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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. III.—No. 38.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

British Politics.—Mr. F. A. O'Keefe, McCarthys, was elected to Parliament for Limorick City, on Thursday beating Mr. J. Nolan the Parrellite, Mr. Shea also Nationalist in West Waterford was returned without opposition.

Mr. Michael Davitt, who is in Australia, has called to Mr. Justin McCarthy a second sum of £1,000 for the benefit of the anti-Parrellites.

European.—It is stated that the Governments of England, France and Russia have already accepted the proposals submitted by the Portin regard to the inauguration of reforms in Armenia.

Canadian.—The Anglican Synod in session at Montreal on Thursday discussed the questions of divorce and religion in the school but without making any definite pronouncements. A Winnipeg despatch on Saturday said: Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Dominion Premier, was waited upon the previous night by a number of Conservative delegates and a caucus was held.

Mr. Joseph Martin writes to the Globe of Monday to say that Principal Grant in his letters from Manitoba made the grave error of mistaking the talk of a few persons, personal enemies of Mr. Martin, for the sentiments of the people of Manitoba.

A London despatch on Monday reported that the British Association has decided to hold a meeting in Toronto, Ont., in 1897. Sir Frederick Bramwell moved that Toronto be selected as the place of holding the meeting in 1897. Prof. H. Hicks seconded the motion, which was also seconded by City Treasurer Condy of Toronto.

THE QUEEN'S GIFT.
Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax Honored by Her Majesty.

The Irish papers in their accounts of the Dublin Bazaar Show say that among the industrial exhibits much interest no doubt, centred in the superb specimens of needlework sent from the art school, Dalkey. The collection chiefly consists of ecclesiastical vestments embroidered in gold, table centres, etc., in artistic work. The most beautiful object, however, is the cope—executed to order for presentation by command of the Queen to the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax, in recognition of the respect paid by the bishop and clergy on the occasion of the obsequies of the Canadian prime minister, Sir John Thompson, who it will be remembered, died under such circumstances at Windsor castle in the autumn of last year. The cope is entirely of Irish materials and workmanship, the poplin of which it is composed being manufactured expressly on the looms of Thomas Elliott, Weaver's square, Dublin. The gold clasp net with precious stones, as well as the setting of the gems used in the details of the work, have been supplied from the workshops of Messrs. Symm, Wicklow street, Dublin. The design for the embroidery, secured in competition, is of purest Celtic pattern, taken from the best evidence extant of early Irish art. The chasubles—one of white Irish satin and one of crimson poplin—are also worthy of admiration. The embroiderers' part of the exhibits is faultless in its completion and speaks hopefully for the revival of art needlework in Ireland in its most cultured form.

The Late Mr. William O'Meara.

A Montreal correspondent writes: And who know the good priest of St. Gabriel's, Montreal—Rev. William O'Meara—will readily sympathize with him in the loss which he has quite recently sustained by the death of his father, which sad event occurred at Sherbrooke, Quebec. Mr. William O'Meara, the subject of this brief notice, left his native home in the county of Waterford nearly 60 years ago, and coming to America settled in the province of Quebec, where he resided to the time of his death. A true type of the Irishman, he was an ardent lover of the old land, and every movement in regard with a view of raising suffering Erin to her proper level had his hearty support. It was a Catholic who of the old school, which is saying that he was a good one. At the time of his death Mr. O'Meara had reached the patriarchal age of 92 years.

St. Mary's Sanctuary Boys.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: P. J. Lowe, president, by acclamation; James Des, vice-president, re-elected; Michael Bradford, secretary-treasurer, re-elected; Robert Fulton, librarian.

WINTER LECTURES.

Rev. Father Ryan on the Papal Supremacy.

Exposition of Catholic doctrine—Prerogatives of the Head of the Church—Supremacy and Infallibility of the Pope. The Temporal Power a Gift from God, not Secretary to the Church.

There was a very large congregation at St. Michael's Cathedral on Sunday evening when the winter lectures were resumed by Rev. Father Ryan, rector of the Cathedral. Before beginning his discourse Father Ryan said the city newspapers had kindly announced the coming course of lectures. He had great respect for our city papers, both secular and religious, and he had an especial admiration for our excellent Catholic press. He hoped all his people accepted and read, as it was an admirable exponent of Catholic truth and current events.

THE EXPOSITION OF CATHOLIC DOCTRINE.
We have proposed, he continued, to give a series of lectures during the winter months on the principal subjects of the utmost importance, viz., the Pope and the Church; the origin, constitution, the essential marks of the religious society established by Christ, shall also be given. But to night I am going to speak to you about the special prerogatives of the Pope. We see by the city papers that we have been invited to preach in the various halls of the city where people of all denominations could assemble and make objections against the doctrine defined. But in dear friends, we do not propose to carry on controversial questions; we are describing Catholic doctrine for our own people, and the best answer to all objections is a clear exposition of our own doctrine. Our people are continually lectured by non-Catholics, and it behooves them to be well instructed in the religious doctrines of their belief. Therefore, we shall explain the various prerogatives of the Pope, viz., the supremacy, the infallibility and the temporal power. The general explanation is necessary for the elucidation of the subject.

THE PAPAL SUPREMACY.
What is papal supremacy? It is nothing more than the supreme power of ruling the Church of God. Now, there are various kinds of supremacy. There is the supremacy of honor, which means the favor accorded to a man to occupy the foremost place in a social gathering. That does not mean that the person thus honored acquires any power by this honor, but only that he is given a position of honor, which is accorded to others. There is also the supremacy of excellency. This supremacy is given to a person who by his talents, moral, intellectual or rhetorical, has acquired the right of superiority over others. Thus, a man whose oratorical talents have been awarded by all nations the supremacy of excellency for oratory. This does not imply that he has any power of jurisdiction over others, but is merely the testimony of the nations to his oratorical merit. Again, there is the supremacy of authority, which is simply directive, and may arise from the position, prudence or wisdom of those who exercise it, as for instance, in our senators or city fathers, who have supremacy of authority without any legislative power. Now, this brings us to supremacy proper, which is the possession of a threefold power—legislative, judicial and executive. These three powers constitute the jurisdiction of a man, and are sometimes exercised by distinct bodies, as for instance in our legislature, supreme court, and executive, or they may exist in one person, as for instance, in our Premier, or the President of the United States.

THE SUPREMACY OF PETER.
In this way Christ our Lord promised and gave the supremacy of the Church of God to Peter and his successors. Amongst the Apostles he had always the primacy of honor, he was always in the first place, but he had also the supremacy of power, legislative, executive and judicial. This may be more clearly seen in comparing his power with that of the other Apostles. They were all equally priests, bishops, and divinely-appointed inspired teachers. They were all and each personally infallible. But the infallibility of Peter was not only personal but official, and his supremacy was purely personal; that is, he alone was constituted by Christ supreme head of the Apostolic college, as well as of the Universal Church, and the Apostles had their power of jurisdiction subordinate and dependent upon his. Both his supremacy and infallibility are said to be official, because they were to continue in perpetuity to St. Peter's successors.

THE SUCCESSORS OF ST. PETER.
It is true the successors of St. Peter do not receive the full personal prerogatives, but they do receive in their fullness the two great prerogatives of supremacy and infallibility. It is necessary for the unity, perpetuity and efficiency of the Church of Christ, that those who rule that Church should have the same should have this two-fold power. But we shall not rest our proof of either on the necessity of the case, but on the plain, distinct and emphatic declaration of Christ Himself. In considering the constitution of the Church, we see that this three-fold power is from the people. This is not the case. It comes not from the people, nor the priests, nor bishops, but from God Himself. It is true indeed that the Cardinals elect the Pope, but that does not mean the conferring of supremacy. Election is one thing;

jurisdiction is another. The Cardinals elect the Pope, but they confer the supremacy of power which is a perpetual prerogative of the Bishops of Rome who succeed to the official and personal prerogatives of St. Peter. Power subsists to the Universal Church.

CHIEF PASTOR OF EVERY FAITH.
The Pope is chief pastor in every parish in Christendom. He is Bishop in every diocese. His supremacy is co-extensive with Catholic Christianity. Although the priest has the power of orders conferred on him by the Sacrament, yet he cannot exercise that power over the people unless he receive jurisdiction from the Bishop, who is the representative of the Pope. Peter alone received from Christ that universal supremacy over the whole Church. "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep."

INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.
The other divine prerogative of the Pope is infallibility. The Pope is infallible. This does not mean that he can not sin. Neither does it mean that he is omniscient, that he knows everything. It means simply that, by reason of the promise of Christ to St. Peter, whenever the Pope teaches as supreme head of the Church what to do and what to believe, he cannot err. Infallibility implies the continual assistance of the Holy Spirit. Infallibility is necessary if we consider the very nature of the Church as a religious society for the salvation of souls. Peter should not only rule his flock, he should also feed them. He should tell them with certainty and security what they should believe and what they were to do in order to be saved, and so from the very necessity of the case he should be infallible.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.
The supremacy of power and infallibility were gifts from God and were universal, but the temporal power was a gift from man and was restricted merely to these Italian States over which the Pope ruled as temporal sovereign. It is necessary to the Church, for the well being of religion demands that the Pope be subject to no earthly prince from whom opposition could arise that would be detrimental to the supremacy of Catholics in every part of the world.

MARK ABOUT THE TEMPORAL POWER.
The lecturer added that he had not time to treat the question of the temporal power as fully as he could wish. He promised the audience that he would continue that subject in his next lecture, as owing to the 25th anniversary of the taking of Rome it is a very live and interesting subject for Catholics as well as for non-Catholics.

QUELPH NOTES.

St. Joseph's Hospital—League of the Cross—Re-opening the Schools.

QUELPH, Sept. 8.—Some time ago the directors of St. Joseph's Hospital decided not to use the city water for the use of the institution, on account of not being able to agree on satisfactory terms with the Guelph city council. Therefore they decided to bore for water and if a flow was found to have it pumped by windmill or otherwise. Mr. John Birmingham was awarded the contract. After digging 65 feet he found the supply was not supposed to be sufficient, and he bored 8 feet in the rock, when a supply of water sufficient for the institution was found. The well is 7 feet in diameter with a wall two inches thick supporting the sides.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the League of the Cross, held in the basement of the Church of Our Lady, there was a good attendance. The principal business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President, E. J. Doyle; 1st Vice-President, John Higgins, sr.; 2nd Vice-President, J. McMahon; Secretary, G. L. Higgins; Treasurer, J. E. McElderry. Rev. Father O'Loane, S.J., Spiritual Director of the Society, gave the members a very interesting and instructive address on the work of temperance, which was received by the members as great encouragement. The Guelph Light and Power Co. are extending their incandescent light system to St. Joseph's Hospital. The whole institution will be lighted by electricity. The Mother Superior and the Sisters are to be congratulated on adding this to the many improvements which will go to make St. Joseph's Hospital one of the most complete in the Province. All the work will be completed in a short time.

The boys' and girls' separate schools re-opened here on Tuesday last. A large number of the pupils were present. A special Mass was said at 9 a.m. in the morning for the benefit of the children, which was largely attended by them and their parents. Mr. O. Collins, the very efficient Principal of the schools here, is understood to have handed in his resignation to the School Board. Mr. Collins has been Principal of the schools for a number of years. His resignation will take effect on January 1st, 1896.

The reliability of the testimonials published by us for Pastor Koenig's Novus Tonic is particularly proved thereby that the 20,000 who are due to a benevolent institution for any one testimonial not being genuine.

CATHOLIC FORESTERS.

Convention of the High held at Ottawa.

Rev. M. J. Cleary of the Catholic Total Union of America a delegate—Election of officers—A magnificent parade.

Ottawa, Sept. 12th. The convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters here this week was a splendid success. Sunday's parade was the largest demonstration of the kind ever seen in the capital of Canada. There were numerous bands in line and the pretty badges worn on the breasts of the members made the procession very attractive. Thousands of interested spectators lined the route. The parade formed up on Sussex and York streets and at a quarter past two a start was made for St. Patrick's church. This order of parade was as follows:

- L'Hannon Band, St. Stephen's Court No. 627 twenty in line.
- St. Thomas' Band No. 439, 25 in line.
- Montfort Court 29, 20 in line.
- St. Francis de Sales No. 383, 20 in line.
- St. Bridget's 376, 60 in line.
- Quebec Band 453, 25 in line.
- The Hull Band and staff.
- St. Patrick's Court 441, 30 strong.
- St. George's 317, 40 strong.
- Notre Dame de Grace No. 295, 60 strong.
- Buoncore's Band (Italy) held third division.
- St. Anne's Court 348, 100 strong.
- Baywater No. 341, 40 strong.
- St. Joseph's 339, 40 strong.
- St. Francis d'Assisi 821, 35 strong.
- St. Jean Baptiste Court 304, 130 strong.
- The City Band the fourth division.
- St. Dominick 294, 45 strong.
- Emerald the banner court of the parade 140 strong.
- Capitol Court 202, 90 strong.

The church was handsomely decorated and a full choir furnished the music. Vicar General Routhier delivered the sermon in the French tongue. He made an eloquent appeal to the Foresters to uphold the moral and religious tone of the society whose charitable uses and benefits were worthy of commendation and admiration.

Rev. M. J. Whaler, who spoke in English said he was successful in religion as a signpost one must take advantage of every opportunity for advancement and betterment.

At the conclusion of the mass the parade reformed outside the church and marched to their hall.

BUSINESS OF THE CONVENTION.
The convention assembled for business with the following delegates in attendance:

- Thomas H. Cannon, Chicago; H. C. R.; T. J. Callahan, V. G. C. L., Chicago; B. Thiele, Chicago, high secretary; Michael Coy, Chicago, high treasurer; Dr. T. F. O'Malley, high medical examiner.
- St. John's, Montreal; John H. Fichter, G. J. Diener, Rev. J. M. Scatena, E. Cummings, Rev. E. A. Kelly, J. E. Long, J. C. Schubert, G. J. Bohann, M. Conliffe, Rev. G. D. Holdmann, J. Cahill, J. Sloan, J. J. O'Connell, J. Grein, J. J. Sloan, J. P. Coan, T. H. Clifford, T. J. Korch, Dr. A. P. Bauer, all of Chicago; L. Dorlet, Kankakee; P. Reinhard, Strator; J. Steinbocker, Aurora; M. J. Gaughan, Springfield.
- Wisconsin—J. W. Dunagan, J. E. Langlois, P. J. Gregan, Milwaukee; Dr. D. J. McGill, W. J. G. M., Chicago; D. Theodore Portage; John Kelly, Juneau; George O'Brien, Fond du Lac; J. Barnes, Rhine lander.
- Minnesota—Rev. M. J. Cleary, Minneapolis; F. Erling, St. Paul.
- Iowa—D. D. Murphy, Elkader.
- Indiana—J. J. Molloy, Hammond.
- Michigan—J. J. Molloy, Hammonds.
- Ohio—G. J. Wallek, Columbus.
- Vermont—Frank H. O'Neil, White River Junction.
- New Hampshire—E. H. Tardival, Manchester.
- Ontario—M. J. Cleary, Samuel Cross Ottawa; J. C. Howard, Hastings; F. A. Robert, Chatham; W. T. J. Lee, Toronto.
- Quebec—J. Eugene Gibault, St. J. Basile; W. J. Shos, Sherbrooke; A. Ladue, Beauharnois; V. P. Vanasse, Sorel; T. Cote, St. Jean; J. S. Doucet, Athabaskaville; A. Talbot, Montreal; A. Chase, Beauce; Dr. O'neill, Hull; Z. Renaud, F. X. Billodeau, La Forêt; G. Renaud, W. G. McDoldrick, W. J. Prolix, Montreal.

REV. M. J. CLEARY AT THE BANQUET.

On Wednesday evening a banquet was given in Harmony Hall in honor of the visiting Foresters. Mr. O. S. O. Boudreau chairman of the reception committee presided at the board. After speeches had been delivered by Vicar-General Routhier, Solicitor General Curran and Chief Ranger Cannon the speaker of the evening, Rev. M. J. Cleary rose. He said that at this session of the court they had done some highly practical work. They had had valuable lessons on their debates to inculcate prudence and serious questions for the good of those who were present, which had been carefully handled. Their society held a particular advantage by reason of its close connection with the church. That morning they had received a message of congratulation from Pope Leo (appliance). The young men who were interested in the order were inspired with the highest and best of motives, and he appealed to them to keep up to this standard of work. He impressed on them the further fact that their

organization knew no difference of race or color.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the closing session of the convention the following officers were elected.

H. C. R., Thos. H. Cannon, Chicago; Vice H. C. R. E. Gibault, St. J. Basile; High Sec'y Thos. B. Thiele, Chicago; High Treasurer, T. J. Callan, Milwaukee; High Medical Examiner, Dr. J. F. O'Malley, Chicago; E. Gibault was elected auditor by acclamation. Trustees, Henry Schomer, V. Schmittschmidt, J. Harding, F. Loug, A. Fontaine and Mr. Relowitz.

The next convention will be held in Columbus, Ohio, in February, 1897.

EDUCATION OF PRIESTS.

The Majority of Them are Educated in Catholic Separate Schools Preparatory to Entering Colleges.

The following admirable letter is a return to one of the Hamilton Spectator's characteristic throngs against Catholic Separate Schools.

Hamilton, Sept. 14.—To the Editor: In my own name and in the name of the city clergy, I thank you for your complimentary references to us in your issue of yesterday. Your statements, however, about the elementary education of the clergy are very misleading. It is quite true that the bishop did not receive his elementary education in the separate schools of the city of Hamilton, for the simple reason that in his childhood days there were no separate schools in existence; but it is equally true (which fact you omit to mention) that he did not receive his education in the public schools although the public schools were then in existence, and his father was a taxpayer for the maintenance of the same. Rather than send him to a public school, his father, for conscientious reasons, had him educated partly at home, under private tuition, or in select private schools, for which he voluntarily paid an additional school fee, afterwards sending him at considerable expense for seven years to St. Michael's college, Toronto, which institution is practically a separate school. Finally the bishop completed his educational course and acquired that superior intellectual culture and refinement of manners, which you are good enough to admire, in the Grand Seminary of Montreal, one of those educational institutions in the neighboring province, conducted by French professors, whose language and whose regime are so odious to the critical and highly cultured anti-French editor of the Spectator. So much for the bishop.

CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The statement of your informant—a so-called Catholic citizen—that none of the Catholic clergy in this city were educated at Roman Catholic separate schools is equally misleading, incorrect and untrue, inasmuch as every one of them namely, Rev. Messrs. Brady, O'Reilly, Hineboy, Mahony, Lehmann, Cote and your humble servant, were each and all educated in the Catholic separate schools of their respective parishes, preparatory to their entrance into Catholic colleges for the completion of their higher studies. The single exception to the list is the Rev. J. J. Craven, who had to receive his elementary education in a public school, for the good reason that the Catholics of his native parish were too few to support a separate school. Even in his case, as in the case of the others, his education in the higher branches was entirely acquired in Roman Catholic institutions.

CATHOLICS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As you are apparently so anxious to know the bishop's attitude towards separate schools, it may be interesting for you and your so-called Catholic informant to learn (1) that the bishop, whilst admiring many excellent features of the public school system, yet on account of the shortcomings and deficiencies of the same, glories in the fact that he never attended a public school; (2) that for twenty-five years of his priestly life he was a trustee and a liberal benefactor of a parochial school; (3) that during the eight years of his episcopal career he has been instrumental in changing several public schools of his diocese into what are now flourishing separate schools; (4) that in the new districts of his diocese, as well as in the city of Hamilton, he has been the founder and benefactor of several new separate schools, conducted by intelligent and efficient teachers, whose pupils have always carried off their share of honors at the entrance examinations for the high schools; (5) that since his advent to Hamilton he has been instrumental in establishing (a) a free Catholic classical school for boys, which has been so successful that some of its pupils have already passed the required matriculation examination for admission to the higher philosophical college course; (b) that he has instituted two advanced classes, at Loreto and at the Sacred Heart,

for the higher education of girls, in which provincial school certificates are obtained, without having recourse to the Collegiate Institute, for which Catholics, as well as all others, are obliged to pay their share of taxes; and finally, that the bishop's ideal school is that in which religion is inseparably associated with secular knowledge, and that his theory of education is exactly identical with that enunciated by Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who once declared in his lordship's hearing that religion was to education what salt is to food, and whilst we Catholics prefer to give our little ones their share of salt every day, most of our Protestant friends are satisfied to administer to their children all their salt on Sundays.

A PREFERRED SOLUTION.

As the vexed question of separate education seems to be still agitating the minds of many men, including that of the learned and gifted editor of the Spectator, it may be well to close this letter by quoting a solution I once heard the bishop offer to some friendly Protestant politicians who approached him on the subject: "Gentlemen," said he, "why reproach us Catholics with the separation of the children of citizens intended to mingle together in after life, when you yourself set us the example of separation from the Mother church? Be consistent then. Return to Catholic unity; let us all, young and old, worship as our forefathers did—at the same altar. Abolish separate churches and I promise you as a Catholic bishop to meet you half way and use my vote and influence for the immediate and permanent abolition of every kind of separate schools." Again thanking you for your very kind and courteous references to his lordship the bishop and Catholic clergy of the city, yours very respectfully.

T. P. McEvan.
Rector St. Mary's Cathedral.

PROMOTED TO THE EPISCOPATE.

St. Rev. Nell McNeill, D. D., Bishop-elect of Nicopolis, and Vicar-Apostolic of St. George's.

The news brought by cable last Friday afternoon, that the Rev. Dr. McNeill, parish priest of Desouasse, had been appointed titular Bishop of Nicopolis and Vicar Apostolic of West Newfoundland, was received with mingled feelings of joy and sadness. It was as joy to him as the Antigonish Casket that the Holy See had gone out of its way as it were, to recognize the worth and services of a clergyman of our diocese; and it was sad, on the other hand, to realize that we were about to lose one of our very ablest and most esteemed priests. It was felt, too, that Dr. McNeill was eminently fitted to labor in a more highly cultivated portion of the Lord's vineyard than that assigned to him. But if the Holy See acts at times on the principle embodied in the Saint's saying that "One soul is diocese enough for a Bishop," it is no part of its policy to take away from any one for long the opportunity of employing the talents committed to him by the Master.

The Bulls of the appointment of the Bishop elect have already arrived, but the date of his consecration has not yet been fixed. The Vicariate of St. George's embraces that part of Newfoundland known as the French Shore, and stretches beyond towards the north. It extends from Fortune Bay on the southern shore about 100 miles in a westerly direction, thence in a northerly direction along the Gulf of St. Lawrence for more than 200 miles. Only the coast is inhabited, the interior being still a wilderness. Fishing is the chief industry, but there are excellent farm lands especially along the Codroy valley. Up to April 28, 1893, it was but a Prefecture Apostolic, presided over from December, 1871, till his death in November, 1885, by the Right Rev. Mgr. Sears a native of Leochaber in this country. He was succeeded by the Right Rev. Dr. Howley, present Bishop of St. John's, under whom the Prefecture was erected into a Vicariate Apostolic. When Dr. Howley, who was styled titular Bishop of Amastria, was transferred to St. John's some nine months ago, the see became vacant. The Vicariate contains a Catholic population of 6,600 souls, attended by six priests. There are 84 churches, 69 stations, 2 convents, 20 parishes and a total attendance of about 600, and 4 ecclesiastical students.

City Water Supply.

It has been decided to employ Mr. Mansergh, an English hydraulic engineer, to report on the tunnel scheme and the whole question of water supply for the city. Meanwhile Toronto is boiling sewage for drinking purpose or taking the water distributed by carriers.

IRISH VICE-ROYALTY.

The History, Character and Etiquette of the Office.

How the Lord Lieutenant is inducted. He is kept busy visiting the young Irish nobles. The St. Patrick's Night Ball—Fun and Follies.

Special interest just now attaches to the Irish Lord Lieutenant. Lord Castelnau has made it quite popular and after him it may not exist. The following description of the office from the Freeman's Journal is very readable.

The city during Horse Show week is, as usual, crowded with visitors in the pursuit of pleasure. Thousands of them, bent on "seeing the sights" or visiting the many places in the metropolis...

DUBLIN CASTLE.

The visitor who sees Dublin Castle for the first time is bound to be sorely disappointed, if he be at all entwined with the historical imagination. The buildings lie on the slope of Cork Hill, hidden away on the south side of Dame Street.

THE ONE ANTIQUE PORCH.

The present unpretentious buildings were mainly erected early in the eighteenth century. The broad low porch fronting the gateway is the entrance to the State Departments, which occupy the entire western wing of the courtyard.

INDUCTION OF A VICE-ROY.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland fills two parts which are supposed to be absolutely distinct, though they seem quite incompatible. He is the representative of the Constitutional Sovereign, who is above Party, and he is at the same time a member of the Government of the day by whom he is appointed and with whom he goes out of office.

The peer who has been appointed to the office arrives quietly in Dublin on the day appointed for the induction, and turns up at the Castle about noon. The ceremony takes place in the Privy Council Chamber. In the centre of the room is a large table, covered with red baize...

An imposing procession presently on the table, the chamberlain, the chamberlain's secretary, the chamberlain's clerk, the chamberlain's secretary, the chamberlain's clerk, the chamberlain's secretary...

THE SWORD OF STATE.

The Privy Councillors remain seated at the table, still wearing their hats, until the chamberlain has taken the sword of state from the table and has placed it in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant.

GRAND MASTER OF THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

The collar and insignia of the Grand Master of the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick are laid out on a cushion on the table surrounded by the Privy Councillors.

THE VICE-ROY'S KISS.

Each debutante carries in her hand a card on which her name is written. This she hands to an usher at the door of the Throne Room, who then announces her name in a loud voice.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

Meanwhile, the guests invited to the ball have assembled in St. Patrick's Hall. It is the only room in the Castle with anything like real pretensions to splendour.

attended by military escorts with bands through streets gaily decked with flags, lined by soldiers and crowded with spectators.

THE VICE-ROY'S VISIT.

The Lord Lieutenant's visit to Dublin Castle and the Vice-royal Lodge in the Phoenix Park is the most important part of the duties of the office.

THE VICE-ROY'S VISIT.

The presentation of the Vice-roy at the Castle or Vice-royal Lodge needs to be made at an early hour in the morning, as the Vice-roy is expected to arrive at the Castle at an early hour.

THE VICE-ROY'S VISIT.

Each debutante carries in her hand a card on which her name is written. This she hands to an usher at the door of the Throne Room, who then announces her name in a loud voice.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

Meanwhile, the guests invited to the ball have assembled in St. Patrick's Hall. It is the only room in the Castle with anything like real pretensions to splendour.



Take an open book, you will find the title of health or purity, the whole of the system of the body...

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CAUTION.—Nothing else urged by a tricky dealer, can be "just as good" for you to buy.

and beside it to the right, a low arm chair for his consort. Scarlet tiers of seats also extend along each side of the hall. The ceiling is decorated with three pictures, painted by an Italian named Vincenzo da Valerio, in 1783, the year in which the Order of St. Patrick was founded.

If young people only knew the value of their youth. A half hour each day steadily given to the vanquishing of some real books in history, science, literature is three hours a week, is more than twelve hours a month, is more than six weeks of idleness.

Mr. Alexander Sanderson, Choudrant, La., says: "Having used Ayer's Pills at least twenty-five years, I would say that for all diseases of the bowels, stomach, and liver, which can be remedied by pills, they are always effective."

A man may chain his appetites, and hold the realm of knowledge within the cinchure of his brain, and yet, in the saddest aspect of it, be overcome by the world; and again, I say, how startling is the fact that one may hold on steadily up to a particular point, and then all gives way.

Bick's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail.

The above Brewery, rebuilt in 1888, is pronounced by competent judges to be the most complete in Canada, and unsurpassed in America.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most dreaded disease, Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and crying aloud for relief."

THE LATEST JOHN LABATT'S LONDON ALE AND STOUT AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 1894. BESIDES 9 OTHERS. GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE Medals At the World's Great Exhibitions.



EAST KENT ALE—Perfectly pure, recommended by all physicians and declared by connoisseurs to be the most excellent—Exquisite in flavor. PORTER—Combines the most valuable qualities prescribed by physicians in preference to any other. In digesting and appetizing. The best of all ales.

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The Catholic Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT THE OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD STREET TORONTO. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

Calendar for the Week.

- September 19—St. Januarius and Companions Martyrs. 20—St. Francis, O. P. 21—St. Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist. 22—Office of the Sunday. 23—St. Thecla, Virgin, Martyr. 24—Our Lady of Mercy. 25—St. Thomas, Bishop.

The Hamilton Spectator rises to remark that a funeral procession is a nuisance. The paper is very indignant that a funeral should momentarily delay an occasional street car. But an Orange procession in Toronto never fails to secure official authority to tie up the whole street car service for half a day.

International yacht racing struck a most disastrous snag this year, and certainly Lord Dunraven is in no way blameable for its complete collapse. The fault is with the New York Yacht Club people, who thought they were holding a show solely to please the people of that city. The New Yorkers, entertaining the same absurd notion, held themselves free to impede the boats as much as they desired, and if needs be to prevent Lord Dunraven winning by any means. The racing had not the most elementary features of sport, and it was no loss to yachting to end it.

The announcement made in our news columns from the Antigonish Casket of the appointment as Bishop of the west coast of Newfoundland of Rev. Dr. Neil McNeil, ex-President of St. Francis Xavier College, has given unbounded satisfaction throughout the Maritime Provinces. This feeling will be shared here in the west, where Dr. McNeil has long been known by reputation as one of the foremost friends of education down by the sea. His reputation here is not confined to Catholics alone, but, as in his own province, is shared by the great majority of the Protestant people.

If it be the intention of the people of Ottawa to dispute the claims of Toronto as the Canadian city of conventions, they are indebted to the local reception committee of the Catholic Order of Foresters for securing the convention of the High Court at the Capital. The delegates counted amongst them one of the most active and prominent apostles of temperance in the United States to-day, Rev. M. J. Cleary, whose stirring speech at the recent jubilee gathering of the Total Abstinence Union of America at New York was read throughout two continents.

We are grateful to our many readers who take the trouble of expressing their appreciation of the character and variety of reading matter appearing in THE REGISTER since the change to the new form was made. Some, however, while they appreciate are not quite satisfied. A lady reader tells us she thinks it "too bad that a city like Toronto cannot publish something more attractive and at the same time instructive for youngsters, who, while they like reading, turn from what they pronounce dry." The objection is certainly well taken. Another subscriber writing on the same subject, asks us to give the boys and girls occasional hints on natural history, nature, games and so on. This week we have devoted a column to the long felt want, and we promise to improve the department as we go along from week to week, until children cry for THE CATHOLIC REGISTER.

We have not hitherto been able to meet the wishes of a large number of our readers who very reasonably expect us to be in a position to answer correctly the hundred and one kinds of questions that find their way into the "Correspondence Column" or "Question Box" of the great majority of first class weekly newspapers. Now however, we have much pleasure in announcing that we have secured the services of one of the best informed Catholic writers of the city for this which is a

very important task, although it may not seem so. Accordingly we invite our discouraged smokers for information who have been so long neglected, to look to us once more. Usually the queries sent us are upon religious points; but our correspondence editor has kindly consented to give attention to all questions whatsoever asked in good faith. The correspondence column will appear next week.

Religion and Politics.

THE REGISTER has received a number of letters from subscribers in various parts of the Dominion suggesting the timeliness and propriety of declaring our admiration of some of our Cabinet ministers who are Catholics. Our correspondents urge upon us that most of our Catholic contemporaries have already so declared themselves. We were aware of this, but as we are not aware of what the business of our contemporaries may be, we have simply minded our own.

Intelligent political activity amongst Catholics, whether they support the views of one party or the other, is certainly to be encouraged for the general good of public policy and opinion.

At the same time THE REGISTER is a non-partisan journal absolutely, and although it shall always be found speaking out freely and candidly upon general public questions, there is one line of discussion entirely outside its range.

It would be a departure from our line of policy were we to assume the duty of championing party men merely because they are Catholics. If Catholics in either party are attacked or opposed on account of their religion they can rely upon the sympathy and defence of this paper; but it needs no argument to show that so-called religious support of Catholic public men, when they are not threatened by bigotry, is so difficult to distinguish from practical partisanship that it can never be honestly mistaken for an independent standpoint.

Therefore, the only position which public-spirited Catholics—and thank God their name is legion—can occupy is perfect freedom of political action, except when they are confronted by a clearly identified foe.

That time may arise in Canada. We trust that the wisdom of our public men and the consensus of public opinion shall avert it; but if it should arise, then we have not the slightest doubt that the Catholic electors of this Dominion will be found united and fearless in the breach where the Catholics of England have more than once stood, where the Catholics of Belgium won a glorious victory for civilization and Christianity the other day, where the Catholics of Germany are slowly but surely adding gain to gain for their cause, and where the Catholics of the United States are now massed to a man.

In that position they will fight against bigotry and godlessness. They will discard party, and wherever the bigot, whose character as such is publicly known, shows his head they will strike him down with their votes, no matter what his sympathies as a politician may be, and regardless of the loss which his partisanship may possibly inflict upon Catholic statesmen in the councils of his party.

Catholics there must be in the Dominion Cabinet, and there is nothing whatever therein to call for the grateful attention of the Catholic press to the Dominion Government. If we could only be sure that Catholics throughout the country are treated fairly because of the fact then, we think, there would be reasonable cause for satisfaction. But we are not quite sure that things are what they seem. Indeed we know that an impression is growing throughout Ontario which is anything but consistent with the theory that our people, in this part of Dominion at least, are content with the policy of the Government towards them. And whilst facts are forthcoming to strengthen our belief that this impression is well founded, we must most respectfully decline to participate in any sort of a pre-election boom of Catholic cabinet ministers, not because of anything that concerns these ministers particularly, but, for the reason already expressed, that to boom them is to boom their party. As a matter of fact the Catholics in the Cabinet stand in no need, good, bad or indifferent, of religious championship. On the other hand the attitude of some of the gentlemen

associated with them might be greatly strengthened by the indirect application of such well-timed adulation. Take the case of an Ontario cabinet minister who has to count upon Catholic support in his own constituency but whose every act in the making of appointments bespeaks the determination not merely to pass over, but to proscribe the Catholic, even if he have the strongest claim to preform upon all proper and legitimate grounds. This determination has been displayed in more than one recent instance, and whilst the belated of the judges arrogantly obeyed the professional politician, even though he be in the Cabinet, still smugly hopes to exact gratitude from an intelligent people to whom the liteness of his manipulations is transparent. If this sort of thing were tolerated without protest and resentment it would very soon inflict incalculable mischief upon the character of the public service and the credit of the country. The professional politician must be made to understand that his capacity for promoting underground developments is well understood by all honest men, in politics and out of politics, as implying only the gradual and deeper degradation of our political life.

It is not because Catholics are waiting in dignified patience that justice from the Dominion Government in the Manitoba school question which it seems but reluctantly disposed to accord, that they must shut their eyes to minor injustices. An affair of the magnitude of the Manitoba trouble must settle itself satisfactorily sooner or later, no matter what Government may be in power. The present Government has much more reason to show gratitude to the Catholic people of Canada over the school question than they have to praise it. If Catholics had been half as impatient and violent of speech as the opponents of separate schools, the public disorder that would inevitably have resulted would long before this have brought us to the end of vacillating policy. But the Catholic people have been patient and slow, if steady; seeking nothing but the unbroken peace of the parties to Confederation, and the promotion of as good and honest a public understanding as possible between people of opposing convictions. With so much dignity has this position been maintained all along, that Catholic speakers and Catholic writers in Canada have been content to pitch their protests against Mr. Martin's school law, even in a more moderate key than the Times newspaper and other English critics and observers. There was in truth more surprise expressed outside of Canada at the last change of front by the Ottawa authorities than Catholics in any part of the Dominion evinced. Our people know that sound public policy is best promoted in this country by patient but unflinching consistency. They are confident of their strength and unity if they must be tested, though they do not by any means invite the test; and we have no hesitation in saying that the Dominion Government owes them a deeper debt of gratitude for the effect which this calm demeanor has produced than will ever be paid.

Archbishop Cleary and Rev. G. M. Grant. It is, to say the least of what we think on the matter, very regrettable that the scholarly, interesting and instructive letters of Principal Grant to the Toronto Globe should be marred by an unjust and unjustifiable allusion to the management of the Kingston Separate schools. Had the Principal been a total stranger to Kingston, had he been misinformed as to the difficulties that existed between trustees and teachers in that city, it seems to us that even then he should have made enquiries at the proper quarter and obtained accurate information on the whole subject before committing himself to the grave accusation conveyed in his letter to THE GLOBE. But whereas Principal Grant had his home in Kingston, and as an educationalist must at all times interest himself deeply (as he is just now doing in Manitoba) in all things pertaining to ameliorations and changes of system in private and public schools, the mistake in his charge against Archbishop Cleary is quite unpardonable. If Principal Grant on enquiry were not able to reach the facts of the case, his knowledge of the Archbishop's previous pursuits and life and character ought to have suggested to his

mind the utter impossibility of any opposition on his (the prelate's) part to "the best interests of the people's children."

How could Archbishop Cleary, who spent the best part of his life in colleges and famed universities, both as diligent, hard working student, eminent scholar and learned and distinguished professor, be indifferent to the educational life and progress of the whole generation committed to his pastoral charge? Or again, how could a most energetic and zealous Archbishop, who is never sparing of his time or pen or tongue in exhorting his clergy to attend to the Christian and secular education of all the children of their parishes, be so careless at home in his own cathedral city and parish that he should, even in the choice of good teachers, be dictated to by the laity? The insinuation is absurd on the face of it; and it is, as we said above, regrettable that it should have appeared in print on so widely circulated a journal as the Toronto Globe. It is our opinion that no one regrets the awful mistake to-day more keenly than Principal Grant himself, and that he will on the first opportunity make what justice claims, the amende honorable.

The facts are made clear in the summary of the report of the Kingston School Board upon the subject which appears in another column.

[Since the above was written Principal Grant has admitted his error.]

The Presbyterian Review.

Writing on the subject of the conversion of England, the Presbyterian Review bestows due praise on Pope Leo XIII., and credits his Holiness with the very best intentions. It recommends the aged Pontiff and his people to the prayers of the faithful, and says: "But we should take this kindly interest of the Pope of Rome in good part, and in turn pray fervently and continually for the conversion of the Roman Catholic peoples, not to Protestantism, but to the Gospel of Grace, for it cannot be intelligently denied that this is the vital need of the Roman Catholic people. 'The Gospel of justification by faith' is not the Gospel they hear. The ecclesiastics do not preach: Repent and believe the Gospel, but believe in the Church, its sacraments and dogmas. Christ is behind the saints. Salvation is dispensed by the Church, both in this world and in the next, for she claims to detain souls in purgatory at her will. There is a awful famine of the Word and of the Gospel among them, and it is the duty as it is the privilege of Evangelical churches to evangelize the Roman Catholic peoples."

We would say to the Evangelical churches if you have nothing more truthful or better to preach than the above written tissue of nonsense and misrepresentation, far better you stayed at home. Is Protestantism one thing and the Gospel of Grace another thing? Or if Protestantism is good why not convert us to it? Can the Review tell us in exact terms what it means by the Gospel of Grace, or can it define the word "Grace"?

It maintains falsely that the Gospel of "justification by faith" is not the Gospel preached to Catholics. The Catholic Church has always taught with St. Paul that "the righteous man liveth by faith." We have at all times since our boyhood and Catechism days heard it repeated, ad infinitum, "without faith it is impossible to please God, and he that believeth not shall be condemned." Often we hear it from the pulpit in our churches, "believe and be baptized and ye shall be saved." Now we ask the Review seriously, can the preachers tell us any more about faith than we know already? Probably we may resort on the preachers, and say: Have you any faith? Do you know what faith is? Does faith mean to believe what suite you, and reject what does not agree with your whims and tastes? Is faith, like charity, universal? As love must extend to all, must faith embrace all revealed truth? They say of the ten commandments "he who offends in one is become guilty of all." Is it so with faith? That if you reject one article of divine truth, you are a heretic, an unbeliever? To maintain this latter proposition would be consistency itself. "For not of bread alone doth man live, but of every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God." That man who is actuated by faith or who believes in

"justification by faith" must believe the God-man when saying, "He who will not hear the Church, let him be unto thee as a heathen and a publican." If, when Christ says positively, "This is my body, this is my blood, you reject that you don't believe one word of it, are you a believer in the doctrine of "justification by faith? If you are justified in rejecting one truth, there is nothing to hold you to any revealed truth. And of such is the saving gospel of "justification by faith." That is to be without faith to be a pagan. To indoctrinate Roman Catholics, French and Irish, with this easy leveling gospel, would lead to a "paganizing of the whole Dominion."

If the Presbyterian Review would attend Mass in the Cathedral on Sundays or week days, he would discover at once the very contrary of what he states, viz.: "Christ is behind the saints." Christ is always to the front before Catholic worshippers. He alone is adored. He is the sole object of that reverential devotion and subdued homage that marks the Catholic congregation. The Protestant who mingles in Catholic worship for the first time or any number of times, is startled by the awe and solemn stillness of an adoring and praying multitude. Christ is there above and beyond all the saints. He is there to welcome, to pardon, to console and to heal; He is there to satiate the thirsting soul with heavenly sweetness in that banquet of love that He alone, and not the saints, has spread for all those who come to Him with confidence, having proved themselves, that heavenly manna which He promised, saying: "He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood shall possess life everlasting, and I shall raise him up on the last day."

Mr. Blake Will Speak.

It is in nowise necessary to bespeak a grand rally round Hon. Edward Blake at the Massey Music Hall on the 30th. The respect and admiration in which he is held in his native city by all classes, irrespective of religion, race or politics, would ensure him the most intelligent audience Toronto could muster at any time. The gratitude which our Irish Canadian people feel toward him would pack the hall on a day's notice with enthusiastic listeners to his views on the present position of affairs in Ireland. Or, the undiminished public interest in the subject of Irish self-government would ensure at any hour in this city a gathering that a statesman of Mr. Blake's rank might be proud to address.

But above and beyond all these considerations Mr. Blake will come before the public now at a moment full of deepest interest to all friends of Ireland—to all British subjects. Once again a critical situation has supervened in Ireland threatening more peril to Irish hopes than any change of government, or any alteration of English public sentiment could possibly present. The Irish people, the electors of the country, are engaged in actual resistance to the attacks of men who a few months ago were their leaders. They have so far defeated the disruptionists and we expect Mr. Blake to tell us, as he can with confidence, that they have the determination and staying power to win the fight as surely as if factionism had never raised its head.

Whatever Mr. Blake may choose to say to the people of Toronto on the 30th, and through them to the world outside, will be full of interest. The Massey Hall meeting will be a memorable occasion.

Mr. G. Balfour and the Christian Brothers.

Mr. Gerald Balfour the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, had no hesitation in meeting the first challenge held out to him by the Nationalists in regard to the Christian Brothers schools. The question came up in the House on September 2 when the education vote was under discussion. Mr. Flynn member for North Cork, reminded the Chief Secretary that his predecessor Mr. John Morley, had promised to allow the Brothers' Schools to share in the government grant, but had failed to carry out his promise. Mr. Balfour replied [Freeman's Journal report]: He might say at once that while he approached the subject with the most earnest desire to include the Christian Brothers' schools with the National system, he considered he was bound by the pledge

given by his predecessor that if any rule were to be made which had the effect of bringing the Christian Brothers within the system, and were to receive the consent of the Lord Lieutenant the House should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the rules before they were finally incorporated in the rules of the National Education Board. Moreover it would be undesirable on the merits of the question that so important an issue should be decided without that opportunity being afforded. He trusted that during the course of the recent Irish government would be able to come to an arrangement on the subject, and that when Parliament again met they would be immediately, or very shortly after, able to announce to the House that they had successfully grappled with the question, and that a modus vivendi had been arrived at (hears). At all events he could undertake that no effort on his part would be spared to bring about the most desirable result. (The Hon. member for North Cork argued that when he (the Chief Secretary) went to Dublin he should ascertain what the Christian Brothers were prepared to accept and what the Commissioners were prepared to offer. He was what he proposed to do. He firmly believed that a solution was possible (hears, hears), and he should do his utmost that the solution should be satisfactory.

This, we take it, is as satisfactory a reply as Mr. Balfour could have given. Had Mr. Morley not pledged his government that Parliament should be made responsible for ending the policy of exclusion maintained against the Christian Brothers in Ireland, it would have been possible for Mr. Balfour to have finally settled the question at Dublin during recess. But being bound by the usages of Parliament to respect the pledge of his predecessor in office, Mr. Balfour could only declare that he would accelerate the long deferred settlement as much as possible by grappling with the question during recess and having a satisfactory solution ready for the re-opening of parliament. This means that in five or six months at the outside justice will have been accorded to the magnificent educational work of the Christian Brothers in Ireland.

In O'Connell's Constituency.

Despite the intense bitterness manifested on both sides during the South Kerry election the fight was well relieved by the fun that got into it. The nominee of the Nationalist party, Mr. T. G. Farrell, is a wealthy Londoner engaged in the pork trade. Mr. Murphy, the Healyite, took this to be the weak spot in his opponent's armor, and, the first day he went down to Kenmare he invited the electors "to send him the sausage-maker of London back to his sausage-making." Mr. Healy's wit was more nimble. "Would you buy a pig in a poke?" he said to his audience, giving Mr. Farrell a double-barrelled broadside on his business and place of residence. Had Kenmare been a Jewish constituency Mr. Healy's next shot would have told; "you would not buy Farrell's wares living or dead," he declared.

Mr. Healy attended a Farrell meeting addressed by Mr. William O'Brien. The insurgent leader was accompanied, most unfortunately for himself, by a local gentleman named Guihan, an agent on Lord Lansdowne's estate. Mr. Guihan thought he might afford to be as humorous as Mr. Healy, and ventured a jokey remark whilst Mr. O'Brien was speaking. The retort annihilated both Mr. Guihan and Mr. Healy, and they got out of reach of Mr. O'Brien's tongue as quickly as possible.

"Ah, my friends," said he, "it is not I who have Lord Lansdowne's balliff at my back; it is Tim Healy who is in nice company. I am glad to see that Mr. Healy has the courage of his convictions, and has come to this meeting with Lord Lansdowne's balliff. All I can say is this, that if there was any reason that could bring Lord Lansdowne or any of Lord Lansdowne's understrappers on the same side as I am, I would retire forever from Irish politics—(loud cheers)—and I would ask God's pardon for having done anything that these men interpreted as betraying the country." (Cheers).

It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Healy was badly beaten in South Kerry. The best jokes ever perpetrated upon the subject of sausages could not be expected to sustain him under such a rain of well-directed fire from Mr. O'Brien's tongue, of which the foregoing is only a sample.

Bishop MacDonell in Rome.

Rome, Sept. 15. The Pope to-day received the Right Rev. Alexander MacDonell, Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Alexandria, Canada.

Rev. Father McEntee will celebrate his silver jubilee on Oct. 17 at his parish church, St. Joseph's.

ARCHBISHOP CLEARLY VINDICATED

The Kingston Catholic Separate School Board Deals With Principal Grant's Letter.

The REGISTER has received from a Kingston correspondent a lengthy clipping from an official report of the proceedings of the Catholic Separate School Board on the 10th. This report is signed by Mr. J. J. Nolan, Secretary of the Board, and it deals exclusively with what is called "Principal Grant's ungracious and glaringly unjust imputation upon the Archbishop of Toronto."

What is happening in Ontario and Quebec now shows clearly that when the clergy are opposed to what the people believe to be the interests of their children, the clergy will give way or something will break. Who insisted, two years ago, on getting good teachers into the Separate Schools of Kingston but the Roman Catholic hierarchy, with the result that, at this year's entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute, the second, third and fourth places were taken by pupils from those schools?

The declaration of the trustees, in reply to the above, goes into all the negotiations between the Kingston Board and the Brothers in respect to the trustees' demand that the Brothers should prepare their pupils for entrance to the High School. First, to last not only was Archbishop Cleary on the side of the trustees, but they relied upon his Grace entirely in their action.

The following letter, written by the Archbishop to the Superior-General of the Brothers, shows what the position of his Grace was exactly:

KINGSTON, 20th June, 1894. DEAR BRO. TOBIAS:—I returned home last evening, and, as I proceed to Pastoral Visitation of the missions to-morrow, I feel bound to communicate with you at once respecting the disagreement between the Brothers and the Board of S.S. Trustees. It is deplorable that things should have come to such a pass as Bro. Oswald's "final" letter to the Board, of date the 21st inst., too plainly indicates. Since he says he wrote that letter in accordance with instructions from his superiors I find it impossible to comprehend its message. For, when you and I exchanged ideas in my parlour a couple of months ago on the question of the "Entrance" Class, I prepared a memorandum to be presented to the Board of the part of the past examination of the Collegiate Institute. I pointed out the several reasons why I regard such a class as very important and in one respect necessary; and in conclusion I stated my unhesitating opinion, which I some years previously announced to the Board of Trustees, that the Catholic parents of Kingston have a right to demand their children's preparation in the S. School for entrance into the Collegiate Institute because we have no Catholic High School in which to give them the more advanced course of instruction they legitimately desire to pursue and the Institute is ordained to provide. You then agreed with me that "the Brothers should have an entrance class for all children of parents who wish them to be prepared for the Collegiate Institute."

Our interview concluded with my emphatic repetition of the foregoing sentence and your consented declaration of concurrence. In view of this agreement, which I then regarded as the settlement of a dispute that threatened to become serious, I had no more explanation or modification of that letter which may help towards an amicable arrangement with the Board of Trustees before extreme steps be taken. Although the correspondence on both sides refers definitely to the Entrance Class, I cannot bring myself to believe that this covers the whole case between the Brothers and the Trustees, or accounts for the warlike and unbecoming attitude of Bro. Oswald towards the Board, among whom are some of our most worthy and thoroughly Catholic citizens. Your distinct agreement with me that the Brothers should have an "Entrance" Class in our Separate School, obviously excludes that question from the category of essentials in your new programme. Turning to the subject over in my thoughts, and searching below the surface for the real principle at issue, I am forcibly reminded of another and more comprehensive declaration made by you in your interview with me before our schools being under the S. S. law of the Province, and the Board of Trustees being the executive appointed to give the law effect for the support and management of the schools in accordance with the rules of Catholic discipline prescribed by the Bishop and the Regulation of the School Law prescribed by the Civil Government, their authority is identified with the very existence of our schools, and cannot be disowned by anyone. I sincerely hope that you will assure me of your determination to respect the indisputable rights of the Trustees and so allay my most painful apprehensions. I trust that, notwithstanding your former declaration on this point, you will reconsider the subject in all its bearings, and leave room for a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

I remain, dear Bro. Tobias, Yours most faithfully, F. JAMES VANCE CLAREY, Archbishop of Kingston.

The trustees acknowledged the obligations which the Catholic people of the Archdiocese owe to his Grace in regard to education in the following statement: "For our part we conclude by stating that throughout the many centuries of school work in the past 15 years there has been no antagonism, no dissension, nor a word of difference between the Archbishop and the S. S. Board. The Trustees have ever had full confidence in his goodwill and prudent judgment. They consulted him in every grave difficulty and received his counsel and encouragement with gratitude. They know how eager he always has been for the improvement of the children in the schools, and the parents also know this, although they do not know what efforts he has made from time to time, privately made for the betterment of the system of education. We cannot refrain from adding that, in order to save this board, as far as the could, from being too much expressed by debt and the annual obligation of interest, His Grace gave us as one time a donation of \$1,000, subsequently a donation of \$500, that might be expended in the purchase of new books and thus insure a

more efficient staff. For all this we are thankful and we pray God to reward him and to spare him to us and his people of Kingston City and diocese for many years come.

In further evidence of the Archbishop of Kingston's earnest solicitude to enhance the efficiency of the teaching staff in our schools, we take the liberty of mentioning this other fact that a few months before the late report across the Brothers and the Board, the Superior of the Brothers having issued a circular announcing their intention of establishing a Training School or Novitiate in Toronto for the preparation of English-speaking subjects in the methods of teaching suitable to the Province of Ontario. His Grace Archbishop Cleary gave them the handsome donation of \$500 towards this laudable project.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register.

Sir:—The causes which led to the downfall of the Holyday and Home Rule and the further delay of Home Rule for Ireland may be enumerated under three heads, viz: 1st, The Local Option Bill; 2nd, The opposition of the Protestants of Ulster; and 3rd, The separate squalls of the different branches of the Irish Parliamentary party.

The Local Option Bill of itself was a move in the right direction, but the people of the United Kingdom were not yet educated to the point where its benefits could be seen and felt. It was considered an interference with the rights of the people, and was resented by them at the polls to the discomfiture of the Government.

The opposition of the Protestant minority of Ulster also helped to weaken the Government, the reason for which it is hard to find. In 1885 Home Rule bill formulated by Mr. Gladstone special clauses were inserted guaranteeing their religious and educational rights. Speaking lately with an Irish Protestant friend of his name, I asked what was the cause of their continued opposition to Home Rule. He replied that were the Protestant minority in power they would not be prepared to give the Roman Catholics religious and educational rights, and could not be led to believe that were Roman Catholics in power they would be magnanimous enough to give the minority the rights which they themselves refused to grant to the Catholics.

This may or may not be the case, but to such fears the Ulster Protestants need not give way, for if we had our own government in our own hands, it is to-morrow we Roman Catholics and universal way in Ireland, not one spirit of revenge would we allow to exist, not one rack, pitch cap, or picket stake would we employ; but remembering that the Protestant Government once fought to free the Protestant of the Gladstone, Blakie, and countless others, are now engaged in the same laudable purpose, we should to all our separated brethren give, as only Irish can give, the right hand of fellowship, and the Protestant race and the Protestant religion would be as free among us as though Elizabeth had never plundered and Cromwell had never butchered, and Protestantism had never plotted to cut out from the world the record the Catholic worship and the Irish race.

The many and senseless discussions among the Irish leaders, culminating in Mr. Healy's unjust and cowardly attack on Hon. Edward Blakie, disgusted the thinking people of all the sister isles and caused many former ardent supporters of Home Rule to oppose the Government and to be spared for a time at least the repetition of the evils already enumerated. While Mr. Blakie has not accomplished all that he expected, he holds the confidence and respect of the Irish at home and abroad, and justly so. He left a happy home and lucrative law practice to give his time and money towards securing for Ireland the boon of self-government. Coming from a land that enjoys the blessings of home rule, he was better qualified than any of his colleagues to point out its benefits and devise plans for its success. He not only gave largely of his own means, but he also offered to contribute largely to the cause he so ably and fearlessly championed. Just what caused Mr. Healy's attack may never be known.

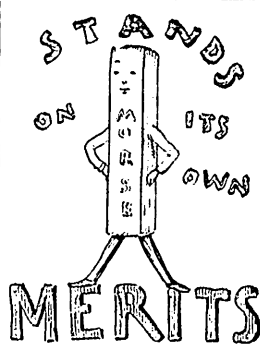
Perhaps 'twas a lack of fair confidence. At a critical turn in the deal, perhaps it was prompted by jealousy. Whichever it was, the result is the same. Or perhaps it was envy political; be it one of these, or the other. The nation loses faith in Healy all the same.

'Tis this spirit which curses the nation, And lowers man toward the brute; It destroys our faith in religion, And shadows the brightness of youth. 'Tis a premium paid to the little and a penalty exacted for the great. And chase like a sin on the soul.

The causes which justified the enrolment of the Irish Volunteers in 1872 still exist. Ireland is still starved and starving, Irishman rot still proscribed, and the English Government shows itself willing to grant redress when it is applied for in a fair and legal guise, as the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords (that paradise for incapables) some months since is a most convincing proof.

Let Ireland be dealt with in the same spirit, liberal and confiding, with which England has dealt with her colonies. Let statesmen and party leaders regard this over present and still un settled Irish question as one of the gravest and most solemn that could engage the attention and employ the energies of a wise and just parliament. To a graver task or more exalted duty than the removal of that great evil which the stake of Ireland, political and material, presents to the civilized world; neither minister nor representative could devote his brain and heart. But faltering and delay and hesitation will not answer; and though the Home Rule leaders may quarrel or bicker, and the Home Rule organizations may wither and collapse, there will be perpetual danger to the peace if not the safety of the Empire from that power which it is impossible to ignore and mad to despise, "the Irish in America." Pios, J. BARRACK, Schenectady, N.Y.

"My Opinion" of 169 Yonge street is an old established firm in Toronto, having made optics the study of my life. I can examine eyes and correct, charging only for spectacles if required.



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Silk Selling. We lead in Silks beyond a doubt. Very cheap and very good don't often travel together, but you'll find this in the store's silk stocks.

Children's Jackets. We have never before shown such a large and varied stock. It is impossible to describe the beauty of them; style upon style trimmed as only jackets can be for little folks made of cloth of every description, with or without capes, with both, either or neither; over 1,200 garments.

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All genuine goods stand on their own merits, so does Eclipse Soap. The best laundry soap ever offered housekeepers in Canada. Try a Twin-Bar from your Grocer.

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BEST HARD COAL. LOWEST PRICES.



Elias Rogers & Co. Idleness is the burial of a living man—an idle being is so useless to any purpose of God and man, that he is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the changes and necessities of the things of the world; and he only lives to spend his time and eat the fruits of the earth, like a vermin or a wolf.

A 20c INVESTMENT IN HALF-POUND LEAD PACKET OF "SALADA" CEYLON TEA. Will Prove Its Sterling Worth.

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NOTICES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS intended for Catholic Readers should be made in THE REGISTER 50 cents per insertion.

AMERICAN NOTES.

New York, Sept. 16.—Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, editor of the Boston Pilot, publishes in the current Century a poem in honor of the "Constitution's Last Fight," which he announces has given offence to some Catholics in the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Roche retorts to his critics by vigorously calling them "provincials." It is hardly good literary taste on Mr. Roche's part to defend in the Pilot what he has written elsewhere, and it is certainly bad taste to jeer at Canadians as he does.

The Catholic University of Washington, hitherto devoted solely to the education of priests, has says the New York World, thrown open its doors to women. This radical departure is announced as calmly as if a new study had been added to the curriculum.

The trustees, who are the highest Catholic dignitaries in the United States, have reached this decision only after mature deliberation. They will not talk about it even now, but it is stated that after Oct. 1, when the new college year begins, women who apply for admission to the classes of the university "will not be turned away."

It is expected that the first woman who will apply for admission to the college courses in the higher studies—those of science, philosophy and the arts—will come from the religious orders. This is because it is thought advisable to have the teachers in the convents of the United States take a university course, so that the convent schools may be kept abreast of the modern movement in education.

A woman's department will be founded, and the standard of excellence will be the highest obtainable for the instruction of women of superior intellect who have devoted their lives to study.

Among the religious organizations that will avail themselves of this department are the Sisters of the Holy Cross, founded in India, of which Mother Orzella Gillespie, the cousin of the late James G. Blaine, was one of the founders in the United States. It is expected also that some of the scholarly women of the Sisters of Notre Dame may earn honors at the university.

Not only will nuns be welcomed, but the university will throw its doors wide open to all seekers of instruction and woman students from every part of the globe will be admitted to all the lectures and studies of the university in the regular and special courses.

The death of the Rev. Robert Fulton, S. J., at Santa Clara College, San Jose, Cal., on Sept. 4th, removes one of the great men of the Jesuit Order. He was born in Alexandria, Va., on June 28th, 1826. His father was a Presbyterian and his mother a devout Catholic. He was related by blood to ex-President Benjamin Harrison and the late ex-Governor of Virginia, Henry A. Wise.

After his mother became a widow she entered the Order of the Sisters of the Visitation at the convent in Georgetown, D. C., rose to the Motherhood, and, after a long life of sanctity, died there at the age of 90, only a few years ago. Young Robert Fulton was a page in the United States Senate when Webster, Clay and Calhoun were members of that body, and only about a year ago he delivered a charming lecture to the students of St. John's College, Fordham, on the great man he had met and known at Washington during his boyhood. His mother placed him as a student at the University of Georgetown, where his desire for a military course at West Point was replaced by a preference for the priesthood, and in his seventeenth year he applied for admission and was received into the Society of Jesus. After his course as a novice at Frederick, Md., he was a teacher at Georgetown, where he was ordained in 1852, together with his fellow-Jesuits, Fathers Joseph O'Callaghan, Robert Young and Galtie.

Nearly two-thirds of Father Fulton's priestly life were spent in Boston. He was a notable influence in its religious and educational progress. He loved it, and it loved him; and it must have been one of the greatest sacrifices in a life which of necessity abounded in self-sacrifice, to spend his last days far from his tenderest friends and the most cherished scenes of his labors.

In a pastoral letter Bishop Waterson of Columbus, O., has dealt at length with the school question. He says:

Why is it that infidelity, materialism, indifference, irreligion and immorality are on the increase? Because, as a rule, education and religion do not go hand in hand. If even gross, exterior crimes are not diminishing with the spread of mere secular culture, what shall we say of hidden and more disastrous immorality? And if even with all the checks of religion we are sometimes led astray by the temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil, what would become of us without their restraints? If such things are done in the green wood, what shall we expect in the dry? Let us heed these warning examples. Even though it be with additional expense, let us as Catholics preserve in ourselves and in those under our charge the priceless heritage of our faith and manifest its effects in our daily lives. In the work of education our duty is both positive

and negative. Something is commanded and something is forbidden. We are bound on the one hand to keep the children under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of their minds and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them the positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come, and we are forbidden to expose them to at least proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace.

The magnificent new seminary at St. Paul, Minn., which Archbishop Ireland owes to the generosity of Mr. James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies on the morning of Wednesday Sept. 4. The Hill Seminary is at Merrimack Park, 13,000 were present at the dedication. As this immense attendance had been foreseen, and as the seminary chapel, large as it is, could not contain more than a small portion of the visitors, Mass was celebrated in the open air. The platform on which the altar was erected was tented over with white canvas, festooned with the national colors. Archbishop Ireland paid the following tribute to the munificence of Mr. Hill: "I pronounce the name of the founder, the father of St. Paul's Seminary, that you may praise and bless him—James J. Hill. Before a word had passed between him and me, James J. Hill had meditated in his own mind upon the singular advantages to come from well-educated clergy, and had formed the resolution of which this day witnesses the glorious consummation. The merit of the whole project, from the first to the present moment, is all his own. The fruits which are to come from it will be the fruits of his thoughts and his munificence."

To the carrying out of his project he has donated the princely sum of \$500,000. The highest use of wealth is in the service of humanity, and the owner is never so worthy of his possession as when by dedicating it to a noble cause he proves himself superior to all his fascinations save that of divesting himself of it for the sake of a high purpose. Wealth, under the control of a noble soul, is a great social blessing. Mr. James J. Hill, I shall not speak words of gratitude as from myself. Such words from me were superfluous. You know how grateful I am. In the name of the hundreds of thousands, whose spokesman I cannot refuse to be, I thank thee with all the warmth of which hearts are capable. They thank thee; their children and their children's children will thank thee. Above all, the seminary itself by its works enduring during long cycles of years will thank thee.

I must be permitted, though I may offend thereby her high-born soul, so timid of the public eye, to name one whose heart so oft rejoiced in the work of St. Paul's Seminary, Mrs. Mary J. Hill. May God bless and reward, as He in His liberal justice alone may do, the founders and benefactors of St. Paul's Seminary.

Delegates from the various councils of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in this country and Canada met in convention Wednesday in the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, No. 2 Lafayette place. Mass was celebrated at 9 A. M., and after a short business session a visit was paid to the Catholic Protectors. On Thursday a session of the programme which set forth that "it must be distinctly understood that no objectionable means of collecting funds shall be resorted to," was among the things discussed.

"What is meant by objectionable means?" asked Delegate Daniel A. Boore, of Baltimore.

"Oh, balls, pincies and the like," replied President Fitzpatrick.

Delegate Hugh Gayton said he wanted to find out from the President as to whether or not the pincies were forbidden by the Society.

"Pincies," said President Fitzpatrick, "are forbidden to the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. More sorrow and trouble and tribulations have arisen from pincies, some of them conducted under the auspices of the Church, than can be imagined." In the afternoon the delegates proceeded to Mount Loretto Mission, Staten Island, where they were entertained by Father Doherty.

We attract hearts by the qualities we display; we retain them by the qualities we possess.

Results of Gross Mismanagement.

Disease and perhaps death are sure to result from using our present water supply. Every tap in Toronto is supplying citizens with positive filth. Be warned before too late and provide yourself with a liberal supply of St. Leon's Mineral Water, whose purity is beyond question. A carload (not to hand; more on the way and can be purchased from nearly every dealer in the city. Order quick. Head Office 1014 King West, Tel. 1921.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The health of any animal is dependent on the feeding of it. Much is said and written of the necessity of properly fattening swine for consumption, but this is generally regarded in the feeding of swine. There is no doubt that the most successful method of feeding corn to swine is the case of the frequent unhealthful losses of the immature and their proclivity to the maintenance of the most unwholesome and the most obstructive. The feeding ratio of corn is far too wide for a healthy condition. This is a fact of protein to 85 of carbohydrate, the proper ratio has been made by several of the nations. In this regard, with the result that the narrow ratio is not only conducive to health, but also to the best quality of the meat. The vital organs are injured by the size and in their action for the maintenance of heat and quantity of live weight. The dressed weight may be somewhat less in proportion to the live weight, but this is wholly a secondary matter, for the healthful condition of the meat is the prime necessity to the feeder for the profit of the feeding. Our foreign trade in meats is now hampered by the suspicion, if not the actual existence, of disease in the animals. And the market for the valuable products is decreased, and has been in some instances almost entirely closed. The experience of last year is now being repeated in this respect. There never has been as healthy swine as when wheat has been made a large part of the food. And a mixture of wheat and corn has a much better ratio for health than the corn alone. The feeding ratio of wheat is of protein to 51 of carbohydrate matter, and by using half and half we get the ratio of 1 to 7, which may be properly used for a fattening animal. But for the giving of the narrower ratio made by using corn and wheat in equal parts, we will have the effect of making an animal vigorous and healthful growth that corn alone may be used with safety and profit for the final feeding, the animal being able to resist the too highly carbonaceous ratio with ease, unless it is too long continued. —N. Y. Times.

A basement wall for a stable should not be less than 18 inches thick if it is built of concrete with a rough surface. The way to build it is to make a frame of plank the width of the wall, and build the wall in it, raising the frame as the work rises. The cement sets quickly, and by the time the frame is up the beginning will be solid and strong. It is to build another round on it. The wall may narrow towards the top 10 inches but it should not be less than that. If the floor of the stable is to be made of all the stone or cobble, the cement is made of one part water lime and three parts sharp sand. The two are mixed dry first, then wetted and mixed in small quantities. The cement needs to be mixed somewhat thin, as a large quantity of water is absorbed by it. The stones should be wet, and a quantity of small stones is mixed with the mortar. The larger stones should be made in it. It should be laid in the frame. If it is held together by cleats made with notches to hold the planks as they are placed across.

In choosing food there are several qualities to be considered. The first is the digestibility of each kind; the next is the quality of one as compared with another and the last is the price, for the best is always the cheapest, unless the price of it is excessive. For making milk the most nutritious foods are the best; for fattening, those having the most fat of a good quality are best. Those that have the protein, or nitrogenous, matters in the right proportion. Wheat is the typical food for all animals, as it contains all the elements of nutrition in the right proportions; but, unfortunately, it is not so easily digestible when masticated as to be rather indigestible, so that it is necessary to mix it with other food having more roughness in it, such as oats, or to have it ground coarsely and fed with oat hay. The best for pigs the wheat is best boiled and then fed; it is then most digestible and makes the most weight in proportion.

The giant knot grass plant is a member of the polygonum family, so called from the thickened joints on the stem, as soon in buckwheat, which is one of the family. The name is derived from the Greek words poly (many) and goni (a knee). It also goes by the common name of knot grass. There are a large number of species, and it is not safe to take the descriptions of new plants given in the catalogues of the seedmen as wholly trustworthy for practice. The whole tribe of the knot grass are useless weeds, and never touched by animals as food, except sometimes the related plant commonly known as pepper grass or smartweed; this is at times eaten by cows, but possibly more for its sharp taste than for any good it is as food. The glowing description given of it is to be taken with a large quantity of salt, as the saying goes.

It is not necessary to give water to cows more than once a day in the winter, and if the food is given out and wetted, the afternoon is the best time for the watering. The water is pumped from a well or a deep cistern, it will be far better than from any other source exposed to the weather. The water troughs should not be filled until just before the cows are let out. And some persons should be wary and see that the water troughs are not pumped out of the troughs from drinking. A good plan for the troughs is to have them in a circle so that the approach is easy from any direction.

If the Baby is Crying Too. Be sure and see that old, well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Cough, Colic, and all the ailments of the young. It is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

FISHERY FUN.

Our engagement is quite a secret, you know. "So everybody tells me." When he comes to harnessing a horse there is usually a hitch in the proceedings.

A Frankfurt man has written a faro comedy called "Vincino." It ought to take.

A wife should I die, most likely tender and nicely dressed. No stars required.

McSwatters: "When was your wife's last birthday?" McSwatters: "A good many years ago."

McSwatters: "Talk is cheap." McSwatters: "Not when you talk back to a judge in court."

Dr. White is a specialist, is he not? "What is his speciality?" "He has two—consultation and fees."

"Young man, don't you know you ought to lay something by for a rainy day?" "I do, my rubbers."

He: "How well Miss Eldridge carries her age." She: "But then she has become so accustomed to it, you know."

"I never give anything to a young, healthy man." Beggar: "Do you expect me to become a cripple just to suit you?"

"Thank the Lord," said the farmer, "cotton's gone up at last." "You don't say so?" "Yes; you'd go to tin babies in a cyclone."

Hackett indignantly: "I tell you, Charlie, this is a hard, hard world." Sackett interjectedly: "So you have bought a bicycle, have you?"

On the Alps—She: "This road is very steep. Can't I get a donkey to take me up?" He: "Lean on me, my darling."

An enterprising hotel-keeper in a west country watering place said generously of a neighbouring hostelry that it stood without a rival.

"Doctor," said a friend, stepping him in the street, "what do you think of a heavy cold?" "A fee," replied the doctor softly, and went on his way.

Chinese Emperor (nervously): "What news?" Official: "Japan is now anxious for peace." Emperor gloomily: "Yes, but how big a piece?"

Jack (instructingly): "How would you like to make a fortune?" "Yes," said the other, "but I have a friend in the world."

A friend:—"If you love her, old fellow, why don't you marry her?" Bachelor Doctor: "Marry her? Why she is one of my best patients."

An old lady, on hearing somebody say that the mails were irregular, said, "It was so in my young days—no trusting any of 'em."

Blankington: "Sharp lawyer you are, Bloomfield?" Bloomfield: "Rather. He owns the property now."

A customer at a boot shop was asked what number he wore, and replied, as soon as he could recover from his astonishment: "Why, I don't know."

An Unkind Reflection.—Millionsiro: "Honestly, my son, is always the best policy." His Son: "Well, maybe it is, father, but still you've done pretty well."

At a recent fire some one sent a telegram to the owner, saying: "Promises on fire; what shall we do?" The answer came promptly, "Put it out."

Room for another Stoner.—Parker: "I would join the church if it wasn't so full of hypocrites." Tucker: "Oh, you are mistaken about that. There's always room for one more."

"My task in life," said the pastor complacently, "consists in saving young men." "Ah," replied the maiden with a soulful longing, "save a good one for me."

Judged By His Experience.—"Do you think a girl ought to learn to cook before she gets married?" asked the practical man. "Yes," replied the dyspeptic friend, "either that, or else she ought to be willing not to try."

Life with him was real and earnest. The united efforts of six doctors were called in to put him in the hole.

A Bid for Paradise.

At the Casino, Montreal. A bid for a horse. A bid for a horse. A bid for a horse. A bid for a horse. A bid for a horse.

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CHATS WITH THE CHURCH.

Coming back to home and school through this month will be a jumpy child, not so bright as the child from the hills in the country. Have the suggestion for the disposal of country treasures, if you wish to see them for gifts. There are many little ones who have not had a summer outing, and would be so glad and thankful to have the best of their school, to have a picnic, or a picnic. The more the children who have seen the green fields, the beaches, and who are often invalids, made over to play in the hot, dusty, streets. To these little ones some of your sports would bring much happiness.

Little Helen said to her mamma the other day: "I know two babies of the same age as mine, and three boys, but what are four? Quadrupeds?"

"The things that I learned when I was a child," said a dear old lady, the other day, whose hair is snow white, and who is a grandmother. "I have never never forgotten. When I was about seven years old an aunt of mine who was an invalid for many years and in whose sickroom we children were allowed only as a great privilege when she was feeling unusually strong, asked me for a glass of water. I brought it to her, holding the glass in my hand with my forefinger bent over the rim. She took it and thanked me, and then said: 'Now, dear, here is a little lesson to remember all your life—never put your fingers over the edge of a drinking glass, either your own or one that you are passing to some one else; it is better not to hand the glass, but offer it on a plate or little tray, but if that is not possible, handle it very daintily and without letting your fingers touch the edge anywhere.' You are a little girl and have not been to school, but now you will never forget, will you? I said I would not, and though that was many years ago, I think I have never offered a glass of water to any one without a quick thought of that first lesson of how to do it."

In a certain little country town there is a family of the name of Button. It contains five children, who are known among their friends as "The Five-Button Kids."

A home-made ball that costs nothing to make and is really serviceable can be made up by any boy. Take an old cork and cut it up as small as possible, making it the size of an ordinary marble. Then tear off very narrow strips of rag and wind these one at a time around the cork until you have the desired size. Then cover it with a piece of paper if you can get a pair of your father's or big brother's heavy dogskin or buckskin Winter gloves, cut out four quarters from them, slipped to the ball, and get your sister to stitch them together for you with stout waxen thread as a strong and durable cover.

How many young folks have ever noticed how silent the birds are at this season? Only an occasional warble is heard from the Summer songsters. May and June are the musical months. In July the songs are fewer, and by August they cease almost entirely. In August they are fewer, and by August they cease almost entirely. In August they are fewer, and by August they cease almost entirely.

The most dreaded of poisonous plants is the swainsonia, and the greatest care should be taken to avoid it. Curiously enough the cure for this poison grows closely beside it in the swamp districts, and its name, "Impatiens," suggests the soothing one has when afflicted by the pain it causes. For if over one is impaled by it when attacked by this enemy of physical comfort, Jewelweed is its other name for this poison antidote. It is a plant growing about two feet high, bearing a pale yellow flower, spotted with brown, with a hanging sac, broader than long. Squeeze the leaves and blossoms and bathe the poisoned parts with the tea.

A pleasant game to play in the rainy evenings which come towards the close of Summer, and is a beautiful thing, hard to endure after a season of playing out of doors till dark, is called "animal life." The company, big and little, sit in a circle, and each in turn describes the feelings and actions of an animal, the others guessing from the description what animal it is. The animals described may include beasts, birds, fish, reptiles and insects. A small girl lately described the alligator as follows: "I love to lie on the muddy banks of rivers in warm countries. I keep very still, and look like a log. My snout is half a yard wide, and I'm not pretty, but my skin makes lovely purses and bags."

A signor was thus described the same evening by a boy: "I am a big cat, with fine green spots, and beautiful blue eyes and striped skin. I live in a hole, and men are afraid of me, though they come to hunt me. I make splendid rugs."

Be this our one end in life—to cleanse our hearts, that we may behold more and more of the beauty and the splendor of the Divine Presence; that we may see God in all His creatures, in all His providence; in all the changes and the calls and obstructions of life.

The Best Pills—Mr. Wm. Vandercook, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parson's Pills ever used." For indigestion and biliousness these Pills act like a charm. Taking a small dose, the effect is like a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the circulation of the body, giving tone and vigor.

CANNOT BE BEAT.—Mr. D. Steinhilber, Zurich, writes: "I have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in my family for number of years, and I can safely say that it cannot be beat for the cure of cramp, tooth aches, sprains, etc. My little boy has been attacked of cramp several times, and one of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was sufficient for a perfect cure. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a family medicine, and would not be without a bottle in my house."

ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY

STANDISH MAGAZINE.

SOME anxious, however, kept...

He was as good as his word, and took me first through the prison...

I looked fixedly at him for a moment, then I spoke.

"I have come here for a special object," I said.

"Ah, I thought as much. Do you feel inclined to confide in me?"

"I certainly must confide in you. I have come to Hartmoor to see a man of the name of Bayard—Edward Bayard; he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude about a year ago...

"You want to see Bayard," he repeated.

"Yes," I said.

"And you have brought him a message which you think you can deliver?"

"Yes. Is that an impossibility?"

"I fear it is."

He remained silent for a minute, thinking deeply—then he spoke.

"One of the strictest of prison rules is, that prisoners are not allowed to be pointed out to visitors for identification. It is true that at stated times the convicts are allowed to see their own relations or intimate friends, always, of course, in the presence of a warder. Bayard has not had anyone to see him since his arrival. Are you personally acquainted with him?"

"I never spoke to him in my life."

"Then how can you expect—?" I broke in abruptly.

Sixty sprang upon the madman, and in a short, at potential risk, saved Standish's life. The infuriated convict, however, did not let himself off so freely; he gave him such a violent blow in the ribs that one was broken—slightly pierced the lung, and, in short, he had to go to hospital, where he remained for nearly a fortnight. At the end of that time he was apparently well again, and we hoped that no ill consequences would arise from his heroic conduct. After a consultation with Bruce, I took him from the tailoring and gave him book-keeping and the lightest and most intelligent employment the place can afford. He has a perfect genius for wood-carving, and only this morning was employed in my house, directing some carpenters in putting together a very intricate cabinet. He is, I consider, an exceptional man in every way.

"But what about these special securities I asked you to them. Ah, here is Bruce. Bruce will put the facts before you from a medical point of view. Bruce, let me introduce my friend, Dr. Halifax. We have just been talking about your patient, Number Sixty. What do you say to consulting Halifax about him?"

"I shall be delighted, answered Bruce.

"I think I understood you to say, Standish, that Bayard is ill now?" I asked.

"That is so. Pray describe the case, Bruce."

"Your visit is most opportune," said Dr. Bruce. "Sixty had a bad attack this morning. He was employed in this very house directing some carpenters, when he fell in a state of unconsciousness to the floor. He was moved at once into a room adjoining the workshop—he is there now."

"What are his general symptoms?" I asked.

"Complete insensibility—in short, catalepsy in its worst form. His attacks began after the slight inflammation of the lungs which followed his injury. Captain Standish has probably told you about that."

"I have," said Standish.

"He may have received a greater shock than we had any idea of at the time of the accident," continued Dr. Bruce, "otherwise, I can't in the least account for the fact of catalepsy following an injury to the lungs. The man was in perfect health before this illness, since then he has had attacks of catalepsy on an average of once in one week. As a rule, he recovers consciousness after a few hours; but to-day his insensibility is more marked than usual."

"You don't think it by any possibility a case of malingering?" I inquired.

"No," he said, "the malady is all too real. I have tested the man in every possible way. I have used the electric battery, and have even run needles into him. In short, I am persuaded there is no imposture. At the present moment he looks like death; but come, you shall judge for yourself."

As Dr. Bruce spoke, he led the way to the door. Captain Standish and I accompanied him. We walked down a stone passage entered a large workshop with high guarded windows, and passed on to a small room beyond. The one window in this room was also high, and protected with thick bars. On a trundle bed in the centre lay the prisoner.

For a moment I scarcely recognized the man. When I had last seen Bayard, he had been an ordinary gentleman's dress; he was now in the hideous garb of the prison—his hair cut within a quarter of an inch of his head—his face was thin and worn, it looked old, years older than the face I had last seen above the dock of the Old Bailey. There were deep hollows as if of intense nature, sunken, under the eyes—the lips were firmly shut, and resembled a straight line. The bulldog obstinacy of the chin, which I had noticed in the court of the Old Bailey, was now more discernible than ever.

"If ever a man could malingering, this man could," I muttered; "he has both the necessary courage and obstinacy. But what could be his motive?"

I bent down and carefully examined the patient. He was lying flat on his back. His skin was cold—there was not a vestige of colour about the face or lips. Taking the wrist between my finger and thumb, I felt for the pulse, which was very slow and barely perceptible—the man's whole frame felt like ice—there was a slight rigidity about the joints.

"This is a queer case," I said aloud.

"I am a friend of the Governor," I answered, "a doctor from London. Now tell your story and be quick about it."

"We all had a good word for Sixty," replied the man; "he was a bit of a favourite, even though he was a convict. To night he laid one dead, and I thought, pore chap, 'o might never survive this year's attack; all of a sudden I see his eyes wide open and fixed on me."

"Simpkins," he says, "don't speak—you are a dead man if you speak, Simpsins, and I saw your life once."

"True for you, Sixty," I answered him.

"Well," he says, "it's your turn now to save mine. You 'nd me over your hat, and jackets, and trousers, and says 'o. 'Be quick about it. If you say 'no,' I'll stink you—I can—I've hid a weapon under the mattress."

"Oh, don't you go and break prison, Sixty," I answered; "you'd get a hoop added to your sentence if you do that."

"I must," he said, his eyes wild-like. "I saw it in the papers, and I must go—there is one I must save, Simpsins, from a fate worse than death. Now, is it 'yes' or 'no'?"

"It's 'no,'" I answered, as I makes for him.

"I'd scarcely said the words," continued the man, "before he was on me—he leapt out of bed and caught me by the throat. I remember a blow and his eyes looking wild—and then I was unconscious. The next thing I knew was you pouring brandy down my throat."

"You are better now," I replied.

"You had better go at once, and tell your story to the authorities."

The man left the room, and I hastened to find Standish. There was hurry and confusion and a general alarm. There was not the least doubt that Bayard had walked calmly out of Hartmoor prison in Warder Simpkins' clothes. One of the porters testified to this effect. A general alarm was given, and telegrams immediately sent to the different railway and police stations. Standish said that the man would assuredly be brought back the following morning. Even if by any chance he managed to get as far as London, he would, in his peculiar clothes, be arrested there immediately, and re-commenced at Hartmoor for a good part of the following day, but Standish's expectations were not realized. Although telegrams were sent to the different police-stations, there was no news with regard to Edward Bayard. It was presently ascertained that Simpkins had money in the pocket of his jacket—he had just received his week's wages, and had brought about £3 on his person. When this fact became known the success of the escape was considered probable. As there was nothing more for me to do, I returned to London on the evening of the following day, and reached my own house in time for breakfast.

I was anxious to see Lady Kathleen, but was puzzled to know how I could communicate with her. My doubts on this point, however, were set to rest in a very unexpected manner. When I returned home after seeing my patients that afternoon, Harris surprised me with the information that Miss Leveson was waiting to see me. I went to her at once. She came forward to greet me with a look of excitement on her face.

"You remember your patient, Lady Kathleen Church?" she asked.

"Perfectly," I replied. "I hope she is better."

"Far from that she is worse—I consider her very ill. Her wedding is to take place in a few days, but unless something is done to relieve her terrible tension of mind, we are more likely to have a funeral than a wedding on that day."

"What are her special symptoms at present?" I asked.

"She has been going from bad to worse since you saw her, Dr. Halifax. This morning she went out by herself for a short time, and returned in a very strange state of excitement. Her own impression was that she was losing her senses. She begged and implored that I would send for you. And I resolved to come to fetch you myself. Can you come to see her?"

"Certainly," I replied; "at what hour?"

"Now, if you will; there is no time to be lost. Will you return with me? Your patient is very ill, and ought to have attention without a moment's delay."

"My carriage is at the door; shall we go back to your house in it?" I asked.

"Certainly," replied Miss Leveson. She rose from her chair at once, and we were driving to Piccadilly, she turned and spoke to me.

"While we have an opportunity, I wish to say something," she said.

"What is that?" I asked.

"I should naturally be glad if Lady Kathleen married my brother, but if I wish you clearly to understand that I am not one to force the marriage. I fear the poor girl has not got over another most unfortunate attachment. Under present circumstances, I have made up my mind to cease to urge the wedding which we had hoped would so soon take place. I can't get my brother, however, to view matters in the same light; he is determined at any risk to keep Lady Kathleen to her promise."

"He cannot force her," I said.

"By moral suasion, yes—you do not know the man, Dr. Halifax."

I said nothing further—we had drawn up to the magnificent mansion in Piccadilly, and a few moments later I found myself in the presence of my patient. Miss Leveson brought me as far as the door, then she withdrew.

"Go in alone," she said, "that will be best. I don't want my brother to think that I'm in any way plotting against his interests."

She said these last words in an almost frightened whisper, and vanished before I had time to reply. I knocked at the door—a man's voice called to me to enter, and I found myself in a pretty boudoir.

The young girl whom I had come to see was lying on a sofa—her eyes were shut—a handkerchief, wrung out of some eau de Cologne and water, was placed over her eyes—she was evidently resting her with extreme care, and there was a look of solicitude on his face. I guessed at once that this man was Leveson. A hasty glance showed me that he was in the prime of life. He was dressed irreproachably, and looked not only gentlemanly, but aristocratic. He rose when I entered, and bowed to me rather stiffly. I hastened to tell him my name and errand. Without a word he offered me his seat near the patient. Lady Kathleen had opened her eyes when I came in—she looked at me with a look of interest and relief. I quickly saw that in Leveson's presence she was constrained and uncomfortable.

"Do you object to my seeing the patient for a few moments alone?" I asked of him.

His answer surprised me.

"I do," he said, "there is nothing you can say to Lady Kathleen that I have not a right to listen to. She is suffering from nervousness—nervousness bordering on hysteria—she needs sleep—a sedative will supply her with sleep. Will you have the goodness to write a prescription for one—you will find paper, pen, and ink on this table."

He spoke in a quiet voice, the readiness underneath being covered by a very suave manner. I was just turning to put some more questions to Lady Kathleen, when she surprised me by sitting up on the sofa and speaking with startling emphasis and force.

"You won't go away?" she said to Leveson.

"I will not," he replied.

"Then I will speak before you. No, you cannot come—no—while Dr. Halifax is here. You shall hear the truth now, Francis, unless you change your mind and leave the room."

"I prefer to remain," he answered, with a sneer. "I should be glad to know what is really in your mind."

"I will tell you. I only marry you because I am afraid to refuse you. The only influence you have over me is one of terror. At the present moment I feel strong enough to defy you. That is because Dr. Halifax is here. He is a strong man, and he gives me courage. I don't love you—I hate you—I hate you with all my heart and strength. You don't love me—you only want to marry me for my money."

While Lady Kathleen was speaking, Leveson rose.

"You see how ill your patient is, doctor," he said, "you perceive how necessary a sedative is. My dear child," he added, "you are not quite accountable for your words at the present moment. Pray don't talk any more while you are so feverish and excited."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

To seek for happiness independent of virtue, is looking for shade in the sands of the desert.

James E. Nicholson.

CANCER ON THE LIP CURED BY AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose. I suffered in agony seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a few weeks I noticed a decided improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered until in a month or so the sore began to heal, and after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last disappeared."

JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Florenceville, N. B.

Admitted at the World's Fair. AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of September, 1895, mails close and are due as follows:

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The Bon-Doux Claret Company established at Montreal in view of the Free Trade are now offering the Canadian consommeur beautiful wines at \$3 and \$4 per case of 12 large quart bottles. These are equal to any \$5.00 and \$8.00 wines sold on the island. Every well known and club is now handling them and they are recommended by the best physicians as being perfectly pure and highly adapted for medicinal use. Address for price list and particulars, Bon-Doux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education says in an interview:

I am much pleased with the prudent manner in which the Ottawa Catholic school trustees have dealt with their case, and particularly with the consideration which they have given to the report of the commissioners. The fact that they entered on the investigation from a desire to ascertain more fully than was known from the report of the inspector the actual condition of things, so long as the fact that the school was an infirmary and that it was of no consequence whether the school were in the hands of the Canadian Brothers or of lay teachers.

Ecclesiastical Items.

Rev. Father Oline the young Irish priest whose appointment to the Archdiocese was reported last week has been sent to St. Paul's parish temporarily. Rev. Father Wilson of St. Paul's has gone to New York for a couple of weeks visit.

Archbishop Walsh presided at high mass at St. Michael's on Sunday for the first time since his return from Europe. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Ryan, with Father Small and Father Oline as deacon and subdeacon. Rev. Dr. Treacy preached an impressive sermon on "Death."

Reception to Hon. Edward Blake.

Our readers will learn with pleasure and expectation that it has been decided to tender Hon. Edward Blake a public reception, and Massey hall has already been engaged for that purpose. The reception will include an address to Mr. Blake, and there will also be brief addresses by distinguished gentlemen, irrespective of creed or race, both lay and clerical. Hon. Sir Frank Smith will occupy the chair, and it is expected that the platform will be filled by warm sympathizers with the cause of Ireland. The scene in Massey hall on the evening of Monday, the 30th inst., will be one long to remember.

C. O. F.

The tent occupied by the Catholic Order of Foresters in society row during Exhibition week in Toronto was well patronized by members of the order and visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada. Literature setting forth the aims and objects of the order was freely distributed, and the result has been gratifying. Numerous inquiries have been received as to formation of new courts. It is expected before long to establish courts in Stratford, Trenton, Hamilton, Berlin, as visitors from those places pledged themselves to work in planting the O.O.F. among their friends. The tent presented an attractive appearance.

Monuments, &c.

F. B. Gullett, monumental sculptor, who carried on business for the last twenty years at the corner of Church and Lombard streets, has moved to the very fine new premises Nos. 740-742 Yonge street, a few doors south of Bloor, where he and his two sons will be prepared to furnish designs for altar table church statuary, crosses and monuments of all kinds. Many of the finest and best monuments in St. Michael's Cemetery were designed and erected by Mr. Gullett. The beautiful Celtic Cross erected to the memory of W. A. Murray, the Guinane, Ryan, Fagan and other beautiful memorials, and the handsome Cross lately placed on the grave of the late Very Rev. Dean Cassidy, all show that the Messrs. Gullett are favored with the very best class of work. It is just a year ago that the now celebrated Miners' Monument, executed by Messrs. Gullett & Sons, was unveiled by the late Sir John Thompson at Springhill Mines, Nova Scotia. This monument is a rare specimen of the sculptor's art. It has received the highest encomiums of the press, and proclaims the Messrs. Gullett foremost among the marble-cutters of the Dominion—from end to end of which their orders come and their enterprise and skill appreciated.

A Favorite Part of the Fair.

A particularly attractive exhibit at the Fair just closed was the show of condensed goods, Reindeer Brand, on the south side of the Main building, ground floor, by the Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co., Ltd., of Nova Scotia. Mr. J. Sutherland, who was in charge of the exhibit, was assisted by a very beautiful girl who treated thirsting and weary hundreds every day to free cups of grateful hot coffee. The popularity of that part of the building grew and grew, until in the closing days of the second week, when the weather was extremely warm and oppressive, Mr. Sutherland had not one-tenth of the room necessary to supply the milk and coffee but welcome men who thronged around the stand. The coffee was the purest Mocha and Java, and it was worth getting tired tramping round the Fair to enjoy a cup of it when exhaustion had well nigh supervened. The milk with which the coffee was blended was of course the famous Reindeer Brand, of which Dr. Otto Heber, of the Society of Public Analysts, London, England, says: "I am satisfied that the original milk from which the Reindeer Brand is prepared is of unusual richness. In point of flavor, color and consistency it leaves nothing to be desired."

We were convinced that we never published more reliable testimonials than those for Foster Koenig's Nerve Tonic. This remedy deserves special recommendation, because it is given free to the poor.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

Cardinal Vaughan on the Session of Christendom—At Glasgow

London, Sept. 14.—The conference that is annually held in England, under the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society, has hitherto been mentioned by the press as unworthy of mention. It has this year suddenly assumed the importance of a leading congress. The conference began at Bristol on Monday and terminated Thursday. The questions before the conference were not new, but the meeting derived untroubled interest from Cardinal Vaughan's address on Christian union. The Archbishop of Canterbury's recent missive on the subject, which was a reply to the Pope's letter to the English people, required a reply, and Cardinal Vaughan gave it in such clear terms as will end discussion within the Anglican Church on the basis of an agreement with the Roman Catholic Church. The kernel of the question of the reunion of Christendom, said Cardinal Vaughan, consisted in the admission of the Roman claim that the Pope had received by Divine right authority to teach and govern the whole Church. The essence of the Anglican position was a negation of the Roman claim. Until this claim was admitted no basis of reunion was possible. The Cardinal further declared that he did not expect to witness the submission of the English people as a body to claims that were repudiated at the time of the Reformation. He looked to the slower process of individual conversion. The report was accepted as true among the elders of the congress that at the next consistory at Rome another cardinal will be created for England.

The congress concluded on Thursday with a pilgrimage to Glastonbury Abbey, the oldest shrine in England. Thousands of pilgrims, including 100 Bristol clerics, travelled by train from Glastonbury to Glastonbury. It was not very long ago that popular sentiment would not have allowed such a pilgrimage.

On Thursday a large crowd watched with the greatest sympathetic interest the long banner-carrying procession, composed of Catholic guilds, Jesuits, Dominicans, Franciscans, Benedictines and Carmelites, alternately singing and reciting prayers. The scene was an impressive and picturesque one, and marked an immense change in the position of the Roman Catholic Church in England.

For a Temperance Movement.

"Fido, one of St. Mary's," writes: Would you kindly admit me, through the medium of your excellent paper, to call the attention of our Catholic people and clergy, to a subject which should receive the united approval and co-operation of both, viz., temperance. Intemperance is the cause of much ruin and affliction, examples of which are seen on our public streets and in the police court. Our Church envelopes under her mantle and constantly encourages her people in the virtue of temperance and is the embodiment of good. She could, with the assistance of her people, present a bulwark which it would be difficult to storm. Societies have already been formed in every parish—the League of the Cross. Here also societies like the orders of temperance in the United States, and make a grand fight against this terrible evil, intemperance. You will find the above an earnest and devoted advocate.

A London Priest.

The Rev. Andrew Mooney, who has for a period of thirty-three years been attached to the Catholic Church of St. John, Islington, and has conspicuously taken part in many local public movements, has received a handsome testimonial from the parishioners in the shape of an illuminated address and a purse of gold, in recognition of his esteem and appreciation of his labours among them. Father Mooney has been appointed by Cardinal Vaughan to the Rectory of the Orphanage School at North Hyde.

Her Majesty's Whisky and Water. A paragraph has appeared in the Scotch papers stating that the Queen's good health is owing to her careful dieting, one of her practices being to take "a small liqueur glass of very fine old whisky after both luncheon and dinner." This is a pure invention, says Truth for the Queen never drinks any spirit undiluted. Her Majesty occasionally takes a small glass of fine old whisky mixed with a tumbler of mineral water. People must have a queer idea about the Queen's dieting who include raw spirits in the regimen. The Queen takes a light breakfast, a hearty luncheon, a substantial tea, but at a quarter to nine, when dinner is served, Her Majesty eats very sparingly, and only of the lightest and most nutritious food. About midway between breakfast and luncheon, when the Queen is transacting business (all the heavy work of the day being over and done with at half-past one), Her Majesty takes a cup of beef tea, as strong as can be made, or an egg beaten up with a little milk or sherry.

Personal.

We had the pleasure of a call during the past week from Mr. J. McKenna, editor and proprietor of the Daily Mirror, Esplanade, Michigan. Mr. McKenna was on his return home from Ottawa, where he was in attendance as a delegate at the convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters just held in that city. He enjoyed himself very much while on this side of the line and is favorably impressed with what he saw in Canada. The Catholics of St. Michael's parish will not have forgotten Rev. Father William, who for some time was connected with the "Catholic," and who lately returned to his many friends here. They will be glad to learn through Mr. McKenna that Father William is well; as will also the members of the I. C. B. U., whose chaplain he was prior to his removal from Toronto.

Knaves Take their Inulings.

Many Canadian papers are reprinting sensational forecasts of what is called the "New Movement Convention" proposed to be held in Chicago on the 24th, 25th and 26th. The Irish American newspaper has sized up the "New Movement" exactly. It tells us that:

"The so-called 'new departure' physical force Irish convention, now being arranged for in Chicago, is a humbug, pure and simple, added to a purely political scheming. There will be a number of good men there, it is true—enthusiastic, bamboozled, through their ill-directed patriotic impulses, to lend their names and influence to bolster up a scheme which is a mere pretence. The whole object of the convention is to make a market for the so-called 'Irish influence' of a few knaves in the coming Presidential campaign. It is not a game. The same man have played it prominently before."

A FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

HOW IT CURED MRS. SOMERVILLE OF BRANTFORD. Her Care Had Bled Ten Years of Treatment—The Trouble Brought on by an Attack of Typhoid Fever—She is Again Enjoying Good Health. From the Brantford Nationalist.

That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a favorite medicine in Brantford and vicinity will be readily borne out by the local druggists, and that much suffering has been alleviated by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is shown by the number of strong testimonials in favor of Pink Pills from this section. And yet the number of cases published is small in comparison with the total number that have found benefit from the use of this great blood builder and nerve restorer. It is true that Pink Pills are used in many cases to tone up the system, but in such cases the hope that the sufferer will be benefited thereby, "My illness at first," said Mrs. Somerville, "was a serious attack of typhoid fever. Although I received the best medical care, it was not until I had been in bed for some months that I felt any relief. My blood had become impregnated with poison and that it would take a long time to eradicate it. The trouble seemed to have its chief seat in my limbs which caused me a great deal of pain. For about ten years I continued doctored, not continually, but at times, and I tried many remedies without permanent results. This was until the end of '93, when I became so much crippled up that I despaired of getting better. I had recourse to the remarkable cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and became interested in them. One day I asked my physician if I might try them. He gave his permission and I was relieved. I was in bed for some time, but was finally able to get up. My blood was purified and my system was restored. I am now in good health and my blood is pure and healthy. I am a well-to-do and highly respected resident of this city. Mrs. Somerville does not seek notoriety but, it is willing that a statement of what Pink Pills have done for her shall be made public in the hope that some other sufferer may be benefited thereby. "My illness at first," said Mrs. Somerville, "was a serious attack of typhoid fever. Although I received the best medical care, it was not until I had been in bed for some months that I felt any relief. My blood had become impregnated with poison and that it would take a long time to eradicate it. The trouble seemed to have its chief seat in my limbs which caused me a great deal of pain. For about ten years I continued doctored, not continually, but at times, and I tried many remedies without permanent results. This was until the end of '93, when I became so much crippled up that I despaired of getting better. I had recourse to the remarkable cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and became interested in them. One day I asked my physician if I might try them. He gave his permission and I was relieved. I was in bed for some time, but was finally able to get up. My blood was purified and my system was restored. I am now in good health and my blood is pure and healthy. I am a well-to-do and highly respected resident of this city. Mrs. Somerville does not seek notoriety but, it is willing that a statement of what Pink Pills have done for her shall be made public in the hope that some other sufferer may be benefited thereby. "My illness at first," said Mrs. Somerville, "was a serious attack of typhoid fever. Although I received the best medical care, it was not until I had been in bed for some months that I felt any relief. My blood had become impregnated with poison and that it would take a long time to eradicate it. The trouble seemed to have its chief seat in my limbs which caused me a great deal of pain. For about ten years I continued doctored, not continually, but at times, and I tried many remedies without permanent results. This was until the end of '93, when I became so much crippled up that I despaired of getting better. I had recourse to the remarkable cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and became interested in them. One day I asked my physician if I might try them. He gave his permission and I was relieved. I was in bed for some time, but was finally able to get up. My blood was purified and my system was restored. I am now in good health and my blood is pure and healthy. I am a well-to-do and highly respected resident of this city. Mrs. Somerville does not seek notoriety but, it is willing that a statement of what Pink Pills have done for her shall be made public in the hope that some other sufferer may be benefited thereby."

LATEST MARKETS.

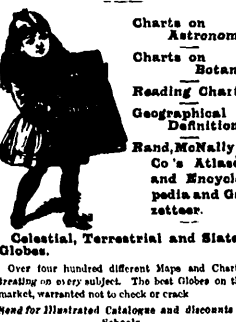
Offerings were very light, only 40 carloads being on the market, but this did not strengthen the market to any extent. Michener and springs, each 10 to 35 00. Butcher's choice cattle, each 20 to 35 00. Butcher's good cattle, each 15 to 25 00. Butcher's cow, each 10 to 20 00. Export cattle, per cwt. 3 75 to 4 25. Export hogs, per cwt. 3 00 to 3 50. Sheep, export per cwt. 3 00 to 3 75. Lamb, Spring, each 2 25 to 3 00. Calves, each 4 00 to 6 00. Calf, common, each 2 00 to 3 00. Thick fat hogs, each 4 00 to 4 25. Prime hogs, medium weight 4 50 to 4 80. Store and light hogs, each 4 00 to 4 25. Stags and rough hogs, cwt. 2 00 to 2 25. Sows for breeding, cwt. 3 75 to 4 00. FARMERS MARKS. The receipts of grain on the street market were fair, there was a good demand for it and the market was higher. Other grades were steady. Wheat, white 80 00 to 82 00. Wheat, red 80 00 to 82 00. Wheat, good 80 00 to 82 00. Rye 55 00 to 60 00. Barley 38 00 to 42 00. Oats 30 00 to 32 00. Hay, bundled 10 00 to 12 00. Do loose 6 50 to 7 00. Eggs, new laid 10 00 to 11 00. Butter, 1 lb roll 18 00 to 20 00. Cheese, 1 lb 18 00 to 20 00. Dishes 10 00 to 12 00. Turkeys 10 00 to 12 00. Turkey, 1 lb 10 00 to 12 00. Beef, 1 lb 10 00 to 12 00. Pork, 1 lb 10 00 to 12 00. Spring lamb 6 00 to 7 00. Veal 5 00 to 6 00.



FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. For the Effects of La Grippe. (The Grippe, Mar. 19, 1895) One of our patients writes: "I was seized with the Grippe on March 19, 1895, and was unable to get up for several days. I was very weak and nervous, and my head ached. I had tried many remedies, but they did not do me any good. I then tried Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and after taking a few bottles, I was completely cured. I am now in good health and my nerves are strong. I am a well-to-do and highly respected resident of this city. I am a well-to-do and highly respected resident of this city. I am a well-to-do and highly respected resident of this city."

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases. (The Grippe, Mar. 19, 1895) One of our patients writes: "I was seized with the Grippe on March 19, 1895, and was unable to get up for several days. I was very weak and nervous, and my head ached. I had tried many remedies, but they did not do me any good. I then tried Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and after taking a few bottles, I was completely cured. I am now in good health and my nerves are strong. I am a well-to-do and highly respected resident of this city. I am a well-to-do and highly respected resident of this city. I am a well-to-do and highly respected resident of this city."

The Celebrated Maps of... W. & A. K. Johnston EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

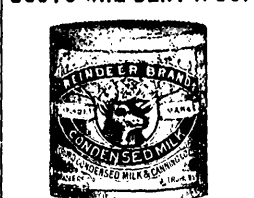


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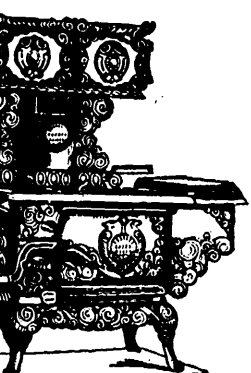
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