dying "million-dollar Congress."

Simultaneously with the inauguration of the new party it was made public that serious inroads were being made on the Government's Gold reserve of one hundred million dollars, arising from the monthly purchases for several years before of four and one-half million ounces of silver, made obligatory on the Government by the provisions of the Sherman law. The new Congress was accordingly convened in extraordinary session and immediately repealed the silver purchasing clause of this law; and all the energy of the ruling powers was directed to a modification of the tariff laws, which, as then existing, were assailed as the source of all the evils afflicting the body politic.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## St. Joseph's Church, Hamilton

St. Joseph's Church, which was consecrated June 24th, is situated on the north-east corner of Locke and Herkimer streets, is of Gothic design and in the early English style of architecture, comprising nave, chancel and transept, with baptistry, west and south porches, also pastor's and boys' vestries. The building is 45 x 110, exclusive of transepts and porches, and is constructed of brick with elaborate cut-stone trimmings. The entire roof is of slate, while the ridge is finished with ornamental creatings. In the west front is a handsome wheel window, also other windows of Gothic design. The front gable terminates with a handsome bell cot, finished with slate and copper trimmings, over all being a neat gilt cross. Immediately above the transepts is a pretty ventilating Finche, roofed with slate, having copper trimmings and a gilt cross. The entire windows of the church are filled with cathedral glass in pleasing designs. The whole outside of the church presents a neat and inviting appearance, while the inside even surpasses it for artistic beauty. The interior is finished in natural colors and varnish. The ceiling of nave is in the Hammer Beam style, finely moulded and varnished. The ceiling of the church is a pretty piece of work, being Gothic in design, richly moulded, paneled and finished in cherry, white and gilt. On each side of the church are the chapels of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. The main altar is an artistic piece of work, being finished in white and gold. In the niches in the altar are statues of St. Joseph, the patron of the church, the Sacred Heart and St. John. Immediately over the front entrance is a large and commodious choir gallery, and in the west porch is located a beautiful granite holy water font, kindly donated by Mr. H. N. Thomas, of Hamilton. Conveniently situated in the transepts are the confessionals, and also entrances to the sanctuary and vestries. The nave is furnished with neat and comfortable pews finished in oak, and the church has a seating capacity of about 600. Ample provision is made for the heating, ventilating and lighting of the edifice. The acoustics, which are unfortunately sometimes neglected in buildings of this nature, are excellent and all that can be desired. In every way the church, for its size, is one of the best proportioned structures in the diocese, at least, and is a credit to the indefatigable architect, Mr. Robert Clohery, who prepared the plans and supervised the work of construction, also to Bishop Dowling and the zealous pastor, Rev. Father Hinchey, and people of the new parish, who have worked so courageously in the erection of the church, which is justly their pride.

## C. M. B. A.

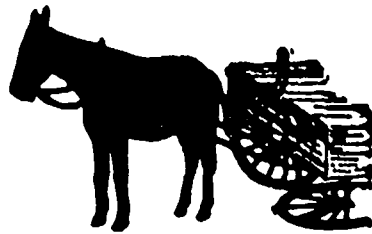
At the last meeting of Branch 15, C.M. B.A., the following resolution of Condolence moved by Chancellor Rooney, seconded by Treasurer O'Hearn was unanimously adopted: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to her eternal reward the wife of our esteemed Brother James Pape.

Resolved that the members of Branch 15 extend to Brother Pape their heartfelt sympathy in this his sad hour of trial, and while deeply regretting the great loss which he and his family have sustained in the death of a loving wife and mother, we feel assured that they will bear with Christian resignation to the divine will of the Almighty in their great affliction. Further

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother Pape; a copy entered in the records of the branch, and a copy sent to the CATHOLIC REGISTER for publication.

CHAS. N. RYAN, Rec.-Sec.

HOW TO CURE HEADACHE.—Some people suffer untold misery day after day with Headache. There is rest neither day or night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Finlay Wark, Lyander, P. Q., writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class article for Billous Headache."



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FLAT  
BOECKH  
BRUSHES

Daley.

FRANCIS THOMPSON.

Where the little purple crown  
Six foot out of the turf,  
And the barebell shakes on the windy hill  
O the breath of the distant turf!

The hills look over on the South,  
And southward dreams the sea,  
And, with the sea breeze faint in hand,  
Come innoventions and she

Where, 'mid the noise the tangle cry  
Red for the gatherer springs,  
Two children did we stray and talk  
Wise, idle, childish things.

She listened with big lips surprise,  
Breathe deep and downer and spine,  
If skin was like a grape, whose veins  
Run now instead of wine

She knew not these sweet words she spoke,  
Nor knew her own sweet way,  
But there a never a bird - sweet a song  
Through in whose throat that day!

Oh, there were flowers in St. Mary's  
On the turf and on the spray,  
But the sweetest flower on Sussex hills  
Was the Daley-flower that day.

Her beauty smoothed earth's furrowed face  
She gave me looks that were  
A look, a word of her smile and mouth,  
And a wild raspberry.

A berry red, a gull's look  
A still word - strings of sand  
And yet they made my wild, wild heart  
Fly down to her little hand.

For standing artless as the air,  
And candid as the skies,  
She took the berries with her hand,  
And the love with her sweet eyes.

The fairest thing we have fleetest and  
Their scent survives their close,  
But the rose's scent is bitterness  
To him that loved the rose!

She looked a little wistfully,  
Then went her sunshine way -  
The sea's eyes had a mist on it,  
And the leaves fell from the day.

She went her unremembering way  
She went and left in me  
The pang of all the partings gone,  
And partings yet to be.

She left no marvellous by my soul  
Was sad that she was glad;  
At all the sweetness in the sweet,  
The sweetness in the sad.

Still, still I seemed to see her, still  
Look up with soft replies,  
And take the berries with her hand,  
And the love with her lovely eyes.

Nothing begins, and nothing ends,  
That is not said with moan;  
For we are born in other's pain,  
And perish in our own.

Nansen, the Explorer.

Though Baron Nordenskiöld has aged very much during the last few years his enthusiasm for polar exploration is as great as ever. He is also large-souled enough not to envy Nansen any polar laurels he may earn in his present expedition. At the mention of Nansen's name the other day his face was brightened by a broad and sympathetic smile. "Aye, the Norwegian fellow is a dare-devil," he said, "but a deucedly able chap." Then, after a pause, "But, of course, he'll never reach the north pole; that I can never believe, no never!" "But you think he may come back?" "Yes, I do believe that. Why should he not, and with a sound skin. He is a Norwegian, accustomed from a child to manago boats, and he knows what ice is. If his ship should be upset he will take to his boats, and will, I am sure, manage in the ice so that he does not sink. Of course, there is always great danger in such a journey, but I rely greatly on Nansen; yes, I rely fully on that boy." Some seconds of reflection were followed by the baron's declaration: "And even allowing, now, that he returns without having reached the pole? What then? I am sure his journey is not wasted to science. Nansen is an able fellow and a distinguished scientist."

A State Run by Women.

Among the colonial possessions or dependences of Holland there is a remarkable little state which in its constitution and the customs of its inhabitants surpasses the boldest flights of the advocates of woman's rights.

In the island of Java, between the cities of Batavia and Samarang, is the kingdom of Bantam, which, although tributary to Holland, is in other respects an independent state, politically without importance, yet happy, rich, and since time immemorial governed and defended by women. The sovereign is indeed a man, but all the rest of the government belongs to women. The king is entirely dependent upon the state council, composed of three women. The highest authorities, all state officers, court functionaries, military commanders, and soldiers are without exception women. The men are agriculturists and merchants. The king's body guard is formed of amazons, who ride in the masculine style. The throne is inherited by the eldest son, and in case the king dies without issue 100 amazons assemble and choose a successor from among their own sons, the chosen one being then proclaimed lawful king.

School Closing in St. Mary's Parish.

Last Thursday, school-closing exercises were held in the Catholic schools of St. Mary's parish. It was of course a day of general rejoicing for the youthful population, all of whom were pleased that dull books were now laid aside for the joyousness of summer vacation. As a matter of fact, both teacher and pupils regard these closing exercises with feelings of the most pleasing satisfaction. The heart of the ubiquitous small boy and the soul of his ubiquitous sister rejoice with exceeding great joy on less trivial occasions than these, and no amount of parental apprehension will decrease their troubles or augment their joys. These tiny morsels wrenched from the mass of our humanity are living concrete examples of caustic individualism. "What conquests brings she home?" is the thought of the fond father as he awaits the return of his daughter from the convent school. "What tribulations will follow in his footsteps?" saith the watchful mother as Johnny comes marching home with no prize but the lame excuse that it was the other fellow who got all the books.

The prizes in the various classes were numerous and well selected. A healthy choice in prize books is, we are told by a great educator, a matter of paramount importance. We congratulate the children who have succeeded in carrying off their well-merited laurels, and we even extend our felicitations to the unsuccessful candidates. They will do better the next time. *Lo Speriamo.* The more distribution of prizes is very monotonous except to those personally concerned therein, and to relieve that monotony, music and song were called into requisition for the benefit of "our visitors." We listened with rapture to the sweet young voices as they chanted in unison the beautiful "O Carita" by Rossini. The musical programme at the convent and in the schools was very extensive, ranging from the sonatas of Beethoven to the simple "Papa, what would you take for me?"

The Sisters of the schools are to be complimented on the work accomplished during the past year, and the marked success of the pupils under their charge is a sufficient recompense for those pious ladies, whose reward is not of this world. To the Sisters in charge of the musical repertoire let special praise be awarded. Their energy has not been spent in vain. Though no judge in musical matters, we should have no fear for our girls even in presence of a more critical audience. As long as our schools are presided over by such conscientious teachers we have good reason to hope for the intellectual and moral training of our Catholic children.

The Rev. Fathers Cruise and Coyle addressed words of encouragement to both teachers and pupils at the various closing exercises. Nemo.

Agents Wanted

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

To translate moral ideals into daily life and action may be said to be the essence of all noble living. To obtain just and true ideas of right and wrong in clear and definite forms, to hold them courageously, to proclaim them fearlessly, and to live up to them faithfully, is to fulfil our part in the welfare of humanity, and to be a worthy factor in its moral advancement.

Charles Murray, the Earl of Dunmore, is making plans for a journey by land from New York to Paris, by way of Alaska and Siberia. He has just gone to Montreal to make arrangements with the Hudson Bay Company for equipment of his expedition. It may be impossible to go from New York to Paris by land, but the Earl of Dunmore says he will come pretty near accomplishing the feat. He will cross from Alaska to Siberia at a season of the year when the strait is frozen over. The Earl of Dunmore is a noted traveller and sportsman.

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MR. FRANK A. FERGUSON, OF MERRICKVILLE.

Attacked by Malarial Fever, Followed by Decline—Two Physicians Failed to Cure Him—The Means of Cure Discovered by Taking the Advice of a Friend.

From Smith's Falls Record.

Mr. Frank A. Ferguson, partner of Mr. Richard Smith in the marble business at Merrickville, is well known to most residents of that vicinity. He went through an illness that nearly brought him to death's door, and in an interesting chat with a reporter of the Record told of the means by which his remarkable recovery was brought about. "While engaged in my business as marble cutter at Kingston," said Mr. Ferguson, "I was taken ill in May, 1903, with malarial fever. After the fever was broken I continued to have a bad cough, followed by vomiting and excruciating pain in the stomach. I was under the treatment of two different physicians but their medicines did me no good, and I continued to grow weaker and weaker, and it seemed as if I had gone into a decline. About the middle of September I was strongly urged by a friend to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. I had not much hope that they would help me but from the time I commenced the Pink Pills I found myself beginning to improve, the vomiting ceased and finally left me altogether. I grew stronger each day, until now I weigh 180 pounds. At the time I was taken ill I weighed 107 pounds, and when I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills illness had reduced me to 123 pounds, so that you will see how much the Pink Pills have done for me. I never felt better in my life than I do now, although I occasionally take a pill yet, and I am never without a part of a box in my pocket. I believe that had I not been induced to take Pink Pills I would be in my grave to-day, and I am equally convinced that there is no other medicine can equal them as a blood builder and restorer of shattered systems. Five boxes cured me when the skill of two of the ablest doctors in Ontario failed, and when I look back to the middle of last September and remember that I was not able to stand on my feet, I consider the change brought about by Pink Pills simply miraculous."

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	CLOCK.	DUX.
	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R. East.....	8.00 7.40	7.15 10.40
O. and Q. Railway.....	7.45 8.00	7.35 7.40
G. T. R. West.....	7.30 7.25	12.40 pm 8.00
N. and N. W.....	7.30 4.20	10.05 8.10
T. G. and B.....	7.00 4.30	10.55 8.50
Midland.....	7.00 3.25	12.30 pm 9.30
C. V. R.....	7.00 3.00	12.15 pm 8.50
	a.m.	p.m.
G. W. R.....	2.00	9.00 2.00
	6.30 4.00	10.40 8.20
	10.00	
U. S. N. Y.....	6.30 12.00	9.00 5.45
	4.00	10.30 11.00
U. S. West States.....	6.30 12.00	9.00 8.20
	10.30	

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 July: 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 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. PATRICK, P.M.



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THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1894.

## Calendar for the Week.

July 5—SS. Cyril and Methodius, Bishops and Confessors.  
6—Octavo of the Feast of the Apostles  
7—Blessed Bonedict XI., Pope and Confessor.  
8—Eighth Sunday after Pentecost. Blessed Eugenius III., Pope and Confessor.  
9—Wonders of the Blessed Virgin Mary.  
10—The Seven Brothers, Martyrs.  
11—S. Pius I., Pope and Martyr.

## The Mail on Catholic Education.

If the *Mail* attracts a good deal of attention from us it arises from the peculiarity of its logic and the still greater peculiarity of its historical views. In an article entitled "Campaign-coloured History," which appeared in the issue of June 28rd, both of these idiosyncracies display themselves with an unbecoming zeal and a danger of misleading its readers. The article claims to be a rejoinder to a very able letter in the *Globe* upon the P.P.A.; but the most of it is taken up with irrelevant quotations from a pamphlet by a Dr. Maguire, and from the *Dublin Review*. The *Mail*, while claiming that it "holds aloof from such controversial movements" as the P.P.A., is of the opinion that this organization is a "defensive" one and "not an offensive one; and "is formed to withstand Ultramontane sapping-and-mining tactics. It is not directed against moderate Catholicism." The first duty of a logician is to define his terms. And if the *Mail*, in the face of the authenticated programme of the P.P.A., regards it as defensive and not offensive both the *Mail* and the P.P.A. remind us of the character in an American poem:

"For ways that are dark,  
And tricks that are vain,  
The heathen Chinese is peculiar."

But what is "moderate Catholicism?" Are the P.P.A.'s acting the role of so-called moderate Catholics and "keeping the Ultramontanes in bounds?" That is a novel way of putting it. But who are the Ultramontanes in this country? The learned and valiant Archbishop of Kingston is the only one mentioned. Surely there are others. Let us have them. Perhaps the crystallized vote. What are the Ultramontanes demanding which requires the P.P.A.'s and the *Mail's* direction of what it is pleased to name as moderate Catholicism?

One of the leading, but little known, aims of the Ultramontane bishops who rule that country, and who practically nominate seventy-seven Irish M.P.'s, is explained by the famous pamphlet of Dr. Thomas Maguire, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Trinity College, Dublin. He is a Catholic. He graphically shows what Ultramontanism is. He quotes from the *Dublin Review*, the leading Catholic organ in the United Kingdom. He states: "Each article in the *Dublin Review* is submitted to three censors, appointed to examine its bearing on "Faith, Morals and Ecclesiastical Prudence. It is therefore authoritative as an exponent of

opinion." It states (see vol. 20, page 102, second series): "We are very far from meaning that ignorance is the Catholic youth's best preservative against intelligent danger, but it is a very powerful one nevertheless. . . . The Church's interest is not in higher education as such, but in Catholic higher education." This latter is precisely what the moderate Catholics in Europe have successfully fought against.

The quotation from the *Dublin Review* is altogether misleading. Whether it is Dr. Maguire or the *Mail* that quotes thus, we are not prepared to say, as we do not happen to have the pamphlet in question. We have, however, examined the *Review*. The article, a very able one, is entitled "Catholic Higher Studies in England," and is a critique upon a "Circular on College of Higher studies," by Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster. So far from drawing any conclusion like that which the *Mail* attributes to Dr. Maguire, who says that the Irish bishops would crush out higher education for three generations, the writer in the *Dublin Review* says in his opening paragraph: "The Irish Bishops, finding their just demands set at defiance by Parliament, have resolved to lose no further time. They have accordingly applied themselves to the work of so strengthening and consolidating Catholic education in their country that the whole shall form one system, having the University as the centre and principle of cohesion." That is not the action of men who wish to crush higher education. Let us come to the quotation.

The writer is reviewing the dangers arising to a Catholic young man from higher education. He says with truth that "it is a plain fact that by giving Catholic youths a higher education, you open a new and very large avenue by which the godless spirit of the time may gain admittance." He goes on:

And unless they be furnished with fully sufficient moral and intellectual protection, you expose them to imminent danger—not merely of holding the Faith with less simplicity and heartiness (though this would be bad enough)—but of wilfully admitting a fully deliberate doubt as to its truth; or (in other words) of actual apostasy. It is this which makes the whole subject so anxious; and which makes one a little impatient with common-places, about marching with the times, and aiming at progress, and growing in largeness of thought. We are very far from meaning that ignorance is the Catholic youth's best preservative against intellectual danger; but it is a very powerful one nevertheless, and those who deny this are but inviting a theory in the very teeth of manifest facts. A Catholic destitute of intellectual tastes, whether in a higher or lower rank, may probably enough be tempted to idleness, frivolity, gambling, sensuality; but in none but the very rarest cases will he be tempted to that which (in the Catholic view) is an immeasurably greater calamity than any of these or all put together; viz., deliberate doubt on the truth of his religion. It is simply undeniable we say, that the absence of higher education is a powerful preservative against apostasy, and those who watch over souls will reasonably refuse to bear part in withdrawing that preservative, until they are certain that some other very sufficient substitute is provided. In the present case then, it was their bounden duty to pause and deliberate, and make sure that the higher education offered be really Catholic. It is the work of higher education as such to cultivate and enlarge the mind, as of guard against the danger that such cultivation do immeasurably more harm than good. Now the Church's interest is not in higher education as such, but in Catholic higher education.

Now we ask: is this the crushing of legitimate aspirations? Is this precisely what the moderate Catholics in Europe have fought against? Why is the quotation not given as it appears? It may not be the *Mail's* fault, but a wrong argument is based upon it. Here it is:

That is Ultramontane opposition to higher education.

Archbishop Cleary is an Ultramontane. Therefore Archbishop Cleary is opposed to higher education.

The corollary is the necessity of the P.P.A.'s or the moderate Catholics. "You pay your money and you take your choice."

Archbishop Cleary is doing all that a zealous, energetic Bishop can do for Catholic education. He will lead his people far up the hill of learning, for he is a learned man himself. As far as opportunities can be used he will mould the Separate Schools into a proper form and system. It is second nature for the *Mail* to attack the Archbishop of Kingston; and at present it is a taking subject with many; but we require that history be not falsified, writings be not misquoted and logic be not entirely despised. With the rest of the article, which deals with the penal laws, we shall take up some space next week.

## Should Not—Why?

The *Evening News* in its issue of Friday last gives the following potent reasons why Separate Schools should be abolished, under the caption of Should—Why?

- (1) Because a double system involves needless expense;
- (2) Because the schools of a weak minority cannot possibly give the training necessary to fit children for the duties of life under modern conditions;
- (3) Because they cause a line of cleavage in youth that lasts all through life, thereby dividing into factions people who should be common citizens of a common country.
- (4) Because so long as they exist they must continue to inject into political contests the bitterness of sectarian conflict—a conflict from which the whole country, and particularly those of the minority, must suffer.

We answer categorically—Separate Schools should not be abolished.

(1) Because a trifling difference in expenditure, offers as little ground for an act imposing a wrong on the consciences of parents as the "money" argument of the *World* does for the union of Churches.

(2) Because "the schools of a weak minority," if properly dealt with, can and do furnish as good an article of even worldly education as the schools of the majority. and because there are those among us who recognize that, however old this earth may become, the conditions which may happen to be "modern" must subserv the conditions which are eternal.

(3) Because the same argument will apply to a measure which not even the *News* will advocate—to enforce uniformity of religious practice on all citizens; and because the children in Catholic schools are instructed in the principles of Christian charity and obedience to authority, to the effect that they make the best and most tolerant citizens of the country.

(4) Because "the bitterness of sectarian conflict" has never been of our seeking in this country, because it is just such articles as this in the *News* which stir up sectarian hatred, because a free and intelligent people can never be forced into silence by a despotic deprival of their natural rights as parents.

And because of all these reasons we think it ill becomes a journal like the *News*, which deliberately sets to work stirring up strife, to throw at us the slur that we forsooth are the causes of all the trouble. It matters little whether we drink up or down stream—we always disturb the water, and should be eaten up for our temerity.

## His Grace of Kingston.

The partizan press, even after the elections, managed to keep up a series of slurs on the noble prelate who stopped into the breach in a trying time against the enemies of Catholic schools. Why they have treated his stand on the matter in such a puerile fashion seems difficult to answer, except on the supposition (a very probable one) that they found his arguments too solid to be taken up in honest fashion. It requires a skilful and valiant combatant to take up a gage of battle thrown down by our champion, as more than one unhorsed knight can touch for. His Grace of Kingston is armed with the full panoply of the Christian soldier, and possesses, moreover, a brilliance of intellect and thoroughness of training unsurpassed in this Dominion; and his puny opponents have been content with standing outside the lists, and flinging their potty darts of malice at a supposed weak point in his defence. Such a course is surely unworthy of the men who are supposed to represent the intellect of the people, and who probably rejoice in the fulness of knowledge which results from the wondrous superior public school system of the country.

In several utterances of these journals last week the system of personal warfare was dropped and an attempt was made to shelve the disagreeable duty of answering Dr. Cleary by repeating the old cry of "no clergy in politics," or better still, "no priests in politics." Verily, the Canadian public is a strange being in some respects. A blatant ex-priest, who has been cut off from his Church for his crimes, would be received by a certain class in Ontario with open arms, and his political utterances are treasured up as gems beyond the most solid maxime of a Burke or a Jefferson; while if the saintly and learned prelate who has been forced to dismiss him were to utter his carefully pondered ideas regarding the best interests of the country, his words would be received with a storm of jeers and jibes. A clergyman of little education, a former stage-driver, was set at the head of a party which we were told, was to save this country from ruin, and a large number of people accepted his miserable farago as the highest ideal of patriotic government; but when a prelate with the experience of long years of government and the advantage of education in the best institutions in the world, together with a minister of brilliant parts and undoubted integrity, advance their views, they are greeted by these same men with the cry "no clergy in politics." The great majority of our people have shown that they trust the better men, but it is a sad fact that unfrocked priests and professional clergymen of the worst stripe possess unbounded influence with many voters in this enlightened Province, and a still more lamentable fact that the editors of the "onlighteners of the people" should bend to the mob, and adopt the levelling tactics of Voltaire in default of solid argument.

The National Bank of Scotland announces the issue of £140,481 four per cent. Toronto Local Improvement debentures at 101, repayable in 1904.

### The Status of Our Schools.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Toronto Globe* deserves credit for the stand it has made against the fanatics during the past election; but we cannot overlook any indication of attacking, or preparing to attack, our schools, even though it be in the house of our friends. In the issue of June 20th there is an article on "Separate Schools," most of which deals with a subject not much akin to the title. However, there is one sentence in it which we cannot let pass, and all the more so since it is advanced as an honest and fair proposition regarding the position of Separate Schools in this Province. It runs thus: "We believe that an honorable, safe and just conclusion in regard to Separate Schools may be arrived at by keeping in view that Separate Schools are Public Schools, and fit subjects for Legislative discussion and control."

This sentence may appear harmless, and would be so if construed in the spirit of another sentence from the same article: "The power of the Legislature over Separate Schools is limited by the compact of Confederation, which, we believe, should be respected, not only in letter, but in spirit, so as to give our Catholic fellow-citizens every right to which they are entitled."

But when we see another newspaper, a consistent though not always fair opponent of Separate Schools, quote this passage as indicating a disposition on the part of the Government to enforce uniformity of text-books, etc., upon us, it is time for us to assert our ideas of what Confederation has assured to us in our school system. He has read the history of Confederation but carelessly who, cannot see that it was the intention of the framers of the law to give to the minority the form of education which pleased it best. This has been always acknowledged in Quebec with a fairness which should put Ontario to shame, the Quebec Legislature readily accepting suggestions from the Protestant minority in laws appertaining to Separate Schools. The Separate Schools in both Provinces are minority schools and the framers of the B.N.A. Act placed the educational provisions in the Act as a guarantee that minorities should be respected in their rights.

Legislative control means majority control, and we claim justly that the sentence we quoted from the *Globe* cannot be accepted as it stands, since, if it were interpreted exactly as it reads, the control of Separate Schools would pass from the hands of those for whose express good the law was passed, and the work of Confederation would be made naught.

The generation of noble men who effected the union of these Provinces into the fair Dominion which we all love has scarcely passed away when we find men who pretend to revere their names laboring to destroy their work. For anyone who strikes at the spirit of mutual charity, which must be the bond of union in our country more than in any other, and which is the corner-stone on which Confederation is built, seeks to destroy the whole fabric.

The *Globe*, we feel sure can meditate no attack on our schools; certainly not on Confederation; but when we have seen laws on which our religionists and compatriots have based their rights for twenty years thrown aside as chaff, we have reason to look into the language of those who have influence in our country and see that it contains no proposition the admission of which would be dangerous to the well-being of our schools.

Our schools are certainly Public Schools in the sense that their supporters are a part of the public, and they take a place and a high place, among the schools of the nation. But it must never be forgotten that they were originated and maintained as schools to suit the requirements of the religious minority; and any legislation passed by the majority which will needlessly hamper the proper action of the schools without increasing their efficiency is un-Canadian, unmanly and unjust.

We can scarcely blind ourselves to the fact that there are many of our countrymen who think that all laws passed by the Provincial Legislature should aim at restricting the free work of Separate Schools. Need we say that such an idea is contrary to the spirit of the Act which made Canada a united country? It is evident to the student of Canadian history that it is the duty of a constitutional Government in this Province, as well as in Quebec, to pass laws giving to Catholics or Protestants proper chances to develop the minority school systems in the best possible manner along the lines which they deem necessary for the end for which they were established, and that the only further duty of a Legislature is to see that the schools have the proper requirements and efficiency necessary for the education of the children as good citizens of the country.

It is strange that we must continue to repeat these principles of elementary justice and law after our schools have been in operation till the third generation, and have become an important and efficient factor in the educational system of the Province. We repeat that the sentence we have quoted from the *Globe* cannot be admitted unless it is construed, and liberally construed, in connection with the other proposition in the same article.

### A Remarkable Book.

"The Memoirs of the Rt. Rev. Edmund Burke, Vicar Apostolic of Nova Scotia," by his Grace the Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax, deserves more than a passing notice. It is a work that will make an epoch in the historic literature of Canada, and will take a leading place among the most important contributions to the ecclesiastical history of this continent. It is really a fascinating volume, and cannot be too highly praised. It combines all the stirring incident, graphic description and literary charm of Parkman, with the true Catholic instinct and keen appreciation of Christian heroism of John Gilmary Shea. It has all the local and personal interest of our excellent "Memorial Volume" and the rare historic value of Dean

Harris's erudite and scholarly work, "History of the Early Missions in Western Canada."

Indeed, the precise importance of the "Memoirs" and its place in Canadian history may perhaps be most easily understood by comparing it with the two books just mentioned. It is more than a supplement to either: it is a connecting link between both. It describes the life and work of one who took up the Indian missions that the Jesuit Fathers had founded, and established stations, churches and parishes for English-speaking Catholics from Fort Miami in Ohio to the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The brilliant young Irishman from the County Kildare would have been a foremost figure anywhere at any time; but his vast and varied learning, his indomitable energy and indefatigable zeal especially fitted him for a leading part in the work to be done for God and His Church in this country from 1780 to 1820. The thirty-four years he lived in Canada covered the most important periods in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He saw the terrible beginning of the Revolution of Anarchy and tyranny in the old world, and he saw the peaceful ending of the struggle for liberty and royalty in the new. He graduated with highest honors in the University of Paris, and he taught Philosophy, Theology, Astronomy, Canon Law, Sacred Scripture and Hebrew in the University of Quebec. His spiritual jurisdiction at one time extended from Quebec to Baltimore, and his subjects and friends ranged from the savage of the forest and the wigwam to the leaders in the courts and councils of royalty, and the blood relations of kings.

He could live by his rod and rifle in Canadian lake and forest, and he had a pension for life from an English King. He taught the children of the forest to hush the Lord's Prayer in their mother tongue, and he taught the leaders in Protestant Israel the truth and charity and courage of the old historic Church. He was thoroughly and sincerely loyal to Church and State, though his obedience to both was severely tried. And he demonstrated by word and work, for his time, for our time, and for all time, that every good Catholic in Canada must be a good Canadian. He was the first English-speaking Priest in Michigan, Ohio and Western New York, and the first English-speaking Bishop in Canada. We may well apply to him the vigorous and graphic description his distinguished biographer gives of the typical missionary. He was "a bold and fearless man, resourceful in council and prompt in action. He was not wedded to theories, nor enamored of any fad. The rugged physical vigor of a Hebrew Prophet, and the stern asceticism of St. John the Baptist were his, but hidden beneath gentleness of manner and geniality of conversation. Within God's law he was 'all things to all men,' in order to win all to Christ."

The life of such a man has all the charm of a Knight of the ages of chivalry, the exciting romance of a New World explorer, the varied fortunes of

a soldier, and the heroic self-sacrifice of a Saint. We are told that only a Saint can write the life of a Saint. The first Bishop of Halifax is fortunate in having his present successor become his biographer. Archbishop O'Brien seems to hold that the ozone and food from the sea make broad-minded, brainy men. His Grace unconsciously but clearly shows, in this his latest book, that there is at least one living proof of his theory. The Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien was already well known in the world of Letters—in Philosophy, Theology, Poetry and Fiction he held a high place. His highest, it seems to us, will be in the department of History. His latest book is his best, if only because it combines the excellencies of all the others: it is Philosophy, Theology, Poetry and Romance, all comprised in one charming volume, with one only defect—it is too short. The work must interest all who admire the brilliant, heroic and beautiful in human life and conduct. It should be especially prized and carefully read and studied by every Canadian Priest and Prelate, and should have an honored place in every Canadian home.

### Port Colborne.

Miss Mary Ann Gibbons, the accomplished and pretty daughter of Peter Gibbons, Port Colborne's well-known hardware merchant, was united in marriage to Eugene J. McKee of Rochester, N. Y. in St. Patrick's Church on Wednesday, the 27th of June by the Rev. J. J. McEntee, P. P., uncle of the groom, assisted by F. S. McKee, student of Rochester diocese.

The ceremony was followed by High Mass at which the choir, under the very able direction of the organist, Miss Mary Twoby rendered Peter's Mass in a most beautiful manner. The bride who was prettily gowned in lawn and white, with hat to match, and carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses, was given away by her father, Miss Belle McCarthy of Toronto acting as bridesmaid, wearing blue and white. Mr. John D. Gibbons, her brother assisted the groom. The altars were brilliantly illuminated and laden profusely with flowers, and potted plants, displaying the exquisite taste of Miss Mary Dietrick.

A large congregation, consisting of friends from Buffalo, Detroit, Toronto, Rochester and the elite of Port Colborne, were present to witness the solemn ceremony and to express congratulation to the newly wedded couple. After the ceremony was concluded the bridal party left the church to the strain of Mendelssohn's Wedding March and repaired to the residence of the bride's father, "Maplewood," where a recherche dejeuner awaited them; and after speeches and congratulations, the happy couple left amidst a shower of rice on the noon train for Buffalo and points East.

The bride, by reason of her gentle and unassuming manner, was always a general favorite in the community, and therefore was the recipient of many and very valuable presents from her host of friends near and far, among which was a handsome check from her uncle Dominick Gibbons.

Mr. Peter Gibbons has been resident of Port Colborne for half a century, and was the organizer of the first Separate School, and has ever since been its warmest and most generous supporter.

### Knights of St. John.

The Knights of St. John, meeting in Buffalo this year, wound up their business at last Thursday's session. A schedule of assessments was adopted, henceforth, their insurance policies will be \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000. John Wilhelm of Cleveland, was elected Supreme President; John A. Kennedy of Toronto, First Vice-President; Rev. P. H. Bowman of Evansville, Ind., Supreme Treasurer; M. J. Kane, Buffalo, Supreme Secretary, and Edward Kessing, Greenburg, Ind., Supreme Commander. A ladies' auxiliary to the R.C.U.K. of St. John was suggested, but no action was taken. Evansville, Ind., was selected as the next place for the annual convention.

### Personal.

Mr. T. A. O'Rourke had conferred on him the degree of B.C.L. at the commencement of Trinity College. At the recent law examinations of that University Mr. O'Rourke was first in first class honors.

**Selected Receipts.**

**TOMATO SALAD**—Take half a dozen ripe tomatoes, wash them a moment, skin and set on ice to cool; slice. Put them upon a salad dish, and pour over the following dressing. Beat up the yolks of two raw eggs to a smooth consistency, add two salt spoonful of salt and one of white pepper, and a table-spoonful of oil. Beat up thoroughly and by degrees add half a pint of oil. When it begins to thicken add a few drops of vinegar. This is an excellent dressing and very popular.

**STRAWBERRY JAM**—For every pound of fruit take three quarters of a pound of sugar. Take one pint of currant juice to every four pounds of strawberries. Boil the juice to the currants with the strawberries half an hour, stirring all the time. Add the sugar when you have dipped out nearly all the juice, leaving the fruit quite dry, and boil up rapidly for about twenty minutes, skimming carefully. Put in small jars with brandied tissue paper over the top. The currant juice may be omitted, but the flavor will not be so fine.

**RHUBARB AND APPLE JELLY**.—Peel and cut up two dozen stalks of rhubarb: peel, core and quarter three pounds of apples, the thin rind and juice of half a dozen lemons; put all together into the preserving kettle, with one and a half pints of soft water. Boil until reduced to pulp; strain the juice through a jelly strainer, weigh, and allow one pound of juice to every pound of loaf sugar. Boil up the juice, add the sugar and boil; skim off all impurities, and when it jollies on the skimmer pour into jars. When cold tie or seal down. The pulp stewed with white sugar can be used for jam, puddings, or is very nice put into a glass dish. Cover thickly with sugar, then a layer of thin sliced sponge cake, and pour a little custard over all.

**OLD FASHIONED SEED CAKES**.—These are easily made by any one who has mastered the mysteries of rolling out a cookie. Mix a cupful of butter with two cupfuls of water, three well-beaten eggs and two table-spoonfuls of caraway seeds. Put two cupfuls of pastry flour in a sieve with a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder. Stir this and then add another cupful of sifted flour. This should make a batter almost as stiff as dough. Turn it out on a flour board, sprinkle it with flour and roll it out until it is about an eighth of an inch thick. Cut these cakes out in rather large cookies and bake them in a moderately quick oven. They should be crisp like an old-fashioned ginger snap, and will improve with keeping. If you wish them soft, as some people do, keep them in a stone jar in a cold place, but if you wish them crisp keep them in a tin box in a perfectly dry but not a hot place.

**Saved by a Rat.**

James Walters and Mike Mitcitz, two miners at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylv. vauia, probably owe their lives to a pet rat. While they were working their attention was attracted by the rat, which nibbled at their boots and then ran down the gangway. For some time the men watched its antics, and Walters and his helper then went to see why it acted so. Hardly had they left the chamber when a mass of rock fell from the roof, killing two men.

**HAD LA GRIPPE**.—Mr. A. Nickerson, Farmer, Dutton, writes: "Last winter I had La Grippe and it left me with a severe pain in the small of my back and hip, that used to catch me whenever I tried to climb a fence. This lasted for about two months when I bought a bottle of Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, and used it both internally and externally, morning and evening, for three days, at the expiration of which time I was completely cured."

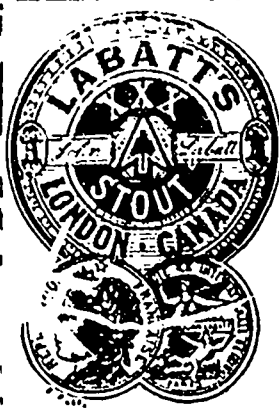
Abstinence is the surety of temperance. Intemperance is a root proper to every disease.—Plato.



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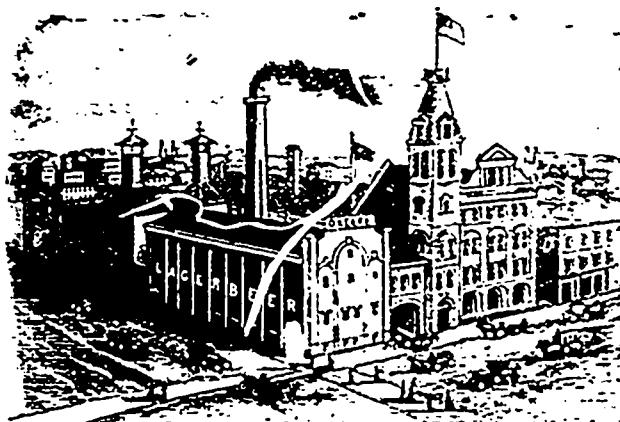
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Adams' Root Beer Extract one bottle  
Sleischmann's Yeast ..... half a cake  
ugar.....two pounds  
Lukewarm water .. two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles, to make two and five gallons.

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**A LESSON TO ALL.**

After Stonewall Jackson's death, a New York merchant said of him: "I never met Mr. Jackson but once, yet an incident in which he had part exerted a strong influence over my early life. I was a boy in college, eager to be considered a man, but often hesitated to maintain the principles taught me by my mother, lest I should be called weak and womanish.

"I happened to be seated at supper one night next to Jackson, who was a somewhat younger lad than I. While waiting to be served, one of the boys drew from his pocket an indecent picture on a card, and passed it to his neighbor. It was slyly circulated among the students near by with shouts of laughter. When it came to Jackson, he glanced at it and threw it down contemptuously, saying quietly: 'That is silly and beastly!'

"The boys were silent. One of them threw the card in the fire. I felt a sudden stiffening of my whole moral nature. It was so easy for him to be decent and manly! Why not for me?

"I can say candidly that momentary touch of a strong, bold nature put new health and vigor into my own."

**Economy and Charity.**

Many years ago, a venerable priest was making collections to repair his church. He called on a lady who passed for being very rich and generous. As it was already late in the day, the lady called for a light. The servant took one of those long matches dipped in brimstone, which were then in use, touched it to the fire lighted a candle in a silver candle stick, and threw the rest of the match in the fire. The lady sharply scolded the girl on her extravagance. "That match," she said, "could have been used at least eight times." The priest thought that he had got in the wrong paw; and that he might as well have saved himself the trouble of calling. What was then his surprise, when the lady, opening her bureau, counted to him two hundred dollars. The priest to make up for his unjust suspicion grew warm in his thanks. "This is not any too much for such a good work. But perhaps you were not expecting that much after my severe lecture to the servant; but if we want anything to give to God and to the poor, we must let nothing go to waste; it is absolutely necessary to train servants to economy in the smallest details. As the girl has been in my service only a short time, I made it a point to give her that lesson in your presence that she might better remember it."

**The Bitter Bitten.**

A good story is told by a writer in the Birmingham Weekly Post. A local gentleman was recently commissioned by a friend in London, who had just started keeping an aviary, to purchase for him a few pigeons. The commission was accepted, and a score of birds were bought in a certain district at the low price of a shilling a piece. A fortnight afterwards the retailer of pigeons met the purchaser in New-street, and inquired how the birds were going on. The response was terribly frank. "Oh, I suppose they are all right. I bought them for a London friend, who keeps an aviary." The retailer's face at once wore a worried look, and he gasped out: "Won't they be allowed to fly?" "Oh no," was the answer, "except in the aviary; but why are you so anxious to know?" Then the retailer of pigeons sorrowfully admitted that he had sold the birds at a shilling each, although they were worth considerably more under the impression they were bought for flying; and he was aware that if they were once set free they would immediately return to their old home.

Nothing is worth our esteem that does not advance the divine love in our souls.—St. Columbkille.

**SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.**

**Antrim.**

Rev. Dr. Hannay, Vicar of Belfast, died on June 1st, in Duudrum, county Dublin. The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Grant, of Toomebridge, county Antrim, to the commission of the peace.

The Scotch papers note with interest the proposed Irish pilgrimage to Iona. They call attention to the pilgrimage as a curious modern revival of an ancient practice, memorials of which still remain.

The body of a married woman named Mitchell, who died very suddenly near Aghadowey, county Antrim, on April 4, has, by order of the authorities, been exhumed, and the stomach and viscera have been sent to the county officers for analysis. It is alleged that Mrs. Mitchell was poisoned.

**Carlow.**

Mr. John Scanlon, of Kildreca, one of the collectors of the Carlow Union, who left his home in apparently robust health, on Monday evening, June 4th, after strolling over portions of his lands, was found dead under the wall of an enclosure known as Kidd's grove, next day. It is supposed that he sat on the wall to rest himself, over-balanced, and fell, with fatal results.

**Clare.**

A Clareman has come in for one of Queen Victoria's "Birthday honors." Mr. P. C. Cullinan, of the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, was granted the distinction of "Commander of the Bath." Mr. Cullinan is third son of Dr. P. M. Cullinan, J.P., of Ennis.

**Cork.**

The priests of Middleton Deanery, at their last Conference, subscribed £40 to the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

The appointment of the Rev. M. J. Sheehy to the important parish of Baltimore has given great satisfaction to the parishioners of Clonakilty and Darrara, among whom he labored zealously and arduously for several years.

The solemn profession of an Irish nun took place on Saturday, May 26th, at the Convent of Mercy, Clifford, Yorkshire, England. The young lady who made her vows was Miss Bride Agnes O'Donnell, daughter of Jeremiah O'Donnell, of Angleboro', Mitchelstown. She is the second member of the same family who has had the privilege of joining the community. Her name in religion is Sister M. Augustine.

A meeting of the Catholic citizens of Cork was held on June 7th, at the Young Men's Society Hall, to inaugurate a St. Patrick's Roman Legion for the purpose of obtaining funds for the Irish National Church at Rome. The Mayor of Cork presided. Very Rev. Prior Glynn gave a detailed statement as to the inauguration of the great National and religious work, and stated that the walls and sacristy of the church had been completed, and the sum of £60,000 had been already collected. He hoped to enrol a million Irishmen in the Legion, who, if they subscribe one shilling each, would furnish the sum of £50,000. On the motion of Mr. Christopher Dann, J. P., seconded by Mr. John Reardon, a vote of thanks was passed to his Holiness the Pope for inaugurating the great work. Resolutions were also passed thanking the Irish Archbishops and Bishops for their unanimous sanction of the project at their meeting, at Maynooth, and pledging the Catholic people of Cork to support the scheme. Several subscriptions were received, and cards of enrolment in the Roman Legion were distributed. A vote of thanks to the Mayor concluded the meeting.

**Derry.**

An inquest was held in Coleraine Workhouse, on June 4th, on the body of Thomas Greer, who committed suicide by hanging himself while in a cell of the workhouse that forenoon. The jury found a verdict of suicide by strangulation while of unsound mind.

**Duam.**

On June 7th the Most Rev. Dr. McGivern, Bishop of Dromore, attended at the Cathedral, Hill street, Newry, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to over 400 children. He was assisted at the sacred ceremony by Rev. J. O. Carolin, C.C., and the Rev. Thomas B. Rooney, C.C. There were also present—Rev. M. McPolin, Adm., Newry; Rev. John Rooney, C.C., do.; Rev. John O'Hare, C.C., do.; and the Rev. F. Maginnsi, C.C., do.

**Dublin.**

On May 29th the beautiful and interesting ceremony of reception took place in St. Mary's Church, Lucan. It was in connection with this convent that Most Rev. Dr. Walsh recently held a meeting in the interests under the care of the good Sisters, and the management of the Very Rev. James Baxter, P.P., Clondalkin. At the reception the celebrant was the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Walsh, P.P., V.G., Kingstown, the master-of-ceremonies being Father Donegan, St. Mary's, Lucan. The Very Rev. Father King, O.S.M., Provincial, Inchicore, preached an appropriate and beautiful sermon. The ceremonies concluded with Benediction, administered by the Very Rev. Father Baxter, P.P., Clondalkin. The novices received were Miss O'Shea, in religion Sister M. Antonia, daughter of the late William O'Shea, Esq., Ramgrange, County Wexford; Miss Ben-

nett, in religion Sister M. Magdaleno, daughter of Thomas Bennett, Esq., Harry mount, Glasnevin; Miss R. O'Flynn, in religion Sister M. Stanislaus, daughter of John O'Flynn, Esq., Horsehead House, Passage West, Cork.

**Ferriarough.**

On June 6th a sad case of drowning occurred near Enniskillen, whereby a man named Geo. Miller, a farmer, aged 70 years, lost his life.

The death of Colonel Sir G. A. Maude, Equerry to the Queen and manager of the Royal Stud, is announced. He was the second son of the late Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude, rector of Enniskillen.

**Galway.**

At the meeting of the Galway Town Board on June 7th, the following resolution, proposed by M. Hannon, J.P., and seconded by Dr. Grealy, J.P., was carried unanimously: "That we, the Galway Town Commissioners, seeing the statement recently made by Mr. Morley in Parliament, that a new contract for the carrying of the mails is shortly to be entered into, desiring to bring under the notice of the Government the advantages which Galway possesses as a safe harbor, and in being the nearest port in these islands to America, and, consequently, the most suitable for the embarkation and debarkation of the American mails; and in order to meet the public requirements in accelerating the mails there is no port in these countries possessing the advantages of Galway, and we are confident if this port be selected the mails can be delivered several hours earlier than by any other route. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, Lord Rosebery, the Parliamentary representatives of the city and county of Galway, and the public bodies throughout the country."

**Kerry.**

"On her arrival in Tralee, on June 6th, the old "Town of the strand" gave Lady Aberdeen a welcome worthy of her and of the "Kingdom of Kerry" in its palmier days. The members of the Town Commission, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Guardians, who met her at the railway station, were as fine a body of men as one could see any where; while the people turned out en masse, forming a body of men and women that any town might be proud of. The station was handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens; and, in the centre, was a raised platform, covered with crimson cloth and ranged round it were pots of hot house flowers. Lady Aberdeen was surprised and affected by her enthusiastic welcome. She was presented with beautiful bouquets, by Mrs. Dr. Harrington and by Miss Keane, tied with the tartan ribbon of the Aberdeen clan. During her stay in Tralee, she was the guest of Mr. Litchford, at his picturesque residence, at Oakville.

**Kildare.**

The Athy Town Commissioners, at their meeting, on June 4th, adopted unanimously the resolution of the Limerick Corporation in favor of amnesty for the Irish political prisoners. The Maas Town Commissioners adopted the resolution at their meeting on June 6th.

**Kilkenny.**

With deep regret we, this week announce the death of Mr. Thos. Bowe, of Emil, parish of Mooncoin, father of the Rev. John Bowe, P. P., of Urlingford. Though Mr. Bowe had reached the patriarchal age of 84 years his end came somewhat unexpectedly. Only a week previously he attended the funeral of his son, who left a wife and young family to mourn his loss. The domestic affliction sensibly affected the aged father, who, notwithstanding his efforts to bear up against it, gradually sank under the heavy blow, and on June 1st, calmly expired in the midst of his sorrowing family. Mr. Bowe was held in high esteem in the locality in which he lived a fact which was testified to in a very marked way on the 4th, by the wide circle of friends and acquaintances that accompanied his remains to the family burial place, Clonmore.

**King's County.**

After a long illness, Doctor Saunders of Edenderry, breathed his last on June 1st. The deceased since his arrival in Edenderry from Rhode, some years ago, to fill the position of dispensary doctor, vacated by his father, was one of the most popular of men, revered by all for his sterling qualities of heart and mind. His unflinching courtesy of kindness in the discharge of his duties endeared him to all, but most particularly to the poor and lowly to whose ailments his position as dispensary doctor required him to tend. His memory will long live in the hearts of everyone, and in years to come many a thought will glide back to the days when Dr. Saunders labored for the amelioration of the poverty-stricken, using his profession, his influence, and his purse in their behalf.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running; the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Huckle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

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1-y REV. J. R. TEEFY, President

## Catholic News.

The daughter of the Marquis d'Hoziere received the veil in the Carmolite convent in Paris a few weeks ago.

Twenty acres of land near Lake Linden, Detroit, Mich., have been presented to the Sisters of Jesus and Mary, who will erect on the grounds a \$50,000 building.

For the past few weeks thousands of persons have visited the new monastery of the sisters of the Precious Blood in Brooklyn, N. Y. The building, when finished, will be one of the handsomest of the kind in the country.

The Little Sisters of the Poor possess 255 houses scattered over nearly every country in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia. No fewer than 33,000 men and women are sheltered in these.

Brother Kiernan, one of the prominent Trappist monks, who came from Ireland to found New Mellary Monastery at Dubuque, Iowa, forty-five years ago, is dead. He was the historian of the order.

In an audience granted on the occasion of the marriage in the Patrizi family, His Holiness spoke of the Apostolic letter which he is preparing to address to the English people. There is good reason to believe that he is also preparing an encyclical on the religious question of the East.

The official journal of St. Petersburg publishes the appointment of Mr. Scoulski to be Minister Resident to the Holy See. This event cannot be overestimated, taken in connection with the recent nomination of an official representative of Prussia, another non-Catholic power, to the Court of His Holiness.

## Sir Walter Scott's Dog "Camp."

"The wisest dog I ever had," said Sir Walter Scott, "was what is called the bull-dog terrier. I taught him to understand a great many words, inasmuch that I am positive that the communication betwixt the canine species and ourselves might be greatly enlarged. Camp once bit the baker, who was bringing bread to the family. I chastised him, and explained the enormity of his offence; after which, to the last moment of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the story, in whatever tone or voice it was mentioned, without getting up and retiring into the darkest corner of the room, with great appearance of distress. Then if you said the baker was well paid, or the baker was not hurt after all, Camp came forth from his hiding place, capered, and barked, and rejoiced.

When he was unable, toward the end of his life, to attend me when on horseback, he used to watch for my return, and the servant would tell him his master was coming down the hill or through the moor, and, although he did not use any gestures to explain his meaning, Camp was never known to mistake him, but either went down at the front to go up the hill, or at the back to get down to the moor side."

That was certainly a very wise dog. He was a good one, too, for he was always ashamed of his one bad act, and never repeated it.

## Influence of Purity

Nothing makes a man so much in love with purity as purity. Many a man has been lifted out of debasing sin against which he has vainly struggled by coming to know a pure street woman. It is the sight of embodied goodness that makes us want to be good. Many a mother by the usefulness of her life, fills her children with a desire to be like her, and this desire makes them in their turn unselfish. There are obscure men and women who hardly in their lives utter a word of preaching, yet by their example do more to make people around them gentle, truthful, and Christ-like than any ten who preach but do not practise. It is not

those who talk about goodness, but those who are good that are the light of the world.

E. H. A.

Davitt Branch, No. 11, held a most successful meeting, receiving five propositions and initiating four members, several important matters were discussed and final arrangements made for removing to their new hall.

St. Patrick's Branch, No. 12. The regular meeting of this Branch was well attended, including a number of visiting Brothers, five propositions were received, and one member initiated. The printed reports of the proceedings of the Grand Branch Convention and amendments to the Constitution were given to the members for their perusal previous to their coming into force on July 1st. And a short time was devoted to amusement vocal selections being given by P. J. Crotty of Branch No. 2, T. Hodson of No. 29, and C. Burcher, J. Patton and W. P. Murphy of No. 12.

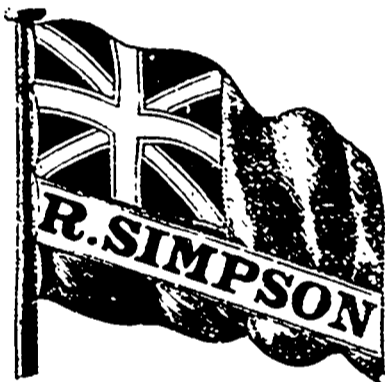
## LADIES' CIRCLE.

St. Helen's Circle, No. 2, received four propositions and initiated four members. After the usual routine of business a short time was very pleasantly spent by the ladies and their visiting friends.

St. Cecilia's Circle No. 3, received five propositions and initiated four members. After receiving reports of Committees and transacting other business, the President, Mrs. Kelly, made a very spirited address, and Miss Kelly and Miss B. Haydon delighted the members by their selections of vocal and instrumental music.

## St. Joseph's Garden Party.

The garden party in aid of St. Joseph's Church, Leslie street, postponed from the 23rd ult., will take place on the church grounds on Wednesday evening, July 11. This party promises to be the affair of the season. Tickets issued for the 23rd good for this one. No new tickets printed.



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Ladies' Tan, calf Oxfords, hand-turned, Piccadilly last, regular price \$1.75, sale price	1 25
Ladies' Dongola Kid Oxfords, hand-turned, Piccadilly last, patent tip, regular price \$1.75, sale price	1 25
Ladies' Dongola Kid, Button, Piccadilly last, patent tip, regular price \$1.75, sale price	1 25
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**Kindness.**

Man has considerable powers, considerable enough to leave him, as proprietor of this planet, in possession of at least as much comfortable jurisdiction as most landed proprietors have in a free country. He has one power in particular which is not sufficiently dwelt on, and that is the power of making the world happy, or at least of so greatly diminishing the amount of unhappiness in it as to make it quite a different world from what it is at present.

The worst kinds of unhappiness, as well as the greatest amount of it, come from our conduct towards one another. If our conduct, therefore, were under the control of kindness, it would be nearly the opposite of what it is, and so the state of the world be almost reversed. We are for the most part unhappy because the world is an unkind world. But the world is only unkind through the lack of kindness in us units who compose it.

First, let us ask ourselves what kindness is. Words which we are using constantly soon cease to have much distinct meaning in our minds. They become symbols and figures rather than words.

Kindness is an overflowing of self upon others. We put them as the place of self. We treat them as we would wish to be treated ourselves. It is also the coming to the rescue of others when they need it and it is in our power to supply what they need. In this it is like divine grace, for it gives to men something which neither self or nature can give them, something of which they are in want—something which only another person can give, such as consolation; kindness adds sweetness to everything.

It is kindness which makes life's capabilities blossom, and paints them with their cheering hues, and endows them with their invigorating fragrance, whether it waits on its superiors, or ministers to its inferiors, or disports itself with its equals, its work as marked by a prodigality which the strictest necessary work, which, when done, looks the most necessary work that could be. If it goes to soothe sorrow, it does more than soothe it. If it relieves a want, it cannot do so without doing more than relieve it. The secret impulse out of which kindness acts is an instinct which is the noblest part of ourselves, the most undoubted remnant of the image of God, which was given us at the first. We must, therefore, never think of kindness as being a common growth of our nature, common in the sense of being of little value. Kindness makes life more endurable; the burden of life presses heavily upon multitudes of the children of men. It is a yoke, very often of such a peculiar nature that familiarity, instead of practically lightening it, makes it harder to bear. Perseverance is the hand of time pressing the yoke down upon our galled shoulders with all its weight. There are many men to whom life is always approaching the unbearable. It only stops just short of it. In these cases it is the office of kindness to make such lives more bearable, and if success in its office is often only partial, some amount of success is at least invariable.

Probably the majority of repentances have been begun in the reception of acts of kindness, which, if not unexpected, touched men by the sense of their being so undeserved. Kindness has converted more sinners than either zeal, eloquence or learning, and these three last have never converted anyone unless they were kind also.

Then there is the immense power of kindness in bringing out the good points in the characters of others. Almost all men have more goodness in them than the ordinary intercourse of the world enables us to discover. Indeed, most men we may be sure, from glimpses we now and then obtain, carry with them to the grave much

undeveloped nobility. Life is seldom so varied or so adventurous as to enable a man to unfold all that is in him. But who has not seen how disagreeable and faulty characters will expand under kindness? Generosity springs up, fresh and vigorous, from under a load of meanness. Modesty suddenly discloses itself from some safe cavern where it has survived years of sin. Virtues come to life, and in their infant robustiveness, strange habits which a score of years has been spent in pruning.—*M. R., Guelph.*

**A Merited Recognition.**

We (Quebec Telegraph) are glad to see that our municipal representatives have at last had the good sense to recognize the great services and the long and valuable services and experiences of the devoted engineer and manager of our complicated and costly water department, Mr. J. Gallagher. At the last meeting of the Finance Committee the question of appointing a successor to Mr. Bisson as city accountant came up when an application among others was read from Mr. Gallagher, which brought the Committee face to face with a very undesirable contingency, namely, the possible loss of Mr. Gallagher, whose abilities and experience as water works manager are simply invaluable to the city. To avoid this, the Committee at once took the only step open to it under the circumstances. Mr. Gallagher would, no doubt, make a first class accountant is the right man, but he unquestionably is the right man in the right place at the head of the water department and something had to be done, which we have no hesitation in saying, in justice to Mr. Gallagher, should have been done long ago, to retain him there. In its report the committee therefore very wisely and properly placed on record as a recommendation to the Council its recognition of Mr. Gallagher's precious services as water works engineer and the expression of its opinion that the council could not safely change him therefrom, but that it should fittingly increase his salary in keeping with his abilities and the importance of his office. The Chairman, Ald. Tanguay, suggested that his salary should be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,500, and Ald. Sharples gave notice of motion that the increase should be to \$1,600. This recognition of Mr. Gallagher's unquestionably great merits, which everyone hopes to see fully ratified by the Council in due course, is a little tardy, but it will be none the less appreciated as an act of simple justice to Mr. Gallagher, not only by his own immediate friends and admirers, whose name is legion, but by the entire body of the citizens. For our part, however, we do not believe that it goes far enough yet. Mr. Gallagher is the official head of the most important department of the municipal service and annual remunerations should be as much, if not more, than that of the heads of the other municipal departments. At all events, it should not be less and, for this all sufficient reason, we trust to see it placed on the same footing as soon as the finances of the city will permit.

**A Clever Student.**

Among the many who received rewards for their arduous study during the past scholastic year of the Seminarians of Quebec there is a shining light in the person of Mr. James Reardon, son of Daniel Reardon, of Charlottetown, P.E.I. He stands out as the most brilliant star among his classmates. Mr. Reardon is only 21 years old and has obtained his degree of B.A. after but one year's study of philosophy, something which is unprecedented in the history of the Quebec Seminary. He is also the recipient of the prize of excellence in philosophy, a silver medal, after a most brilliant examination, gaining 20.4

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notes out of a possible 30. It is not in Quebec alone Mr. Reardon has shown his immense capabilities as a scholar, but in his native city, Charlottetown, where he gained a scholarship previous to his coming to this city last September. The Garden of the Gulf has a just right to feel proud of possessing this young man, who is in reality an intellectual phenomenon. His parents must feel highly honored with the grand success that their son has achieved, as he undoubtedly reflects great credit on them and has shown he did not forget his early training at their claim a part in his fame, as he was born of a true and kind-hearted son and daughter of Erin. Mr. James Reardon is to be congratulated for his extraordinary ability as a scholar, and will adorn and become a great light of the Catholic Church, as it is hinted he intends studying for the priesthood. We wish Mr. Reardon all success in his future career whatever it may be, and feel confident he will attain a high rank in whatever sphere of life he enters.—*Quebec Telegraph.*

**Pompeian Advertisements.**

A number of business announcements are to be found at Pompeii, that brisk little city to the daily life of which the energy of Vesuvius has lent a kind of immortality. Here we get a large number of miscellaneous inscriptions dealing with matters of daily life, announcements of forthcoming gladiatorial games, edicts of magistrates, wine-sellers' attempts to captivate customers, rewards for lost or stolen property, houses for sale or to be let, and other things of that sort.

We learn from one announcement that a glass of wine could be got for one as (about 3 farthings), while for four aces one could drink real Falernian. Another inscription informs us that a denarius (about 7½d.) was paid for washing a tunic, and the date, the 13th, of April, is carefully recorded by the writer. Whether she was the laundress or the owner of the tunic must be left undecided, but it seems at least that she was in the habit of marking up her washing account on the walls of her house.

There are several such inscriptions on the same wall of this particular house all dated; the 20th of April, a tunic and pallium; on the 7th of May, an article which need not be particularized while on the day following two tunics are scored.

The water that pours over the Falls of Niagara is wearing the rock away at the rate of five yards in four years.

The Government has served notice upon the Government at Tokio that Russia will not permit Japan to occupy Corea.

The Hudson Bay Company has announced a dividend of ten shillings per share for the past year, notwithstanding the decreased receipts from fur sales. This relatively favorable result is mainly attributed to the economies and the increased efficiency inaugurated and practised during the past few years.

A despatch from Paramaribo, capital of Dutch Guiana, says large discoveries of gold dust have been made in the disputed Territory of Courani, which borders upon French Guiana and Brazil. Six negroes collected 100 kilogrammes of gold in a few weeks, and fortune hunters are flocking to the territory.

## THE TRIUMPHS OF DUTY.

CHAPTER XXIII—(CONTINUED).

Lord Stanmore, as if still playing with the dog, moved from the man to the other side of his valet, Temple saying in French:

"Come, Cherry, hide yourself in the crowd, but call the real Cherry away from me, for fear he should be lost; and in a few minutes come forward, as if just arrived with letters for me of great importance from the town I represent in parliament; I will then say more. Better make some change in your dress," he added, as he returned to the hired attendant, still caressing and playing with the little dog, who remained very contentedly with him till whistled for by Mr. Temple, who had strolled to a thick group of persons. These were complacently and loyally listening to the national anthem, while a well-dressed file of company were moving from the grounds; and by passing between our hero and the machinators, called "the water-party," gave him a few minutes longer to form his plan of escape. He felt convinced that the man still standing near him, and many, if not all the occasional attendants out of livery, were in the pay of Mr. Gerard Woolton, and that even good Mrs. Colville had been made to believe the original story of the changeling and the generosity of Mr. Woolton, in wishing to hush all further investigation, by the marriage of the young people. With this perfect confidence in her older guest, words would be useless from himself, whom she still called "Mr. Arthur," and, probably, was induced by Mr. Woolton to consider a wilful boy. He had no confidence that the so-called "police in plain clothes," were really such, and felt himself to be already virtually a prisoner. A few minutes more, and his plan of action was determined; and with it all his courage and self-possession.

The hand passed with the few lingering guests, and the water-party, headed by Mrs. Colville, on the arm of Mr. Woolton, crossed the chief walk, to Lord Stanmore, with perfect self-possession, had advanced to meet them.

"I think, said that lady, "that where we now are is as pretty a spot as any to remain quietly in—just our little snug party—till six o'clock, the hour for our boat."

All, of course, assented; the "all" consisting, besides Mr. Woolton, his daughter, and Lord Stanmore, of Mrs. Colville's niece, an extremely pretty girl, and two partners of the late Mr. Colville, who looked alternately at the queenly Hortense and the gentle shepherdess, Maria Colville, then at each other, mutually said "humph" and recommenced their scrutinizing comparison; while Mr. Woolton held Mrs. Colville in discourse respecting the splendid offers he had refused for Hortense; and that young lady, surprised and piqued by the self-possessed and dignified attention of Lord Stanmore, seemed determined to probe his inmost soul.

Thus had passed half an hour, when, advancing rapidly from the principal entrance, appeared the valet, Temple, closely buttoned to the throat, very genteelly equipped, and holding, as most precious, a long, official-looking packet of letters. The young man on reaching the seated group, bowed to all; then said respectfully to Lord Stanmore:

"I believe I have the honor to address the new member for Holkington in Cheshire, Viscount Stanmore?"

"I am he," replied Lord Stanmore. "May I enquire the motive of this visit?"

"My name, my lord, is Temple; perhaps you may remember me at the town-hall at Helkington. I have brought some important letters and papers, which require an answer."

"Ha!—Temple. Oh! yes, I remember perfectly. Permit me, Mrs. Colville, for a few instants."

And Lord Stanmore, taking the packet from Temple, stood with him opening the papers quite in sight, but out of hearing, to prepare their counter-plot.

"Temple," said Lord Stanmore, "I can fix my mind but on one mode of escaping, without quarrelling, or having to accept or refuse a duel, from this most cunning and bitter enemy. There is no time left to combat my plan, and my reasons for it. You must simply aid me in my hour of peril, as I will reward you when once more at rest. You must get a common boat, and fee the men well. You will make them place a white flag at the helm. Your only care is to watch the pleasure-boat which will start from the steps of the garden at six o'clock. You must keep a little in advance. At the moment this pleasure boat will pass the hospital, you will see me throw myself overboard, and sink. I shall dive and float with the stream, under water, while the pleasure-boat will, of course, be stopped. Directly you perceive my head above the water, stop your boat. I shall soon arrive at the side. Before committing myself to the water, I shall row a little with the boatmen, which will give me the opportunity to throw off my coat and 'loosen all ties,'" added he smiling for the first time.

Poor Mr. Temple, who had turned pale at the words "throw myself overboard, and sink," now responded to the smile.

Lord Stanmore opened another letter and said:

"I must not omit one very important direction. It is, that you must pay some other boatmen to keep near you, and to hoist the white flag in his boat directly you shall have lowered it in yours, which must be the instant I have my hand on the side of your boat to enter it. This is done to mislead our pursuers, should they distinguish my form issuing from the cold bosom of Father Thames. I think, Mr. Temple," added his lordship, in a louder tone, as he returned to the water party "that for the present we have done all that can be effected by mere arrangement. We shall soon, I hope, meet to thank Heaven for our success."

Before Lord Stanmore and Mr. Temple bowed and parted, the former whispered—

"Temple, have you a rosary?"

"Yes; and have you, my lord, a medal?"

"Yes; that will be one of the 'ties' not to be loosened—au revoir!"

"I think," said Mrs. Colville, "you must have received some good news, Mr. Arthur, you look in such high spirits. It is a great thing to get into parliament so young."

"It strikes me I saw that young man in the gardens earlier in the day," observed Mr. Woolton.

But conjectures on that topic were interrupted by the arrival of refreshments in a neighboring summer-house, whither the little party repaired, as a final act, before going on the water. Mrs. Colville had possessed sufficient penetration to see that the interview with that Mr. Temple had produced an exhilarating effect on "Mr. Arthur." In truth, the excitement was beginning to be too apparent, and was conquered only by painful thought regarding Hortense. He could no longer hope that her warning had been more than a threat. This afflicted him. He longed to find in her some generosity of heart; but the interval in which to prove it was becoming very contracted. They had already descended the steps of the summer-house. Mr. Woolton presented his arm to Mrs. Colville. Lord Stanmore had the privilege of supporting his fair cousin; and Miss Colville followed, with the two partners of her late uncle.

"Hortense must believe that I am, on entering this fatal boat, to bid adieu to all that life holds dear; yet she prevents me not. Oh! blessed betrothal to another, that has saved me

from this heartless worldling. She would have married me to have become Countess of Charlton; but prefers to be so eventually in her own right: and, therefore, after a few vague warnings and threats, becomes an accomplice in this scene of kidnapping me to Jamaica!"

Thus ran the undercurrent of Lord Stanmore's thoughts, while the upper flow was all hilarity and compliments to the object of them, as they seated themselves in the graceful little pleasure boat, and pushed out from the garden bank.

"I believe we are ordered for the West India docks," half observed and half demanded the senior boatmen.

"Oh! my goodness," cried Mrs. Colville, laughing. "Pray, come and rectify this mistake, Mr. Woolton. We are going to Whitehall Stairs, my good man."

"Very likely, marm; but that doesn't prevent both."

"True, true," said Mr. Woolton, with a ghastly smile; "but pull away now, my men. 'Twill be time enough to think of other excursions when we have managed the stairs."

He then placed himself so that the men only could see his countenance, and a few low words were uttered on both sides. Still Hortense spoke, not to prevent, but to deceive, in bewitching prattle.

In the meantime, Mr. Temple had secured the little boat of rescue, with two strong rowers, and a white flag at the helm. At six o'clock he entered it, and a few minutes after the men were resting on their oars, within hail of Chelsea Hospital. There were several pleasure-boats advancing from the west at the same time. Mr. Temple had hoped to recognize the white sleeves when Lord Stanmore should cast off his coat to row; but the rowers in each of the boats looked alike. "Five of these boats were approaching, two were passing the hospital, when, like a flash, the white vest and sleeves from the second in advance showed on the edge, and a tall form was lost to sight in the waters. A piercing shriek followed from the same boat,—a shriek of wild remorse!

As Lord Stanmore had foreseen, the pleasure-boat stopped: so did the others less in advance, as soon as they had arrived sufficiently near to offer assistance; while the one ahead turned back. In the meantime our hero swam under water with the current so swiftly that while Mr. Temple was gazing on the part near those boats, the head of the fugitive swimmer had drawn near to the friendly bark, and the stout rowers, seizing the raised arm, assisted him in. Lord Stanmore embraced his faithful servant,—both exclaimed: "Thank God!" while the latter immediately lowered the white flag, and handed it to the men of the next boat, who fixed it high at their helm.

"Now," cried Lord Stanmore, addressing his own immediate rowers; "now row, my men, for the very nearest stairs, however steep and unfashionable they may be. We will clamber up. In the meantime, give me an oar, for a dripping man must keep in action."

They soon arrived at some safe but uncommemorated steps, which, happily, proved not far from a cab-stand, and, taking the first within hail, made the best of their way, not to Carlton Gardens, but to the Marquis of Seabam's, in St. James's-square.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CONTINUED PLOTS OF AMBITION.

Mr. Temple had taken the precaution to purchase, at a ready-made warehouse, a large wrapping woollen cloak and a hat; therefore, on arriving in St. James's-square, Lord Stanmore was sufficiently clad to present himself to those who knew him, and to retire to a dressing-room until Temple, who had detained the cab, should proceed to Carlton Gardens, and send him a

a complete suit, with linen, by Monsieur Julien, if possible. Temple himself was to remain there, and relate the whole proceedings to the earl, who would, therefore, know many things of which his grandson was still ignorant,—the chief of these being, how Temple had become acquainted with the plot against the freedom of Lord Stanmore. The latter had suspected the truth, that Julien's influence over Mademoiselle Lucille Brontel had frustrated the machinations in which she was to have borne a part, and have reaped the bad reward. *He did not, however, make either inquiry or comment during the drive from the river; and was now, as he reposed in a warm bed, at leisure to reflect on the whole of that remarkable day,—resolving to keep silence, and to induce others to keep it, on the painful part enacted by his kindred. This feeling had developed into a principle by the arrival of Julien with the materials for a renewed toilet, and he informed that faithful domestic of the resolution he had made, to divulge to no one but the Marquis of Seabam, whose self-invited guest he was, the extraordinary events of the day.*

"Mr. Woolton and his daughter," said Lord Stanmore, "are acting under the influence of a stronger temptation than the mere earldom of Charlton; they are endeavoring to secure that as a step to something greater. What that elevation may be, I cannot divine; but I am convinced, that all the powers of mind and heart of Miss Woolton are bent towards the attainment of something hidden and unknown to us. Having said this to you, Julien, which I shall repeat to the marquis alone, I shall say no more, even to those who have my confidence. Let no revenge sully my tongue."

"Oh, my lord!" cried Julien, "I am edified beyond expression. Your lordship is, indeed, fit to become the first knight of the Holy Tongue. I have the power to do this; I mean that, having already inscribed the names of fifty associates, I am eligible to be a knight, which honor can be transferred, and I beg to name your lordship."

"It is now my turn to be edified," said Lord Stanmore; "for you are renouncing what you have justly earned."

"But an heroic silence like yours, my lord, is far beyond the mere trouble of collecting fifty associates; besides, in the world, knights are noble, which I am not."

"But this order of the Holy Tongue is the nobility of heaven," returned Lord Stanmore. "However, my good Julien, as I well know that the first desire of your heart is to found this confraternity, and that your zeal will soon collect fifty more members, I will accept to be your first knight, and will ask Lady Violet to be the first canoness."

The entrance of the marquis, to greet his guests, here arrested the conversation.

At that hour, the venerable Earl of Charlton was hearing the narrative, from his grandson's faithful and intelligent valet, of the second attempt, made by a desperate ambition, on the personality of his heir.

Although related in the manner the least calculated to excite the alarm of the aged nobleman, the mere facts could not but make the heart to suffer, and the head to ponder long and painfully; yet, in the midst of this mental suffering, arose a twofold thanksgiving: first, for the preservation of his grandson; secondly, for the courage and prudence of his whole plan of escape; the last, but not the least, being his choice of St. James's-square, instead of Carlton Gardens, in case the rescue had been perceived on the river.

"Did ever the patience of heaven witness so cool and noble-looking a rogue!" at length escaped from the self-control of Mr. Temple. "I should not be surprised if to-morrow morning he

came as your heir-presumptive, my lord, to offer you his heart-felt condolence, to tell you the river had been dragged without success, and to enquire whether you or himself should officiate as chief mourner."

Tomple, in predicting this, was a true prophet. All happened exactly to the letter, yet all around looked so little like a tragedy of real life. And where was Hortense, and what her feelings? The evening of the scene on the river, after the real horror and remorse for having caused the suicide, as she thought, of the obstacle to her ambition followed the complacent sense of the advantages of so sudden and self-inflicted a removal. At her request, she was taken by her father to the house of Colonel Whyne, in Belgrave-square being the nearest to the river belonging to a friend. There, more than ever, the heroine of an admiring and excited group, Hortense related the despair of Leon Bauvin, and the fatal act which left her father heir to his just claims. Colonel Whyne had been present at the complete refutation of his story of the change of infants, at the arbitration in Somerset House; but the heat of the room had made him drowsy, and the assurance afterwards of Mr. Woolton, that the united testimony of the surgeons was a discovered piece of rascality, made him confess himself unable to follow the right clue.

"I shall be happy to wish you joy, my dear sir," said the gallant soldier; "when it all comes to a fortunate conclusion; but I confess myself totally unable to discover the truth. I am no lawyer."

Hortense was removed the following morning to the house, in Lower Brook-street, that her father had taken for the season; and the following letter was written in the quiet of her temporary home, at the time Mr. Woolton, according to Tomple's conjecture was proceeding to visit his supposed bereaved relative, the Earl of Charleton:

"To his Serene Highness Prince Ernest Walfenshredenfel, to the care of Field-Marshal Von Pillinsgrennen, Baden.—In my last letter I informed your highness that I was about compelled, by obedience to the wishes of my father, to expose the dying Earl of Charleton. I would have proved a faithful and tender nurse the few weeks he might have lingered; but fate has decreed to remove him to another world; therefore, my father and myself having now the rank required by the formalities of the german courts, your highness has only to place the proper announcement of your wishes in the hands of the chamberlain, Von Haufmans, and to claim the promise made by our august brother, that, once a countess in my own right, the marriage should receive his sanction. Let me then be insulted no more by the offer of the left hand in marriage to Hortense Woolton who though noble, was without title. I never have consented—I never will consent, to our union, but with the free right hand, giving me the title of serene highness, the ermine, the equerry, the ladies-in waiting, the guard of honor. Your last letter was too full of those passionate but vague expressions which I have before told you, suit neither my birth, my character, nor the trust I have placed in the truth and perseverance of your love. But I will not close this letter, my too dearly loved Ernest, &c."

Then followed lines from the heart. The letter was sealed and despatched, by previous permission, to one of the secretaries of the Prussian ambassador, in whose bag it departed from London, at the very hour in which with rage and despair distorting every feature, Gerald Woolton re-entered his house, and informed his daughter that Lord Stanmore was alive and well; that the discovery of their plan to decoy him on the river to the docks, and thence to Jamaica, had been announced to him in the gardens at Chelsea. That he dived and swam to a boat prepared

for him, and had passed the night at the Marquis of Seaham's, in St. James' square.

If great part of the torments of the eternally-condemned consist in mutual upbraiding and recrimination; there are scenes on earth which, in sad horror, give a foretaste of those worse, because hopeless, halls of anguish. Such as those occupied the following two hours in Brook street, during which some discoveries were taking place in Belgrave square, by Lady Emily Whyne, that tended to close—politely close—that house to both father and daughter. Lady Emily, on receiving Miss Woolton on the previous evening, had arranged that her eldest daughter, Georgina, should resign her room to her young friend, and sleep in a smaller one adjacent. This was effected, though half the night was passed, not in sleep, but in most unprofitable discourse. One confidence made that night was the now hoped-for marriage of Hortense to the youngest brother of a reigning duke in Germany; and the rough copy of the letter, just described, was then dictated by one and written in pencil by the other to Prince Ernest, which, on the departure of Hortense to her own house, had been accidentally left on the toilet table. This paper, in a handwriting which Lady Emily perceived to be that of her own daughter, was brought to her by the maid servants, who were restoring the room to its usual use; and Lady Emily Whyne, puzzled and shocked, read it over with Colonel Whyne, till, at length, their hearts were inexpressibly relieved to find that the tissue of falsehoods, and the secret engagement to the foreign prince, were to be traced, not to their own child, but to their late guest.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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ST. FILOMENA'S GODCHILD.

When Diocletian was Emperor of Rome and commencing the worst persecution the Christians had known, which was also happily the last, there came to the Eternal City a Greek prince, accompanied by his wife and their only child, a young girl of fourteen called Filomena. Filomena was very beautiful, and the Christian modesty which was her greatest charm was something with which the pagan emperor was entirely unacquainted. However, he admired it so much that he wished to make the lovely Greek girl his wife. But Filomena had consecrated herself to Almighty God and could not wed with any one, much less with so blood-thirsty and cruel a tyrant as Diocletian had already proved himself to be. The emperor was very angry at her refusal, and even her father begged her to consent to his proposal, but Filomena was firm in her determination, so at last the tyrant, enraged at being foiled by one whom he looked upon as being a mere child, ordered her to be put to the torture and afterwards executed.

The whole story of St. Filomena is very beautiful. The martyr has been honored throughout the Church in all ages since her death, and as she was only fifteen when she went to heaven, she is regarded as one of the special patronesses of children and young girls. The holy Cure of Ars, of whom the elder ones among you must have heard and whose life I hope you will read, loved her so much that he always called her his "dear little saint." Do you think that we are never coming to the story? Well, I will begin it at once.

There lived in the northern part of Italy a poor woman whose husband had been killed by an accident while cutting wood in the forest where he was accustomed to work. The widow was in deep grief at his death, not only because she had lost her best earthly friend, but also for the sake of an infant whose birth she expected and which must now be an orphan from the moment of its entrance into the world. It happens sometimes that when we believe things to be at the worst they begin to mend, and not seldom just when things appear to be as bad as possible they grow a little worse. Now this was the case with poor Teresina's misfortunes. Three months after the sad death of her husband her little cottage, which was, with its tiny garden, all she possessed in the world, was burned to the ground, and she was only with great difficulty saved by some charitable neighbors, Teresina was carried to a little hut that chanced to be empty at the time, but these good people were themselves so poor that they could give her no furniture except a bed, a stool, and an old chest. This last they thought might serve to contain the contributions of charitable Christians who would be sure to help the widow when they should come to learn of her distress.

A little girl was born to Teresina the very next day, and the woman who was with the poor mother could find nothing whatever in which to dress the baby, since all the clothes that had been prepared for it—very scanty and poor they must have been, but they were something—had been destroyed by the fire. She wrapped the infant in an old woolen blanket of her own and laid it in its mother's arms. Then she asked Teresina what she must do for a dress for the baby; it would be absolutely necessary to have one before the morrow, as on that day the child must be taken to the church to be baptized. She was told to see if perhaps there might be something in the great chest, but, alas! she searched in vain. Not an article was there that could be used for the purpose.

Teresina was in despair. Poor as she had always been, she had hoped

that when her little one should be baptized she would have wherewithal to make it as nice as the children of other women as poor as herself, and now she had absolutely nothing in which to send it to the font but an old woolen blanket, and that a borrowed one. She was very sad when her friend left her alone for the night, until she remembered that she had always loved St. Filomena. Surely that dear little saint, who was not much more than a child herself when God crowned her so gloriously, must love little children too well to allow one to be taken to the church of God for the first time in unbecomingly array. Poor Teresina looked at the tiny creature nestling on her arm and could not bear to think that it must remain under the power of the evil one for want of a garment. She laid the sleeping babe in the cradle, and joining her hands exclaimed:

"O glorious Saint Filomena! look down upon this poor little one, and remember that the dear Lord for whose love thou didst lay down thy life was once a babe and suffered much on earth. Bestow on her whatever is necessary for her baptism, and I promise that she shall bear thy name and be devout to thee all her life through."

Then the mother slept, how long she knew not, but when she awoke at the cry of her babe she was aware of the presence of another person in her poor little room. At first Teresina was afraid, when at the sound of the infant's voice a lovely lady came toward the cradle and bending down lifted the little one, and then seated herself on the rude stool rocked it gently, singing the while in a sweet low voice; so sweet was it, indeed, that the mother dared not move or speak until that wonderful lullaby was ended, so fearful was she lest she might lose a note of the heavenly music. When the babe slept again the lady rose and carried it in her arms to the bedside of its mother, where, bending over the astonished Teresina, she said in accents as sweet as her song: "Remember that this little one is mine and is to bear my name. Let her be baptized to-morrow. I will take care of my godchild always." Then she laid the child beside its mother who instantly fell asleep.

The next morning Teresina thought she had dreamed of the beautiful lady, and when the kind neighbor came in to carry the infant to the church, she felt very much disappointed because Saint Filomena had done nothing for the little one.

"She is as lovely as an angel," said the good woman when she took the child in her arms to wrap it in the old mantle, which really looked worse than ever, "and deserves a dress as pretty as herself. I will just look through the chest once more, Teresina; it may be that I overlooked something yesterday."

She laid the baby down again and turned to the chest, in which the poor mother knew too well nothing was to be found. The next moment Teresina heard a cry of delight and astonishment, and the woman exclaimed: "Oh, Teresina! Why did you not tell me that you have such pretty things? The child will be dressed like a princess!" Then she drew from the chest everything that could be needed to dress a babe for its baptism, and, as she had said, everything was fit, if not for a princess, for one who was to be made a child of God. As she looked in astonishment at the finely worked robe and mantle and the tiny cap, all so much prettier than anything of the kind either of the women had seen before, Teresina remembered the lovely lady who had visited her in the night, and clasping her hands, cried fervently, "Oh, my dear Saint Filomena!"

More neighbors came in to see the baby and its mother, and all gazed in astonishment at the wonderful chest

from which came an apparently inexhaustible supply of everything necessary for the child. "She will want for nothing before she is three years old!" they said. And it was true. St. Filomena had done nothing by halves, as is indeed the fashion of the saints.

So the little Filomena was baptized, and never had any baby of that parish so many people at her christening, for everybody came to hear the wonderful story and see St. Filomena's godchild and the wardrobe which had, as they believed, come from heaven.

Now, whence the wardrobe came I cannot tell you, nor is it of any importance that we should know. The saints of God have secrets into which it is not safe nor wise to pry. But the old story tells us that often after that Teresina saw her beautiful lady and heard her singing to her godchild at night. Nor did the widow ever want for anything again. The little Filomena grew in grace and beauty and was a reminder to all in the village to have faith in the goodness of God. The people held the little maiden in such reverence that the roughest among them would not for the world have uttered a wrong word in her presence, for they said, "She is the godchild of a saint."

When she grew up, and after the death of her mother, Filomena went into a convent, where she led a holy life, and died at last in the odor of sanctity; but she never gave up her name, and after her death they wrote upon her tomb, "Here lies the godchild of Saint Filomena."—*Five O'Clock Stories.*

It is now feared that Canadian cattle will be permanently excluded from the British markets, though the special committee of the Board of Agriculture has not reported yet. Canadian cattle arriving now are treated precisely the same as the United States cattle.

DECEASED.

On 27th June, 1894, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth Street, New York, by the Rev. T. J. Campbell, S. J., Rector, Thomas Mulvey, of Toronto, Barrister-at-Law, to Louise S. Bolster, youngest daughter of the late Launcelot G. Bolster, of Toronto.

DIED.

At New York, on the 13th June, Kitty, second daughter of James and Mary Hurley, formerly of this city, and grand-daughter of the late John Hurley, aged 7 years and 6 months. Remains were interred in the family plot, St. Michael's Cemetery, Toronto, on the 16th.

THE MARKETS.

TORONTO, July 4, 1894.

Wheat, white, per bush.....	\$0 62	\$0 00
Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 61	0 00
Wheat, spring, per bush....	0 61	0 62
Wheat, goose, per bush....	0 59	0 60
Oats, per bush.....	0 40	0 41
Peas, per bush.....	0 63	0 65
Barley, per bush.....	0 42	0 43
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs....	5 25	6 00
Chickens, per pair.....	0 50	0 75
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 09	0 10
Butter, in pound rolls.....	0 16	0 18
Butter, in dairy tubs.....	0 15	0 16
Cabbage, new, per doz.....	0 30	0 40
Celery, per doz.....	0 40	0 45
Radiates, per doz.....	0 15	0 00
Lettuce, per doz.....	0 15	0 00
Onions, per doz.....	0 10	0 15
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 55	0 75
Rhubarb, per doz.....	0 15	0 00
Turnips, per bag.....	0 30	0 40
Apples, per bbl.....	4 00	5 00
Straw, sheaf.....	7 50	8 00
Hay, timothy.....	10 00	12 00
Hay, clover.....	7 00	9 00

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO, July 3.—The receipts to-day were 42 cars. Nothing of any consequence was done in shipping cattle. Cables were discouraging, freights are advancing, and prices here are weak. Scarcely anything touched \$4.50 this morning. There was a fair amount of buying in butchers' cattle at prices that were tolerably steady and not at all quotably changed. Quality as a rule was poor, and choice cattle might be called firm.

Sheep and lambs were in pretty good demand. Shipping sheep are wanted. Lambs brought from \$2.50 to \$4 per head, the latter being, however, an exceptional price.

There were not many calves, and prices were firmer for anything good. More choice calves would have sold.

Three hundred hogs came in, and prices were about maintained, but there was a tendency downward which was only checked by the light supply.

Toronto General AND SAFE DEPOSIT Trusts Co. VAULTS,

— CORNER — YONGE AND COLBORNE STS. TORONTO.

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

Hon. Ed. Blake, Q.C., M.P., President. E. A. Meredith, LL.D., John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., } Vice-Pres'ts.

Chartered to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, etc., and for the faithful performance of all such duties its capital and surplus are liable.

ALL SECURITIES AND TRUST INVESTMENTS ARE INSURED IN THE COMPANY'S BOOKS IN THE NAMES OF THE ESTATES OR TRUSTS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, AND APART FROM THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

The protection of the Company's vaults for the preservation of WILLS offered gratuitously.

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. LANGMUIR, MANAGING DIRECTOR.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until Wednesday, 18th July, next, for coal supply for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of Tender, and all necessary information can be obtained at this department on and after Wednesday, 27th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to supply the coal contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

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

R. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, June 22nd, 1894.

Trusts Corporation OF ONTARIO

And Safe Deposit Vaults.

Bank of Commerce Building, King St TORONTO.

Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000. Capital Subscribed, \$800,000.

HON. J. O. AINSIE, P.C., President. HON. SIR R. Y. CARTWRIGHT, } K.C.M.G., HON. S. C. WOOD, } Vice-Presidents.

The Corporation undertakes all manner of TRUSTS and acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, TRUSTEE, ASSIGNEE, LIQUIDATOR &c., or as AGENT for any of the above appointments. Estates managed. Money invested. Bonds issued and countersigned. Financial business of all kinds transacted.

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 case of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, - Manager.

REV. GEORGE J. LOWE,

The Rectory, Almonte, Ont., writes: "I must ask you to send me another bottle of your invaluable medicine. I think your last bottle has cured me entirely, but some members of my family, whose cases are worse than mine, insist on my getting some more. Indeed we all think it an indispensable article in the household."

MEMORIAL STAINED GLASS WINDOWS N.T. LYON, TORONTO