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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, McCarthyite, was elected to Parliament for Lumerick Oity, on Thursday beating Mr. J. Nolan the Parnellite, Mr. Shea also Nationalist in West Waterford was returned without opnosition.

position.

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

the benefit of the ann Parneliues.

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

Armenia.

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

vative delegates and a caucus was held.

Mr. Joseph Martin writes to the Globe of Monday to say that Principal Grant in his letters from Mantoba 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 Bram well 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 Coady of Toronto.

THE OUEEN'S GIFT.

op O'Brien of Halifax Honored by Her

THE QUEEN'S GIFT.

Archubshop o'Riels at Inaliza Rosered by list.

The Irish papers in their accounts of the Dublin Rorse Show say that among the industrial exhibits much interest no doubt, centred in the superb specimens of needlowork 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 obscquies of the Ganadian prime minister, Sir John Thompson, who it will be remembered, died under such sad 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 set with precious stones, as well as the setting of the gene used in the details of the work, have been supplied from the workshops of Messras Symth, Wicklow street, Dublin. The design of the embroidery, secured in competition, is of purest Celtic pattern, taken from the best evidence extant of early Irish art. The chausables—one of white Irish satin and one of crimson poplim—are also worthy of admiration. The embroiderers' part of the exhibits is faultiless in its completion, and speaks hopfully for the revival of art needlework in Ireland in its most cultured form.

The Late Mr. William O'Mears.

The Late Mr. William O'Mcara.

A Montreal correspondent writes: All who know the good priest of St. Gabriel's, Montreal—Rev. William O'Meara—will readily sympathise with him in the loss which he has quite recently sustained by the death of his father, which sad event occurred at Sherrington, 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 whis death. A true type of the Irishman, he was an ardent lover of the hald land, and every movoment insugrated with a view of raising sufficing Erin to her proper level had his hearty support. He was a Catholic 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 29 years.

St. Mary's Sanctuary Boys.

The following are the officers for he ensuing year: P. J. Lowe, president, by acclamation; James Dee, see-president, re-elected; Michael kafford, secretary-treaurer, re-elected; Robert Fulton, librarian.

WINTER LECTURES

Rev. Eather Ryan on the Panal Supremacy.

There was a very large congregation at Vespors at St. Michael's Cathedral on Sunday evening when the water fectures were resumed by lev. Father Ryan subject of the Cathedral. Before the subject of the Cathedral. Before the subject of the Cathedral and the subject of the Cathedral and the subject of Cathedra subject of the su THE EXPOSITION OF CATHOLIC DOCTRINE

evonts.

The expression of extilour hostrains. We have proposed, he continued, to give a series of fectures during the win termonth on religious subjects of the utmost importance, viz.: the Pope and the Church: the origin, the constitution, the essential marks of the religious society established by Christ, shall also be give in. But to night I am going to speak to you about the special percognitives 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 associate and an ake objections against the dectrines delineated. But, my dear friends, we do not propose to carry on contraversial 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 meeting with non-Catholics, and it behoves them to be well instructed in the religious doctrines of their bolief. Therefore, we shall explain the various prerogatives of the Pope, viz., the supremacy, the infilibility and the temporal power. This general explanation is uccessary for the olucidation of the subject.

THE PAPAL SUPREMACY.

What is Papal supremacy? It is

Initiality and the temporal power. This secural explanation is uccessary for the olicidation of the subject.

What is Papal supremacy? It is nothing more than the supremp ower 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 porson thus honored acquires any power by this houre, but only that he is given a certain distinction not accorded to others. There is also the supremacy to a curson which is supremacy is given a certain distinction not accorded the right of superiority over others. There is also the supremacy to a curson who is supremacy and the right of superiority over others. Thus, for example, Demosthenes has 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 arisy from the position, prudence or wisdom of those who exercise it, as for instance, in our senators or city fathers, whe 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 real jurisdiction, and are sometimes oversion as for instance, in our Premier, or the President of the United States.

The supremacy of petras.

In this way Christo our Lord promised.

person, as for instauco, in our Premier, or the President of the United States.

THE SUPREMACY OF PETER.

In this way Christ our Lord promised and gave the supremecy of the Church of God to Peter and his successors. Amongst the Apostles he had always the primacy of hour, he was always in the first place, but he had also the supremacy of power, legislative, exceutive and judiciary. 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 equally priests, bishops, and divinely-appointed inspired teachers. They were all equally priests, bishops, and they were all equally priests, bishops, and 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 held 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. Peters.

It is true the successors of St. Peter on the received all his personal brorogs.

St. Poter's successors.

THE SUCCESSORS OF ST. PRIBE.

It is true the successors of St. Poter on or receive all his personal prerogatives, but they do receive in their fulness the two great prerogatives of supremacy and infallibility. It is necessary for the unity, perpotuity and officiency of the Church of Christ that those who rule that Church as chief pastors should have this two-fold power. But we shall not rest our proof of cither on the necessity of the case, but on the plain, distinct and emphatic declaration of Christ Himsolf. In considering the constitution of the Church it would seem that this three-fold power is from the people. This is not the case. It comes not from the people, nor the priests, not bishops, but from God Himsolf. It is gree indeed that the Cardinals elect the Tops, but the God Church it whe conferring of supremacy. Election is one thing;

purishetion is another. The Cardinals elect the Pope, but their confers the supremacy of power which is to perpe-tual preregative of the Bishops of Rome who succeed to the offs and and to poscopal supremacy of St. Peter. This power extends to the Universal Church.

supraining of St. Peter. This power extends to the Universal Claureh.

CHIEF PASTOR OF EVERY FARISH.

The Pope is cluft pastor in every parish in Christondom. He is Bishop in overy diocese. His supremacy is co extensive with Catholic Christianity. Although the priest has the power of orders conforred on him by the Sacramont, yet he cannot describe that power over the people unless the receive juris Petion from the Bishop, who is the representative of the Pope. Peter along received from Christ that universal supremacy over the whole Church. Feed my lambs, feed my sheep."

INSALBILITY OF THE POPE.

supromacy over the whole Church." Feed my lambs, feed my sheep."

ISPALIBILITY OF THE FORE.

Tho other divino percogative of the Pope is infallibility. The Pope is infallibility. The Pope is infallibility. The Superish of the cannot sin Neither does it mean that he is omniscient, i. e., that he know-everything. It means simply that, by reason of the promise of Christ to St. Poter, 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 mee-sary if we consider the very nature of the Church as a religious society for the salvation of soils. Peter should not only rule his thock, he should also feet them. He should tellife and with they were to do it stry increasing sevend, and so from the should believe and what they were to do infallible.

The calculate of the cases he should be infallible.

very necessity of the case he should be infallible.

THE TENURAL POWER.

The supremacy of power and infallibility were gifts from God and were universal, but the temporal power was a gift from mon and was restricted nearly 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 he subject to no earthly prince from whom opposition could arise that would be detrimental to the spiritual interests of Catholics in overy part of the world.

More About The Temporal Power.

part of the world.

Mone 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 auditone that he would continue that subject in his next lecture as owing to the 25th aumyersary of the taking of Rome it is a very live and interesting subject for Catholics as well as for non-Catholics.

GUELPH NOTES.

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

M. Joseph's Mospital—League et the Cress—Recorating the Schools.

Guerri, Sept. S.—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 boing 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 68 feet he found water, the supply was not supposed to be sufficient and he bored 6 feet in the rock, when a supply of water sufficient for the institution was found. The well is 7 feet in disapporting 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-

tion of officers, which resulted as follows:
President, E. J. Doyle; lst VicePresident, John Higgins, ar.; 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 interestin and instructive address on the work of temperance, which was received by the members as great encouragement. The Guelph Light and Power Oo, are extending their incandescent II.

the members as great encouragement. The Guelph Light and Power Oo, are extending their incandescent II system to St. Joseph's Hospital. The whole institution will be lighted by electricity. The Mother Superior and the Bisters 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 boy's and girl's separate schools re-opened here on Tuesday last. A large number of the pupils were preent. A special Mass was said at 9 am. in the morning for the benofit of the children, which was largely attended by them and their parents. Mr. O. 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

The reliability of the testimonials pablished by us for Paster Koenig's Nerve Tonio is particularly proved thereby, that the Co. Gress to pay \$100 to a benevolent institution for any one testimonial not being samine.

CATHOLIC FORESTY LE

Convention of the High held at Ottawa.

N. J. Cleary of the Catholic Total

Ottawa Sept. 12th, The convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters here of the Catholic Order of Foresters here this week was a splendid success. Sunday's parade was the largest demonstration of the kind over 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 Sussox and York streets and at a quarter past two a start was made for St Patrick's church. The order of parade was as follows:

order of parado was as follows:
L'Harmonio Band, St. Stephen's Court
No. 527 twenty in lino.
St. Thomas d'Aquin No. 439, 25 in lino.
St. Thomas d'Aquin No. 439, 25 in lino.
St. Bridgert, 376, 50 in lino.
St. Bridgert, 376, 50 in lino.
St. Bridgert, 376, 50 in lino.
The Hull Hand unit mod.
St. Brarek Court 441, 30 strong.
St. George's 317, 40 strong.
Notro Damo de Grace No. 205, 60 strong.
Durocher's Band (Hull) headed third
division

Dufference Date (Dut) measure analyticision
St. Anne Scott 348, 100 strong.
Baywator No. 341, 40 strong.
St. Jeosph's 539, 40 strong.
St. Jeosph's 530, 40 strong.
St. Jeosph's 530, 44, 40 strong.
St. Jeon Baytheto Coart 304 strong.
The City Band led the fourth division.
St. Dominique 234, 45 strong.
Emerald the banner court of the paradle of strong.
Capitol Court 203, 90 atrong.

140 strong. Capitol Court 203, 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 benefis, were worthy of commendation and admiration.

Rev. M. J. Whaler, who spoke in English said to be successful in religion as in 1 sincess one must take advantage of overy opportunity for advancement. At the foonclusion of the mass the parade reformed outside the church and marched to their hall.

EUSINESS OF THE CONVENTION.

The convention assembled for busiess with the following delegates in

ness with the following delegates in attendance:

Thomas H. Caunon, Chicago H. C. R.; T. J. Callen, H. V. C. R., Chicago: Theodore B. Thiele. Chicago, high ressurer; Dr. T. F. Chicago, high ressurer; Dr. T. F. Challen, in medical scanning. Dr. T. F. Chicago, high ressurer; Dr. T. F. Chicago, high ressurer; Dr. T. F. Chicago, high ressurer; Dr. T. F. Childen, J. C. Chicago, H. C. Chicago, H. C. Chicago, J. C. Chicago, J. C. Chicago, J. C. Chicago, J. C. Chicago, T. H. Childra, J. J. Scan, J. P. Caan, T. H. Childra, T. J. Korch, Dr. A. F. Baner, all of Chicago; L. Dottet, Kankakeo; P. Reinhard. Streator; J. Steinbrecher, Aurora; M. J. Gaughan, Springdeld. Wisconsin—J. W. Dunegan, J. E. Langlois, P. J. Grogan, Milwankeo; Dr. D. J. McGill, West Superior; Dr. F. D. Bentley, Dr. J. Grogan, Milwankeo; Dr. D. J. McGill, West Chicago, L. Cherry, Minneau, George O Brien, Fond du Lac; J. Barnes, Rhine Minnecota.—Rev. M. J. Cleary, Minneau, Gorgo, Dr. M. Dr. Murphy, Elikader. Indian.—J. J. McGlov, Hammond. Michigan.—P. J. McKenns, Escanaba Ohio.—C. J. Wolfel, Columbus. Wermont.—Frank H. O'Nell, White River Junction.

Vermont.—Frank H. O'Nell, White Myer Junction.
New Hamshire.—E. H. Tardival, Manthousario.—M. J. Cleary, Samuel Cross
Ottawa; J. C. Howard, Hastings; F. A.
Robert, Chattham; W. T. J. Lee, Toronto,
Quebec.—Eugens Gibeault, St. Jerome;
W. J. Bhoa, Sherbrooke; A. Laduc, Bauharnois; V. P. Vanasse, Sorel; T. Cote,
St. Jean; J. S. Doucet, Athabaskayin,
A. T. Onumet.
Dull; Z. Reinaud, F. X.
Bliodeau, L. Forget, George Riley, W. G.
McGoldrick, W. J. Proulx, Monreal.

REV. M. J. CLEARY ATTHE BANQUET.

On Wednesday evening a banquet was given in Harmony Hall in honor of the visiting Foresters. Mr. O. S. O. Boudreault 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 inculeate prudence and serious questions for the good of those whosamethrew 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 congretulation from Pope Lee (appleause). The young men who were interested in the order were inspired with the highest and best of moires, and he appealed to them to keep up to this standard of work. He impressed on them the further fact that thair

organization knew no difference of race or color. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the closing session of the conven-on the following officers were elected.

tion the following officers were elected.

H. C. R., Thes. H. Cannon, Chicago, Vico.

H. C. R. E. Cabsult, St. Jerone, Que.;
High See'y Theo B. Thiele Chicago: High See'y Theo B. Thiele Chicago: High Medical Examiner, Dr. 1. F. U Malley, Chicago, F. Bioledeu was elected audion to a Chicago, F. Bioledeu was elected audion.

Trustees, Henry Schomer, V. Semmitschmitt, J. Harding, F. Long, A. Fonnier and Mr. Relowizy,

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

EDUCATION OF PRIESTS.

The Majority of Them are Educated in Latholi Separate Schools Preparatory to Enterlug Colleges.

The Majority of Them are Educated in catholic Separate Schools Preparatory to Enterlug Colleges.

The following admirable letter is a rotort to one of the Hamitton Spectator's characteristic lings against Catholic Separate Schools.

Hamitton, Sept 14.—To the Editor: In my own name and in the name of the city elegy, I thank you for your complimentary references to us in your issue of yesterday. Your statements, however, about the elementary caucation of the clegy are very mis leading. 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 school 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 special schools were then in existence, and his father was a taxpayer for the maintenance of the same. Rather then send him to a public school, his father, for conscientious reasons, had him educated partly at bome, under private tuition, or in select private schools, for which he voluntarily paid an additional school free, 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 Montreel, 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—as ocalled Catholic citizen—that none of the Catholic clergy in this city were educated at a Roman Catholic separate school is equally mislasding, incorrect and untrue, inasmuch as every one of them namely, Rev. Messra. Brady, O'Roilly, Hinchoy, Mahony, Lehmann, Coty and your humble servant, were each and all educated in the Catholic separate schools of their respective parishes, perparatory 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 ligher branches was entirely acquired in Roman Catholic institutions.

CATHOLICS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

was sufficient and present 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 twinty-five years of his priestly life he was a trustee and a liberal benefactor of a parcohial 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 pupile here always carried off their share of honors at the entrance examinations for the high school; (5) that since his advent to Hamilton he has been nesturemental in establishing (a) a free Catholic classical school for boys, which has been as successful that some of its pupile have always carried off their share of honors at the entrance examinations for the high school; (5) that since his advent to Hamilton he has been instrumental in establishing (a) a free Catholic classical school for boys, which has been as successful that some of its pupile have always carried off their share of honors at the entrance or amination for admission to the higher phone and the whole queetion of water supplies have always carried off their share of honors at the entrance or amination for admission to the higher high schools (6) that since his advent to Hamilton he has been and the whole queetion of water supplies have a first the supplies have a first the contract of the star of honors. The vict of the star of honors and the whole queetion of water supply for the city. Manuelly, the supplies have a first of honors at

for the higher education of girls, in which provincial school certificates are obtained, without having recourse to the Collegate Institute, for which Catholies, 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 macoparably associated with secular knowledge, and that his theory of education is exactly identical with that enunciated by Thomas D'Aroy McGee, who once declared in his lordship's hearing that religion was to education what salt is to food, and whilst we Catholice prefer to give our little ones their share of salt every day, most of our Protestant friends are satisfied to administer to their enddern all their salt on Sundays.

A proference Solution.

A PROFERRED 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 ing 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 politicans who approached him on the subject: "Gentlemen," said he, "why reprocab 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. Abolieh 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. MoEvax.

PROMOTED TO THE EPISCOLATE.

PROMOTED TO THE EPISCOPATE.

Bt. Ber. Nell McNell, D. D., Rishop-elect of Nicopolis, and Vicar-Apostolic of St. George's.

Rt. Nat. Nature. Dt. Dt. Interpreter St. George's.

The news brought by cable last Friday afternoon, that the Rev. Dr. MaNeil, Parish priest of Desconses, had been appointed titular Bishop of Nicopolis and Vicar Apostolic of West Newfoundland, was received with mingled feelings of joy and sadness: It wass joy to think says the Antigonish Cashet that the Holy Bee had thus 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. McNeil was eminently fitted to labor in a more highly cultivated portion of the Lord's vincyard than that assigned to him. But if the Holy Bee 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.

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 stretchesbeyond towards the north. It extends from Fortune Bay on the southern shore about 100 miles in a westerly direction, thense 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. Fashing is the chief industry, but there are excellent farm lands especially along the Codroy valley. Up to April 28, 1892, it was but a Prefecture-Apostolio, presided over from December, 1871, the was succeeded by the Right Rev. Dr. Howley, 'present Bishop of St. John's, under whom the Prefecture was receded into a Vicariate-Apostolic. When Dr. Howley, who was etyled titular Bishop of Ausastris, was transferred to St. John's some mino month tago, the see became vacant. The Vicariate contains a Catholic population of 0,500 souls, attended by itx preists. There are 34 churches, 69 stations, 2 convents, 20 parochiai schools, with an attendance of about 600, and 4 ecclesiatical students.

rdinal fillbonn Will Write a History of the Irish People The (in) Atran-Hatched Catholic Church Mr. Guaddine's Miler Who B.came a consert Catholic Truth Koolety—Hadget of New-from Scotland,

At Belfast a cattle dealer named Charles Baxter has been sentenced to four months imprisonment for crucity to his chiel.

s child. It consecration of the Most Rev. Henry, Bishop-elect of the diocese The consecration of the stock according to the first place for Henry. Bishop-elect of the diocese of bown and connor, will take place in St. Patrick's church, Donegal street. Belfast, on Sanday, the 22nd inst. The preacher on the occasion will be the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop, of

preacher on the occasion will be the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop', of Raphoe.

At a specially convened meeting of the executive committee of the Beffast Branch of the Irish National Federation, it was resolved to forward to Mr. Thos. Sexton the memorial signed by three thousand Relfast Nationalists arging Mr. Sexton to re-consider his decision to retire from public life.

A Borlin correspondent states that the Hamburg American Steamship Company has ordered from Messra, Israhud and Welloff of the Sexton Hamburg American Steamship Company has ordered from Messra, Israhud and Welloff of the Sexton Hamburg American Steamship Company has ordered from Messra, Israhud and Welloff of the Sexton Hamburg American Steamship Company has ordered from Messra, Israhud and Welloff of the Sexton Messra, Israhud and Messra,

A Borlin correspondent states that Balaubra American Steambilly Company has ordered from Mesest. Hardmad becamer of no less than 2000 tons registor. The vessel will be the largest in the world. Intended, in the first place, for freight traffic, this monster white the trace of the place of the first of the world, where is place, for freight traffic, this monster white the trace is again and the range accommodation for fifteen hundred first class pass-were an attended. The reason that the order is go ing abroad is that the first of the world, which are the ship of the two largest of the place of the first of the world, which are the ship of the first of the world, which is form any such as well the two largest of the first of the world, which are the ship of the world of the w

Clars.

Irish resorts, famous for years, are being gradually "discovered" by English tourists. Here, for instance, is a correspondent of the Daily News, who has stumbled on hilkee. He writee—I have rarely seen a seaside place so rich in splendid coast soonery. Crags and olifies and stupendous masses of rock, in grotesque shapes, stand out of the occan, which either caresses their base with beautiful dimpling wavelets clear as crystal and reflecting all the tints of the sky, or rushes madly round them with such fury that it strikes the onlooker with are and almost terror. The cares and bridges which the Atlantic has bosed through these groat cliffs into the very bowels of the earth" are wonderful to bowels of the earth" are wonderful to be and exciting to go into—sailing in

the canvas covered canoes, relies of the old Viking days, which are the sort of craft in use along the coast of Clare. The sea fishing is very amosing, and the totaling is excellent, besides, there are golf links and a concert tail, and this excellent hotel, managed and cooked for by London people, and attended by German watters and dainty pretty Irish housemands. What more can be wanted? Bubtla.

Major II. Streatfield, Grenadier Guards, has been appointed Military Secretary to Lord Roberts in Iroland Major Streatfield was added cannot be Lord Houghton at Dublin and to the Marquis of Laursdowne, both in India and in Canada.

Major Streatfold was aide de camp to Loud Houghton at Dublin and to the Marquas of Lausdowne, both in India and in Canada.

Mr. Toler R. Gervey has been reducted President i the libb Land Agents Association, and Mr. Stuart Klineaid Vice President. Mr. Garvey, who lives just outside Pursonstown, is agent to Lord Rosse. He is a sound, practical agriculturist. He is a sound, practical agriculturist. Lord Calegan had three sons playing for the Vicergal Eleven against the Rind Brigade (whom they declared and all three medical charge and the first and the sound of the Calegan had three sons playing for the Vicergal Eleven against the mild of the control of the Calegan had three sons playing for the Vicergal Eleven against the mild of the control of the Calegan had three sons playing for the Vicergal Eleven against the mild of the Calegan Head of the sons playing for the Vicergal Eleven against the mild of the Calegan Head of the Calegan Head of the Section of the Calegan Head H

covery involves — Land Branch and Daylor and Change in physics as composite near chromy. A writer in the Morning Post referring to the Dublin Horse Show says: "Iroland is admitted—because abundantly proved by results—to be admirably adapted for the breeding of light-legged horses, but it cannot be urged that its gratifying achievements in the production of hunders are the result wholly, or perhaps chiefly, of the natural advantages the chiefly, of the natural advantages the chiefly of the natural advantage to the chiefly of t

achievements in the production of huncers are the result wholly, or perhaps chiefly, of the natural advantages the Iriah farmers possess over the the breeders on this side the Channel. The real secret of success probably lies rather in the methods employed and the pains and devotion with which the breeding and management are conducted. Irishmen are born horsenes, and to their love of the horse is due, in great measure, the envishle success they have attained in supplying the profitable English markets with the all popular hunter. The Bublin papers tell the following story of Lord Wolseley: When he was stationed in Canada, the new Commander-in-Chief spent a holiday in the interior, where he and his attendant built a wigwam and enjoyed the possection of the individual was derived chief foon the perusal of the works of Fennmore Cooper. He had a deairs to see the real article, and some friends of his living 30 miles away promised to send along the first Indian chief they met.

One morning Lord Wolseley was informed that a nobleman of the West had arrived. With his mind full of the conventional picture of the high sculed noble minded red man, he went out and found a gentleman clothed in an out of data dress coat and waist out, which was the second man and the data dress and the second man and English. It tables in Bay traders, knew a far smattering of French and English. It tabled incessantly for inpwards of an hour, and at the expiration of that time your only feneral became borel Feeling in his pocket for a coin, he produced a two-shifting piece, and, with seeme four that he was grossly insulting his gasts, oftered it to him. The holds Indian looked at it carrinly, felt the edges and said, "Can you make it had crown?" morning Lord Wolseley was in red that a nobleman of the West

Down.

His tirace the Most Rev. Dr. Flood.
O.P. Archbischop of Trindad, and form
erly Price of the Dominion Church at
Newry, is at present on a visit to No wy, as is Father Cosney, O.P., who waalso a former Prior in Newry.

Kerr.

ry, as is Father Concey, O.P., who washes a former Prior in Newry.

Retri.

The visitation of the Most Rev. Dr. Coffey to the parish of Hallyferritor for the purpose of administrating the Sacrament of Confirmation to the children there has just taken place. Upwards of 250 children were confirmed, of whom about 200 were prepared in the Irish Catechism. At the commencement of the examination of the children in religious knowledge his brotshin expressed his regret that all the children had not been prepared in the Irish Catechism, as was the case of his lordship's previous visitations. Dr. Coffey stated that he found children prepared in the Irish catechism, as was the case of his lordship's previous visitations. Dr. Coffey stated that he found children prepared in Irish evine d a clearer and more intolligent knowledge of the Christian doctrine than those prepared in the English Catechism. Indeed, continued his lordship, to those who know the sweet and impressive tongue of Patrick, Columbidile, and Bridget is well as a proposed to the Christian of the continued his lordship, to those on propared that he Irish Catechism on this occasion were examined by their teachers in his iordship's presone, and the Bishop wa. much pleased and satisfied with the answering of those youthful Irish speaking pupils.

Lineate.

A terrible accident occurred in Limerick on the Beta cacility.

wa. nuch pleased and satisfied with the answoring of those youthful Irish-speaking pupils.

A terrible accident occurred in Limerick on the 3rd research of the same of the sa

the forage for his team until he reaches the Panires, and there "roughs" it amongst the wild tribesmen.

Lesgrots.

A horrible description is given by the medical offleer of the Longford Work house of the condition of the unfortation of the

bury for trespassing upon what was once her farm.

Leath.

On the 20th Soptember next the Very Rov. Francis A. Doyle. O.S.A., Drogeda will attain the fittieth anniversary of his ordination to the sacred ministry.

Mays.

At the Castiorea Petty Sossions Mary Kenny and Margaret Strotch, both of Clooncrafield, were prosecuted at the suit of the Right Hon. The VConnor Don for wilful trespass on the piaintiff a lands at Clooucrafield on the 18th August and having refused to leave when warned off. Thepocorpople were evicted tenants. Thoy pleaded that they had no place to go to. A fine of 10s and costs in each case was imposed.

The Connaght Industrial Exhibition at Foxford was opened on the 4th. Special trains brought crowd so people from Dublin and all the intervening stations. The development of the factory there under the guidance of the Rev. Mrs Morrogil Bernard, Superioress of the convent, has been extraordinary. The species were all the superiores of the convent, has been extraordinary. The species were all the superiores of the convent, has been extraordinary. The species were all the superiores of the convent, has been extraordinary. The species were all the superiores of the convent, has been extraordinary. The species were all the superiores of the convent, has been extraordinary. The species were all the superiores of the convent, has been extraordinary. The species were all the superiores of the convent, has been extraordinary. The species were all the superiores of the convent, has been extraordinary. The species were superiored to the superiores of the convent, has been extraordinary. The species were superiored to the superiores of the convent, has been appeared to the superiored to t

ishes in the discise of Elphin for finds to assist time in the building of his new church at Castlerea

Church at Costleres

Theorem

Mucl regret has been on isotool in telemat by the dotth of the R x D. Ocullagham, C C. Sullmahone, which occurred has well after a long severe illness contracted in the discharge of his sacred shiftes. He had sharped in the priesthood.

Westork, and the same of the contraction of the dotter of

in the priesthood.

On the 1th a some of will covidement took place in the New Ross parish chapal during the progress of Moss. The congregation were at first startled by hearing unearthy when the chorent door, on looking between the startled by hearing unearthy when the chorent door, on looking between the startled by hearing unearthy when the chorent door, and the startled in the previous and startled in the s

England.

Death of Mr. Richard Collins.

The Manchester papers amounce the death of Mr. Richard Collins, famous as temporance lecturer. Some time ago the Queen through Lord Rossberry, made a grant of £55 to him in recepition of his services to the temperance

nic Queen through Lord Roseberry, made a grant of £30 to him in recognition of his services to the temperance movement.

Charles Dicker's Gardeser.

An old man named Barber, who was gardener to Charles Dickens, has died in Essex County Lunatio Asylum at Brent. Wood. Barber is said to have been in possession of interesting relies of his late master, including a gold watch and autograph letters, and the guardians have decided to sell these.

A telegram from Grindelwald says: In connection with the Church Reumion Conference here, Dean Fremaute, of Ripou, opeard a series of discussions on Church Reumion. In the parish church of Grindelwald, last night. The Rev. Dr. Lunn presided, and there was a large attendance of both elergy and latty. Dean Fremauted, dealing with the Pope's Encyclical on Reunion, declared his conviction that it was thoroughly sincere, and stated that the opinion had been expressed by many that the Archibishops of Canterbury and Vork, when in Rome last Easter, had some communication with his Holliness. If, the speaker said there had been as concessate between the heads of the Espansan between the heads of a fact of no common religious significance.

Lest Hailax and Barles Congress.

The following reply was sent by Lord Hailfax to the sympathetic message sent from the great hear of Cardinal Bausa at Legitors lishops and a large number of the olergy from all parts of Raly:—"Lord Hailfax's grateful thanks, together with the expression of his most carnest wishes for the infiliment of the prayers of the Congress."

s carnest wishes for the fulfilment of the prayers of the Congress."

New Catholic Charch Is Hall.

Saturday the 2nd marked another redelector day in the over-onward march of Catholicity in Hill when his Lord-blip the Bishop of Middlesbrugh these and laid with full Foutfiled ceremony the foundation-stone of another new church which will be dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and which it is intended to erect find an independent mission was soon as excelestatical oxigonetius as soon as excelestatical oxigonetius and in the Boulevard, Henlitrond, one of the protitiest and also one of the chief residential districts of Hull.

Hr. Gladston's Catholic vision.

one of the chief residential districts of Hull.

Mr. Glastave's Catholic slater.

In "Glimpses of Some Vanished Colebrities" "Blackwood's Magazino" gives some interesting bits of biography, and among them a recollection of Mr. Gladatone's only siater, of whom the writer ays: "Blo was a tail, fair haired lady with very winning m. nners; and by that time she had become a Roman Catholic, and was a most ardent convert. Her whole conversation was on that subject, and it was her great desire to make prosslytes. I went with her once to see a beautiful life-sized picture of the Madonna and Child by an old master, and she fell in a sort of trance in concumplation for it, from which we had difficulty in arousing her. She passed away several years after in a convent abroad, where, I believe, she was living only as a boarder, and not as a nun."

Father Siment Servits.

away soveral years after in a convent abroad, where, I believe, she was living only as a boarder, and not as a nun."

Fater Simes i Servite.

It is not often, even at the death of a Cathole priest, that such a spectacle is presented as that which attended the luneral in London of the lamented and beloved Servite, Father Simoni, on Tuesday, the Srd. when his remains were borne to their last abode amidst demonstrations of the most p-ofound sorrow and respect on the part of Protentants and Catholies alike. Not only was the beautiful church in the Fulham Road crowded at the Requiem to its utmost extent, and the little cometery of St. Thomas'n, at Fulham, alike filled at the burial service, but the public roadways adjacent to both church and cometery were lined by large crowds. The funeral procession, which included the clergy in their sacred vestments, the returned of the Service Order in their monastic garb, and the surplice attendants and choristors, was noticeable also for the presence of the Guild of the Blessed Sacrament in their picturesque scarlet and blue cleaks and hoods. The slaids who form the League of the Sacred Heart, attired in deep mourning, and wearing the badge of the confraternity, also followed to the greate the remains of their beloved Director.

Tempersence Congress.

The National Tempersance Congress.

The National Temperance Congress, which will be held at Chester at the end of the month, has been convened by the National Temperance League, and will be presided over by Sir. B. W. Richardson, M.D. The sittings of the various

sections which will be held daily from the toler lst to the in the Town Hall, will be devoted to a consideration of the practical aspects of the temperance questions, papers being contributed by experts in the various subjects. The social engagements will include a visit to Hawarden Castle and Park, by per mission of Mr. Gladstone. Sundays it laborat

sanday evening at Holy self continues to be one of the most attractive place is magniable for redigion sobe-trainers of a millic and at the same time ploture-spit engagement for redigion sobe-trainers of a millic and at the same time ploture-spit character. Nothing could exceed the leantly of the science with each of the science in the leantly of the science with each of the leantly of the science in the screece in lead to take part in the services in blot to take part in the services in blot to take part in the services in blot to take part in the services in leantly of the science in the science i

Look for next week's REGISTER for full

SCOCIAMA:

Is, the Catholic Church Hipstod.

The Rev. Father Murray, though slightly indisposed, fulfilled his pression to deliver a lecture on Sunday before a large attoundance of members of the Glasgow St. John's Young Men's Bodeley, Bro. McKay, vice president took the chair, and the Rev. Fathers Higers and Ryau were also present. The rev. lecturer in a very clear, concise, and convincing addressed himself to answer the query, "Is the Romish Church bigoted?" The vote of thanks was spoken to by Bros. Fimingan and Russell and supported by Father Hilgers, the lecturer replying.

to by Bros. Finnigan and Russell and supported by Father Hilgers, the lecture replying.

Jacob Primmer Again.

The Rev. Jacob Primmer wrote to the Scottish Education Department asking that it should be made clear that it "was illegal to exhibit flags with Popish crosses in public schools," as is said to have been done at the closing of Dunfermline High School. Dr. Craik replied that this was not a matter for the interference of the department. Mr. Primmer next wrote a controversial letter dealing with what he terms Poperty, but with no more success, "my Lords" having nothing to add their former letter.

letter dealing with what he terms Poberty, but with no more success, "my
Lorde" having nothing to add their
former letter.

Came Melder as the Deades Strite.

The millworkers' strite in Dundee has
been a most deplorable and unfortunate
one, and Catholics have suffored propotionately. The Very Rov. Canon—better known as Fathor—Holder, speaking
in St. Joseph's Church, Dundee, on
Sunday, made puble reference to it,
and gave some very sound advice. He
said, "Go loade to your mills and factorics to-morrow morning and work, and
wait in patience."

The Late Father Hamilton Sessies.

Stops are being taken to commomortate in a worthy manner the services of
fathe Father Hamilton, S.J., Professor
of English Literature in St. Francis,
Xavior's Collego, Bombay, Born in
Scotand, he went to India at the age of
hirty and made that country his home
for a quarter of a century, leading a life
of continual self-sacrifice and benevatacted thousands of young natives of
every caste and creed. Noxt after Professor Wadworth, who worked her
cannot be a successed to India," was the most popular education, and
in his pupils' hearts he will hold the
same place which Harkness and Sir
Alorander Grant, Peet and Morchead,
held in those of the last generation, and
in his pupils' hearts he will hold the
same place which Harkness and Sir
Alorander Grant, Peet and Morchead,
held in those of the last generation, the
same place which Harkness and Sir
Alorander Grant, Peet and Morchead,
held in those of the last generation.
The form which the memorial is to take
is a scholarilip attached to St. Xavier's
College in connection with the subject of
College in the same place of incidence of the survey as were and not a been and the survey as the survey

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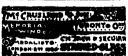
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Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths intended for Catholic Readers should be made in THE REGISTER. 50 cents per Inser-

IRISH VICE-ROYALTY.

The History, Character and Ett-quette of the Office.

r the Lord Eleutenant is inducted. He is Kept Bury Kissing the Young telah behu-tantes -The St. Patrick's Night Ball-Fun Fast and Furious.

tastes. The St. Patrick's Night Bill—Los Fast and Farlous.

Especial interest just now attaches to the Trish Lord Leatenamey Lord Cadogan bas made it quite popular and affer him it may not exist. The follow figure that the time it may not exist. The follow from the Freeman's Journal is very rendable. The city during Horses show week is as usual, crowded with visitors in the pursuit of pleasure. Thousands of their pursuit of pleasure. Thousands of their pursuit of pleasure, in the materiolism in teresting because of materiolism in teresting because of materiolism in the first of the free light which has beat upon if for centuries because of the prominent position. In the first of the free light which has beat upon if the centuries because of the prominent position in the miled in Trish political most judorious buildings in the world. Dublin Castele is at once a pulace and a birrou; the official residence of the Administration of Ireland. Just now it is an object of exceptional indorest. The advent of a now flovernment to power last brought as a new Lord Lieutenant; and there is a power list in the cast of freduction for the Victory of Ireland. Or rumour is busy in ascribing to the Unonists the intention of abolishing the office.

The Visitor who sees Dublin Castle.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

The visitor who sees Dublin Castle for the first time is bound to be sorely disappented, if he be at all endowed with the historical imagination. The buildings lie on the slope of Cork hill, hidden away on the south side of Dame street. Entering through the main gateway to the west of the City Hall, he visitor funds himself in a large quadrangular courtward. There is, to be sure, a soldier doing "sentry go" inside the gateway, but as he does not bring his rifte and bayonet to the ready and pull you up with a percemptory cry of "Halt! Who goes there?" and deniand the password, his presence gives little help in dispelling the sad disillusionment one feels as one gazes for the first time on the unexpected surroundings. Where are the massive and imposing battlements and towers, the gloomy, lowering fortress, the deep, dark mont, the drawbridge and the portentils, which are naturally associated with a castle, and of which no doubt one had visions when he read with pride or sorrow, away in Munster or Connaught, and before he had set foot in Dublin, of the main shannful, others of them glorious—once of mediaval architecture is to be seen. The visitor is surrounded on all sides by brick buildings, there story, and the seventeenth of castle. They look for all the word little at third-rate military barracks. The truth is that these are not the buildings which word the theat of so many momerable incidents in the storny as the actual as seventeenth to castle, and of the past of the

THE ONE ANTIQUE PORCH.

the forces of Queen Elizabeth.

The ONE ANTIQUE FORCH.

The present supproductions buildings were mainly erected early in the eighteenth century. The broad low porch frouting the gateway is the outrance to the State Departments, which occupy the entire western wing of the courty and the other buildings are used for the chief offices of the Irish Government. The Chief Secretary's office is in the corner to the right, opposite the Viceregal residence. Passing from the court-yard under an arch to what is known as "the Lower Castle Yard" we find more offices, and only two buildings within the Castle while ican beast of any pretentions to medieval appear ances. One is Birmigham Tower, and the other adjoining it is the Chape Royal. But even they do not form part of the original atructure. There was always a Birmigham Tower in Dublin Castle; but the one from which Hugh Roo O'Donnell made his daring flight in 1672 was pulled down about the middle of the seventeenth contror and the present tower erected. The Chapel Royal for the seventeenth contror and the present tower erected. The Chapel Royal dates from about the same period. Neither of those buildings is very an injuried the control of the seventeenth contror and the present tower erected. The Chapel Royal and the State apartments if the Viceregal Court is not in readience.

INDUCTION OF A VICEBOY.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland fills we parts which are supposed to be beloitely distinct, though they seem ulte incompatible. He is the representative of a Constitutional Sovereign, the is act to Party, and he is at the ame time a member of the Government of the day by whom he is appointed and rith whom he goes out of office. In the observenement between the resignation of me Vicercy and the induction of his mocessor, the powers and privilege of the office are invested in three members of the Privy Council—the Lord Chambillo, the Commander of the Forces, and another—who while they thus act of Commission for the Vicercy, are alled Lords Justices. The overnency induction has many quaint touches.

The peor who has be on appointed to the office arrives quietly in Dublin on the day appointed for the induction, and turns up at the Castle about aron. The certonomy takes place in the Privy Council Chamber. In the centre of the reson is a large, table, covered with red bazz around three sides of which the Privy Councillors sit. At the incohers of the Privy Council wear tail but This surface are and chains and the incohers of the Privy Council wear tail but This surface and the architecture of the Privy Council wear tail but This surface and the privy Council wear tail but This surface of the Privy Council wear tail but This surface of the Privy Council wear tail but the Privy Council wear to achieve the private that the private the surface of the Privy Council wear to a state of the Privy Council of the interest of the council to the Privy Council of the private that the private that the private the private that the private th

on, play an important part in the erronomat.

An imposing procession presently on ters the chamber. Andea de Camperon ters the chamber. Andea de Camperonomatical and with imadina accontrements correctly are followed by the more soborly attroduction of the Victoregal Household, the Controller, the Chamberdini, the State Steward, the Gontleman - Usher, the Master of the Horse evideor respective duties I will not attempt to define; then comes the Under Seretary, early ing the Sword of State, next Ulster king of Arna, wearing the blue regulator fine office as Knight Attendant of the Order of St Patrick; next the Lords Justices—the Lord Chane llor, in heavy black silk robes, profusely embroidered in gold, and with full-bottomed wag surmounted by a black three-cornocal in his indicary uniform and head-gear and at the ond comes the new Lord Lieutemant in ordinary morning attire.

in his military muliorm and head-gear and at the end contest the new Lord Lieutenant in ordinary morning attire.

THE SWORD OF STYPE.

The Privy Councilibra remain scated at the table, still wearing their hats as this procession enters the Chamber. The Lords the table of the table. The new Lord Lieutenant stands to the right with more of the table. The new Lord Lieutenant stands to the right with more of the table. The new Lord Lieutenant stands to the right with more properties of the Majesty appointing him Vicery of Ireland, and the old quaint phraseology of the document, covering about a square yard of parchiment with illuminated initial lettering is read by an official work of the Hanaper. Two onths are then administered to the Lord Lieutenant by another official styled the Clork to the Privy Council. One is the ordinary oath of allegiance, the other is the more elaborate oath preservice for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Lord Chancellor raises his three cornered hat while the oaths are being administered, but the other Lords Justices and the Privy Councillors still remain with covered heads. Another letter from the Queen commanding the Lords Justices to deliver up the Sword of State to the Vicercy is read by the Under Secretary; and this symbol of the Lord Lieutenant velvet—is presented to the Vicercy by the Commander of the Forces (who doffs his military head gear at this moment) with the words—I now hand you the Sword of State. The word and then passes it on to his Under-Secretary, At this stage of the coronony the Privy Councillors simultaneously remove their tail sik hats, though they still retain their seats. This indicates that they now recognize with due respect in the room one superior to them in authority and dignity—the properly-accredited Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

GRAND MASTER OF THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

The collar and insignls of the Grand Master of the Illustrious Order of the Ringits of St. Patrick has been lying all this this time a cushion on the taile strong the street of the Privy Councilions. It was also the national color of Incident dill the wards the color of the Order is was also the national color of Iroland till towards the color of the Grand till towards the color of Iroland till towards the order towards the Iroland the Iroland Ir

attended by military oscorts with bands through streets gaily decked with flags, fined by soldiers, and crowded with sectators. But this is a page ant very tamiliar to the citizens of Dublin

introdig streets gaily decked with ladge lined by solid ras and crowded with actuators. But that is a page ant very familiar to the citize so of bublin.

The hordinant entire is 120 (88) a year to in mutant his veen gal court in buthin cartle and the vicers gal court in buthin cartle and the vicers gal court in buthin the results of the Phenos Paul. In addition 1.17 alogs to hay the salaries of the very incommence of the Household. The court is the Household of the continuous carties of the Household. The court is followed in the teather is brief. It opens cartly in February, and crotword the life of March to that the the sax weeks are crowded many State and social functions, downgrooms, it was a second functions, downgrooms, it was a weeks are crowded many State and social functions, downgrooms, it was not functional and the court of the Vicerogal Court is a fackingham Indiac, Windsor, Palmoral and Osborne. There is a Court tirefar in which the movine fits of the viceroy and those about him are duly chromoled; and the names of guests staying at the Castle, and of those who have the honor of being included in the Viceroy is styled "his Excellency," and his lady is, by courtesy, called her Excellency, but in this appears of the vicery of the vicery who is highest in runk, and her Excellency follows with the greatest made personage present. A lady staying at the Castle or Vicerogal Lodge hoses to the room, and is followed by the other personage present. A lady staying at the castle or Vicerogal Lodge hoses to the room, and is followed by the other homor in the order of precedunce, each in the manner curtistying to his Excellency indicates the time for the ladies in the order of precedunce, each in the manner curtistying to his Excellency indicates the time for the ladies are going through this trying ordeal. Then when the lad of the ladies and the order of precedunce, each in the manner curtistying to his Excellency indicates the time for the ladies and the order of precedunce, each in the manner curtistying to h

Then when the last of the ladies has disappeared they resume their seats, and the wine and eigars are produced.

AT A BRANISCHOOM.

The presentation of the Viceroy at levees and drawingrooms come off ithe Throne Room. Gentlemen wear court dress at the levees and at the Internet of the Microsian that the levees and the their seats are in white—all plumes and trains, as on the Mall, when a drawingroom is boing held in Buckingham Falace or a levee in 8t, James Palace. So, too, on Cork Hill a crowd assembles to watch the arrivals, but I must say—for I have often strolled through both crowds—that the jokes and carcasms are more litting on Cork Hill than on the Mall. To be clindfed by the Mall on such cocasions is one of the penalties pald for social distinction. The Throne Room is, like all the other State Rooms in Dublin Castle, quiedly furnished. Except for the Throne there is nothing to differentiate the apartment from a moderately sized waiting room in a big lotel. It is decorated in white and gold, and its carpet and drapories are in dark crimson. Corinthian pillars support its oone coiling, from which will see the control of the Throne them will be some in the Throne Hoom, it will be seen in the Throne Hoom, it with electric lights, is brilliant indeed. The Vicercy, in a closely-buttoned dark dress cost, heavily embrediered in gold, dainty white rutiles in place of a collar, white plush breeches, a sworth by his side, and that fire from the throne heing and gopen, the latitudes who are to be but combot advance in single file along the further side of the room opposite to the Throne.

Exach debutante carries in her hand a card on which her name is written.

ladies who are to be presented advance in single file along the further side of the room opposite to the Throne.

This viceno's kits.

Each debutante carries in her hand a card on which her name is written. This sie hands to an usher at the door of the Throne Room, and as she passes in her name is amounced. The next must be a very trying one to the young lady. For weeks she has been practising curtaeying at home, and no doubt it was the last thing she did, arrayed in her plumes and her white silk, volvet or satin, and her train extending many a yard, before setting out for the Castle. Now she has to curteey, to his Excollency beneath the critical scrutiny of a band of dashing young iddes de-camps. She advances towards the Throne, and then sinks to the floor in the lowest curtesy she can manage. It is a pretty sight, indeed, to see a graceful well-excented curteey by a young lady. But occasionally accidents happen. The debutante sinks down, down, and still further down—shi The hearts of the young officers chivalrously jump to their throats at the sight of add, in the sum of the privileges of the Viceroy—the one of the privileges of the Viceroy—the one of the privileges of the Viceroy—the one perhaps, which is most curied by the aides-de-camps whose hearts were in their throats an initude age. Again, curtaeying, the young lady backs out of the room and gives way to another. So the curteeying and kissing; the kissing and curtseying on till the long line of ladds has at last priviled to the

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

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 Gastle with anything like real pretentions to splendour. Like most of the State apartments it is decorated in white and gold. Large mirrors are as to between pilasters, with richly gilded Corinthian capitals, and over them hamp banners and other insignia of the Knights of St. Patrick. At the too of the room the



and the transmission of transmission of the transmission of tr

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and beside it to the right, a low arm chair for his consort. Scarlet tiors of seats also extend along at each side of the hall. The ceiling is decorated with three primers at which three primers as which the consorting is decorated with three primers as which the Order of St. Patrick was founded. One is an allegorian consistency of the first particle was founded. One is an allegorian three to the consorting at Tara, and the third, Pembroke receiving the homage of the Irish clinical file the Norman invasion. The scene at these balls, and especially at the St. Patrick's Night ball, with which the St. Patrick's Night ball, with which the Court season at the Caste ends, is brillian in the extreme—brilliant for the lisplay of jewels, drosses and Loce, but admittedly owing its great attraction to the incomparable beauty of our Irish girls. The ball is opened with "Patrick's Day" arranged as a country dance, in which his Excellency had been considered the Vicercy resides at the Vicercyal Lodge in the Phennix Park.

If young people only knew the value

sides at the Viceregal Lodge in the Phennix Part.

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 month, is more than twelve soiled days of twenty-four hours each, a year. What can not the business man accomplish by such sciture of fragments of his time. Oh, if the young people only knew the culture possible for them by such simple means. And for evermore it is the man who knews who gets to be the man vine does, and to whom the chance for doing comes. Merely frittering newspapers and novel-reading—a youthhood devoked only to that, how pitiably sail No ships drift into harbor. No young persons drift into an achieving manipool or womanhood.

Mr. Alexander Sanderson, Choudrant.

Mr. Alexander Sanderson, Chondraut, La, says: "Having used Ayer's Pills at least twonty-five years. I would say that for all disease of the lowels, atomach, and liver, which can be remedied by pills, these rea slaways effective, They keep the system in perfect order."

re always effective. They keop the system in perfect order."

A man may chain his appoittes, and hold the realm of knowledge within the cincture of his brain, and yet, in the saddest aspect of all, he overcome by the world; and again, I say, thou starting is the fact that one may hold on steadily up to a particular point, and there all gives way. O, my brother man, meaning to live the life of duty, the life of religion, the world is a mighty autagonist, aubtle as it is strong, more to dreaded in its whispors to the heart's secret inclinations than in gross shapee of evil. And let me say to you, that it is a great thing, by God's help and your own effort, to keep it in its place, and say to its cager pressure, "Thus far and no further."

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cinal herts, and can be depended upon for all palmonary complaints.

In the lives of most men—capecially of mon of high intellectual distinction—there comes, consciously or unconsciously, a time when they stand, as it were, at the parting of two roads, and are called upon to make choice for thouselves in regard to some question of supreme moment. And it is not soldom it happens that, as is their choice at this crisis of their careor, so for the most part is the sim and drift of their active it is not soldom in the property of their active in the interest of their careor, so for the most part is the sim and drift of their active it is not part in any single soul, it is vory moceasary that a man's mental stitude and his surrounding at the time of this crisis, as well as the circumstances which determined his province screen, but the consideration.—Coulsen Kernahan.

Mr. Thomas Hallard, Syrsouse. N.Y.

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which is working anniranty.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

Calendar for the Week.

September 19-St. Januarius and Companions Martyrs.
20-Pl. Francis, O. P.
21-St. Matthew, Δpostic, Evan-

21—St. Martnew, Apostic, Nava-polist,
22—Uffice of the Sunday.
23—St. Theels. Virgin, Marlyr.
24—Orr Lady of Meroy.
25—St. Thomas, Bishop.

The Hamilton Spectator rises to remark that a funeral procession is a nulsance. 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 the up the whole street car service for half a day.

International yacht racing struck a most disastrous snag this year, and certainty Lord Dunraven is in no way blameable for its complete collapse. The fault is with the New York Yacht Glub 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 neans. 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 MoNeil, ex-President of St. Francis Navier 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 10 of the foremost friends of education down by the sea. His reputation here is not confined to Catholice alone, but, as in his owa 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 committe of the Catholic Order of F ra or 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 and variety of reading matter appearin THE REGISTER since the change to the new form was made. Bome, 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 TRE CATHOLIC REGISTER.

The Ornotte Reserva.

We have not hitherto been able to meet the wishes of a large number of our residers who very reasonably expect us to to 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 anmouncing 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 scokers for information, who have been so longineglected, 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 whatever asked in good faith. The correspondence column will appear noxt week.

Religion and Politics.

The Registry 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 urgo 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 applion.

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

side its range.

It would be a departure from our line of policy were we to assume the duty of championing party mon 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 distinguishom practical partisanship that it can never be honestly mistaken for an independent standard.

nour passwar patesassing mistaken for an independent standpoint.

Therefore, the only position which public-spirited Catholios—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 concensus of public opinion shall avert it; but if it should arise, then we have not the slightest doubt that the Oatholic electros of this Dominion will be found united and fearless in the breach where the Oatholics 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.

Catholies there must be in the Dominion Cabinet, and there is nothing whatever therein to call for the grateful attention of the Catholie press to the Dominion Government. If we could only be sure that Catholies 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 sheory 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 not 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 'heir 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 stittude of some of the scatterent.

associated with them might be greatly strengthened by the indirect applica-tion of such well-timed adulation. Fake the [case of an Ontario cabinet who has to count upor Catholic support in his own consti ency, but whose every act in the making of appointments beapeaks the determination not merely to pass over, but to proscribe the Catholic, even if he have the strongest claim to prefermen upon all proper and legitimate grounds mation has been displayed This determ in more than one recent instance, and whitst the beliests of the lodges are meakly obeyed the professional politi cian, even though he be in the Cabi net, still smugly hopes to exact grati-tude from an intelligent people to whom the littleness of his manipula tions is transparent. If this sort of thing were tolerated without protest and resentment it would very soon inflict incalculable mischief upon the inflict incalculable mischnef 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. dation 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 satisfactor ily 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 n than they have to praise it. If Catholies 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 vacil-lating policy. But the Catholic people en patient and slow, if st have be othing but the the parties to Confederation peace of the parties of Connectration, and the promotion of as good and honest a public understanding as possible between people of opposing donvictions. With so much dignity has this position been maintained all along, that Catholic speakers and Catholic writers in Canada have been ontent to pitch their protests against fr. Martin's school law, even in s 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 Catholic on any part of the Dominion evinced.
Our people know that sound public policy is best promoted in this country by patient but undinching consistency. They are confident of their strength and unity if they must be tested, though they do not by any means invite test; and we have no hesitation in saving that the Dominion Govern 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.

It is, to say the least of what we think on the matter, very regrettable that the scholarly, interesting and that the scholarly, interesting and 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 be 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 Great had his home in Kingston, and as an educationist 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 Great 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 atter 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 life in colleges and famed universities, both as dili gent, hard working student, eminent scholar and learned and distinguished professor, be indifferent to the educational life and progress of the whol generation committed to his pastoral charge? Or again, how could a most energetic and zealous Archibishop, who is never sparing of his time or pen o. 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 insmustion is absurd on the face of it : and it is, as we said shove, recrettable that it should have app 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 amond

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 oredits his Holiness with the very best intentions. It recommends the aged Pontiff and his people to the praye..s of the faithful, and says: "But we should take this kindly interest of the Pope of Rome in good part, and in turn pray very ardently 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 hey hear. The codesiastics 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 awfulfamine 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 "drace"

It maincains falsely that the Gospel of "justification by faith" is not the Gospel preached to Catholics. 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 Cateohism 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 pulpi 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 retort on the preachers, and say: Have you cany faith? Do you know what faith is? Does faith mean to believe what suits 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 propection would be consistency itself, "For not of bread alone doth man live, but of every word that proceedsth from the mouth of God." That man who is sotuated by faith or who believer in

"justification by faith 'must bel'ove the Old-man when saying. "He who will not hear the Church, let hime be unto thee as a heathen and a publican." If, when Christ says positively. "This is my blood, this is my blood, the single of the control of 'justification by faith?" If you are justified in rejecting one truth, there is nothing to held 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 indectrinate Roman Catholies, French and Irish, with this casy levelling fgospel, 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 discove at once the very contrary of what he states, viz. "Uhrist is behind the viz. "Christ is behind the Christ is always to the front before Catholic worshippers. He alone is adored. He is the sole ob ject of that reverential devotion and subdued homage that marks the Ca tholic congregation.
who mingles in Cath The Protesta 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 thirst ing 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 cateth my flesh an 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 admirction in which he is held in his native city by all classes, irrespective of recity 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 con-

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 80th, 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 Reptember 2 when the education vote was under discussion. Mr. Flynn member for North Cork, reminded the Chief Secretary that his processor 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 carnest desire to include the Christian Brother's shools with the National system, be considered he was bound by the pledge

given by his pre-lecessor that if any rules 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 Licutenant the House should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the rules before they were finally incorporated in the rules of the system, and were to receive the consent of the lord Licutenant the House should have an an issue should be decided without that opportunity being afforded. He trusted that during the course of the recess the Irish toverament would be able to come to an arrangement on the abject, and that when Parliament again morthly would be immediately, or very shortly after, able to amnounce to the House that they had successfully grappled with the question, and that a moding viventh and been arrived at cincers). As all events are could undertake than to effort on his per word to be ingread to accomply the course of the Chief Secretary) went to Dublin he should ascertain what he Christian Brothers were prepared to accept and what the Commissioners were prepared to de. He firmly believed that a solution was possible (hear, hear,) and he should do his tument that the solution should be satisfactory.

This, we take it, is as satisfactory a roply as Mr. Balfour could have given. Had Mr. Morloy not pledged his government that Parliament should be made responsible for ending the policy of exclusion maintained against the Ohristian Brothers in Iroland, 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 nomines 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! the sausage-maker of London back to his sausage-maker of 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-barrele broadside on his business and place of residence. Had Kenmare been a Jowish constitutioncy 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 Lausdowne's estate. Mr. Guihan thought he might afford to be as humorous as Mr. Healy, and ventured a joosee 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.

as quickly as possible.

"Ah, my friends," said ho, "It is not I who have Lord Lansdowne's bailiff at my back; it is 'lim 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 bailiff. All I can say is this, that if there was any reason that could bring Lord Lansdowne or any of Lord Lansdowne or any of Lord Lansdowne's understrappers on the same side as I am on, I would retire forever from Irish politics—(loud cheers)—and I would said fool's pardon to having done anything that these men interpreted as betraying the

It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Healy was badly beaten in South Kerry. The best joke 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 MacDenell 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 CLEARY VINDICATED

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

The Riegion Catholic Separate School Beard Beals With Principal Uran's Leiber.

The Resistrac he received from a Kingston correspondent a tengthy elipping from the Unigoton News containing and the Catholic Separats School Issued on the Oatholic Separats School Issued Oatholic Separats School Issued Oatholic Separats School of Kingston Laboration of the Oatholic Separate School of Kingston but the Roman Catholic Oatholic Separate School of Kingston but the Roman Catholic Issued School of Kingston but the Collegiate Institute, the second, didra and fourth places were taken by pupils from these schools."

The declaration of the trustees, the huggestations between the Kingston Board and the Buchlers in respect to the trustees' domained that the Brothers should prepare their pupils for outrance to the Issued School. From first to last not only was Archibishop Cleary on the side of the trustees, but they relied upon its Grace was exactly:

English The Archibishop Cleary on the side of the Trustees, shows what the position of this Grace was exactly:

Grace was exactly:

Kristyrov, 30th Juno, 1894,
Dran Bro, Touras.—I returned home
hast ovening, and, as I proceed to Fastoral
Visitation of the missions to-morrow, I feel
bound to communicate with you at once re
specting the disagreement between the
Brothers and the Board of S.S. Trustees.
I forme to such a pass as Bro. Oswali'
of the State of the State of S.S. Trustees.
I forme to such a pass as Bro. Oswali'
of the State of S.S. Trustees.
I final "loctor to the Board, of date the
24th inst, too planly indicates. Since he
asys 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 dates in my
parlora couple of months ago, on thought
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 signified my
unhealtaing opinion, which I some years
proviously amnounced to the Board of
Instease, that the Cachinet Is some years
proviously announced to the Board of
Contrance into the Collegiate Institute because we have no Catholic High School in
which to give them the more advanced
course of instruction they logitimately docause we have no Catholic High School in
which to give them the more advanced
course of instruction they logitimately docause for all children whose parents wished
them to be proparation of the Golegiate Institute." Our instruction they logitimately docause for all children whose parents wished
them to be propared for the Collegiate Institute, Tour interview concluded with
my emphatic repetition of the forecoins
sense can dyour renowed declaration of
concurrence. In view of this agreement,
which I then regarded as the settlement of
a dispate that the cachine to section, but
they are the settlement of a
dispate that the cachine to section, but
they do not contreme the parent withed
them to be repared for the Collegiate Institute." Our interview concluded with
my emphatic repetition of the forecoins

rill not forego their rights, and the end has leady come.

On this subject you know my mind. As told you before, our achools being under he S. S. law of the Province, and the loand of Truesces being the security as produced to give the law offset for the support of the law o

more officient staff. For all this we are thankful, and we pray God to retrard him and to spare him to us and his people of Kingston City and discose for many years

Kingston City and discose for many years come.

In further ovidence of the Archibshop of Integetor's carnest solicitude to enhance the efficiency of the teaching staff in our eschools, we take the liberty of mentioning this other fact that a few months before the dispute arose between the lirothers and the Board, the Superior of the Brothers and the Board, the Superior of the Brothers having issued a circular announcing their intention of stabilishing a Fraining School or Novitzate in Toronto for the preparation of English speaking subjects in the methods of eaching suitable to the Province of Ontario Ills Grace Archibishep Cleary gave them the handsome domation of \$500 towards in Islandsome domation domatic in Islandsome d

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register To the Editor of the Catholic Register. Sin-The causes which led to the downfall of the Rosebery administration and the further delaying of Home Rule for Ireland may be enumerated under three heads, viz. 1st. The Local with the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the different branches of the Irish Parliamentary party.

branches of the Irish Parlamentary party.

The Local Option Bill of itself was a move in the right direction, but the people of the United Kingdom were not yet culcated to the point where its benofits 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 discomiture of the Geovernment.

The opposition of the Protestant minority in Ulster also helped to weaken the Government, the reason for which it is hard to find. In the Home Rule bill formulated by Mr. Gladstone special coligion and educated guaranting their ground and the color of the Geovernment of the Government of Government of the Government of G

samo.

Tis this spirit which curses the nation,
And lowers man toward the brute;
It destroys our faith in religion,
And shadow the brighness of youth.

Tis a premium paid to the little
In a land that's abundant for all
And chafes like a sin on the soul.

Tis a premium paid to the litte It a lead that a bundant for all And chafes like a sin on the soul. The causes which justified the enrolment of the Irish Volunteers in 1782 still exist. Ireland is still starved and starving, Irishman are still proscribed, and England has not shown heresid willing to grant redress when it is applied for in a fair and legal guise, as the rejection of the Home Butle Bill by the Home of Loris stillat paradise for incapables) some months since is a most convincing proof.

Let fredand be dealt with in the same spirit, liberal and conditing, with which languard has dealt with ner colonies. Let statesmen and party leaders regard this ever present and still unsettled Irish question as one of the gravest and most solemn that could chagge the axis of the control of that great scandal which the change of the control of that great scandal which the characteristic states of the characteristic could device in the fallering and leasy and hesistation will not answer; and though Home Rule leaders may quarted or betray, and Home Rule organizations may wither and collapse, there will be perpetual danger to the peace of not the asfety of the Empire root that far on the proposition of the start of the control of the provential danger to the peace of not the asfety of the Empire root that prove which it is impossible to iguore and madness to despise, "the Irish in America." Thus, J. Brannan, Schenectady, N.Y. As trusted of Kingstom. The trustees acknowledge the obligations which the Catholic people of the Archidocese owe to his Grace in regard to education in the following statement:

For our part we conclude by stating that broughout the varying conditions of school work in the past 15 years there has been no matagonism, and diseased, nor a worl of difference between the Architishop and the SS. Beart. The Trustees have ever had fillest confidence in his goodwill and proceeding the confidence in his goodwill and proceeding to the confidence in his goodwill and proceeding the confidence in his goodwill and proceeding to the confidence in his goodwill and proceeding to the confidence in his goodwill and proceeding the parents also know this at though they could not know what efforts he add from time to time, petrately made for the barrian from additionation of \$500, that a shad from time to time, petrately made for the confidence in his power which it is impossible to ignore and inadices to despise, "the triple in America." Thos. J. Brennam.

Schenceday, N.Y.

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and Failles, 85c, actual value \$1.12 1.2.
Our 31 Black Dress Silk and Black Satins, in Gros
Grains, Peau de Sole, Failles and Merres are north
\$1.50, recommended for good wear, will not cut or Our 31 Black Dress Silk and Black Satins, in Gro Drains, Peau de Sole, Fallies and Merves are worth \$1.50, recommended for good wear, will not cut of crease. 25 in. Black Satin Duchesse, quality worth 00c for 55c.

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Notices of Dirths, Marriages and Deaths intended for Catholic Readers should be made in THE REGISTER 50 cents per Inser-

New York, Sept. 16.—Mr. James Joffrey Roche, editor of the Boson Pilot, publishes in the current Contury a poem in honor of the 'Constitution's Last Fight, 'with he amounces has given of one to some Canedians in the Maint ne Provinces. Mr. Roche retoris to his critics by dorisively calling them provinceals.' It is hardly good leterary 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 Catholle University of Washington, butherto devoted solely to the oducation of priests, has, says the New York World, thrown open its doors to women. This radical departure is announced as calmy as if a new study had been added to the curriculum.

our 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."

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 bocause 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 Ornzella Gillespie, the cousin of the late Jamos 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 Notro Dame may earn honors at the university.

Note Dame may earn nonors 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-Govranor of Virginia, Henry A. Wise. After his mother became a widow she entered the Order of the Sitsers of the Vigitation 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 Ricbert Fulton was a page in the University of the Sitsers when Webstor, Clay and Calhoun were members of the students of St. John's College. Fordham, on the great men 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 his desire for a military course at Frederick, Md., he was a steacher at Georgetown, where he was ordained in 1862, to gether with his fellow-lesuits, Father Joseph O'Callagham, Robert Young and McAtee.

Nearly two-thirds of Father Fulcours present of the law as a notable influence in its religious and adactional progress. He loved it, and it loved him; and it must have been one of the greatest secrifices in a life which of necessity sbounded in self-sacrifice, to spend his Labors.

abore.

In a pastoral letter Bishop Watter-con of Columbus, O., has dealt at ength with the school question. He

son of Communa, or the says:

length with the school question. He says:

Why is it that infidelity, materialism, indifferentism, irreligion and immorality are on the increase? Because, as a rule, education and religion of the Mount Loratto Mission, enterior orimes are not dimining with the spread of mare secular outtree, what shell we say of hidden and more distance in the green religion we are sumstines led astray by the temptations of the world, the fiesh and the sevil, what would become of us with earth to these cestraints? "I such things are done in the green wood, what will be done in the dry." Let us head these warning exampless. Even thought the write done in the dry." Let us head in those under our charly lives. In the world before too laste and provides heiricous of our faith and manifest teaches in our faith and manifest teaches in our faith and manifest teaches in our faith they. In the work of choosed to Mount Loratto Mission, Status Island, where they were next thing the preserve we entertained by Father Doherty.

We attract hearts by the qualities we importance that we possess.

Results of Green Missanagement.

Because of the Work is liberal and provides with a diditional expense, let us as Catholies preserve in ourselves and in those under our charly lives. In the work of the way and only the fine of the court of the country of the co

and negative. Something is commanded and something is continued to beep the children under good, moval and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to wilfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoreal. 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 positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the otenial life to come and we are forbidden to expose them to at least approximate diager 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 whithout form, mere nature without form, and so the seminary dayle, large as it is, could not contain more foreseen, and as the seminary chapel, large as it is, could not contain more 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 six. The platform on which the altar was received was tented over with white canvas, festooned with the altar was received was tented over with white canvas, festooned with the national colors. Archibishop Teshand paid the following tribute to the munificence of first thing and the following tribute to the munificence of for. Hill: I pronounce the name of the founder, the status of Bentard and mediated in his own mind upon the singular advantages to come trom well-clucated eler

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 slone 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 Protectory. On Thursday a section of the programme which set forth that "it must be distinctly understood that no objectionable means of collections that make the section of the strings funds shall be resorted to," was among the things discussed.

"What is meant by objectionable mans?" seked Delegate Danial A. Boore, of Baltimore.

"Oh, balls, pionies and the like," replied President Fitupatrick, "are forbidden to the member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Wrenites," said President Fitupatrick, "are forbidden to the number of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. More sorrow and trouble and tribulations have arisen from pionies, some of the Church, than can be imagined." In the afternoon the delegates proceeded to Mount Lorstto Kission, Statun Island, where they were entertained by Father Doherty.

We attract hearts by the qualities we display: we retain thom by the qualities

PARM AND GARDEN.

PARM AND GARDEX,

The health of any animal is dependent on the feeding of it. Much is said and written of the necessity of properly balanced rathes be coward horses. But this is generally actored in the technic of wine. The necessity of properly the second of the properly active in the second man the of the charge goest to wante she cause of the trop and unleathful ness of the animals and their proclamy to indicationately disease, of which the or called some choice as the cause of the trop and unleathful ness of the animals and their proclamy to indicating a called some choice as the cause of the trop in the called with the first of corn is far too which in the activities of the interaction of the called with the first in opportunities of carbody drates, the proper ratio should be 1 to 5°. Experiments have been made by several of the statues in this regard, with the result that the narrow ratio is not only conductive to the interaction as the activities of the meat. The vital organs are increased in size and in their dia, action for the maintenance of health and quantity of the weight. Int this is wholly a secondary matter, for the healthful conducts is decreased, and has been in some instances closed to American meats. The experience of last year is valuable in this respect. There never has been shealthy awing as when wheat has been made a large part of the food, and anistance of wheat and for the man has been in some instances closed to American meats as healthy awing as when wheat has been made a large part of the food, and anistance of wheat and down has a much be animal. The feeding ratio of wheat in the corn and called the conducts in the conducts in the conducts in the conducts of the food of the properly used for a fattering of carbonaceous uniter, and by asing corn and millioned cover past, ure will have the office of animal. But for the fund of the conduction of the properly used for a fattering of the conduction of the properly used for a fattering of the conduction of the properly used for a fatteri

too long centinued.—N. Y. Times.

A basement wall for a stable should not be less than 18 inches thick if it is built of concrete with rough stone. 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 wall rises. The cement sets quickly, and by the time one round is made the beginning will be solid and hard enough to build another round on it. The wall may narrow towards the top to 10 incles the build have been sent to specify the sent to the stone is round cobbles, a part of them to stone is round cobbles, a part of the object in the stone is round cobbles, a part of the stone is made of one part when it is made of one part when it is made of the stone is should be wet, and a quantity of small stone is mixed with not make it is laid in the frame. The fune is held together by cleas made in choosing food there are several hoints to be considered. The first is the

are placed across.

In choosing food there are several points to be considered. The first is the digestibility of each kind; the next is the quality 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 mucilaginous foods are the best; for butter, those having the most fat of a good quality, and for fiesh, those that have the protein, or nitrogenous, matters in the right proportion. Wheat is the typical food for all anumals, as it contains all the elements of nutrition in the right proportions; but, unfortunately, it is too apt to become so adhesive when masticated as to be rather indisgestible, so that it is necessary too mix it with other food having more roughness in it, such as oats, or to have it ground coarsely and fed with cut hay, wetted. For pigs the wheat is best it ground coarsely and fed with cut hay, wetted. For pigs the wheat is best it ground coarsely and fed with cut hay, belief and then fod; it is then most digestible and makes the most weight in proportion.

proportion.

The giant knot grass plant is a member of the polygonum family, so called from the thickened joints on the stom, as soon in buckwheat, which is one of the family. The named is derived from the Greek words poly (many) and gonu (a knee.) It also goes by the common name of knot grass. There are a large number of species, among which is the one mentioned, but it is not ascale always to take the descriptic as of now plants given in the catalogue of the seedmen as wholly trustworthy for practice. The whole tribe of the knot of the seedmen as wholly trustworthy for practice. The whole tribe of the knot of the seedmen as wholly trustworthy for practice. The whole tribe of the knot this seedmen as wholly trustworthy for practice. The whole tribe of the knot this sometimes the related plant commonly known as pepper grass or smartweet; this is at times eaten by own, but possibly more for its sharp teste 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 goos.

goes.

It is not necessary to give water to cows more than once a day in the winter, and if the feed is given cut and wetted, the afternoon, is the best time for the watering. If the water is pumped from a well or a deep claster it will be far better than from any other source exposed to the westers. The water troughs abould not be filled until just before the cows are let out And some person abould stand by and see that the master cows do not prevent the weaker ones from drinking. A good plan for the troughs is to have chem is a circle so that the approach is easy from any direction.

If the Boby is Cuttime Touth.

Be see and use that old, and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Windle's Scothing Syrap for children bething. Is cooken the child softens the game, allays all pales, curve wind notic and is the best remoyer for distribute. Twenty-fire coats a bottle it is the best of

"Our engagement is quite a secret, you know. "So everybody telle me. When he comes to harm some a horse three is awally a latch in the proceedings.

A Frankfort man has switten a fancioun dy called "Vaccine. It ought to take.

A wife should I like coast knoh tender and meely dressed. No same required.

tome dy called "Aux inc. It on the table.

A wife should I like was known to the process of the same temperate.

Meswatters: "When any you wifelast birthday." Meswatters: "A good many your age." Meswatters: "A good many your age." Meswatters: "Talk is cheap." Meswatters: "Not when you talk back be a justice in court." "The White is a specialist, is he not?" What is his speciality." "He has two—consultation and fees."

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

He; "How well Miss Elde therry carries her age. She: "Hat then she has become so accustomed to it, you know." I nove give anything to a youngheadthy person." Begger: "he you carries her age. She: "Hat then she has become so accustomed to it, you know." I nove give anything to a youngheadthy person." Begger: "he you carries her age. She: "Jou don't say: "Yes; you der goes to haise in a cyclone."

"Thank the Lord," said the farmer cotton's gone up at last." "You don't say: "Yes; you der goes to haise in a cyclone."

Hacket (gloomity): "I tell you, Charlie this is a hard, hard world." Sacket tinterestedly!: "So you have bought a bioyele, have you?"

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

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

"Doctor," said a friend, stopping him the street, "what do you take for a heavy [cold?" "A foo," replied the doctor softly, and went on his way. Chinese Emperor (cervously: "What now?" Official: "Japan is now arxious for peace" Emperor (gloomly: "Yes, but how big a piece?"

Jack insutuatingly: "How would you like to lound friend half-a-sovereign?"

A Friend in the world."

A Friend in the world." A fee, "Why she is the low, why don't you warry her?" Batch love, why don't you warry her?" Batch love, why don't you warry her?" Batch love.

a friend in the world."

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

low, why don't you marry ner? Batching both core in 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 'om."

Plankington: "Sharp lawyer you engaged in that property case of yours, Bloomfold?" Bloomhold; "Rather. He owns the property now."

A customer at a boot shop was saked what number he wore, and replied, as soon as he could recover from his astonishment, "Why, two, of course."

A Unkind Reflection.—Millionairo: "Honesty, my son; w lawys the best policy." Life Son; is always the best policy. "Life Son; is always the best policy." Life Son; w Well, maybo it is, father, but still you've done pretty well."

At a recent fire some one son a telegrant to the owner, saying; "Promises on fire; what shall we do?" The an swer came promptly, "Pat it out."

Room for another Sinner.—Parker: "I would join the church if it wasn't so full of hypocrites." Tucker: "Oh, you so mists kon 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 maideu with a soulful longing, "avov a good one for me."

Judged By His Experience.—"Do you think a girl ought to learn to cook before

me."

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

Life with him was real and cornest.
And the grave was not its goal;
The united efforts of alx doctors
Failed to put him in the hole.

Life with him was real and correct,
And the grave was not its goal;
And the grave was not its goal;
Falical to put him in the hole.
Conc Conspicuous Excoption.—Teacher (of class in physics): "Remember that the whole is always greater than any of its parts." Juvenilo lupii: "Not always. Where my paw's hair parts, may any its greater all his hair."
Time's Rovengo.—Cawker; "Cumso: "A couple of weeks ago?" Cumso: "Cumso: and its yes, the couple of weeks ago?" Cumso: "Cumso: "Cumso: "Cumso: "Couple of weeks ago?" I received it yes, the couple of weeks ago?" I received it yes, the couple of weeks ago?" I received it yes, the couple of weeks ago?" I received it yes, the couple of weeks ago?" I received it yes, the couple of weeks ago?" I received it yes, the couple of weeks ago?" I received it yes, the couple of weeks ago?" I received it yes, the couple of weeks ago?" I received it yes, the couple of weeks ago?" I received it yes, the couple of th

Grand Office.

(Fig. 18 and Fig. 2)

(Fig. 1

A Bud for Paradise,

A to the idea for a A to the idea for a A status shots also and the toa wet to A histories also real residence. I near the a 2 of the real sound the toa wet to the a 2 of the real sound to the toa with the I and the sould with the sould

With toll ring the steps.
Her time playmates come
And touch the time so the field.
With allowers, whole tears within exclusively
The mort out? She said to a ring
touch the stock for home.

ten I (the 'book her home'.
They kees the sweet cold I a.
And, with sat would fine even,
In now was on the angel dead
And heaper? The Book shepmed led
One pla made from the place.
To dw. I to you'd the skies!

To der The kincken the skies!

The stricken neither kincels
Submisse, eat his feet.

And offers Thin her sie tille.

Of low, ea baimed with surrow's sighs,
And feer-ally slo prays.

Her byto in Heaven to meet.

The angels crown ber terms
With faddless theorem of Heaven,
And Gos smites on her from the okles,
Blesses her notile sacrifics.
And shows how dear fit holds
The gift her love has given.

The first love has given.

The hard indeed to give

The herished bads we love

But life is only its time days.

Where sorrow each the strongest rays,

And blooding pure is these.

Are best with God above.

Whateer we offer Him
Of loved ones, sorms, pun,
In His safe keeping wur they'll rest—
A sagrifice upon His breast,
To sait our couling there
Where sortow ne'er folds relyin,
—Mar Canout, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

DOMESTIC READING.

No one can be generous with God who has not a great, broad love of his neigh-bor.—Father Faber.

has not a great, broad love of his neuglbox.—Father Faber.
A person who tells you the faults of
others intends to tell others of your
faults. Have a care how you listen.
Sleep is death's younger brother, and
so like him that I never dare trust him
without my prayers.—Sir T. Brown.
Sound and heathy reading will develop and enkindle the soul, enlighten
the mind, and vivify and direct the
imagination.
We all have in the heart seeds of virtues and vices. The main point consists
in keeping down the one and unfolding
the other.
The greatest thing a mau can do for
his Heavenly Father is to be kind.
**Some of His other children.—Henry
Drunmond.

some of His orner.
Drummond.
Mon reflect little; they read carelessly: they judge hastily, and they
receive opinious as they receive money,
because it is a current coin.

A vase of earth, a trembling clod,

The one who in trial will be found capable of great acts of love is ever the one who is always doing considerate small ones.—F. W. Robertson.

small ones. —F. W. Robertson.

A man has no more right to say an uncivil thing than to act one; no more right to say a mucivil thing than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down.—Joinson.

Good books are to the young mind what the warning sun and the refreshing rain of spring are to the seeds which have lain dormant in the frosts of winter.

with an dormant in the frests of winter.

If the riches of the Indies, or the crowns of all the kingdoms of Europe, were laid at my feet in exchange for my love of reading, I would spurn them all.—Foncion.

-Foliatin.

Nothing ought to be more weighted than the nature of books recommended by public authority. So recommended, they soon form the character of the ago.

Burke.

— Durko.

Monsignor Satolli says: "Total abstinence restores and preserves that temperance which constitutes the physical and moral strength of body and would alke. Total abstinence is a safeguard of the individual, of the family, and of society."

or the individual, of the family, and of society."

A sure means of overcoming a dislike which we entertain for any one is to do him a little kindness every day, and the way to overcome a dislike which another may feel towards us is to say some little kind word of him every day.—Golden Sands.

Sands.

Some men take the pledge because they need it; others take it as an example in self-denial for those who ought to take it but have not done so. In either case they are apt to be healthier, happier and holier, as well as richer than those who drink.

Under those will travel with us from alar, Our deeds will travel with us from alar, And what we have been makes us what we are, —George Eliet.

And what we have been makes us what we are.

The world moves along, not merely by the gigantic showes of its here workers, but by the aggregate timy pushes of overy hone t worker whatever. All men may any some timy push or other, and feel that they are doing something for mankind.—John Richard Green.

It will be a day of reversing many an unequal lot, when Christ shall distribute the rewards of His Kingdom, not according to our thoughts and judgments, but according to tite spiritual and universal condition by which He has proved His own clock. "Many that are first shall be last, and the last, first."

A very smart commercial traveller

shall be last, and the last, first."

A very smart commercial traveller who had gone to a hotel in a quiet country village, found in the morning that his boots, which he had loft outside his door at night had not been cleaned. "My boots have not been so much a touched," he said to the lastdlord. "Law bloss ye!" the bost replied beamingly, "yo might have left yer purse out there all night, and nobody would have touched it. Honest critiurs dawn here, I tell ye."

CANTOR BE BEAT.—Mr. D. Steinbach, Zorich, writes:—"I have used Dn. The-mas Ect.ROTAIO of these used Dn. The-mas Ect.ROTAIO of the my family for a number of years, and I cannot be beat for the steinback of the first it cannot be beat for the first of th

CRATS WITH THE CHILDREN.

Coming back to home and select through this month will be many child ten sun-browned and endedy from the many child ten sun-browned and endedy from the life in the country. Here is a suggestion for the disposal of country frasures, if you wish to a thru for guts. There are many little enes who have not had a Sommer outling, and would be so glad and thankful to have the levely golden and sunkful to have the levely golden and sunkful to have the levely golden and sulfather thicks, never so pune comes. There are this rea who may see see the green flicids of the beaches, and who me often invalids, unable even to play in the hot, dustyp, streets. To these little ones some of your spoils would bring much happliness.

Lattle Hele is said to her mamma the other day. "I know two babies of the same age are twins, and three are triplets, but what are four?" Quadrupeds?"

"The things that I learned when I was a child, said a dear old lady, the other state of the stat

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 by any boy. Take an ordinary cork and cut it as round as possible, making it the size of an ordinary marble. Then tear off very increw strips of rag and wind these one at a time around the Cork until the ball as the around the Cork until the ball as the around size. Then cover it with cloth, or, 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, shaped to the ball, and get your sister to stitch them togother for you with shout waxed lines thread as a strong and durable cover.

Itow many young folks have ever noticed how silent the birds are at this season? Only an occasional warble is heard from the Summer songstors. May and June are the musical months. In July the songs are fewer, and by August tiey ocase almost entirely. On rainy, lowering days, watch the birds flocking and preparing for their Autumnal flight. They have left the haunts of men and are living together in flocks in wood and field. An occasional warble of song sparrow or whistic of oriole or thrush breaks the stillness of August days, and then we realize how the ailone has dropped upon us unawares. Only the cricket sings all day long, and the locust, leaving his transparent shell on tree or fence, uttors his shrill, whitsing cry. The stillness of the night as gone, however, and myriads of noisy indicating the locust. The white cricket is a noisy little fellow.

The most dreaded of poisonous plants

a noisy little tenow.

The most dreaded of poisonous plants is the swamp sumach, and the greatest care should be taken to the did this shrub. Curiously someth the result of the shrub. Curiously someth the manifest of the rich and the strict of the strict

soms and bathe the poissoned parts with the tea.

A pleasant game to play in the rainy evenings which come towards the close of Summer, and which small folks find hard to endure after a season of playing out of doors till dark; in called "salimal life." The company, big and little, sit in a circle, and each in called "salimal life. The company, big and excribes the foolings and actions of an animal, the others guessing from the description what animal it is. The amical described may include beasts, bird, fish, reptiles and insects. A small prid lated; described the alligator as follows of trees in warm countries: I keep very still, and look like a loy. My smille is half a yeard wide, and I'm not protty at all, but my skin makes lovely purses and bags."

**

A tiper was thus described the warms.

A tigor was thus described the same evening by a boy: "I am a big est, with fine great teeth, and a beautiff spotsed and striped skin. I live in spotsed and men are afraid of me, though they come to hunt me. I make splendid rugs."

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 chastisements of life.

The Best Pills.—Mr. Wm. Vanderwork, Sydaey Crossing, Ott., writes. "We have loon using Parmeier's Pills, and fad there by far the best Pills we sere used." For Delicate and Debilitated Countitations there Pills act like a charm. Takes in small doses, the effect is both a tenies and a cimulant, mildly activing the socrations of the body, giving tone and vigor.

ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY

STRAND MAUSZINK

STIBLE MAGGINE.

SOLIO ANSIONE, CENT, however, keptim trem or nearly len days, and it was not until a setum Saturday less than a week before the day appointed for the wedding that I was able to leave London. I went to Plymouth by the might mail, and arrived at the great, gloomy-looking prison about olevon o clock on the following morning. I received a warm welcome fre the Governor and his charming wife. He had breakfast ready for me on my arrival, and when the meal was over arrival, and when the meal was over told me that he would take me roun the prison, show me the gangs of me attheir various works of stone quarryle attheir various works of stone quarrying turf-outting, trenching, etc., and, in short, give me all the information about the prisoners which lay in his

power.

The was as good as his word, and took me first through the prison, and afterwards to see the gangs of men at work. I was much interested in all I saw, but had not yet an opportunity of saying a special word about Bayard. After dinner that evening Captain Standish suddenly asked me the ob-

ject of my visit.
"Well," he said, "has your day satisfied you?"
"I bave been much interested," I

replied.
"Yes, yes, but you must have had some special object in taking this journey—a busy man like you will not come so far down from town, particularly at this time of year, without a motive—even granted," he added, with a smile, "that we are old friends."
I looked fixedlyat him for a moment, then I spoke.

I looked fixedlyat 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 flartmoor to see a man of the name of Bayard—Edward Bayard, he was sentenced to five years' ponal servitude about a year ago—I was present at the trial—I have brought him a messago—I want, if possible, to deliver it."

While I was speaking, Captain Standish's face were an extraordinary expression.

You want to see Bayard . he repeated

"And you have brought him a cessage which you think you can cliver?"

liver?"
"Yes. Is that an impossibility?"
"I fear it is."
He remained silent for a minute,

"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 indentification. 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. Bayerd has not had anyone to see him since his arrival. Are you presently acquainted with him?"

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.

"The message I am charged with is in a certain sense one of life or death." I said; "it affects the reason, perhaps the life, of an innecent person. Is there no possibility of your rule being stretched in my favour?"

"None whatever in the ordinary sense, but what do you say"—here

being stretched in my favour?"

"None whatover in the ordinary sense, but what do you say"—here Captain Sandish sprang to his feet—what do you say to seeing Bayard in your capacity as physician?"

"What do you mean?"

"Simply this. I should be glad if you would see him in consultation with our prison doctor. I know Bruce would be thankful to have your views

would be thankful to have your views of his case."

"Then he is ill—at the present moment the prisoner whom you have come to see is in a state of complete catalepsy—stay, I will send for Bruce and ask him to toll you about him."

Captain Standish rose and rang the bell. When the servant appeared he saked him to take a message to Dr. Bruce, begging him to call at the Governor's house immediately.

"While we are waiting for Bruce," said Standish, "I will tell you one or two things about Bayard. By the way, we call him Number Sixty here. He came to us from Pentonville with a pood character, which he has certainly maintained during the fow months of his residence at Hartmoor. He is

mo came to us roll rentonine with a good character, which he has certainly maintained during the fow months of his residence at Hartmoor. He is an intelligent man, and a glance is sufficient to show the class of society from which he has sprung. You know wo have a system of marks here, and prisoners are able to shorten their seatences by the number of marks they san earn for good conduct. Bayard has had his full complement from the first—he has obeyed all the rules, and been perfectly civil and ready to obligation of the seatence of the society of the seatence which passed the prisoner in as comfortable a position as can be accorded to any seaviet. One morning there was a row in one of the yards—a convictal manner—he would have killed him if Sixty had not interfered. Hayard is a slightly built fellow, and no one would give him credit for much muscular strength. The doctor placed him in the tailoring establishment when he came, declaring him unfit to join the gangs for quarrying and for settaide work. Well, when the sculle secured, about which I am telling you,

Staty spring upon the madmin, and, in short, at personal risk, saved Dimpkin's life. The infuriated convict, because the state of the s Sixty sprang upon the madman, and, in short, at personal risk, saved Emiphin's life. The infurnated convict, however, did not let lisyard off scotfree, he gave him such a violent blow in the risk that one was broken—if the outer world—I should have liked to have given him the message—but he had be given by the message between the same well in the outer world—I should have liked to have given him the message—but he had be go to hospital, where he had be given by the message in the message in the outer world—I should have liked to have given him the message between the message in the outer world—I should have liked to have given him the message in the outer world—I should have liked to have given him the message of grave infront some of the true of the true of the control of th

been talking about your patient, Num ber Sixty. What do you say to con-sulting Halifax about him?"

'I shall be delighted, answered

"I shan or described you to say, Standish, that Bayard is ill now?" I asked. "Entails so. Pray describe the case, Bruce."

caso, Bruce."

"Your visit is most opportuno," 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 unconscioueness to the floor. He was moved at once into a room adjoining "the workshop—he is there now."

"What are his general symptoms?" I asicol.

I asked

Complete insensibility—in

1 asked.

"Complete insensibility—in short, catalopsy 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, lean tin tholeast account for the fact of catalopsy following an injury to the lungs. The man was in perfect health before this illness, since then he has had attacks of catalopsy once and sometimes twice 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 possi-

to-day his insensibility is more marked than usual."

"You don't think it by any possibility a case of malingering?" I inquired. "One" does hear of such things in connection with prisoners."
The prison doctor shook his head.

"No," he said, "the malady is all too resl. 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

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 in 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 firmly shut, and resembled a straight line. The building obstinacy of the chin, which I had noticed in the court of the Old Bailey, was now more discernible than ever.

had noticed in the court of the Old Bailey, was now more discernible than ever.

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

I bent down and carefully examind 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 limbs.

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

"It is real," interrupted Bruce; the man is absolutely unconscious."

When he spoke, I suddenly lifted one of the patient's eyelds, and looked into the eye—the pupil was contracted—the eye was glazed and apparently unconscious. I looked fixedly into it for the space of several seconds—not by the faintost flicker flid it show the

unconsoious. I looked machine for the space of several seconds—not by the faintest flicker did it show the local unpreach to sensibility. I press.

by the faintest flicker did is show the least approach to sensibility. I pressed my finger on the cornon—there was a flinch. I dropped the lid again After some farther esrelul examination, I stood up.

"This catalepsy certainly seems real," I said—"the man is, to all appearance, absolutely unconscious. I am sorry, as I hoped to have persuad-dyou, Captain Standish, to allow ne to have an interview with him. I

to have given him the message—but in his present state this is, of course, impossible."

"What treatment do you propost?" asked Bruce, who showed some impatience at my carefully worked speech.

I will talk to you about that out side, I answered—I was watching the patient intenty all the time I was speaking.

Standach and Bruce turned to leave the room, and I went with them. When I reached the loor, however, I glanced suddenly hack at the suck man. Was it fancy, or had he looked at me for a brief second? I certainly detected the faintest quiver about the cyclids. Instantly the truth flashed through my bran—bayard was a malingerer. He had forgred catalopsy so eleverly that had even imposed upon the far-seeing prison dooter. He would have imposed upon me, but for that lightning quiver of the deathlike face. I had spoken on purpose about that message from the outside world. Mine was truly an arrow shot at centure, but the arrow had gone home. When I left the room, I know the man's secret. I resolved, however, not to reveal it.

Bruce consulted me over the case, I gave some brief suggestions, and advised the prison doctor not to leave the mr.n alone, but to see that a warder sat up with him during the night. Standish and I then returned to the drawing-room. We spent a pl.asant evening together, and it was past one o'clock when we both retired to rest. As we were going to our rooms, a sudden idea flashed through my mind.

o clock when we both retired to rest.

As we were going to our rooms, a
sudden idea flashed through my mind.

"Have you any objection," I add,
turning suddenly to Standish, "to my
seeing Number Sixty again?"

"Of course not, Halifax; it is good

to be so interested in the poor chap. I will ask Bruce to take you to his om to morrow morning."
"I want to see him now," I said.

'Now?'
'Yes, now, if you will allow me."
'Cortainly, if you really wish it—
lon't suppose there is the least
unge, however, and the man is reving every care—a warder is sitting
with him." up with him."
"I should like to see him now," I

"I should like to see him now," I repeated.
"All right," answered Standish. We turned and went downstairs; we entered the cold stone passage, passed through the workshop, and paused at the door of the little room where the sick man was lying. Standish opened the door, holding a candle in his hands as he did so. We both looked towards the bed; for a momen, we could see nothing, for the candle threw a deep shadow, then the candidation of things became clear. The warder, who had charge of Bayard lay in an unconscious heap on the floor—the prisoner himself had vanished.
"Good God! The man was malingering after all, and has escaped," cried the Governor.

"Good God! The man was malingering after all, and has escaped," cried the Governor.

I bent down over the warder; he had been deprived of his cuter gar ments, and lay in his shirt on the floor. I turned on him his back, examinol his head, and asked Standish to fetch some brandy; a moment or two later the man rovived.

He opened his oyes and looked at me in a dazed way.

"Where am I?" he said. "What, in the name of wonder, has happened? Oh, now I remember—that secondrel—let me get up, there is not a moment to loso."

"You must not stir for a minute or two," I said. "You have had a bad blow, and must he still. You are coming to yourself very fast, however. Stay quiet for a moment, and then you can tell your story.

"Meanwhile, I will go and give the alarm," said Standish, who had been watching us anxiously.

He left the room. The warder had evidently been only badly stunned—he was soon almost himself again.

"I remember overything now, sir," he said. "I beg your pardon, I don't know your face."

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

"We all had a good word for Sixty,"

it."
"We all had a good word for Sixty,"
replied the man; "e was a bit of a
favourite, even though e wor a convict. To night be laid like one dead,
and I thought, pore chap, o might and I thought, pore chap, o might never survive this yere attack; all of a sudden I seed his eyes wide open and

sudden I seeu me vys me signed on me.

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

"True for you, Sixty,' I answered

him.
"' Well,' he says, 'it's your turn
"' Well,' he was the well he we "'Well," he says, 'it's your turn now to save mino. You 'aud me over your hat, and jackets, and trousers,' says 'e. 'Be quick about it. If you and me,' I'll stun you—I can—I've hid a weapon under the mattress.'
"'Oh, don't you go and break prison, Sixty,' I answered; 'you'il get a heap added to your sentence if you do that.'

you do that."
"I must, he said, his oyes wildhke. 'I saw it in the papers, and I
must go—there is one I must ave,
Simpkins, from a fate worse than
death. Now, is it "yes" or "no"?"
"It's "no," I an, wored, as I
makes for him.

me—he leapt out of bed and caught me by the threat. I remember a blow and his eyes looking wild—and then I was unconscious. The next thing I know was you pouring brandy down my threat, sir."

'Lou are better now,' I replied.

and his eyes looking wild—and then I was unconscious. The next thing I know was you pouring brandy down my throat, eir."

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 histened to find Standiels. There was hurry and confusion and a general alarm. There was not the least doubt that Bayard had walked calmly out of Hartmore prison in Warder Simpkin's clothes. One of the porters testified to this offect. A general alarm was given, and telegrams immediately sent to the different railway and police stations. Standiels had that the man would assuredly be brought back the following morning. Even if by any chance he managed to get as for as London, he would, in his peechar clothes, be arrested there immediately. I remained at Hartmoor for a good part of the following morning to get as for as London, he would, in his peechar clothes, be arrested there immediately. I remained at Hartmoor for a good part of the following day, but Standiel's expectations were not realised. Although telegrams were sent to the different police-stations, there was no nows with regard to Edward Dayard. It was presently ascertained that Simpkins had mony in the pocket of his jacket—he had just received his week's wages, and had altogother about 23 on his person. When his fact becamekinown the success of thosecape was considered probable. As there was nothing more for to do, I returned to London on the evening of the following day, and reached my own house in time for broakfast.

I was anxious to see Lady Kathleen, but was puzzled to know how I could communication 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 a look of excitement on her face.

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

face.

"You remember your patient, Lady

"You remember your patient, Lady Kathleen Church?" she asked.
"Perfectly," I replied. "I hope she is better."
"Far from that she is worso—I consider her very all. Her wedding is to take place in a few days, but unless something is done to releive 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

likely to have a uncrait than a weeding on that day."

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

'She has been going from had 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 roplied; 'at what hour?'

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

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

delay."

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

"Certainly." replied Miss Levesen. She rose from her chair at once—she was evidently impatient to be off. As we were driving to Piecadilly, 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 Rathleen married my brother, but I wish you clearly to understand that I am not one to free 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 Rathleen to her promise."

"He camot force her," I said.

any risk to keep Lady Naturesh to her promise."

"He cannot force her," I said.
"By moral sussion, yes—you do not know the man, Dr. Halifax."
I said nothing further—we had drawn up at the magnificent mansion in Piccadilly, and a fow moments later I found myself in the presence of my patient. Miss Levesen brought me as far as the door, then she withdrew.
"Go in alone," sho said, "that will be bost. I don't want my brother to think that I'm in any way plotting against his interests."
Sho said these last words in an

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 cyos were shut—a handkercief, wrung out of some eau de Cologne and water, was placed over her brow. A man was leaded by her side—he was ovidently unraing her with extreme care, and there was a look of solicitud on his face. I guessed at once that this man was Levesen. A hasty glance showed if the content of the present of the remember of the with must, he said, his oyes wild-like. 'I caw it in the papers, and I must go—there is one I must sgo—there is one if must go—there is one if must go—there is one if must go—there is one of the must generally be and looked not only gentlemsnly, but makes for him.

"I'd scarcely raid the words," continued the man, "before he was on the man, where he was one that he was dressed irreproachably, and looked not only gentlemsnly, but aristocyatic. He rose when I entered and bowed to me rather stilly. I hastened to tell him my name and entered he word he offered me his seat near the patient. Lady Kath-

Len had opened here yes when I came in she roused berself from the sort of deathilite stuper into which she had sauch, and gave me one or two shances of interest and releft I pet some questions to her, but I quickly saw that in Loveson a presence she was constrained and uncomfortable.

that in Loveson a presence she was constrained and uncomfortable.

"To 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 hathleen that I have not a right to histen to. She is suffering from nortcusnes—nortcusnes—bordering on hysteria—she needs sleep—a sedative will simply her with sleep. Will you have the goodness to write a perscription for one 2-you will find paper, pen, and ink on this table."

He spoke in a just voice, the rudeness underneath being covered by a very surve manner. I was just turning to put some more questions to Lady Rathleen, when she suprised me Lady Rathleen, when she suprised me by sitting up on the sofa and speaking with starting emphases and force.

'You won't go away?' she said to I-eveson.

"I will not, 'he replied.

with starting emphasis and force.

"You won't go away?" she said to I-evesen.

"I will not, 'he replied.

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

"I prefer to romain," 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 yeu. That is because Dr. Halifax is here. Ho 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 meyou only want to marry me for my monoy."

While Lady Kathleen was speaking.

Oney."
While Lady Kathleen was speaking,

While Lady Kathleen was speaking, Levesen rose.
"You see how ill your patient is, doctor," he said, "you perceive how mecessary 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.



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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. G. W. Ross. Minister of Edu-

cation says in an interview.

"I am much pleased with the prudent manner in which be drawn Catholic school trustees have dean with their case, and particularly with the consideration which they have given in the report of the communications. The brainment effectively of the Impaction theory a desired to accordant note fully than was known from the opport of the Impaction the actual condition of things. So long as the raching has an impact of the condition of the brain of the condition of the co

licelesiastical Items.

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

Reception to Hon, Edward Blake,

Reception to Iton. 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 score in Massey hall on the evening of Monday, the 30th inst., will be one long to remember.

C. O. F.

C. O. F.

The tent occupied by the Catholic Order of Foresters in society row during Exhibition week in Toronto was well patronised by members of the Order and visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada. Laterature 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 pleeded themselves to work in planting the C.O.F. among their friends. The tent presented an attractive appearance.

Nonuments, &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 Yongo street, a few doors south of Bloor, where he and his two sons will be prepared to furnish designs for allar table church statuary, crosses and monuments of all kinds. Many of the finest and best monuments in St. Michael's Cametery were designed and erected by Mr. Gullett. The beautiful Celtic Cross, creected to the memory of W. A. Murray, the Guinane, Ryan, Eagan and other beautiful memorials, and the handsome Cross lately placed on the grave of the heavy for the Guinane, Ryan, Eagan and other beautiful memorials, and the handsome Cross lately placed on the grave of the late Very Rev. Dean Cassidy, all show that the Measrs. Gullett are favored with the very best class of work. It is just a year ago that the now colorisated Miners' Monument, executed by Measra. Gullett & Sons, was unvoiled by the lack 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 Measrs. Gullett he press, and proclaims the Measrs. Gullett her of the Press, and proclaims the Measrs. Gullett height of the marble-cuttors 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 Pavorite Part of the Fair,

A Parorite 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., Lid., of Nova Scotia. Mr. J. Sutherland, who was no charge of the exhibit, was sasisted by a bevy of beautiful girls who treated building grew and grew, until in the blosting days of the second week, when he weather was extremely warm and oppressive, Mr. Sutherland had not one-teath of the room necessary to supply his unbidden but welcome guess who througed around the stand. The onfice was the purent Mocha and Java, and if was worth gesting tired tramping round the Fair to enjoy a oup of it when exhaustion had well night year who was the beautiful the property of the Boeisty of Pablic Analysts, London, England, says: "I as stinded that the orighest guilt from which the 'Reindeer Benad' is prespared is of unusual richness. In point of flavor, color and consistency it leaves nothing to be desired."

CATROLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

adinal Vaughan on the Reunion of Chister

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

Casdinal Vaughan on the Reanion of Chistendon—At Glastonbury

London, Sopt. 14.—The conference that is annually held in England, under the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society, has litherto been reacted by the press as unworthy of monition. 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 now, but the meeting derived unwonted 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 Popo'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 that the Pope had received by Divine right authority to teach and govern the whole Church. The congress and the submission of the Roman claim that the Roman claim further declared that he did not expect to witness the submission of the English people as a body to claims that were report was accepted as true among the elders of the congress that at the noxt consistory at Romanuchter cardinal will be created for England. The congress concluded on Thurs day with a pilgrimage to Glastonbury Abboy, the oldest shrine in England. These congress concluded on Thurs day with a pilgrimage 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 greakest sympathetic interest

would not have allowed such a purgrimses.

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 Garmelites, alternately sing 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.

For a Temperance Movement.

"Fideo, one of St. Marys," 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 afficition, examples of which are seen on our public streets and in the police court. Our Church envelopes under her mantile 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 butwark which it would be difficult to storm. Societies have already been formed in every parish—the League of the Orosz. Have 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 their esteem and appreciation of his labours among them. Father Mooney has been appointed by Cardinal Vaughan to the residency of the Orphanage School at North Hyde.



DISEASED LUNGS CURED BY TAKING

"I contracted a proper cold, which sortind on my hungs, and I did what is often done in goth cash, neglected it. I then consistent in account of the contraction of the con-dition of the contraction of the con-dition of the condition is my im off and come in do my good, and I described to gry Agwe Cherry Portons. After taking a law dispuss my treates was relatived, and is-sert the contraction of the contraction of the my dispuss my treates was relatived, and is-sert the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the property of the contraction of the contraction of the property of the contraction of the contraction of the property of the contraction of the contraction of the property of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the property of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the property of the contraction of the contrac Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Awards at World's Pair.

Personal.

We load the pleasure of a call during the past week from Mr. P. J. McKenna, editor and proprietor of the Daily Mirror, Escandos Mr. editor and proprietor of the Daily Mirror, Escandos Mr. editors was on his return home from Ottawa, where he was in attendance as a delogate at the convention of the Catholic Order of Feresters post held in that city. He enjoyed himself very much while on this saide of the line, and is favorably impressed with what he saw in Canada. The Catholics of St Machael's parish will not have forgotten itee. Father William, who for some time was connected with the Catholica and still knowly immembers his many friends here. They will be glood to will be suffered to the connected with the Catholica and still knowly immembers his many friends here. They will be glood to will be sufficiently the connected with the challenge of the L.C. B. U, whose chaplain he was prior to his removal from Toronto.

Knaves Take their Innings.

Many Canadian papers are reprinting sensational forecasts of what is called the "New Movement Convention proposed to be held in Ohicago on the 24th, 25th and 20th.

The Irish American newspaper has sized up the "New Movement" exactly. It tells us that:

actly, It tells us that:

"The so called 'now departure' physical force Irish convention, now being arranged for the Citicago, is humbug, pure and samped, added to simitated publical scheming. There will be a number of good men there, it is true—foolish entusiasts, bamboostled, through their ill-directed particule intuition, the publication of the contract of the convention is to make a market for the so called 'Irish influence' of a few knave in the coming Presidential campaign. It is an old game, The same men have played it protitably before."

Her Majesty's Whiskey and Water.

Her Majesty's Whiskey 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 dod whiskey after both luncheon and din.". 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 whinsal key mixed with a tumbler of minoral water. People must have a queer idea about "careful dieting" who include r.w spirits in the regimen. The clude r.w spirits in the regimen. The regimen and th

A FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

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and annii continue to recommend them 6 other eafferers.

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secretard showing is not main was SISTLE OF ST. CLAIR. 53d and Latin St.

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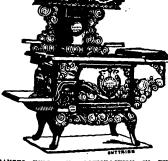
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