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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. III.—No. 42.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SISTER GERTRUDE'S DEATH.

On Tuesday last, Oct. 8th, solemn High Mass of Requiem was celebrated in the chapel of the convent attached to Mount Hope Orphan Asylum in London, Ont., for the repose of the soul of Sister Gertrude, religious of the Order of St. Joseph established in that city.

Sister Gertrude had just completed her sixteenth year of her religious profession, when death supervened in God's all-wise dispensation to release her from her earthly prison, and her self-imposed task of endless duties and self-sacrifice.

Mary Coughlin, her name in secular life, was the daughter of the late Cornelius Coughlin of Glanworth in the parish of St. Thomas. Having her primary education in the Catholic Separate School of her native village, she entered the Collegiate Institute at St. Thomas, where, after the usual course of preparatory studies, she obtained a diploma for teaching and 1st class certificate.

With an experience of four years teaching in Lucan and other Catholic Separate schools, she entered the Order of the "Sisters of St. Joseph" at Mount Hope, London, and took her professional vows in 1876. Since then she has conducted classes in the 3rd and 4th form in the Catholic Separate schools of London, Goderich, Ingersoll and St. Thomas. Unflinching zeal and earnestness in her school work, fond attachment to the children entrusted to her care, and deep devotional piety, were the characteristics of her religious life. The last two years of her useful and saintly career were spent in her native parish, where dread consumption menacing forced her to abandon her much loved pupils and return to breathe her last amid the prayers and kind attentions of the Mother Superior, and the Sisters who with no sparing hand lavished their loving ministrations on her night and day until the supreme moment of her sad departure from all that life holds dear.

Her brother, Mr. J. O. Coughlin, and Mrs. Coughlin, who spent the summer in Europe and were visiting at the "Shrine of Lourdes," made all haste across the ocean, as soon as they were made aware by cablegram of her approaching demise. Through unavoidable delays, however, they but reached London in time to assist at the funeral obsequies, and take one last look at the lifeless form of the Sister, who had anxiously prayed, a few days previous for their speedy and safe arrival.

Rev. Father Noonan was celebrant of the High Mass with Rev. Fathers Tierman and Valentino as deacon and subdeacon; Rev. Father McKewen of the Cathedral and Rev. Dr. Flannery, were also in the sanctuary. The latter with Father Valentino accompanied the remains to the Catholic cemetery and pronounced the last absolution. Among those present in the chapel, and at the funeral were, besides Mr. J. O. Coughlin, Messrs. Timothy Coughlin, Daniel Coughlin, brothers of the deceased, Daniel Regan, W. P. Regan, Mr. Timothy Coughlin, ex-M.P., and several others who had known Sister Gertrude from infancy and were edified by her exemplary and truly Christian life. May she rest in peace.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

British.—A spirited international discussion has been kicked up by Lord Sackville, who in 1893 was given his passport by President Cleveland at Washington through an election trick to capture the anti-British vote. Lord Sackville now denounces the whole business and stigmatizes Mr. Bayard, the present American ambassador at London, for his part in it.

European.—Danger of war is growing greater at Constantinople. The British fleet has been ordered to the entrance of the Dardanelles. The latest news is that the Turkish promises to Armenians have been broken and murders continue in various parts of the Turkish empire. It is reported that the influence of the Pope for the Armenians is being exerted at Paris and Vienna. The peace of Europe is now very seriously threatened.

Canadian.—Mr. Laurier has spoken on the trade and school questions at various points throughout Eastern Ontario. He opposes the policy of remedial legislation adopted by the Government and calls for a commission of enquiry into the extent of the grievance under which the Catholics in Manitoba labor.

St. Mary's School—Boys' Department.
Sen. Form III, Excellent—R. Murray, H. Harte, G. O. Sullivan, P. McFarlane, J. McCaffrey, J. Lehane, T. Doyle, W. Lambert, J. Dev, R. Best, J. Barr, Form IV, Excellent—J. Henry, C. Zaegman, Good—H. Cannon, E. Flanagan, E. Gallinger, J. McElmole, M. Hagerty, D. Murray, D. Gavin, J. Murphy, H. Kelly.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Proposed by the Archbishop of Toronto and Mr. Blake

TO RESTORE UNITY

Among the Parliamentary Representatives of Ireland.

AN IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE

Patriotic Utterances by the Archbishop

—Mr. Blake Sees no Reason Why Differences Should Exist Amongst the Irish Members—Personal Antipathies Must be Laid Aside—The Irish People Abroad Should be Represented by Delegates Without Formal Votes at the Proposed National Convention—Stirring Appeal to Irishmen at Home and Abroad.

Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., left Toronto on Wednesday, the 9th, for San Francisco on his way to Australia. On the eve of his departure the following very important open letters to the Irish people at home and abroad were exchanged between Mr. Blake and His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto:

St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, 8th October, 1895.

Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P., Hume-wood, Toronto.

MY DEAR MR. BLAKE—I regret exceedingly to learn that you are very much run down in health, and that, in consequence of nervous prostration, brought on by excessive work, you have felt obliged to decline the public reception with which the citizens of Toronto intended to greet your return and to give you a hearty welcome home. I regret that this reception had to be abandoned for this reason also, that the leading citizens of Toronto wished to give public endorsement to the course you have pursued in advocating the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, and because they wished to repel with righteous indignation the malignant attacks made upon you, not so much by political antagonists as by false brethren and treacherous co-laborers. The sacrifices you have made in the cause of Home Rule ought to have been more than sufficient to shield you from mean insinuations and vindictive calumnies, and should also have proved to the most suspicious and incredulous your absolute devotion to the Irish cause.

If I mention, in passing, the enormous sacrifices you have made, it is not on your account, but for the sake of good and true men at home, who might be led astray, in your regard, by false statements and misrepresentations. Here in Canada, where you were bred, born and reared, and where you are well known both as to your private and public life, you need no certificate of character from any individual or from any body of citizens, for you possess in an eminent degree the esteem, admiration and confidence of your countrymen. In saying this much I am sure that I voice the public opinion of Canada.

I think, too, sir, that in this country we have a right and a duty to raise our voice in protest against the destructive dissensions that rend the ranks of the Irish parliamentary representatives, that do so much to discredit their cause and ruin their effectiveness. Canada has contributed generously towards the Home Rule Parliamentary Fund. Not much more than a year ago we here in Toronto, in the midst of great financial depression, subscribed the handsome sum of something more than seven thousand dollars. In other cities and districts of the Dominion sums proportionately as large were freely given for the purpose. In view of these large monetary contributions, in view of the material and moral aid which by words and acts and even by resolutions unanimously passed in the Dominion Parliament, we have given towards the Irish cause, we Canadians have a right to deplore and deprecate the fatal dissensions that have weakened and paralyzed the Irish Parliamentary representation, and that have thwarted and baffled the Home Rule cause. This is not the place to discuss the cause of these dissensions; it must suffice here to raise our voice in protest against them, and

to declare that those responsible for them have brought shame and dishonor on their country and are guilty of high treason against the Irish race, at home and abroad.

For those fatal dissensions, it is our solemn conviction, that neither you nor those with whom you are working, are in any wise responsible. You have but been their victims. In order to try to keep peace and harmony in your ranks you have borne quietly with misrepresentations and calumnies until patience ceased to be a virtue, and your silence was construed by some into an admission of guilt. Will Irishmen never give heed to the warning of our national poet, which is also the teaching of our sad history?

"Ere thy silent tear never shall cease,
Ere thy languid smile never shall increase
Till like the rainbow's light
Thy various tints unite
And form in heaven's arch
One arch of peace."

How is this necessary union to be effected? How are the Irish National forces to be focussed into a great centre of strength and power? It seems to me that to the solution of this problem Irish patriotism and Irish statesmanship should now devote themselves. Surely Ireland must still have her power and vitality to shake off from her the fatal dissensions that have of late preyed upon her and threatened the extinction of her national life; surely she must not allow herself, like a derelict ship at sea, to drift about aimlessly and hopelessly, a prey to the waves and storms of angry passions and internecine feuds.

This is not a time for despondency or despair, it is rather a time for courageous resolve and earnest action. The Home Rule cause has cost the Irish race too many sacrifices, it has been pushed too far towards realization to be now abandoned because of the difficulties that beset it. These difficulties are for the most part the direct result of personal jealousies, animosities and ambitions indulged in by certain of the Irish representatives, and doubtless they can be pushed out of the way by the united and determined action of the Irish people.

As an Irishman interested in the destinies of my native land, I trust I may, without presumption, venture to make a suggestion, which if acted on, would, in my opinion, be instrumental in securing that unity of counsel and of action amongst the Nationalists of Ireland so necessary for the success of the cause they have at heart. My suggestion is this: Let a great National Convention be held in Dublin, composed of chosen representatives of the clergy and people of Ireland and of an advisory representation of the Irish race abroad. In that Convention let Ireland speak out her mind, let not her voice be like a broken musical instrument emitting discordant notes and jarring sounds, but let it on the contrary, be clear, loud and emphatic, insisting on unity and condemning faction. Let her point out and uphold the Parliamentary representatives whose methods and conduct she approves, and let her mark out and condemn those whose intolerance of control, personal jealousies and animosities have done so much to break the unity and waste the strength of the National party. Dissensions and feuds have, in the past, been the ruin and curse of Ireland. Let her stamp them out and cast them from her as things more noxious than the serpents St. Patrick banished from her shores. In that Convention let the voice of Ireland's sons abroad be heard and their advice considered. They live under free institutions and are accustomed to the workings of deliberative assemblies and representative Governments, and hence the advice and experience of their chosen delegates, in the present condition of Irish affairs, would be of the utmost value and importance. Surely representative Irishmen in convention assembled, free from prejudices and passions, having at heart not the triumph of party or faction, but the welfare and honour of their race and the triumph of their country's cause, will be able to concert and adopt such measures as will enforce proper discipline and due subordination in the ranks of the nation's representatives, and, in this way, will be able to secure amongst them that unity of purpose and action so absolutely vital to their success.

A great national Convention, such as I venture to suggest, speaking with the authority of the nation and voicing its fixed and unalterable purpose to labour for and to win the right of self-government, would give you hope and heart and energy to Irishmen at home and abroad, and it would be able to restore

unity amongst the ranks of the Irish Nationalist representatives, to make of them once more a compact body and an irresistible power in the Imperial Parliament. When Ireland speaks to Englishmen through such a body her just demands cannot be long refused her.

Wishing you a safe and prosperous voyage to the sunny lands of the Southern Cross, and with sentiments of sincere esteem—

Believe me to be, my dear Mr. Blake, Yours very faithfully,
JOHN WALSH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 9th, 1895.
His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, St. Michael's Palace, Toronto:

MY DEAR ARCHBISHOP WALSH.—Accept my cordial thanks for your truly kind letter. It largely consoles me for my great disappointment in being obliged to forego the opportunity of meeting my friends and fellow-citizens. I write at the last moment, and under the greatest pressure, and can attempt only a very hurried and inadequate reply.

I am deeply conscious how much your kindness over-estimates any poor services or slight sacrifices of mine in the cause which is so dear to us both. I am glad to be able to say that whatever pain or anxiety I may have felt with reference to the attacks to which you allude, had regard only to their possible effect in Ireland and Britain: for I never doubted that my fellow-countrymen, who have known me for sixty years, would refuse credence to these imputations. But enough, and too much, of things merely personal.

Let me thank you still more earnestly for your language about the cause. Every hour's experience gained since I joined the Parliamentary Party has deepened my conviction that the solution of the Irish question in our time depends upon the observance—in letter and in spirit—of the fundamental principles on which the Parliamentary Party was organized—complete independence of every political party without, and thoroughness, discipline and subordination within its ranks.

When the election was precipitated, we who were responsible felt it to be our prime duty to see that the forces of Ireland were sent back to Parliament in undiminished, or, if possible, increased strength. In this (under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, to some of which you allude), we succeeded. There is much for those forces to accomplish. A party is in power which denies the right and the capacity of Irishmen to direct their own affairs, and the safety to the Empire of Home Rule for Ireland; and which declares for the policy of perpetual legislation and administration of purely Irish affairs from Westminster. It seems to me our duty, not only to maintain and strengthen the position of Irish Home Rule, but also to insist that those in power shall attempt to discharge the responsibilities such a policy involves. Those responsibilities are enormous. The Irish Land Question, with its numerous ramifications, retains, even by the acknowledgment of the adversary, the foremost place in the legislative programme. But Irish rural government, Irish municipal franchises, Irish education, Irish fiscal and financial relations and other important questions, should also be pressed to the front. And there is thus open to the Irish Party, even in this overwhelmingly Tory and anti Home Rule Parliament, an active, useful and honorable career.

We may in the next five years do much good for Ireland, and we may, in the doing of it, and while we are doing it, materially advance the prospects of that Home Rule which must ever remain our first and main object. But to do any good at all, either in these other matters, or for the great cause of Home Rule itself, it is more than ever necessary that we should act together. We are too few to quarrel. Every sign of dissension is an encouragement to the adversary, a discouragement to our friends; and dissension means death. I see no public reason for such dissension. Could we but set aside personal feelings, animosities and interests; make the best of each other; and aim as cordial co-operation instead of seeking causes of discord and offence, I am convinced we should without difficulty find common ground on public policy. In truth, during these last three trying years, there have been, on questions of public policy, but slight and relatively insignificant divergencies of view. And there is less reason now than before to approach difficultly on such score. If, then, we do not work together, it will be for personal and not for public reasons.

Your letter will allow me to add that I believe I express the opinion not only of the vast bulk of the Irish in Ireland, but of the Irish in Britain and beyond seas, when you insist upon the necessity of unity. I do not observe that Mr. Justin McCarthy has appealed to the Irish people for an authentic expression of their opinion. You will not expect from me so far removed from the scene, and as I have been lately reminded so much a stranger to local conditions in the country which I am trying to serve—any absolute expression of view as to the mode in which that opinion can best be formulated. But I am free to confess that, subject to the judgement of Mr. McCarthy and others on the spot, I incline to the view suggested by Your Grace, that the case is one for a National Convention. And I should greatly rejoice if it were found possible to invite, as sharers of our deliberations and advisers on our course—even although without any formal vote—representatives of those Irish boards who have during the existence of the Constitutional movement so strikingly proved their political sagacity and their largeness of view, and their determination to give their moral and material support to a policy which, in my deepest conviction, offers at once justice to Ireland, and peace, harmony and strength to the United Kingdom.

I am sure that Your Grace's weighty expression will be received with the deepest interest, and will exercise its just influence on the judgement of the Irish people, upon whom, in the last resort, now depend the fortunes of the movement.

I am, my dear Archbishop Walsh, with renewed thanks,
Yours faithfully,
EDWARD BLAKE.

ST. JOSEPH'S, CHATHAM.

Celebration of the Golden Jubilee—Consecration of a New Altar—Impressive Ceremonies.

On Tuesday the 9th, the magnificent new high altar in St. Joseph's church, Chatham, was consecrated by His Lordship the Bishop of London, O'Connor. The Bishop was assisted by Rev. Father Beaudoin, Walkerville, deacon; Rev. Father Langois, Tilbury, subdeacon; Rev. Father Theodore, Chatham, master of ceremonies; Rev. Father Leopold, Chatham, organist; Rev. Father Parent, St. Peter's, book carrier; Dean Wagner, Windsor, Rev. Father Lorin, Ruscomb River, Rev. Father Devlin, Montreal, Rev. Father Andreux, Pain Court, were the chanters.

Rev. Father Pacificus, O.S.F., of Cincinnati, and formerly of Chatham, delivered a most eloquent and interesting sermon, explanatory of the imposing ceremonies connected with the consecration.

CONFIRMATION.
At three o'clock in the afternoon Confirmation was given by His Lordship the Bishop of London, who examined the candidates, administered the Sacrament, and in a fatherly discourse, pointed out the import of the step they were taking, and urged the confirmed to remain ever true to the solemn vows they had made. His Lordship also received from all the boys a pledge to abstain from all use of intoxicating liquor until they were twenty-two years of age.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE.
On Wednesday, Oct. 10th, the golden jubilee of St. Joseph's congregation took place. At the Pontifical High Mass, celebrated by His Lordship the Bishop of London, the church was thronged. The congregation embraced, in addition to the regular members, people of other denominations who observed with admiration and profound attention the beautiful ceremony.

The celebrant was assisted by the following priests: Assistant priest, Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor; deacons, Rev. Father Ryan, Amherstburg; Rev. Father Lorin, Ruscomb River; deacon, Rev. Father Langois, Tilbury; subdeacon, Father Parent, St. Peter's; masters of ceremonies, Father Beaudoin of Walkerville, and Father Leopold of Chatham; chanters, Father Leopold, Chatham; organists, Father P. McKewen and Father Semadeni, Sandwich.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Devlin, S.J., who, with Rev. Father Dolery, conducted the very successful mission two weeks ago. In his introduction he spoke of the growth and development of Christianity in general, drawing attention to the fact that Christ had sent twelve apostles into the whole world, and that from these twelve Christianity had spread until the twelve had grown into millions. The growth of Christianity in general represents the growth of the individual congregation. Father Devlin then spoke of St. Joseph's congregation in particular. Fifty years ago there were very few Catholics here, with no church, no resident pastor and no school. The first Mass was said here in 1847 by Rev. Father J. B. Morris, of St. Peter's, and we are told, said the speaker, that there were only five persons present. The second Mass in the town was celebrated in 1848 by Right Rev. Dr. Power, first bishop of Toronto. He consecrated these two periods the Catholics

of Chatham were compelled to go to distant parishes from ten to fifteen miles to assist at Mass.

The congregation of St. Joseph's began to form about the year 1845, and the construction of the first church was completed in 1857. The eloquent speaker contrasted the present state of the congregation with that of years gone by, and drew their attention to the magnificent temple they now have with a congregation including over 700 families representing over 2,200 souls. They have now about 150 Catholic schools with over four hundred children attending them. He dwelt upon the importance of efficient schools and of a Christian education. In conclusion he exhorted the people to give thanks to God for the abundant graces received at His hands during the past half century, and urged them to continue by a practical Christian life to make themselves worthy of these graces in the future.

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP.
At the conclusion of the Mass His Lordship the Bishop, briefly addressed the assembled worshippers. "True," he said, "is your special feast; but not only is it yours, but that of the whole diocese as well, all of whom rejoice with you. I am pleased that you rejoice, but more pleased that you rejoice as true Christians should, who know that true joy is found only in a heart that is at peace with God. His Lordship then referred to the work done here by those who conducted the mission, characterizing them as most worthy and zealous, and the good of the Church all else. "In your name, my good people," His Lordship continued, "I thank them for what they have done for you, and I also thank the Father who has so abundantly blessed you. Not only have you had the benefit of the Mission, but you saw on Sunday last the glad sight of the little ones coming forward, for the first time to partake of the Holy Communion, and are now in a better position to live for Christ. Surely these reasons give you good cause for rejoicing and giving thanks to Almighty God. As a result of this Mission you can offer up to God your hearts purified, and I trust this state of affairs may continue for many years to come. Let us not forget that the growth of this parish to the flourishing one it is, is due to the sacrifices made not only by those who have gone before, but also of those still here. God has richly blessed you. Give to Him generously. Let us remember that the reason the Catholic Church succeeds is that every true member seeks God's glory, and not his or her own pleasure, doing what they do, not for show, but for God's honor and glory. Let us always remember that it is our duty to make sacrifices for God's sake. Now my dear good people," said His Lordship in conclusion, "I will take advantage of this occasion to further increase your joy by conferring upon you the Apostolic benediction, the same as that which the Holy Father himself confers—which will bring upon all who, in the proper spirit receive it, not only spiritual advantages, but will entitle such to special indulgences."

His Lordship then pronounced the blessing upon the congregation.

THE MUSIC.
The Mass sung was Haydn's Grand Imperial Mass, No. 3, and was rendered excellently by St. Joseph's choir. The regular choir, which consists of thirty members, was assisted by the following soloists and a full orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Karl Leo Wagner: Miss Maggie Boland, Miss Berger, Detroit; Miss Mary Mulligan, Miss Rose Mulligan, Miss Hennessy, Miss O'Mara, London; Messrs. A. J. Schulte, tenor, Detroit, and Mr. Dalton, basso, London. In the evening St. Joseph's Musical Vespers were rendered.

"Ave Maria" By Mr. J. F. Wamlick
Grand "Magnificat" Mozart
"Jesu Dei Vini" (trio) Verdi
MISS BOLAND, MESSRS. SCHULTE AND DALTON.
"O Salutaris" (Solo) H. Millard
MISS MARY MULLIGAN.
Grand "Tantum Ergo" in F Rossini
FULL CHOIR.

RECEPTION AT THE URSLINE ACADEMY.
In the afternoon His Lordship and the visiting clergy were tendered a reception by the pupils of the Ursuline Academy, when a pleasing programme was inaugurated. The veterans of the parish met in the Separate School and with pleasant chat discussed a sumptuous repast spread by the ladies of the congregation. The choir also had a supper after Vespers and spent the evening very enjoyably.

Rev. Father William, O.S.F., the former pastor here, preached the sermon at Vespers.

League of the Cross.
The regular meeting of St. Paul's League of the Cross was held in their hall, Power street, Sunday evening, the 13th inst. Cahill presided, the hall was cordially filled. After the regular business of the sodality had been transacted the programme was continued with the following gentlemen taking part: Mr. Hayes, Mr. Harris, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Judge and Mr. Cahill. The meeting was brought to a close after a tea given by Rev. Father Whelan, past president. Lady and the president.

The Sodality intend holding a monster open meeting at their hall on the 3rd Sunday of November. At this gathering has been prepared, Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue has promised to address the members and an orchestra has been engaged for the occasion.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is the most reliable and economical hair-dressing in the market. By its use, the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.

THE MOTHER LAND

Latest Mails from Ireland, England and Scotland.

Death of a Famous Nun at Louisa, Ireland.

The charge of assault preferred by Mrs. Murphy against Mr. DeCobain.

Speaking at Belfast on the 14th the Most Rev. H. H. Montgomery.

Intelligence has been received in fullness of the death of the Rev. Father McCarty.

Intelligence has reached Waterford of the death of Father Robert Power.

Rev. Father Spillane, S.J., speaking at Edinburgh on "The Union of the Churches."

It is rumored that his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan will visit Ireland again this winter.

A further development of Father Berry's systematic plan of dealing with waifs.

The annual celebration of the Feast of St. Finbarr took place as usual in the "Green Island of Iona Gougano Barris."

The action of the Local Government Board has brought the question of nursing by nuns to the front.

On August 14th Mr. Michael Davitt delivered his farewell address in the Centennial Hall, Brisbane.

On the 14th young girl, residing with her parents near Ballydoyle, left her home.

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A day to be remembered - this has been: We shall not soon forget the lovely scene.

Upon the means which were found to take "sweet waters" in, for City's sake.

The work of convincing non-Catholics of the merits of their faith.

A religious function of great interest has taken place with considerable pomp.

Rev. Father Spillane, S.J., speaking at Edinburgh on "The Union of the Churches."

It is rumored that his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan will visit Ireland again this winter.

A further development of Father Berry's systematic plan of dealing with waifs.

The annual celebration of the Feast of St. Finbarr took place as usual in the "Green Island of Iona Gougano Barris."

The action of the Local Government Board has brought the question of nursing by nuns to the front.

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LONDON & CANADIAN LOAN & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

Twenty-Second Annual Meeting.

The Twenty-second Annual Meeting was held in the office of the Company, 103 Bay Street, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, 1895.

The following report was adopted: The Directors do hereby submit the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Company, together with accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1895.

Applications for loans were received during the year to the amount of \$2,232,000. The property estimated as worth \$1,750,000, and loans were approved and effected to the extent of \$206,252.00.

Which is carried forward at the credit of the Company to next year. A committee of the Board has been appointed to investigate and report on the securities of the Company.

Repayments on mortgages, both in Ontario and Manitoba have been satisfactory and encouraging. In Manitoba, which the Company has a large business, the results of the harvest were most satisfactory.

Since the last annual meeting the Company has been deprived of the services of an active and faithful Director by the death of Mr. C. E. Hooper.

To the President and Directors of the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co., Limited: We have completed the annual audit of the books and accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st August, 1895.

We have also examined the Company's statement of "Assets and Liabilities" and "Revenue Account," and have compared the same with the ledger balances, and found them correct.

The mortgages, debentures and other securities have been carefully examined, and are found to be correct in all respects.

On the 10th of October, 1895, the following were present: Sir W. Howland, Sir C. S. Gzowski, Rev. Dr. Moffatt, Rev. Dr. Warden, Montreal; Dr. Larrett, W. Smith, Q.C., Col. Sweeney and Messrs. Q. E. H. Cockburn, M.P., Thomas Jones, Montreal, George Johnson, Thomas Paterson, Bonaventure, James Campbell, William Gordon, T. R. Wood, David Higgins, C. S. Gzowski, C. O. Haines, Dr. A. H. H. Taylor, Lindsay; M. O'Donnell, Henry Lamport, J. G. Ridout, F. J. Stewart, Frank Archibald, Q.C.; R. W. Boyce and H. L. Himes.

On the motion of Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, seconded by Mr. Howland, Sir W. Howland was appointed chairman, and Mr. J. F. McKee secretary of the meeting.

Table with financial data: Capital Stock, \$1,000,000.00; Dividend, \$100,000.00; Balance, \$1,000,000.00.

Table with financial data: Revenue Account for the Year Ending 31st August, 1895. Total Revenue, \$2,232,000.00.

Table with financial data: Balance at credit of Revenue Account, \$2,232,000.00. Less: Dividend, \$100,000.00.

Table with financial data: Net Interest, etc., received and accrued, \$2,752.00. After writing off all accreted losses, \$2,752.00.

Table with financial data: August 31st - By Balance carried over from last year, \$4,234.20.

The auditors reported these accounts duly elected Directors: Sir W. Howland, Sir C. S. Gzowski, Sir Donald A. Smith, Donald MacKay, Dr. L. W. Smith, Q.C., Sandford Fleming, P.E., C.M.G., J. G. Ridout, J. J. Stewart, James Henderson and Thomas Long.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly elected Board, Sir C. S. Gzowski was appointed President and Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn Vice President.

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and death. Upon his recovery he made application for pay which had justly accrued during his illness.

It is interesting to note that the Department failed to see the justice of his claim.

Fortunately for Mr. Gleason, if in no other sense, he is not an "Amoroso" of the "P.P.A." order, nor yet an Orangeman in good or bad standing.

Mr. Gleason is in good or bad standing, and he only belonging to one or the other of these organizations there would, I feel certain, be very little trouble about it.

I have good reason to believe his mother interested himself in this matter, as he has in everything else affecting the welfare of his constituents.

That a vigorous effort will be put forth to right the wrong done to this honest man, now in his declining years.

The Catholic population of Cornwall exceeds by a few hundreds all the other denominations combined.

There are two magnificent Catholic churches; that at the east end, which is under the charge of the Rev. Paul De Saunoy.

The new church just erected by the Rev. Father Corbett, is I believe, the most commodious and easily edifice of its nature in the whole diocese of Alexandria.

Returning to the station which I intended to make my starting point northward, I find a few friends ill of health.

Mr. John Danaher, I found seriously indisposed. A good honest man, I sincerely believe that the summons, whenever it reaches John Danaher, will find him well prepared to meet it.

Mr. Patrick Gannon also, who has bravely and in a spirit of Christian resignation, battled for many years against a disease which appears to be chronic.

At this he developed such feebleness of foot that he was urged by his friends to run for the position of Mayor of his native town.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly elected Board, Sir C. S. Gzowski was appointed President and Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn Vice President.

And thus went on to describe the intense faith, love of country, and love of religion which pervaded the Irish heart in those days.

Edinburgh has just inaugurated her new supply of water from the Talla, one of the head waters of the Tweed.

Who can look back on the long chain of graces of which life has been composed since the hour of his baptism.

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The Catholic Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT THE OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD STREET TORONTO.

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TRAVELLING AGENTS: Messrs. Patrick Munro, C. N. Murphy, John F. Mallon and L. O'Byrne.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

Calendar for the Week.

- October 17 St. Hedwig 18—St. Luke Evangelist. 19—St. Peter of Alcantara. 20—Purity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 21—St. Hilary, Abbot. 22—Most Holy Recluse.

Winter Lectures.

Rev. Dr. Treacy lectured on Sunday evening at the Cathedral on "The Catholicity of Means." These Winter lectures are creating so much interest, that, rather than mar the adequate report of Dr. Treacy's discourse by curtailing it to the space available in the present issue, we have decided to hold it over for our next.

Pressure upon our space to-day compels us to hold over an important letter upon the English education question from Cardinal Vaughan, which appears in The Times as well as the significant comments of The Times and other papers upon the Catholic view as laid down by the Cardinal.

Connaught is the banner Province of Ireland for all the virtues. There immorality, as the word is commonly applied, is practically unknown, and statistics just issued show the Connaught men to be more temperate than the rest of the people. The same rule applies to all crimes against the person; the four provinces standing thus: Leinster, 4.4 per 10,000 of the population; Munster, 1.9; Ulster, 1.6; Connaught, 1.3.

The Register was the only Catholic paper on the continent which showed the enterprise of producing a translation of the Pope's latest Encyclical. Our Catholic contemporaries in the United States have nearly all copied our translation, and while we receive this as a compliment, we are also glad to spread the light amongst them. But it would not have injured papers with the reputation of the New York Freeman's Journal, the Irish World, the Catholic Universe and others to give credit where credit is due. We like to supply them with good news, but we also like to see the spirit of honesty encouraged.

Our Irish news columns to-day record the death of a talent. We might even say fame: one at the Presentation Convent, Yonghal, Co. Cork. Sister Mary Regis was the greatest designer of Irish lace of our day. When the marriage of the late Duke of Clarence was announced Sister Regis designed a piece of lace for presentation to the Duchess of York which was valued at \$1,000. It was never presented; but when the marriage of the Duchess of York with Prince George took place, the Earl of Crowe presented to the bride a lace fan designed by Sister Regis, which was awarded fame for its beauty among the mass of presents. The Presentation Nuns at Yonghal, and notably the lamented Sister Regis, have made lace making an established industry in the town.

A certain class of Protestants are too ready to parade their converts from the Catholic Church. The few their vast system of proselytism can claim are really neither a loss to the Catholic Church nor yet a gain to Protestantism. A great noise was made in the press of England the other day over a case which The Times thus recorded:

On Saturday last, in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, Canon Duckworth, the Sub-Dean, acting for the Bishop of London, admitted the Rev. P. F. Gleeson, D.D., priest of the Church of Rome, into the Church of England.

It is with no desire to score a point, but solely that Protestants should realize the truth, we append the sequel which figured in the press a few days later.

Patrick Francis Gleeson, described as a clergyman, of Vauxhall Bridge road, was charged at Lambeth with being found drunk in a public place, viz. Atlantic road, Chelsea. Police Constable Waters, 570 W, said he found the prisoner drunk at half

past six last evening. He was helplessly intoxicated, and was lying in the road with his face out. When asked what he had to say, the accused replied that he left himself in the hands of the court. Mr. Hopkins ordered him to pay the amount of the doctor's fee, 3s 6d.

A poem from the pen of Mr. Alfred Austin, which appears in the National Review, shows that a better feeling is growing up in England towards Ireland, and it may be, that this has a real connection with the conciliatory policy of the Government. The Stork Islands speak to each other.

Ireland speaks first: "They would not suffer me to weep or pray Upon the altar of my Saints they trod; They banned my Faith, they took my Heaven away, And tried to rob me of my very God; And when I sued them leave me where I lay, And get them hence, still, still they would not go. They left the spindle from my famished hands My kith and kin they drove to other lands, Widowed and orphaned me! And now you know Why all my face is wet, and all my voice is woe!"

England Responds—"We own our fault the greater, so we now For balance of that wrong would make amends.

Lift the low wimple from your clouded brow, Give me your gaze and say that we are friends; And by your mountains witness that I vow, Your dewy dingles white with blossoming also, Your tawny torrents tumbling to the sea; For you are far the fairest of the Three, And we can never, never, let you go, Long as your warm heart beats, long as your bright eyes glow.

Live your own life, but over at our side! Have your own Heaven, but blend your prayer with ours! Remain your own fair self, to bridegroom bride, Veiled in your mist and diamonded with stars, We twain love-linked whom nothing can divide!

Look up! From Sleivemore's brow to Dingle's shore, From Inagh's lake to Inishfallen's lalo And Garriff's glen, the land is one large smile! The dolphins gambol and the laverocks soar: Lift up your heart and live, enthralled to grief no more.

Cardinal Moran has raised his influential voice in Australia in favor of the federation of the Colonies. This is a subject in which all Canadians have a natural interest, and we take pleasure in presenting the Cardinal's latest reference to it in the course of an address to the Australasian Catholic Guild of St. Mary and St. Joseph. He thought it was a matter of patriotism common to them all, to look forward to the day when the intercolonial barriers would be broken down, and Australia would stand erect in all its strength and comeliness and statefulness, with the blessings of a united Australia extended to all citizens (cheers). In those days he looked to their guild following in the paths of that United Australia, and wherever liberty extended its blessings, so their guild would extend fruitful branches. He was sure very few would say that was a delusion of his; it was a matter common to all citizens. Every day Australia was growing in strength; every day they saw their neighbours looking with greater jealousy towards Australia's shores. Circumstances that had arisen within the past few years told them that perchance they might find dangerous neighbours within an arm's length of them (hear, hear), and it behoved Australia to be prepared in time. If an enemy assailed them it would require all the united strength and genius of Australia to marshal the united strength to guard their home and liberty. There were three things he admired in the Australian people—the one was the marvellous respect for religion, another was the wonderful respect for the administration of law and justice, and the third was their most ardent and devoted patriotism (cheers) With such characteristics it was impossible that a people so energetic and devoted would not soon become a grand and glorious State (loud cheers).

Mr. Laurier on the School Question.

Mr. Laurier can hardly expect to be overwhelmed with congratulations upon his references to the Manitoba School question in his speeches delivered during the past week at various points in Ontario. The attitude he has taken up all long that he is not called upon to come to the relief of the Government. This is granted; but neither was he called upon to side with the Government of Manitoba, unless prompted to do so by political sympathy. We want to understand Mr. Laurier's position rightly and we have no disposition to unduly criticise him. He makes two admissions—that the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba has a grievance; and that while

the problem thus created is not the making of the Dominion Government, the minority have an appeal for redress to the Government of Canada. Heretofore Mr. Laurier has kept on repeating that the question was one of facts; and we, who did not believe that he could have been earnestly absurd in the re-iteration of those words, were disposed to give him credit for recognizing that the only facts involved were the acknowledged grievance and the providing of the remedy. But in his Ontario speeches he has made it plain that he meant something quite different. He would appoint a Commission to discover whether the grievance is such as to warrant interference on the part of the Government of Canada with the Manitoba Schools Act. He adds also that Manitoba must not be coerced by the Dominion. We hope that Mr. Laurier has at last made his meaning clear. As far as the demand for a Commission goes there is no doubt that a Commission would be a grand thing; but what would be the motive?

There is nothing to examine. Separate Schools were wiped out of Manitoba by the Marit Act; and the whole scope of the proposed enquiry could only begin and end there. The grievance inflicted by the Provincial law is quite plain. Catholics are deprived of school taxes, and are taxed for the support of Protestant schools. After five years have been spent appealing for justice, the problem is forced upon the attention of the Dominion Government finally. Remedial legislation has been most solemnly promised at the approaching session of Parliament. The Government being committed up to the hilt, Mr. Laurier says:—"You must not coerce Manitoba." We respectfully submit that this is the first time Mr. Laurier has chosen to say so outright, and this is why he is open to criticism.

When Mr. Laurier admits that the minority have an appeal to the Government of Canada he necessarily admits, also, that a certain constitutional procedure was laid down whereby the minority could get relief. Now we say that due respect for that important principle was the very least that could have been expected from a statesman who has the interests of the Dominion at heart. And why? This School question is a very serious obstacle to happiness and good feeling within our Canadian Confederation. The uneasiness is felt in every portion of the Dominion; as acutely in the East as in the West. A Canadian statesman must stand up for the cause of the Dominion as a whole, and it is not worthy of Mr. Laurier, as it would not be worthy of any leader of a Federal party, to champion the cause of the Province as against the interests of the whole country. It is open for The Globe, for Principal Grant, or for any other irresponsible party, to endeavor to show that the safety of Confederation depends upon the monstrous importance which they seek to attach to the cry of Provincial Rights; but Mr. Laurier is not a Provincial politician; his duty is to consult the interests of the people of Canada and the equality of the terms of Confederation.

Patriotic Liberals are not likely to forget the great importance of this principle. Danger to Confederation is not found in the temporary disturbance which a revolutionary Provincial party may kick up, whether in Manitoba or Quebec; but there is well defined danger to the guarantees of Confederation when the leader of a Federal party begins to display weakness of this kind, for it means weakness at the heart of Confederation. Mr. Laurier remembers, no doubt, the old classical motto: "The strongest things are not so well established as to be out of danger of the weakest;" and when he weakens upon the interests of Confederation he is not worthy of his position.

It may, perhaps, be entering upon the debatable ground of politics to ask Mr. Laurier to disclose his motive? Why does he condemn the Dominion Government for accepting what they cannot refuse? Why does he soothe Manitoba, and apply the epithet "coercion" to the only method of procedure open to the Federal authority? Admitted that the Government might have acted more prudently; that the Remedial Order should not have been issued at the time it was issued. At all events the Government have a method; and method gives

light. Besides, it is the strictly constitutional method, and, therefore, the only proper method. Mr. Laurier still has no method. Torture that poor word "Commission" in whatever way he like and it points nowhere. The only result which the work of a Commission would achieve would be to throw the School question forward as the issue of a general election. Is any sensible patriotic Canadian anxious that this should be done? It may come about any way, but it is not the most desirable consummation imaginable. If the Government be not supported by Parliament upon the Remedial bill the wags of one or other of the parties will decorate the green at the general election just as surely as if the most elaborate precautions had been taken to nurse the ill feeling over the Manitoba School question and keep it warm for the fight.

So that we cannot see what motive Mr. Laurier has for stroking Manitoba down—is it for having made the problem?—and for raging at the Dominion Government—is it for not having made the problem? Whatever be the motive "the doves are censured while the crows are spared", and we believe Mr. Laurier's best friends must feel disappointed with his choice of a position on the question.

An Appeal to the Irish Race.

It is not too much to say that the letters interchanged by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto and Hon. Edward Blake, and laid before our readers to-day, constitute the most powerful appeal for unity made to the Irish people during the whole course of those lamentable personal differences which have so much endangered the influence of the Parliamentary Party. Our reverend and gentle Archbishop knows when and how to use that strong and dignified language of censure of which he is a master; and no one need be surprised that he applies it in the most warning manner now to those who are responsible for "the fatal dissensions that have weakened and paralyzed the Irish Parliamentary representation"; those who "have brought shame and dishonor on their country, and are guilty of high treason against the Irish race at home and abroad."

This, indeed, is language worthy of our patriotic and venerable Prelate; but the fundamental importance of his declaration is the forcible suggestion that a great National Convention be held to hear the national voice anew upon "its fixed and unalterable purpose to labor for and win the right of self-government." This great Convention would be the central object round which the Irish at home and abroad should rally their forces from the farthest limits of the empire, and, declares the Archbishop, almost with inspiration: "When Ireland speaks to Englishmen through such a body, her just demands cannot be long refused her."

Thus the Convention would in reality be imperial in its character, whilst the delegates from abroad would constitute an advisory representation in the body.

Now-a-days, when the idea of imperialism permeates every movement looking to the betterment of her Majesty's subjects, no matter in what portion of her dominions, the Convention which Dr. Walsh has in view could not fail to arrest the attention of the world, and arouse an enthusiasm among the Irish people in all lands, such as has not heretofore been witnessed. One certain result of its influence, we think, could not fail to be the silencing of all those who are accustomed to hurl the word "Separatist" at the head of every Irishman having the confidence in his race to proclaim them before the world capable of directing their own affairs at home, as they have proved themselves in every colony of the British empire eminently fitted for the task in the lands of their adoption where none dare to question their loyalty.

It only remains for us to say that the Archbishop of Toronto speaks not only as a great Prelate of the Catholic Church whose name and devotion to his native land are well known in Ireland; but his declarations are backed up by the great majority of the Canadian people, who have again and again proved themselves the faithful friends of the Irish cause.

Mr. Blake's letter is worthy of him. Big hearted, magnanimous, without a shadow of ill-feeling against any

enemy, he proclaims before the world that he sees "no public reason for disunion." Canadians have just cause to feel proud of their dignified, level-headed fellow-countryman, who thus sets the cause he has at heart above all considerations of personal sacrifice in the present condition of the Parliamentary party. And this is the noble message he bears to our kith and kin beneath the Southern Cross; that "Irishmen must put aside personal feelings and animosities," and settle down to their work once more with earnest will, knowing that the task set out for them is to forward the programme of Irish measures in the approaching session, and while the present Government lasts, confident that their first and main object, even though it wait five years for fulfillment, will yet be won. At the present moment unity is the great necessity, and Mr. Blake, we are glad to see, cordially endorses the suggestion of the Archbishop for the National Convention with representatives of the Irish abroad sharing in its deliberations, but without a formal vote.

We have little doubt that the endorsement of the Irish people will be given to the idea when the cable carries its hopeful import across the ocean to them to-day.

The Mimico Industrial School.

The P.P.A. has no terrors for Mr. O. J. Atkinson, secretary of the Mimico Industrial School, or ex-secretary it would be more correct to say, since he has sent in his resignation to the managers of that institution, and we suppose it has been cheerfully accepted. We regret that space does not allow us to insert the whole of the interview with Mr. Atkinson published in The Globe of Monday. In part it deals with the dismissal of Miss Kelly, the nurse, on account of her religion, and in part it shows us what manner of man the superintendent who dismissed her is—considered otherwise than as a particularly mean bigot.

Mr. Atkinson makes it plain that the so called investigation into the management of the school was the veriest farce. He says: "One very serious matter, that of the dismissal of a nurse, because, according to the charge, she was a Roman Catholic, although her discharge was placed by the management to the score of lack of work, was not investigated at all, the committee declining to hear evidence in regard to it."

"Miss Kelly, the nurse in question, was dismissed on the ostensible ground that there was no work for her, and I wished to produce evidence to show that there was work; that at that very time there were four cases of chickenpox in the infirmary, and that a previous nurse had been employed when there was much less sickness, and, further, that the doctors had said that a skilled nurse should be constantly employed. The members of the committee were aware that I desired to submit evidence regarding this matter, and yet they refused to hear it."

Not only did they refuse to hear it, but, according to the reports published in The Globe and World, Mr. James L. Hughes had the charity and manliness to say before the board that Miss Kelly was an incompetent nurse, thus doing his best to deprive her bread the young lady who had been persecuted at the institution and outrageously dismissed from it. Mr. Hughes, the Conservative Protestant boss of Toronto, enjoys his position on the Board of the Mimico institution by virtue of his office of Public School Inspector. This is how he uses it. We are not through with Mr. Hughes for the part he has played in this transaction and we promise him that we will refer to the subject again.

To return to the mainly public statement of Mr. Atkinson, we learn that the Orange superintendent who would not have a Roman Catholic nurse to come between the wind and his bigotry is a rather extraordinary person to have in charge of a reformatory for boys. Here is what Mr. Atkinson says:

"The business management of the institution has been conducted so loosely as to make it possible for the Superintendent to purchase cloth for an overcoat two years ago which was charged to the school and for which the school has never been reimbursed; and likewise it was possible for a favorite officer of the Superintendent to secure a suit of clothes under the same circumstances. These are some of the samples of 'trivial matters'."

Mr. Atkinson was asked what he meant in his letter of resignation by "trivial" presided by the officers. He said that many of the boys who came to the school had impaired their health and their eyesight by the use of tobacco, and yet those officers who were put over these very boys and whose province and example the boys were expected to follow did themselves use tobacco. "The Superintendent himself," Mr. Atkinson said, "acknowledged that he used tobacco

and likewise acknowledged to drinking at public bars. In palliation of this he claimed that he used liquor by advice of his doctor, but this advice did not call for his drinking in public bars and asking others up with him."

Where there is smoke there is fire and we cannot believe that Mr. Atkinson has told fully to The Globe what he would not be permitted to tell before the committee of investigation. We have already called the attention of the Ontario Government to the cowardly treatment of Miss Kelly while she was at the institution, and to the injurious attack made upon her before the Board through the public press after she had been dismissed. We have not been honored elsewhere by the recognition of our protest by the Ontario Government. Now we respectfully demand a Provincial investigation into the management of the Mimico institution. The Government cannot object, seeing that last year it gave \$7,000 of its money to the school. The Municipalities that furnish the bulk of the expenses of this most uncommemorable reformatory? Will rejoice to see the Government do its duty in the premises. Let us have an investigation, and the sooner the better.

The State of Ireland.

Two most important reports dealing with the condition of Ireland were issued last week. The Registrar-General sent out his annual blue book dealing with the criminal and judicial statistics of the country, and the report of the General Prisons Board was issued at the same time. A study of both returns discloses in the first place the strikingly peaceful state of Ireland, and secondly, the continuous improvement of the population with regard to the evil of intemperance. To give a few of the many satisfactory features of the statistics, let us begin with this fact that 82 per cent of the convicted prisoners belong to the trivial class of offenders committed for the term of one month or less. The more serious offences were considerably below the average for the preceding ten years, and able to compare most favorably with any country in the world. Two persons (males) were sentenced to death, malicious offences and all committals classed under the head of intimidation—many of these being of a ridiculous character—were below the returns for any year of the decade 1884-1893. In consequence of this the cost of the police force was reduced by \$125,000. It may further be added that the number of females committed shows a satisfactory decrease—indeed the female offender is disappearing—whilst a large diminution is marked in the number of juvenile prisoners.

With regard to drunkenness, although the country is steadily growing better, the percentage of drunkards in the estimated population is still very much higher than it ought to be. Fully 50 per cent of the persons committed to prison in Ireland are cases of drunkenness. The average percentage of such cases outside of Ireland is 188 per 10,000 of the estimated population. In Ireland it is 192, and one of the smaller cities reaches the astonishing figure of 730. This is indeed deplorable. However it is in some measure reassuring to turn to the evidence of the blue book that intemperance is a declining vice in Ireland. Last year there were 1,850 less cases, the previous year the decline marked was to the number of 3,082, and to go back still another year 7,801.

With regard to drunkenness it is a notable fact that the evil is most marked in the small cities, where business has been continuously declining, and where industries that once flourished are now no more. Is drink then the cause or the effect of the industrial decay? It is almost needless to ask the question. We know that intemperance is a disease, and that it does not attack the social condition of any country in spots and patches. There is absolutely no comparison between the few declining cities and the rest of the country as far as drinking is concerned. The population taken as a whole need not be so much ashamed of the facts were it not for the way in which the average is run up by the contributions of once busy centres, where men are forced into idleness by reason of the gradually decreasing means of employment. The government of the country, then, has its head of blame to carry for the marks of drunkenness upon the face of Ireland. Whenever men are driven to loafing, drink, the companion of laziness, will gain ground. In Ireland this is not a theory, but is established by the plain lesson of the statistics.

Sacred Heart League Leasideville.

An impressive ceremony was witnessed in St. Joseph's Church, Leasideville, on Sunday last by a large number of parishioners, the occasion being the annual meeting of the promoters of the Sacred Heart League, presided over by the young ladies by a competent instruction on the duties and responsibilities which would devolve upon them on their acceptance of the high honor he was about to confer upon them. He reminded them that in one particular they resembled the sacred priesthood, as a person once chosen as a promoter was always a priest. The crosses and badges blessed and distributed, the first coach the altar rails being the young children who showed by their pleasing appearance and modest demeanor the results of careful training on the part of the Rev. Pastor Father McEntee, and the good Sisters who had prepared them for this important event. The older members of the congregation were then enrolled and the ceremony brought to a close by the reception of the promoters themselves, 16 in number, the act of consecration being read by Miss Langford. The choir was assisted by a number of singers from the other churches who had kindly volunteered their services, among them being Mr. Charles F. Ryan and Miss Mary Curran of St. Paul's, and Mr. Cosentino of St. Basil's. The selections comprising of special mention were the "O Salutaris" by Mr. Costello, and the "Justus ut Palma" a duet, by Messrs Tomney and R. Howarth. A hymn to the Sacred Heart was sung by the school children with pleasing effect the soloists being the Misses Cronan and Coughlin.

Rev. Father Ryan has given the League a good start and the parishioners of St. Joseph's will have reason to remember with pleasure his valuable services on this occasion. Taken altogether, it was one of the most pleasing events which have ever taken place in the Church.

Mr N. J. A. O. H.

One of the most successful smoking concerts in the history of the Order in Toronto under the auspices of the Rev. Fr. J. O. H. was held in the C. B. U. Hall on the evening of Sept. 23rd. By the time fixed for the concert to begin the hall was filled to its utmost capacity with members, members of other divisions and friends. The Chairman, Mr. D. J. Kearney, so well appointed and ably aided for the occasion announced the first part of the programme, being a "piano solo" by Mr. Klyde, who also presided at the piano. Mr. Kearney being pressed by a call from his office to leave the hall for the remainder of the evening, and his office being vacant it was difficult to secure a suitable successor. In his absence some declined, until Mr. J. Cannon was discovered among the large audience, when the committee approached him with pressing requests to take the chair which he subsequently did. With his presence on the platform, the courteous manner in which he conducted the duties involved upon him, played an important part in the success of the evening. His talent was excellent and composed of singers comic and sentimental, vocal and instrumental duets, instrumental trio, vocal quartet, piccolo solo and relations which were well rendered, as was evidenced by the applause received, an encore to the echo. Eating and drinking there was plenty and well patronized, and intermission being allowed for some time. A more cordial group of men at a concert of the kind could not be; they would be credit to any organization and a means of swelling their ranks. At the close of the programme the chairman took the opportunity of addressing the audience in the way of a very neat speech touching on vital points in love for one another in mixed gatherings, the good feeling that existed among them which should continue, and thanking the committee for the choice they had made, as he felt honored by being chairman of such a respectable social gathering and socially which drew the applause. Mr. J. J. Findlay was called but declined. A vote of thanks was then returned to the chairman and one to the able talent of the Company's new leader, the chairman Mr. J. J. Findlay, Mr. J. Williams and Mr. F. Kennedy to lead in singing the national anthem, God Save Ireland to which they responded, the audience joining in the chorus. The audience then adjourned being a late hour with pleasant remarks of a well spent evening.

A. VISITOK.

The London and Canadian Loan Co.

We publish in this issue the report of "The London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company," submitted at its annual meeting, held in this city on the 7th instant. The figures reveal a healthy state of the Company's affairs, and the business done during the year has exceeded that of 1894 by nearly \$77,000. Deducing interests and charges, and writing off all uncollected losses, the revenue account shows a balance of \$61,427.47—out of which there was paid two half-yearly \$300,000 dividends amounting to \$59,908.18.

During the year a conversion of the large sum of \$306,537.35 appears to have been made of the terminable debentures issued by the company into Debenture Stock, which is not redeemable, except at the option of the Company. A further sum of about \$67,000 of the Debenture Stock of the Company has been taken up by investors in Britain since last annual meeting. A decrease of \$27,927.43 is apparent in the Mortgage Loan Account, the Directors having preferred to restrict their loaning operations, owing to the difficulty of obtaining good loans, rather than the necessity of any but the highest class. A notice of the Reserve Fund has been invited in first-class Municipal Debentures. In the absence of the shareholders it is estimated that about the possibility of a reduction in the rate of dividend in the course of time might be expected, owing to the decreasing rates of interest now obtainable, it was likely that the necessary reduction of the dividend to be maintained during the coming year unless unforeseen misadventure overtook the Company.

C. Y. L. A.

The first Fall meeting of the Catholic Young Ladies Literary Association was held in St. Patrick's Hall McCall St. on Monday evening Oct. 14th, with a large attendance of members. The following is the programme of studies for the coming season: Bible study, Church History, Irish Literature, Dante's Divina Comedia, Shakespeare and Dickens Papers. The Rev. Director Rev. Father Wynn has kindly consented to direct the Bible study class.

On Thursday evening Oct. 24th, the members and their friends will patronize St. Patrick's Bazaar, by attending in a body, providing the music and have supper, tickets for which may be obtained from any of the members.

American Total Abstinence Society.

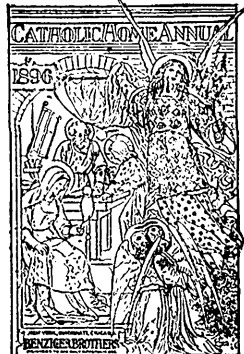
Rev. J. M. Cleary, president of the Total Abstinence Union of America, writes from Minneapolis:

The tenth of October, Father Matthew's birthday, is at hand. The anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Apostle of this form of Christian self-denial must ever be an occasion of inspiration for all the lovers of Total Abstinence. Every society in the National Union with a particle of enterprise about it will do something notable to celebrate the anniversary of our great leader. The early days of October are fitting times to open the campaign that should be carried on with untiring energy through the winter. Let not these days go by without arranging for an enthusiastic rally. The success of your winter's work depends very largely on the energy with which you begin it. In accordance with the plans suggested by our Lecturo Bureau, presidents of subordinate Unions should instruct their societies to apply to them for temperance lecturers, organize routes for temperance speakers in their respective localities, and thus lessen the expense to each society. Subordinate Union presidents may apply to our General Secretary for lecturers, if they are not already provided. Let every earnest and determined effort to increase the membership during the month of October and November. We appeal to Union presidents everywhere to make every possible effort to organize new societies and increase the usefulness of our cause during the season just at hand. Earnest and determined work will unfailingly win blessed results.

The directions for making tea, as given by the "Salada" Ceylon Tea Co. in their packages, would apply to all black or mixed tea.

Directions.—Warm the tea-pot. Put in the tea. Pour on freshly boiled water and allow to infuse for eight to ten minutes. Draw the liquor off the leaves into another tea-pot and serve. When made in this way, if kept warm, "Salada" will retain its delicious flavor for hours.

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Rome and the Vatican.

Marion Crawford is writing for "The Century Magazine" a series of papers on Rome and the Vatican for which Andre Costagno is drawing the illustrations. These articles will describe unusual features of the Sacred City, and the pictures will include some remarkable reproductions of classical scenes. Captain Alfred P. Mahan, the great naval tactician, will also write for the magazine a series of four studies of the naval engagements upon which the fame of Admiral Lord Nelson is founded. Henry M. Stanley will contribute a paper on Africa to be supplemented by articles made up from the diary and journals of the late E. J. Glave, who died a few months ago on the Congo.

See that You Get the Catholic Almanac Of Ontario

SOME FEATURES. Instructive and appropriate selections specially written for this Almanac face the Calendar for each month. History of Manitoba School Question—E. A. Anglin. Catholic Members of Ontario Legislature—Illustrated—J. D. Ward. R. C. Hospitals in Ontario—Illustrated. Short Stories and Sketches by Mrs. Sadler, Dan Ryan, W. Scott, and J. C. Walsh. Father Stafford, with portrait. Father Dawson, with portrait—J. E. O'Meara. Catholic Societies. Poems by J. C. Sadler and Dr. O'Hagan. The Church in Ontario. Complete and accurate directory of parishes and religious houses. Clergy list added to date. Published by the Sisters of the Precious Blood, 113 St. Joseph st., Toronto. Single copies 25c, dozen copies \$2.50. Postage paid on mail orders. Canvasers wanted outside the city, apply 113 St. Joseph st., Toronto.

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Suit and Overcoat Sale for Boys. All these goods are wonderful value and are marked in plain figures.

\$3.00 Three piece Knee Pant Suit for boys, age 11 to 15. \$6.00 Extra Heavy Double Breasted Suit, knee pant style, boys 11 to 15. \$3.50 Frieze Ulster, big collar, for boys, age 6 to 8. \$6.00 Long Pants Suits, double-breasted, boys 14 to 17. \$2.00 Boys' Sailor Suits, trimmed with white braid, boys 5 to 8. \$5.00 Boys' Heavy Ulsters, with storm collar, for boys 6 to 11. .50 Boys' Lined Knee Pants. .25 To \$1.00 packages of Boys' Pants.

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Elias Rogers & Co. ALL subscribers who send us their arrears for subscription or one new subscriber before November 1st, will receive FREE a copy of the Catholic Almanac for 1896, new insurance of Publication.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PAUL. Why don't you visit the school your boy attends? His teacher can help you in managing him. Make her your confidant. I think parents greatly to blame when there is lack of progress in their children's studies. They do not show sufficient interest in their children's work. Talk to the children about it; be sympathetic and encouraging, and when the last does not prevail him.

PAUL. There is Benediction every day this month at the Monastery of the Precious Blood, 113 St. Joseph st., at 5:00 p.m. Sundays. Masses are supposed to be kept for those visiting them for the High Mass only.

EDUCATION. (1) The office of the Minister of Education is in the Normal School building. (2) Mr. William Proulx, B.A., succeeded the late Cornelius Downan as Inspector of Separate Schools. Mr. J. M. White is also Inspector of separate schools.

SHAMPOO. Dissolve an ounce of salts of tartar in a quart of water and use it in the water when washing your head. Pure castile soap and enough borax to soften the water is as good as anything. Ammoniac should not be used unless the hair is very oily. Washing soda will turn dark hair to a dirty red-brown color and kill all natural tints.

AND NOSE.—It may arise from indigestion or bad circulation. Be careful about your diet. Eat meat only once a day and of a light kind, no starchy food, no many eggs, plenty of fresh vegetables and fruits. Milk, if you can digest it, is the best thing to drink, it has a wonderfully whitening effect on the skin; always add a little linseed oil to it. Warm baths rather than cold and give yourself a vigorous rubbing afterwards.

SYMBOL.—The letters I. H. S. have been variously interpreted. The vulgar extension into "I Have Suffered" is more ingenious than correct. Jesus Saviour Hominiun is another rendition. Some authorities say it is a contraction of the word itself, Iesus.

LIGHT.—Universal custom requires that a lamp should be kept burning before the Blessed Sacrament wherever reserved. The oil in the lamp must be made of olives, or if it cannot be had, the bishop may permit the use of other oils, not however of mineral oils, except in case of absolute necessity.

RUBBER.—'A grand appetit' (G. A). There is an old one, perhaps you know it:—

VOCAION.—Apply to the Superior. A little more humility would give greater promise of a vocation to the religious life than all such practices of piety.

PATRIOT.—Annapolis—(Port Royal) is the oldest town in Canada. Troops were withdrawn from the last one. The commander was Lord Kilmarnock, Earl of Errol. Other French forts in Acadia were on the river St. John where St. John, N. B. now stands, Fort Beau Séjour in Cumberland; Louisbourg, though the strongest fortification the French had, can not strictly be called an Acadian fort.

ACURATE.—"How true their leafy heads do bare To reverse Winter's silver hair; And bend their bow-like necks, A pot of oil now and a box of soap, Tobacco and a little hair oil, Are things this season doth require."—Living.

HOW TO CURE HEADACHE.—Some people suffer with a severe headache every day with headache. There is not neither day or night until the cervix are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure is to be had by using the Parnell's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Finlay Park, Lyander, P. Q., writes: "I find Parnell's Pills a first-class article for Bilious Headache."

"What sort of a person is Willoughby, anyhow?" "Utterly negative, he has no mind at all. Why, really, that fellow lets his wife buy his neckties."

"How long is it since you gave up using the gloves?" "One of the rowdies who had prevented a speaker delivering his address. "It's ten years, but I'll put them on at once and give you a turn, if you like." And the cheers were in favor of the candidate, who was afterwards patiently listened to.



Healthy, happy babies are generally the offspring of happy mothers. It would hardly be natural if it were otherwise. The baby's health and happiness depend on the mother's. The mother's condition during gestation, the healthy exercise she takes for the whole life of the child.

Impure blood, weakness and nervousness in the mother are pretty sure to repeat themselves in the child. If a woman is not careful at any other time, she certainly should be during the period preliminary to parturition. It is a time when greatest care is necessary, and Nature will be the better for a little help. Even strong, well women will find themselves feeling better, their time of labor shortened and their pains lessened if they will take Dr. Pierce's Female Regulator. To those whose troubles peculiarly feminine have rendered in any degree weak, it will prove a tonic for the whole system, and at any time will promote the proper and regular action of all the organs. It is a medicine for women only and for all complaints confined to their sex is of inestimable value.

Dr. Pierce has written a 168 page book, called "Woman and Her Diseases," which will be sent sealed, in a plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents to part pay postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 645 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Stable manure is not a good fertilizer for a lawn; not that it is not a good food for the grass, but it is very apt to introduce weeds, which very soon deplete the grass, and yet some decayed organic matter is indispensable to aid the artificial fertilizers that must be used instead of manure. This organic matter may be procured in the form of a compost made of leaves from the woods, or rotten straw mixed with lime, and this, when old and fully decayed, is spread on the grass in the latter part of the Fall or early in the winter. In the Spring a mixture of 1,000 pounds of fine bone or an equal quantity of superphosphate, with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre, should be evenly scattered on the grass, a double quantity of the compost being applied to the terraces. These slopes should be watered every evening after sundown, as otherwise the exposure to the sun's heat and the slope will cause the soil to become dry for the Fall growth of the grass. Constant mowing with the lawn mower and leaving the cut grass where it falls will keep down the weeds and encourage a thick growth of grass. If the weather is very hot, or if the weather is a great help to a lawn. It should not be neglected, either, to scatter some fresh seed every Spring, before the compost is spread, for some of the plants will be dying out always, and must be renewed in this way.

Grapes may be kept in excellent condition for several months in some dry packing, grass, or other odorless material, if packed in the best. Or they may be packed in cotton or dry sand, and kept equally well. The object of the packing is to prevent the drying of the fruit and the shriveling of the skin. Damp must be kept on the grapes, and this will spoil the grapes. The best way to preserve this fruit is to pack the bunches in a keg or a box in perfectly dry sawdust of the kind mentioned; otherwise in dry bran or oak chaff, first laying a layer of straw or other soft material, then filling the dust in among the fruit until the bunches are covered; then packing another layer, and so on until the box is filled. The cover is then fastened down with a sheet of paper under it to exclude air, and the whole is put in a cool place. Some little freezing will not injure the fruit.

The trouble of cracked hoofs is mostly due to want of care of the horses' feet, and quite frequently to the standing in manure. A horse's feet should be frequently washed, and then well rubbed with pure vasoline; the floor of the stable should be of fine sand, and the hoofs should be kept well littered. Sawdust is the best of all kinds of litter for the horse stable. The horn of the hoof naturally contains nearly one-half its weight of water, and it is this water which the elasticity of the hoof depends on. If this water is either by absorption or internal inflammation, the horn will shrink, and then, unable to bear the tension due to the pressure of the weight of the animal, it will crack and split. It is better to heal the cracks. Thus it is far easier to prevent the trouble than to cure it. But frequent soaping of the hoofs, with the application of vasoline or glycerine, but no grease or tar, will in time restore the condition of the horn.

As to sows eating their pigs, the New York Times says this costly vice in sows is due to improper feeding—that is, the food is not properly balanced. The too common method of feeding pigs is wholly too carbonaceous and not sufficiently nitrogenous, and the animals—starved for an especially needed kind of nutriment—become ravenous for it, and will eat anything that comes in their way. This is especially true of the last. Brood sows should be fed a sufficient proportion of food that contains nitrogen largely, as, for instance, bran, clover pasture, or, in the winter, cut clover. I should like to see a pig that would eat mornin' 'til a couple o' bloomin' pigs." The deal is off.

Some mouths looked like peaches and cream, and some looked like a hole chopped in a brick wall to admit a new door or window. The mouth is a hot-bed of toothaches, the bung-hole of orators, and the fire-breath of politicians. I should like to see a pig that would eat mornin' 'til a couple o' bloomin' pigs." The deal is off.

"Doctor," said an old lady the other day to her family physician, "can you tell me how it is that some folks are poor dumb?" "Why, hem! certainly madam," replied the doctor. "It's owing to the fact that they come into the world without the faculty of speech!" "Dear me!" remarked the old lady; "now just see what it is to have a medical education! I've asked my husband more than a hundred times that same thing, and all that I could get out of him was, 'because they see.'"

"I came near marrying an heiress once through a matrimonial bureau," said a man. "We exchanged portraits, and then I was going swimmingly, when I was nominated for office and the local paper published my portrait. She saw it and I was dished."

"Why, she ought to have been proud of the return!" She demanded the return of the portrait of the man, and he said he would send her a portrait of himself, and he expressed her wonder that such a desperate-looking villain as I appeared in the paper could write such pleasant letters. Too bad, wasn't it?"

Block of the French Treaty. "Wise at Last Price."

The Boardman-Cleret Company established at Montreal in view of the French Treaty now offering the Canadian consousser beautiful values at \$3 and \$4 per case of 12 quart bottles. These are equal to the best of the market. Every well-bred and old is now handling them and they are recommended by the best physicians as being perfectly pure and highly adapted for invalids. Address, for prices list, to the Boardman-Cleret Company, 301 St. James Street, Montreal.

FIRESIDE FUN.

The Tenor "It's very hard to keep the wolf from the door." "Why don't you try singing to it?"

Hero: "Why are some fools of men like the footlights?" "Villain! "I don't know, why?" Hero: "They go out between the acts."

A Genuine Agnostic.—Castleton: "Is it true that Miss Wiberly referred to me as an Agnostic?" "Chubby!" "She said you didn't know anything."

A country bridegroom, when his bride hesitated to pronounce the word "they" remarked to the officiating clergyman: "Go on, mister, it don't matter. I can make her."

A policeman called at a Liverpool policeman and said to the lady clerk, "I want to put up a bill, mister." "What is your number, sir?" "Four hundred and twenty-nine, mister," was the reply.

"Did anyone call, Jane, while I was out?" "Yes, mister." "Mr. Barcus." "Mr. Barcus? I don't know any one of that name." "I know him, mister; it was no fact that he came to see you."

"Yes," said the old man, "I have always found it best to pay cash. I have paid cash for everything I've got but my wife. I got her for nothing, and she's the dearest thing I ever got."

Fond Father: "That is a sweet my daughter pointing." She studied painting abroad, you know, Friend." "Ah, that explains it. I never saw a sunset like that in this country."

Curry: "Carson seems to be very friendly with everybody all of a sudden." "Vokes; "Yes, he is going to get married and he wants to have a many friends as he can to invite and get presents from."

Cobblo: "I don't think the landlord of the Ocean Bar House liked what I said to him before I went in bathing." Stone: "What was that?" Cobblo: "I asked him if there were any other sharks around."

Shopkeeper (to commercial traveler): "I've got a new cigar machine, and I must say I never took the liberty to call on a customer with a lighter cigar in my mouth." Traveler: "Ah, then, you must have had a far superior class of customers to deal with than I have."

Edwin: "That do you think I have in this pocket, doctor?" The postage stamp on your letter. It's postage stamp on your lips. It's often touches mine." Angelina: "Oh Edwin, I'm so sorry, I mistook that horrid postage stamp on Fido's dear, damp nose."

An Irishman recently visited a dentist on the subject of his crown. The dentist mildly interposed, "Do you wish to be treated?" "No, begorra," replied Mr. O'Flynn, "you sloop the plain, an' O'll tra ye to anything you want."

Was rescuing her from the waves, but it was a joke, though they would never see. Booth, who was never seen, Penelope, he gasped; "hold on tight." "Don't say 'hold on tight,'" murmured the Board school girl, with her mouth full of the Irish sea, "say 'hold on tight.'"

What constitutes a "lady" has always been something of a puzzle. One of the following notice, which appears in a public house, No. 80 High street, Deptford, will, like the Chancery advocate's arguacious argument on a celebrated occasion, only make the case darker:—"Notice.—If any gentleman or lady, who is the owner of this house without hats or bonnets, unless in their own jaws—By order of the proprietor."

There is a man in a Derbyshire volunteer regiment who is the owner of a sporting bull terrier. A Manchester man, who wishes to become its possessor, offered five guineas for it. It was refused. But, to add to its value, it was a Cotontopolis, "you had better think it over. Look what you could do with five pounds. Why, you might buy a couple of pigs for it, and—" "Garn," "Dear me!" remarked the old lady; "I should like to get a ratting mornin' 'til a couple o' bloomin' pigs." The deal is off.

Some mouths looked like peaches and cream, and some looked like a hole chopped in a brick wall to admit a new door or window. The mouth is a hot-bed of toothaches, the bung-hole of orators, and the fire-breath of politicians. I should like to see a pig that would eat mornin' 'til a couple o' bloomin' pigs." The deal is off.

"Doctor," said an old lady the other day to her family physician, "can you tell me how it is that some folks are poor dumb?" "Why, hem! certainly madam," replied the doctor. "It's owing to the fact that they come into the world without the faculty of speech!" "Dear me!" remarked the old lady; "now just see what it is to have a medical education! I've asked my husband more than a hundred times that same thing, and all that I could get out of him was, 'because they see.'"

"I came near marrying an heiress once through a matrimonial bureau," said a man. "We exchanged portraits, and then I was going swimmingly, when I was nominated for office and the local paper published my portrait. She saw it and I was dished."

"Why, she ought to have been proud of the return!" She demanded the return of the portrait of the man, and he said he would send her a portrait of himself, and he expressed her wonder that such a desperate-looking villain as I appeared in the paper could write such pleasant letters. Too bad, wasn't it?"

Block of the French Treaty. "Wise at Last Price."

DOMESTIC READING.

The only gate to honour is humility. Zeal is thought set on fire by the heart. The love of Heaven makes one heavenly.

At all real art—is truth made beautiful by sleep. If religion be anything, it must be everything. Language is the utterance of thought to the eye. Eloquence is the speech of man in his loftiest hours. Character is the best expression and proof of reverence. Sympathy is gentle nature shining through gracious deeds. Vigilance is an attendant spirit with eyes unflinching by sleep. How is the silver glitterance—the bright light to man. Worry is a blunder that bleaches all around and makes life a regret. To dispense with economy is the most delicate mode of conferring a compliment. Virtue is the corner-stone of character—that which gives it the lustre of high worth. Craftiness is a Mr. Facing-both-ways, waiting to throw himself upon the stronger or the silver glitterance—the bright light to man. Worry is a blunder that bleaches all around and makes life a regret. To dispense with economy is the most delicate mode of conferring a compliment. 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HIS TRUST.

It was a wild, terrible night. The winds sobbed and wailed through the leafless branches of the trees like the wailing of a lost spirit, whose tears, mingled with the rain of Heaven, drenched the shuddering earth and sent a thrill of terror through its stony heart.

Entering the room he is visibly moved at the sight that meets his gaze. The little Elia, whom he had last seen as an infant in her mother's arms, and whom he now hardly recognizes in the tall girlish figure before him, kneels in all the abandonment of frantic grief by the couch of the father who so fondly loves. She calls piteously to him to send mamma back if he cannot stay himself; but—can that really be his brother, the loved companion of his boyhood? A mist dims the eyes of the wanderer as he advances slowly to the bedside of the sufferer. Words fail him. He mutely presses the icy hand and in sobbing sobs around the shivering child, he pledges his word that he will protect her and never let her feel the want of a father's care. The dying man hoarsely gasps, "I thank Thee, Lord!" and, with a sigh of infinite gratitude, resigns to his Creator the life that had been lent him.

searching for some passage by which to escape the awful death that stared them in the face. In the eastern wing of the building, where the fire started, Elia and two of her companions slept. In the frenzy that seized all they were forgotten until a panting crowd stood safely outside the burning building and realized with horror that their three dearest ones were missing, and with no possibility of rescue; for all the building was in flames and sure death awaited any one who entered. Some of the persons, who by this time had arrived on the scene, scrambled by means of a ladder to the eastern window and came down bearing one fainting form; but before the ascent could again be made the floor had fallen, and with a wail of anguish, the terrified girls realized that "their queen" and her companions would be crowned in Heaven instead of on the mountain side.

or. Days lengthened into weeks before the fever spent its fury and left a wasted little form as a remnant of its pitiless ravages. One bright morning Elia (for it was no other than she) again opened her eyes to earthly objects. Her eyes wandered unquivering around the room and at last rested on the kneeling form of the peasant woman, but all seemed strange, and, try as she would, she could not remember the place. The woman rose from her knees to find the large lustrous eyes fixed on her with a mute questioning gaze, and the tender lips struggling to form the words that scarce would come.

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OCTOBER MAGAZINES. Walsh's Illustrated Magazine. Walsh's Illustrated Monthly Magazine is a new champion for favor among the Catholic public. The Editor's announcement of the magazine is described as "especially intended for the Catholic people," but unlike the American Catholic magazines, the outside cover is without any distinctive religious mark or emblem.

Walsh's Magazine contains sixty pages of letter press or about 40 newspaper columns and is issued at \$1.00 a year. The Canadian Magazine. The Canadian Magazine, which has now climbed into an assured place among the periodicals of America, continues to show increasing evidence with every issue of the estimation in which it is held by the public.

the Sacred Heart Messenger published a most interesting and valuable number for October. The number is Father Gazo's description of missionary life in Madagascar. The Jesuits, indeed, seem to be trained journalists, and the style of this paper, like so many we have seen in the same magazine, is admirable for the practical and abundant of information and religious lessons that are combined in graceful and entertaining language.

II.

Two years later. In a little quiet town on the banks of the Rhine a stately old convent rears its massive walls. Large groups of majestic trees shade it from the outside world and give it an air of charming seclusion. A crowd of young girls stand together in one of the garden walks, their happy, rippling laughter, floating like a refreshing breeze through the sultry heat of the Summer day.

III.

In a tiny room scrupulously neat and clean, stands a snowy bed where a young girl tosses in the height of a raging fever. Her delirious incoherent ravings and the deathly glare of the shining eyes fill the heart of the old woman housewife with a tender compassion, and she murmurs "poor lamb!" as she smooths the pillow and gently soothes the burning brow of the sufferer.

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