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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. IV.-No. 37

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBI₂ 10, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IRISH RACE CONVENTION

CANADIAN DELEGATES AR-RIVE AT QUEENSTOWN.

by the Way-Letter from the Arch olshop of Toronto, to his Personal Repre-Chaleman of the Delegation-Some Points About the Silver Question - Mr. Bourke Cockran to Join the Bociety of Jesus-His Career and tireat Popularity in the United

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, Aug. 27.

This, the first of my special letters to the Resister, concerning the Irish kaco Convention and the hopes of restoring unity in the Parliamentary Party thereat. I intend to be altogether the party of Party thereat. I intend to he absolute antroductory. The most few days will tell what the result of the unique gathering is to be; and the time is too short for prophecy to be considered interesting. Resides, before this article is published, the cable will in some souse ing. Resides, occurred in some sense have announced the outcome of the peace movement, in which the men of fresh blood in Canada have taken so prominent and praisworthy a part, to spirit and raidence of the Couventum United States and States

nat I should allude to.
The following are the names of the cutlemen who sailed from New York The following are the mames of the centlemen who sailed from Now York on the White Star luner Britanuic, on the 19th: Hon. John Costigan. M. P.; Mr. Hugh Ryau. Rov. Father Frank Ryan and Mr. J. J. Foy, Q.C., of Toronto; Mr. John Honey. Ottawa: Rov. Peter F. O'Donnell, St. Mary's. Montreal; Yory Rov. Doan Harris and Mr. John McKoown, Q. C., St. Catharines; Rov. F. O'Reilly, Hamilton, and Rov. Dr. Flannery, St. Thomas. All are duly credentialled delegates. Hon. John Costigan is regarded by his follow delegates not as the representative of the people of Ottawa alone, but as the representative of Ottawa alone, but as the representative of the whole Irish race in Canada. His long career as a public man, his stainless record, and his life-long devotion and practical service to Ireland and to the cause of Hone Rule bring his personalty and influence into prominence in conrection with this Convention Mr. Costigan has made no small sacrifice; but his presence was uncessary, and here he is paying his first visit to the land which, next to Canada, holds the warmest place in his affection. Rov. Father Frank Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, comes to the Convention as the personal representative of the Most rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, comes to the Convention as the
personal representative of the Most
Rov. Dr. Walah, Archbishop of Toronto,
with whom the idea of the Convention
originated and by whom it was first
publicly suggested in a lotter to HonEdward Blake. Father Ryan will read
at the Convention the following letter
from the Archbishop:

TORONTO, Aug. 13th, 1896.

Rev. Father Ryan, Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral.

Cathedral.

My Dear Father Ryan.—As it is quite out of my power to assist at the great Irish Convention to be held in Dublin in the beginning of Sopt., I hereby depute you to attend thereatas my representative. You know my views on this Convention—its necessity and purpose. Those views were substantially expressed in my letter on the subject addressed to the Hon. Edward Blake in October last. It was felt them, as it is now, that in order to obtain Homo Rule or any other measure of justice from the Imperial Parliament the Irish National representatives aloudd close their broken ranks, and recatablish amongst them unity of sim and action.

representatives should close their broken ranks, and recetablish amongst them unity of aim and action.

The Convention was suggested as means of effecting this desirable and necessary union. The earnestness and alscrity with which this idea was taken up by the Irish people at home and abroad proved that some such Convention was felt to be a necessary means of restoring unity to the Irish parliamentary representatives, and that it was expected to be also an efficacious method of perpetuating that unity. The Convention is now agreat and memorable fact. May the kind i'rovidence of God direct and control its deliberations, and may thus assemblage of Irishmen be the starting point of a great patrickie movement, that will find its issue in complete success for

the cause of Home Rule, and of a glorious victory for the just his rice and rights of a sorely tried and long suffering people. Pelieve me to be, lear Father Ryan, yours very truly. Edons Woom, Archbishop of Toronto Of the other delegates, who are all well known in Canada, nothing more

Of the other tolegates, who are an well known in Canada, nothing more than this may be said, that they are men worthy of the occasion, that some of them have put aside pressing business affairs to attend this Convention, and that they are the few who have answered the call of the Mother Country answored the call of the Mother Country among the many who were closen in Canada. In asying that they are men worthy of the occasion I may add that it is the belief of all with whom I have apoken that this Convention will live in history; and, whether it succeed in its immediate object or not, that its influence for good will be unprecedented as the first representative Convention of Iroland's sons the world over. Thus is the day of conventions; but all will admit that among the most representative conventions, of whatever character and wherever held, not one gives an and wherever held, not one gives an object lesson of equal value to this concerning modern faith in the wisdom concorning modern faith in the wisdom of deliberative assembly, where men honestly desire to settle differences and unite in the pursuit of the right course. Such precedents as this are not made in vain, and this will not be the last pan-Celtic congress that history will point to. The names I have written above do not constitute all the Cauadians who will be in Dublin next week.

will be in Dublin next week.

Shortly after leaving New York all the delegates, who had had no provious opportunity of meeting together, assembled in the dining room and elected Hon. John Costigan there thairman and Mr. P. F. Cronin their secretary. A statement was made in a Torouto paper a few days before the delegation sailed, that the Canadian representatives had made up their minds to insist upon Hon. Edward Blake's leadership as the only practical way out of the divisious. This report, ridiculous as it was upon its practical way out of the divisions. It is report, ridiculous as it was upon its face, hardly needed the interchange of ideas that took place on board to prove its absurdity. Not one of the delegates expressed the least proference for one man as leader above another.

for one man as leader above abouter, nor have they any wish to take part in the nomination of any particular leader. What they said was this: The choice of a leader is an Irish question pure and simple. What concerns the delegates from abroad is that the Irish Party have from abroad is that the Irish Party has leader and that they pledge themsel to follow him as party men are be to do. Either this or the opposit this must be the message we are exped to bear back to the Irish Canac people who sent us here."

people who sent us here."

They were disposed to treat as of equal value with the Toronto canadio cabled paragraph which appeared in The New York Herald of the 19th representing the out-look for the Convention as hopeless on account of the position taken up by Mr. T. M. Healy. What further developments may have taken place while we have been at sea and what new reports may have been spread will be all ignored by the Canadians. They are going to Dublin with unprejudiced minds and in the triendiliest and most honest spirit. They are going to act and speak upon the facts alone presented to them.

The occan voyage has been a delight-

are going to act and speak upon the facts alone presented to thom.

The ocean voyage has been a delightful one. Calm or moderately breezy seas only have been experieuced. The delegation got a hearty God speed at New-York from representative Irishmen and Home Rulers who came to see them off. Among the other passengers of the "Britannie" were Messrs. Tracy and 'O'Reilly of Boston, who are delegates to the Convention. There were also with the delegation several friends and relatives, so that at one of the tables in the dining-room the majority were Catholies. This alarmed the head steward when Friday came, and breakfasts and unches and dinners and suppers on fish were ordered wholesale. One of the witty ones assured the official that there was no danger of running out of Haddock. And now that I have mentioned him I must not reserve my opinion that he looks one of the immest and most fear-And now that I have mentioned him I must not reserve my opinion that he looks one of the innest and most fearless, as he certainly is one of the most courteous of men, this same Commander II. J. Haddock. We have nothing but good things to say of the Britannic and her gallant officers. We had understood from "one who knew" that on the ships of the White Star Line no other religious service than that of the English Estanlished Church was permitted. Captain Haddock, we found, was but too happy to give permission for the celebration of Mass in the morning before the regular hour for the religious service, or for any

devotions the Catholic passengers might wish. Unfortunately being moded by the supposition that the regulations were co-distir noise of the process added more prepared to say Mass. Father Ryan went down and conducted devotions among the stoerage passengers, of whose accommodation and fare he spoke very invorsibly.

among the steerage passengers, of whose accommodation and fare he speke very tavorably.

We had many Americans on board. They have forgotten in the United States to speak of other subjects than the all-absorbing fight over the carrency. The moreout we crossed the line at Niagara Falls we had entered the area of disturbance, and the number of times one heard the words "silver," "gold," free coinage," "sound money," etc., pronounced with more or less vehemence, necreased as Now York was approached. ncreased as New York was approached increased as Now York was approached. We had both sides of the argument in the smoking room of the sleeping car until midnight. It was the first sound that broke upon the car when we left the train at Weehawken. The two men in the express wagon were we left the train at Weehawken. The two men in the express wagon were ongaged, one on either side of the dispute. At one of the busiest of Broadway's crossings the policeman to whose vigilance and autocratic power are entrusted the fears and alarms of many thousands per diem of the weaker sex had become unconscious of his great trust in the excitement that Mr. Bourke Cockrain s speech of the night before had spread throughout New York. The policeman was engaged in a heated money discussion with a pedestrian money discussion with a pedestrian By the way Mr. Cockran spoke under omo disadvantago. His voice was hoarse and harsh. He may have contracted cold in the voyage out from England, where he intended to have remained longer. He was appointed a delegate at large to the Convention in Dublin, and was disappointed that his consent to deliver in New York a reply to Mr. Bryan's notification speech should necessitate the cancelling of his Dublin ongagement. The speech, considered as an argument against free silver, was regarded in New York as the offort of Mr. Cockran's life. I hear that it is likely to be so remembered, for the reason that the olequent Irish-American intends jo to be so rememorate, for tan russon that the elegant Irish-American intends to retire from public life and join the Society of Jesus. No public announce-ment of this intention has yet been made; but it is said among Mr. Cockran's friends in New York that the announcefriends in New York that the announce-ment may not be much longer deferred. The great Order has attracted to its ranks many able and remarkable men; and although it had, and has, many abler men than Mr. Bourke Cockrau, few of its soldiers have had a more re-markable career. Coming into New York afriendless frish boy, he is to-day, while wet a young may in the while yet a young man, in the front rank of the public men of the United States and having a record upon the honor of which even the breath of suspicion has never been cast. Mr. Cockran is very popular with all classes suspicion has nover been cast. Mr. Cockran is very popular with all classes of the American people; but among the Irish he is loved, as all public men of the race are when known to be of inflexible integrity and commanding ability. The present situation in the United States is viewed with steep concern by the people. From all one can hear in Now York Mr. Bryan will be snowed under. That, however, is not the opinion in the west. I found some men in Now York on the side of the silver party, and endeavored to get at the real differences between the parties. The taxiff question has been entirely lost the real differences between the parties. The taxiff question has been entirely lost sight of. Men who are and have always been opposed to McKinley's high taxiff doctrines are supporting him now as a sound money man. "But," I said to a Massachusetts politician who was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention he was indeed McKinley's seconder. "Mc was indeed McKinley's seconder. "McKinley is a bimetallist."

"And so am I," he answered prompt-

"And so am I," he answered promptly.
"But that is the most Mr. Bryan
claims to be" I pursued.
"Look here" was his reply. "I believe Mr. Bryan to be as honest a man
as we ever had for candidate. He
thoroughly believes in his policy, he
thinks it will do what he prophesies for
it; but it is not bimetallism. It is a
policy of Foo Silver, of a dollar that is but it is not bimetallism. It is a licy of Froe Silver, of a dollar that is policy of Froe Silver, of a donar con-only worth half a dollar. In a word, Mr. Bryan does not understand the money question."

money question."

I met Americans who were rather despondent over the situation and inclined to the opinion that trouble is likely to result from it. But that view is in no some general. The people have every faith in the permanency of their institutions.

In the smoking room of the Britannic we have had little else in the way of conversation than gold and silver. A

rather interesting discuss the place between an English core is all man and an American man for a that the Englishman was full of the act that the finited St. to a should bark upon the dark waters of repudiation. He and the greatest disgrace that could befall an inclishman was to fail to pay his debts. He hinted at what English

should not be listed as a way to be all and be listed and the horizon be beful and be listed as a cool of the listed as a cool

them repudiators.'

He turned the talk into a lighter vein by tolling a story of Mr. Bryan. The Domocratic candidate is a man upon whose characts there is not a stain. The most powerful weapon that can be used against him is ridicule, as he is a remarkably attractive speaker as well as a master of phrascology. He was born on the River Platto it appears. Speaking of this Mr. Foraker, one of his strongest opponents, said he had been led to looking up his school geography for some information about the River Platto when might serve as an indication of Mr. Bryan's quality. He found that the River Plat was 2000 miles long and six inches ucop. It much resembled the stream of Mr. Bryan's equality. He found that the stream of Mr. Bryan's eloquence.

We heard a good deal about a Mc-Kinley boom in New York and of the devotion of the workingmen to the policy he represents. I heard, however, on good authority, that the corporation laborers of New York have had something deducted from their weekly pay in order that a banner might be purchased for the Republicar candidate. This does not speak very eloquently for the spontancity of the boom. Moreover, the laborers are grumbling at having their subscriptions to the campaign fund collected in this manner. Still further, it is said that the workingmen of New York largely favor Bryan.

On Tuesday night, when we were some 500 miles from Queenstown, a concert was held on board in aid of the British and American sailors' charities. Such concerts are generally much alike; and the only things that were not "alike" in this one were the pleasing contributions to the programme of Fathers Harris and Ryan, also an exposition of the gold standard by an American gold party man.

This morning we sighted the Irish coast in clear weather, and were landed by telling a story of Mr. Bryan. The Domocratic candidate is a man upon whose character there is not a stain.

This morning we sighted the Irish moast in clear weather, and were landed coast in clear weather, and were landed at Queentsown by noon. The stea.aers "Umbria" and "Majestic" bring the majority of the American delegates. The "Majestic" will probably land her passongers here next Tuesday.

St. Peter's Church.

St. Peter's Church.

On Sunday last this, the humblest in size and structure of the Catholic Churches of Toroute, was filled in every seat from the altar to the main door of entrance. Situated at the corner of Bathmest and Bloor streets its congregation in the early clays of its opening was small and scattered; but gradually the number increased, till now the little church can hardly contain the Catholics of St. Peter's parish. The interior of the church has been much improved within the past few wooks, and on Sunnay it presented an appearance at once fresh chaste and agreeable. Its stained glass windows and richly-colored walls and ceiling are most pleasing to the oye, and its altar, with its statues and flowers, its model of neatness and good taste.

and flowers, is a model of neatness and good taste.

His Grace the Archbishop was present at High Mass in St. Peter's on Sunday. After the Communion the Archbishop advanced to the altar rail and read the Gespel of the day, which described the raising to life by our Lord of the son of the widow of Nain his introductory words the Archbishop vividly described the funeral procession wending its way through the gates of the city. Then he touched on the particularly sad features of this tuneral—the youth of the deceased, and the bereavement of the widow, whose only son he was. These opening remarks

led nat traily to the subject of death on the certainty of which his trace with the greater part of this sormou made the death related in the developt was the image. His trace west out to show how all the features of physical death are but shadows of the infinitely more torelite spiritural death. The reputitive condition of the loody after death is but a faint imag, of the state of the soal in mortal am. Death robs a man of very-thing, but the fruits of his labor pass to his hors. Mortal sin robs the soul of the spiritual riches of a lifetime, and these riches beneit no other soul. The soul cannot rise of tiself from mortal sin any more than the dead man could assembly the soul cannot rise of tiself from mortal sin any more than the dead man could are it more than once ald the more it more than once ald the one it more than once ald the mapproached with the proper dispositions. Having set forth, with neuthenderness and power the morey of field, his Grace concluded by warning his hearers that this morey at mose with the proper dispositions. At the conclusion of the serving them, if their souls were estranged from God, to have reconses to His mercy at once with the proper dispositions. At the conclusion of the serving them, if their souls were estranged from God, to have reconses to His mercy at once with the proper dispositions. At the conclusion of the serving them, if their souls were estranged from God, to have reconses to His mercy at once with the proper dispositions. At the conclusion of the serving them, if their souls were ostranged from God, to have reconses to His mercy at once with the proper dispositions. At the conclusion of the serving the service of the growth of the profess he has already made in this parish. He is beloved by all who have the pleasure of his scriptic held in the profess he has already made in this parish. He is beloved by all who have the pleasure of his scriptic with th

MIRS. J. P. MURRAY.

With deep sorrow we amounce the death of Mrs. J. P. Murray, which occurred on the 1st instant at the Hotel Dieu. Quebec. Mrs. Murray, with her family, had been spending the summer season at Kamouraska, and while there an alment of which she had complained for some time developed so seriously that her immediate removal to Quebec became imperative. It was hoped that under more experienced medical skill in that city Mrs. Murray would regain attength and ultimately recover; but it was decreed other-vise, and she passed to her oternal reward, surrounded by her insband and children, and fortified by the rites and consolations of the Chrech. Nano Mary, Josephino Hayes (Mrs. Murray's maiden name) was the daughter of the late Michael Hayes, Crown Attorney of the County of Pertil, Ontario, and nices of F. H. Hayes, of well known in Irist and at Loretto Abboy. Toronized the County of Herst, County of Herst, County of Herst, and the county of Herst, and the county of Herst, and the county of Herst, on the Herst, and the herst had been intellect, her studies were made with case and when she badd good bye to her teachers and classmates, she did so a highly accomplished young lady. In 1883 she married, and brought to the management of her household a sensible appreciation of its responsibilities and a wise economy, as free from stint as it was from extravagance. Mrs. Murray proved a devoted wife and an affectionate mether, and adorned her household a sensible appreciation of its responsibilities and a wise economy, as free from stint as it was from extravagance. Mrs. Murray lorved a distinct the household and had a charm to the domestic circle and make it cheerful and attractive. A pious and practical Catholic, her rolingion went hand in hand

Fow men in commercial life were better known or more highly respected than our late fellow-citizen, Mr. William Ryan, whose place of business, as pro-

ifyan has left behind him as a monument to his enterprise, his energy and
industry.

At the funeral, which took place
on Saturday morning, were many
rement citizens, among them
being Sir Frank Smith, Eugenc O'Keefe,
C. H. Greene, Patrick Boyle, D. Gunn,
Charles S. Blackwell, James E. Bailoy,
John Scully, Michael Scully, John L.
Morrison, James Corcoran, I. W. Ryan,
John Coffeo, James T. Madden,
John Coffeo, James T. Madden,
James Delancy, Charles Long, James
Franklin, C. Cashman, J. F. McLaugh,
in, James Wolsh, James Novin, M.
McConnell, Dr. C. A. Temple, A. McMastor Mr. Bennick, M.P., &c.

The pall-beaters were Meastra, B.
B. Hughes, James Spoule, Edward
Murphy, Thomas Flynn, Dr. Chamberlain, and G. B. Oblorty. The mourners
were John Ryan, cousin: F. T. Murphy
of Chicago; if, C. McHenry, Brockville;
W. H. Butler, Montreal; W. L. Ryan,
Ottawa; and P. Ryan, of Prescott.
Requiem Mass was celebrated in Our
Lady of Lourdes by Rev. James Walsh,
with Rev. Dr. Treacy as deacon, and
Father Murray as sub-deacon. After
the solemn services in the church the
body was interred in St. Michael
Cometery, May it rest in peace.

Kingston.

Kingston.

Archbishop Cleary has selected the following as the staff for the present of the newly-revived Regiopolis College: Dean, Vica-General Kelly, Archbishop's Secretary; professor of Christian doctrine and Italian literature, Rev. J. V. Neville, professor of English classics and junior classics in Latin, Rov. Father Beccher: professor of English classics and junior classics in Latin, Rov. Father Beccher: professor of French language, Rev. J. P. Brediunau. Rev. Father Beccher is a graduate of Maynooth College, Iroland, and comes highly recommended by the faculty of that aucient institution. Mr. Meegan is a Stratford man, and as I onor graduate of Toronto University. Rev. Father Bredineau was born and educated in France, and will teach the language as spoken in old France. Dean Kelly and Rev. Father Noville have been residents of Kingston for a number of years. All the priests of the archdioose will be present at the opening, which occurs on Tuesday next. The ceremony will commence with a Pontincial High Meas in the Cathedral, after which his Graco-accompanied by the clory and Separate. School trustees, will bless the new college building. Between 69 and 15 students will commence their studies immediately.

THE MOTHER LAND

Latest Mails from Product Ireland and Scotland

Seriers Arrested at Queenstown-lilegal Fishing to the South-Lord Kenmare's Tenants Assault by ar ex-Constablish Mau-Starting Rerelations in the Mationa' 'angar Union Appointed to the Nationa'

It is hoped that the Inspectors o Fishertes have within their legal armours some means to stor the destructive system of fishing that is being practised in the south western waters by some of the English fleets. The nets are so constructed that all the fish are swept from the sea, mature and immature. If this kind of fishing goes on the Irish mackerel fishery will soon be a thing of the past. The protest of the Isaltimore and Skin beroen men should be heard.

Head Constable Mellugh, who has been stationed at Vinion quay Barracks, Cork, for the past three and a half years, has been prounted to the rank and pay of District Inspector.

A leading oyster merchant of Whitstable, who last year made an inspection of oyster fisheries and forcehores on the west and south west coasts of Ireland, is again visiting those districts to examine the oysters sent over last spring by way of experiment. So far, the transplanting has proved a decided success; the oysters have made magnificent growth, and are plump and cucculent. The French oyster resisers long since discovered the value of the Irish feeding grounds. Indeed the best of the larvests of the Irish soas are secured by the people of other lands.

Delective Sergeant O'Neill and Constables Evena and Regenan arrested

best of the harvests of the Irish seas are secured by the people of other lands.

Detective Sergeant O'Neill and Constables Byrne and Brennan arrested at Queenstown two young men named Robert Ball and Robert Bydenham, each aged about 19 years, on suspicion of being deserters from her M-jesty's service. At first they deuted being deserters, but on being searched and asked to give an account of themselves they admitted being deserters from the 18th Hussars stationed at Dublin. They then stated they deserted and came to Queenstown and purchased their passage tickets to New York. They appear respectable young men, and state thry were only about three months in the army. Ball belongs to Glasgow, and Sydenham to Weston, near Bristol. Bydenham had a Post Office bank-book with c17 to his credit in it; £20 more appeared to have been drawn out a few days ago. They were taken before a magintate and remanded, pending the arrival of a military escort to convey them back to Dublin.

Dublin.

Lord Justice Fitz, ibbon's place on the National Education Board has been filled by Mr. Edward Duwdsen, Professor of English Literature in Trinity College. rosessor of rinity Collec

rrosessor of English Literature in Trinity College.

As the result of representations made by the jurors who have attended the inquests at the Morgue, and the descriptions of its state given by the reporters whose business brings them to the premises, Dr. Kenny, city occouer, has forwarded a strong letter to the Corporation with a view to having the scandal remedied. At a recent inquest held there many of the jurors because slok.

The National Views

became sick.

The National Literary Society has taken advantage of the occasion of Miss Doro Sigerson's marriage with Mr. Olement K. Shorter to present her with a token of their esteem in the shape of a very recherche escritoire of Dublin magnificature.

the shape of a very recherone secretorie of Dublin manufacture.

Mr. Labouchero in London Truth says—"In Ireland some interest is felt regarding the future attitude of the Irish Peers towards Lord Oxdogan. Will he be boyootted because of the Land Bill of his Government? Lord Crewe was boyootted simply for refaming to receive a commercial address which contained, by malice prepares, too, a sentence insulting to his political party. Lord Oxdogan in supporting the Land Bill has done a good deal more against the interest of the rapacious band of landlords than Lord Orewe ever did. But then he has not committed the social orime in Irish society of having Liberal views."

strange circumstances in the Mate Miscricordno Hospital. Dr. Blayney doposed that, acting under orders from Dr. Chance, he administered chloroform to the deceased who was under treatment for a compound fracture of the leg. The patient did not recover from the anesthetic, and on post mortem they found the man had heart disease. The jury found a verdlet in accordance with the medical evidence. Some feeling has been caused by the fact that the Board of Control has given the contract for the crection of the Portrane Isuldings to a northern firm, although the tender of a Problem firm was the lowest. The difference was not great. Messra II. and J. Martin off-red to do the work for \$110,000. The Board explains: "Having regard to all the facts and circumstances and to the terms under which the revised estimates were mitted the Board felt bound to give their contract to the latter."

The works in connection with the main drainage scheme for the city have at last been started. A start has been under a E-lon jusy, both at the O'Connell Bridge and Custom House onds.

onds.
Mr. Charles Smith, from the English
Railway Clearing House, 1.2ndon, has
been appointed secretary of the Irish
Railway Clearing House, Dublin, in
succession to Mr. C. A. Clarke

Two of Lord Kenmare's evicted tenants, named Patrick Kelliher and Giles Cooper, made application to the Killarney Guardiens for a tdoor relief. Mr. Leonard consented to rein

numerusy Guardisus for at door relief. Mr. Leonard consented to rein
state due tenants on payment of a
year's rent and £2 each. Both tenants were advised to effect a settlement on the above terms.

The other evening two of Lard
Kenmare's bailfis, named J. Quirke
and Patk. Donogbue, whilst returning
from a protection post at Shinagh, in
which they resided, in care of an
evicted farm from which a man named
Kelleher had been evicted, wore
freed at from behind a ditch. The
shots from the revolver were repeated
three times, none of which, however,
had effect. Quirke, who had a loaded
revolver at the time, at once freed five
shots at their assailant, but none of
the shots had effect.

shots at their avasilant, but none of the shots had effect.

Leath.

At the mesting of the Drogheda Corporation the Mayor, Mr. Peter Lynch, J. P., presiding, on the motion of Mr. Bernard Nulty, J. P., seconded by Alderman Kelly J. P. a vote of condolence was passed with Mr. Gerald Daly, T. C., on the death of his wife, and the council adjourned their meeting as a mark of respect to her memory.

At the Monasterevan Potty Sessions an ex-policeman named Wm. Qainn, who was until a fortnight ago a bailiff on the Drogheda estate, was charged on the information of Mr. Joseph J. Joly, J.P., of Clonulloge, with having assaulted him. Mr. Joly was on his way to the Petty Sessions Court, and went to leave his bicycle in the Estate Offico, and when coming out he med Quinn, who proceeded to abuse and threaten him, and said he (complainant) had insulted him in public court. He then turned up his sleeves and sparred for a moment, putting his fist up to Mr. Joly's face, and finsilly hit ting him on the shoulder. Mr. P. Daly, solicitor, said he was instructed by the defendant to tender a most abject and sincere apology for his conduct. Unfortunately Quinn took more drink than was good for him, and he had lost the valuable situation of estate bailiff. The Court said the defendant was a pensioner from the R. Lo., and should be the last man to of estate bailiff. The Court said the defendant was a pensioner from the R.I.O., and should be the last man to commit the offence. Personally he was inclined to send him to jail for a month with hard labor. The santence of the Court was that the defendant should pay a fine of £5 and costs, and give bail for his good behaviour, him self in £20 and two surexies of £10 each, with the usual alternatives.

The Earl of Longford, Lieutenant of the country of Longford, Lieutenant of the country of Longford, has appointed the Earl of Granard, of Castleforbes, to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the said county.

political party. Lord Oxdogan in aupporting the Land Bill has don a good deal more against the interest of the rapacious band of landlords than Lord Crewe ever did. But then he has not committed the social crime in Irish society of having Liberal views."

Mr. James O'Connor, M.P., has been presented with a cordial vote of thanks for having defeated an attempt the Corporation of Dublin to fix an unjust water tax on the inhabitants of Bray, which is recognized as the most rising bathing resort near the city It was represented officially that had done the best in his power to reject the Bill originating with buddone the best in his power to reject the Bill originating with Dublin Corporation, which was simply to mulot the township in payment for which it is not liable under agreement.

The eleven members constituting the Parnellite Perliamentary Party have issued a monifesto to the Irish people in which they amnounce that, following up the anniversary demonstration in honor of the memory of Mr. Parnell, a Convention will be held in Dublin on Oxtober 12:h "of men who still hold up the principles which Parnell labored for in life, and who are still propared to take their part in the struggle to carry them into effect."

An inquest was held on the body of a man named Smith who died under

Beardwood, Roscrea; Most. Rev. Dr. O'Deherty, Bishop of Derry. Waterford.

Lord de Manley, whose death oc-curred at Dundee, sat in Parliament for Dungarvan from 1860 to 1852. succeeding to the peerage in 1855. He was 81 years old.

Westmeath.

A short true age, owing to the extraordinarily high sums paid in out d.or relief in the Mullingar Union. the Board of Guardinas appointed a committee of ratepayers of the town to inquire into the system of the distribution of outdoor relief in the Mullingar district of the union. As a result of this provested to these them. distribution of outdoor relief in the Mullingar district of the union. As a result of this investigation they have made a report disclosing the most oxcessive abuses. From their investigations they found that a considerable amount of the weekly relief was spent in the public houses. A tabular state ment was submitted showing the amount per head of the population paid in outdoor relief in the subjoined unions was as follows: Bolfast, 1;1: Dublin, North, 14:1; Publin, South, 1;1: Athlone, 8;1, Ballymahon, 1;4:1; Athlone, 8;1, Ballymahon, 1;4:1; Longford and Granard, 1;2;4:1 Mullingar, 2;1;1. The committee urgod strongly on the Board of duardians the advisability of at once communicating with the Local dovern ment Board with a view of holding a sworn inquiry. A datailed list of persons in receipt of outdoor relief was also submitted, and from this it appeared, apart from the number of nurse children, that in Mullingar alone there were 1; Dersons in receipt of outdoor relief. Some of those were landholders; one kept a bank, whilst in some cases the parties were long since dead, and of others there was no trace at all in the town. About sixty persons were recommended to be taken off the relief ist. About sixty persons were recomed to be taken off the relief list.

ed to be taken off the relief list.

Wetelex.

The Board of Irish Lights have been informed that one of their lightships has been run into off the Wicking woost by a passing steamer. The injured oraft is the lightship stationed off Arklow. Another lightship was at once despatched from Kingctown, where spare vessels are kept in reserve for contingencies of this kind.

ENGLAND.
Lord Bute's Generosity.

tord Bate's Generalty.

The Marquis of Bute has signified his intention of contributing £10,000 to the University of South Wales, to be applied for the purposes of technical education in Wales, the sum to be handed over to the authorities as soon as required. The Drapars' Company have also promised £10,000 towards the fund for providing new buildings, and the Government have promised £20,000 on condition that an equal amount is raised by public subscription.

A Ciergyman Fined for Brawling

tion.

A Clergman Fixed for Brawliss.

At Swadlincote, near Burton onTrent, the Rev. John Valtaneey, perpetual curate of Rosliston, was charged
on two summonses with brawling, the
prosecutor being a labourer name
Fietcher, who is the parish warden.
The sexton was similarly summoned.
It was alleged that on June 18 the
sexton, under the vicar's orders, hacked
to pieces a grave belonging to a family
named Wright, and about which there
had been a feud owing to the vicar's
refusal to allow flowers to be placed
thereon without his permission. A
soutil sensued between the defendants
and members of the Wright family, and
the vicar was alleged to have presented a revolver. The Bench fined
the vicar £2 and costs and the section
10s. 6d. and costs. A summons for
assault taken out by the rev gentleman
against one of the Wrights was dismissed.

SCOTLAND

A Beautist Charth Wisdow.

St. Mary's Cathedral. Edinburgh, being dedicated to St. Mary, the Feast of the Assumption was celebrated with extraordinary splendour. High Mass was said at eleven o'clock, and in the evening there was a procession in honour of our Ludy. A largestained glass window to the Blessed Virgin was uncovered. The vindow represents the Assumption, and is the gift of the Children of Mary, and cost about £80.

about £80.

A Mayaceth Professor is Glasgew.

On Sunday Aug. 80.h a very large and enthusiastic audience of Irish Catholice assembled in the Grand National Halls, Glasgow, to bear a lecture from the Very R.w. Dr. Maguire, D. D. Maynooth College, on the subject of the Maynooth College, on the subject in the Cuth bort, O.S.F., presided. The spacious building was well failed.

There is nothing to revent anyone concocing a mixture and calling it warranarilla." and there is nothing to prevent anyone spending good money testing the stuff, but prudent people, who wish to be sure of their remedy, take only Ayer's Saraaparilla, and so get cured.

The new Church of St. Patrick at Castleres, Iroland, which has just been declosed; in sever, ine state in the co-pointed style of architecture. Two of the tower windows are of stained glass. One contains a record of the foundation of the Cathodral by the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, the late Bishop of Elphiu, and the other commemorates its dedication by the present Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Clanoy. The tower is a square structure and rises to a height of 140 foot.

MR. DAVITT, M. P

lits Speech Against the Land Act, Recently Passed, in Rest Kerry

Present, its kall kerry

When the men of I sat Kerry met
to appoint delegates to the Dublin
Convention Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P.,
among others, was present and made
the following references to the Land
Act just passed I am glad to find
from the terms of one of your resolutions that your views upon the sham
Land Act agree with my own. It is a
measure born of a landlord Government, blessed by hawyers, and understood by nobody. In my humble
opinion it is the most complete
legislative farcot that has appeared on
the stage of the House of Commons
for the past thirty years. You are
familiar with the well-known lines
from Moore's Laila Rookb, which speak
of "Dead Sea fruit which tempt the
oye, but turn to ashes on the lips." familiar with the well-known lines from Moore's Laila Rookh, which speak of "Dead Sea fruit which tempt the eyo, but turn to ashes on the lips." And this is how the new Land Act appears to the Irish tenants. He is told that another act has been passed for his benefit, but he learns at the same time from its authors, the brothers Balfour ogroans, that this new legislation will not injure to the extent of a single penny the interests of any Irish landlord. The tonant who reads the act will find clauses about occupation right, provisions about fixing fair rents, sections and subsections dealing with improvements, turbary rights, and the rest; but he will discover that all this legal jargon offers him no more abatement of rent or protection for his invested industry that the jingling of money in another man's pocket offers assistance to a penniless person who listous to that kind of performance (hear, hear). I assert again that this act is a delusion, a mockery, and a enare, that those who lavish praise upon its authors and speak of it as a useful measure are only joining in a chorus of dishonest praise which The Times and other landlord organs are singing to the landation of the Tory Government, which has planned and passed this measure with the solo object of averting such a bill as Mr. John Morloy attempted to pass a year ago (hear, hear). Mr. Balfour proudly declared on Thursday night that "a great peace had fallen on the land,' because the House of Lords had assont the tendent of the Cores in Mr. Halfe vined with Mr. Chesen in great peace in at such on the land, because the House of Lords had assonted to a few worthless amendments inserted in the Commons, and because Mr. Healy joined with Mr. Carson in agreeing that these were precious amendments, meant nothing, and would leave the law as it stood. The reply which this meeting makes to this ridiculous boast an' performance is that there can be and there will be no peace in Ireland or out country shall be freed from the predatory grip of Irish landdordism (choers)—until every tenant is as secure of his holding on fair terms as a landlord is in his mansion, until every penny now unjustly levied in rent on a tenant's improvements is legally swept away, and until the crime of eviction, such as we have known it perpetuated in unjustly levied in rent on a tenant's improvements is legally swept away, and until the crime of eviction, such as we have known it perpetuated in our day, shall be made impossible by a just and enlightened homestead law (cheers). There can be no peace where law is but a legal cover for wrong and injustice, nor will discontent over cease in Ireland until the fruits of our people's industry are safequarded from the legal robbery of unfair rent. To talk of this set giving benefits to Irish tenants in face of the admissions of Sir James Caird and of The London Times ten years ago, namely, "that all economic rent had vanished from five hundred thousand holdings," while 163 or £1 per arrett is levied upon such land under the existing law—I say that talk of this kind from Irish members in the House of Commons is either madness born of factionism and dissension, or the irresponsible utterances of men who care more about approving cheers from Tory benches than they appear to do about the interest of the rent-robbed victims of Irish landlordism. We must proclaim, in season and out, that the existing land law of freland arones to levy ten millions would prevent the Land Commission from charging rent upon tenants' improvements. But this precouss at does nothing of the kind. It confirms and Dunseath decision.

Farming in Manitoba.

Farming in Manitoba

Many interesting features connected with the country, its great farms and progressive people, can be gathered by a trip through southern Manitobe, at harvest time, when the work of outting tens of thousands of sores of grain is in progress. To the average Ontario farmer it may seem incredible that this whole district—extending over hundreds of miles—could in the short space of a few years be transformed from one wild belt of unbroken prairie into countless fields of waving grain. But such is the case; and Canada by opening up the North West has not only added to the wealth of the Dominion, but given to her own sons the opportunity of making new homes without the difficulties which beset our forefathers in hewing down the forcests of Ontario.

The country is progressive, and the sentiments of the people are such

that the whole district, from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, is bound to advance with rapid strides. Everything seems to be in favor of the plucky people who came hore to build up new homes and throw in their all with the fortunes of a new promising country, and, excepting a few local mishaps, they are all growing rich by dint of hard work and practical farming—a fact which cannot be distegarded, for though the soil is rich, experience proves that it requires to be properly cultivated.

The farrer is the backbone of any country, and beyond doubt he is a man whom all Canadians should feel justly proud of—none are his superior in

whom an Canadians should feel justly proud of —hone are his superior in pluck and steady persistence. Great difficulties here have been surmounted, and still greater by the earlier Canadian pioneers, who were always ready to serve their country when called on.

ready to serve their country when called on.

The famous No 1 hard wheat, so much sought after by millions in the East, is here grown to perfection. The yield this year will be fully 25 bushels to the aere and, being free from frost, guarantees to all large sums of ready cash. To show more clearly the position of the smaller farmer occupying half a section 420 acros), it is estimated that each farm will produce an average of four thousand bushels of wheat, besides eats and barlay, for sale and feeding purposes. Add to this the sale of houses, cattle and hogs grown upon the farm, and it will be seen that fortune is smiling upon the industrious Manitoban.

As to the newspaper report, that

Mantoban.
As to the newspaper report, that this year's crop will not yield more than 40 per cent. of last year's, I find the reason is that there was such a heavy reason is that there was such a heavy crop of straw, together with a larger screnge last season, which took farmer until late in the fall harvesting, and Winter had set in before many fields were stacked. Consequently very little fall plowing was done for seeding this epring; but the result will be beneficial, for a very large amount of summor fallowing has since been done, which promises a splendid yield next year.

which promises a splendid yield next year.

This Land still ofters homes for thousands of industrious men; and the slave who patiently endures the sweatshops of the East throughout his life knows not the liberty onjoyed here by those of pluck and perseverance. Nor can it be said that the opportu-nities here are all for men with capital, for thousands landed in this Province years ago without money, many of

for thousands landed in this Province years ago without money, many of whom are the most prosperous farmers here in this region to-day. The journey from Ontario is accomplished in a little over two days, which is fast time, and the traveller enjoys splendid scenery all the way; while the accommodation afforded by that creat transcontinents railway while the accommodation afforded by that great transcontinental railway, the Canadian Pacific, is strictly first-class. Part of the trip can be made by boat across the upper lakes, which route is a favorite one for all pleasure seekers who are fond of the magnifeent scenery of Lake Superior; and when here those who like shooting can practice upon ducks, chickens and wild geese to their hearts, content, all of which are very plentiful, though invariably as wild as a March hare.

E. B. A.

E. B. A.

St. Cecilia's Circle, No. 3, West Toronto Junction, held a very successful ice cream social on Wednesday, the 20th of August, many visitors from the city being present. J. McCarthy, President of Davitt Branch, No. 11, was their efficient chairman. The following ladios and gentlement gave their services and the control of the

Unrequalition—Mr. Thos. Brunt, Tyon dinaga, Ont., writes:—"I have to thank you for recommending Dr. Thomas Ecustrate Out for bleeding piles. I was troubled with them for nearly fitteen years and tried almost averything I could hear or think of. Some of them would give me temporary relief, but none would effect a cure. I have are been free from the distressing complaint for nearly eighteen months. I hope you will continue to recommend it."

Goodness is the only investment that never fails.

Empty heads consort with empty sound.—Pope.

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There can be no very black melan-choly to him who lives in the midst of Nature.

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THE DUBLIN CONVENTION

EARNEST WORK IN THE DIRECTION OF UNION,

Dillon Challenges His Opponents Dean Barris Defends Chevaller Reney - Mr Biake's Manly Course-Mr. Healy's Con-duct of a Different Character.

Blake's Manly coarse—Mr. Realy's Coassact of a Different Character.

Drain, Sept. 2.—The second day's session of the Irish Race Convention opponed with a full attendance of delegates. Father Flynn of Waterford proposed the appointment of a committee composed of home and foreign delegates, empowered to draft a platform upon which all sections of the Irish party could unite, and work loyally. The motion was seconded by the Mayor of Waterford.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., spoke in opposition to the proposal, and protested against the Healyites being regarded as a separate party. Every Healyite, he said, had signed a pledge to abide by the decision of the frish National Parliamentary party, or to retire therefrom. To treat with the declared, would be to tear down the donadation of national unity. The Convention, he continued, had met under the unanimous vote of the real trish party. Why, he saked, was not every member present. If any one had charges of dishonesty or trickery to make, why did he not make them in he light of day?

Rev. E. Murnano, of Bermondecy, interrupted the apsaker, saying that he considered Mr. O'Connor's spacel ill calculated to promote harmony.

The char ruled that Mr. Murnane was not in order, and Mr. O'Connor resumed his remarks, saying among other things, that the Convention nuts not be a failure, as in such as event to ment to the a failure, as in such as event to the continuent of the continuent of the real way in the continuent in the cath of

resumed his remarks, saying among other things, that the Convention must not be a failure, as in such an event it might result in the death of the Irish constitutional movement, which was now in progress.

Hon. Edward Blake, M. P. for South Longford, followed with a long speech in favor of a reunion of the factional elements of the party. He contended that the aims of all were alike, and that there ought not to be, if personal feuds were put asade, any difficulty in the way of their uniting.

The foreign delegates to the convention appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Irish race.

The resolution offered by Father Flynn of Waterford, proposing the appointment of a committee of homeand foreign delegates to draft a platform which would be acceptable to all sections of the Irish party, was withdrawn after a debate, and a resolution declaring in favor of the union of all of the sections of the Irish party was unanimously carried.

The convention then adjourned.

Coak, Sept. 2.—The Cork Horeld, an organ of the Ilealyite faction of the Irish party was unanimously carried.

The convention then adjourned.

Coak, Sept. 2.—The Cork Horeld, an organ of the Ilealyite faction of the Irish nesting as the interest of the Irish resolution in Dublin. The convention. The Horald declares, proves to be not a meeting of the world's representatives of the Irish race, but a mere sectional gathering, the real purpose of which is to replenish the finances of which is to replenish the finances of which is to replenish the finances of a discredited section of the Irish party headed by a discredited leader. The convention may dupe the delegates from abroad, but it cannot effect any possible good to Iroland.

Just before the adjournment, Mr. John Dillon, leader of the Irish party, and easy speech, in which he said that although he had been grossly vilified by certain persons those making the attacks upon him had failed to come into the convention and support the chaerges which they had made against him. Mr. Dillon declared tha

Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, pro-tested against the conduct of a Dublin newspaper, in describing Chovalier Heney, a Canadian delegate to the convention, as a companion of Le Caron, the spy and informer. (Cheers.) Canon McCartan supported a resolution setting forth that it was the prime duty of the Irieh party to main-tain its absolute independence of the English, and to preserve its prefect freedom to oppose anything that the best interests of the national cause may diotate.

best interests of the national cause may diotate.

Hugh Murphy, of Glasgow, express this belief that the convention would conclude that John Dillon should remain the leader of the Irish national party at home and abroad, with full power to insist that the minority must be ruled by the majority Mr. Laughlin, of Bradford, held that as long as there was a Home Rule plank in the platform of the Liberal party the Irish were bound to support the Liberals.

the Irish were bound to suppose and Liberals. Canon McCartan declared that there should not be any alliance that would have the effect of enslaving the Irish

party.
Michael Davitt, denied that that

there ever had been any slavish allinance with any English party.

Nov. Dr. O'Donnell, of Montreal, urged the necessity of complete union of the party sections.

Mr. Cost'gan, delegate from Ottawa, said that the assemblage prevent gave assurance that union had been practically established. If himself, he said, would take back a message delaring that the convention was a genuino and representative meeting of the Irish of the world, convened in regular form, and from the proper quarter. Majority rule, he declared, must provail.

ine right of two words. The regular form, and from the proper quarter. Majority rule, he declared, must prevail.

A Montreal Star cable says.—Hon. Edward Blake oreated quite a sensation at the Dublin convention yesterday, and excited the greatest enthusiasm when he was speaking of the solf-restraint with which the Irish party remained silent under the reckless charges of Mr. T. M. Healy, who had shown the bitterest animus against Mr. Blake. Then Mr. Blake, rising to his full height, and turning towards his former political opponent, Hon. John Costigan, who sat next to him, said: "When in years past in Canada I was unable to agree with the members of my party on the details of rolicy I retired from public life rather than inflict a stab from the hand of a friend on my colleagues," At this the audience rose and cheered heartily. No one who has watched Mr. Blake's cavilon to the I rish cause believes that an invitation from Hon. Mr. Laurier and the removal of technical difficulties would induce him to abandon the cause and accept a place on the Judicial Committee of the Prhy Council. Mr. Blake's part in the conference has led some to suggest him as the leader, now that John Dillon is willing to resign; but the Healyttes would never consent to sceing the Canadian occupy that position.

Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., made a statement favoring the leaving of the administration of the Irish Parlia-

Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., made a statement favoring the leaving of the administration of the Irish Parliamentary funds exclusively to the Irish Parliamentary funds exclusively to the Irish Parliamentary party. The suggestion was approved by the convention.

Mr. Michael Davitt moved that the convention declare in favor of the greating of amnesty to all Irish political prisoners. In speaking to his motion Mr. Davitt strongly condemned the brutal treatment to which Irish political prisoners were subjected. During his own nine years' confinement in prison he declared he had never ceased to feel the pangs of hunger.

never coased to feel the panys of hunger.

Rev. Father Phillips of Pennsylvania supported Mr. Davitt's motion, and in the course of his remarks urged that runewed efforts be made to reconcile those sections of the Irish party which were holding themselves alcof from the convention, which, he said, would open its ranks to everyone who was willing to come in. Resolutions were adopted in favor of establishing a Catholic University for the purpose of preserving the Irish language, after which the Convention adjourned.

The statement that there was al-

The statement that there was al-

adjourned.

The statement that there was almost a riot in Sacwille street this afternoon following the adjournment of the Irish Convention is exaggerated. The facts are that a crowd had gathered outside the Convention hall to cheer Mr. Dillon when he left the building When he appeared his supporters cheered heartily, but some of the crowd cried "Boo," which was answered by further obsering by Mr. Dillon's friends, who then accompanied their leader to his hotel.

Subsequent to the final adjournment of the convention an interview was had by a representative of the U. A. Presses with Timothy Healy, who said that he still entirely mistrosted Mr. Dillon's supporters to try to expel him from the party. He was surprised, he said, that the convention had not the party. In regard to the character of the foreign delegation, Mr. Healy said that except in one or two cases he was entirely unacquainted with the delegates from shroad. Some of the Canadians, he added, were evidently men of mark in their own adount the total party. Sept. 8.—Following the adjournment of the Irish National Con-

Dublin, Sept. S.—Following the adjournment of the Irish National Con-Dublin, Sept. 3.—Following the adjournment of the frish National Convention to day there was almost a riot in Sackville street, and John Dillon and a number of his friends were compelled to seek refuge in the Imperial Hotel. After leaving Launster Hall Mr. Dillon, escorted by fifty or sixty members of the convention, walked up Sackville street, which was densely crowded. The delegates were followed by a noisy mob of about 1,000 Dublin ruffians, who had been gathered about the hall and who were evidently not in sympathy with the Dillonites. The leaders of the mob kept shouting, "To—with Dillon," etc., and stones and other missiles began flying through the air. To these cries the Dillonites replied by singing 'God Save Ireland,' increasing the rictous demonstration and largely adding to the number of the mob following them on the street. The police on duty were not able to cope with the roughs and reinforcements had to be hurried to the scone. The police soon turned into Sackville street in strong numbers, and were just in time to stop a growing rict, which might have had most serious consequences, for there were turcate of lynching, thrashing and ducking Dillon, causing her and his party hurriedly to take refuge in the Imperial Hotel, which was afterwards surrounded by a strong force of police.

Dentity. Sept. 1. The foreign deluptates to the Irish Raco Convention, which controlled its three days assisting which controlled its three days assisting the control of the courtesy and kindresswith which we have been treated here clation of the courtesy and kindresswith which we have been treated here without any bias toward any section and with a deformination to form an independent opinion based upon our own observations. The delogates who were responsible for the arrange monts for holding the Convention scentilication of the courtesy who were responsible for the arrange monts for holding the Convention scentilication of the convention of the courtesy of the convention of the convent

Death of Mr. John Madden

Death of Mr. John Madden.

In the éasth of the late Mr. John Madden, which was but briefly record ad in last week's Enterprise, one of the pioneers of this part of the country passed away. Deceased was a native of County Mayo, Ireland, hr. ing been born there in 1821. He came to Canada when a young mao, in the year 1817, and after remaining two years he went to New York State, whenes, after a sojourn of about two years, he returned to Canada and became a resident of Peel township, locating on a two-hundred acre farm, lot 13 on the 16th. con. of that township. Possessed of a robust constitution and being of very industious habits, he prespersed in his Canadian home, and by perseverence and industry reduced this farm from its primeral state and made of it one of the most valuable and best improved farms in that section of the country. Among the severest trisls of his farm life was the loss of his beloved wife, who had contributed in no small degree towards his remarkable success, and whose death occurre while some of the family were still in their infancy. Some years ago he sold his Peel farm for something over ten thousand dollars and retired from farming with a splendid competence to comfort his declining year. After this he lived for about two years in Hamilton, but preferring to live among old acquaintances, he returned and took up his residence in Arthur Village, where he returned and took up his residence in Arthur Village, where he returned and took up his residence in Arthur Village, where he returned and took up his residence in Arthur Village, where he returned and took up his residence in Arthur Village, where he returned and took up his residence in Arthur Village, where he returned and took up his residence in Arthur Village, where he returned and took up his residence in Arthur Village, and the state of the municipality. A devout member of the Ostholic Church and an axemplary Ohristian, he always bore his part with willing spirit and liberal hand in sidding ever yim provement and In the death of the late Mr. John reeve of the municipality. A devout member of the Oatholic Ohurch and an exemplary Obristian, he always bore his part with willing spirit and liberal hand in siding every improvement and undertaking that became necessary with the growth and progress of the parish of Arthur to which he belonged. About three years ago his health became visibly impaired, and for more than a year he was confined almost than a year he was confined almost exclusively to the house. The kindly bestowed care of a loving daughter, who nursed him through his lingering illness, no doubt, prolonged a life that even the best medical skill was powerless to save. He passed peacefully away to his eternal rest on the morning of Tuesday the 25th of August. The remains were borne on the following Friday morning to St. John's church, where a Requiem High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Dube and a sermon was delivered by Rev. Father Doberty, who had just returned from his vasation, in which he pand a graceful tribute to the virtuous character of the decessed. The large funeral pro-Donerty, who had just returned from his vasation, in whoch he paid a graceful tribute to the virtuous character of the deceased. The large funeral procession then proceeded to the R. C. cemetery, Burwell Line, where the remains were respectfully interred, Rev. Father Dube officiating at the grave. The Pall beares were his two brothers, James and Authony Madden; two brothers in law. Thomas and Edward Campbell, P. M. Kirby and Thomas Harcourt. Deceased leaves, to mourn the loss of a fond father, three sons, all grown to manhood, but single, and sax daughters, adults also, two married, one widow, and three single, one of these being Sister Ursula, of St. Joseph's convent, Hamilton. R. I. P.—Arthur Enterprise.



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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 1896

Calendar for the Week.

10-S. Halary, P.
11-S. Nicholan of Toleutine
12-S. of the Octave of the Nativity,
13-The Most Holy Name of Mary,
14-Evaluation of the Holy Cross,
15-Octave of the Nativity of the

validation of the Holy Cross.
letave of the Nativity of the
Blessed Virgin.
mber Pay. Fast. SS. Cornelius and Cyprian. Mrs.

It is rumored that Lord Roberts will be the new Knight of St. Patrick in succession to the late Earl of

The first contribution from the special correspondent of THE REGISTER who was present at the Dublin appears in this issue, and will doubtless be read with interest.

It will be succeeded by others giving a thorough outline of the great Conven tion, and an insight into its workings character and general scope.

Li Hung Chang found he could not York, but he got even with that of modern interesting institution iournalism He told his questioner the United States was land of liberty. Several people had a suspicion of that sort, but no ore that we remember of ever had the temerity to tell it to a reporter before. But then Li is not going back and doesn't read the papers. His pig-

Mr. Laurier informed the Prohibition deputation at Ottawa that the Liberals would fulfil their promise and take a roiscite on prohibition.
will be taken soon, he also said. this is simply carrying out previous undertakings. The real difficulty will have been reached when a vote has te adopt legislation. Next session, the Premier says, the matter will be dealt But the tariff is set down for on, and is good for several months' talk

' ..ies sent well-known All .the liticians to the Dublin Convent It is pointed out that three ex-Premiers of Colonies are members of the Irish Bar—Sir Gavan Duffy, who was Prime Minister of Victoria in 1871, was Minister of Victoria in 1871, was called to the Irish Bar in 1845; Sir Thomas Upington, who is at present Attorney General at the Cape, and was Prime Minister of Cape Colony in 1884, was called to the Irish Bar in 1867; and Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, who was Prime Minister of Victoria in 1878, was called to the Irish Bar in and is a son of the late Sir Michael O'Loghlen, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and a brother of the late Serjeant the Right Hon. Sir Colman O Loghlen, for many years member for the County Clare, to whose seat on his death in 1877 Sir Bryan O'Loghlen was elected.

As a result of the favorable son sideration given by the Pope to the petition presented to him in the spring year for the premission for Universiti es the Duke of Norfolk has, says a London correspondent, pur-chased a site for £18,000, on which it is proposed to erect a Catholic College at Cxford. It is about three acres in extent, and is within a short distance of Mansfield and Manchester Colleges the requisite courts standing upon it at the present time. This college will be in addition to a quite distinct hall under the auspice: of the Jesuit order, which is shout to be started by Fathe Clarke in St. Giles, Oxford. The hall marks the first instance of a return on the part of the religious orders to their former connection with Oxford, and the proposed new college will hold a corresponding position in regard to the action of the Oatholics in general with respect to the University.

A comparison between the Belfast Queen's College, and the college at Galway is made by the Freeman Journal to illustrate the present unust system of higher education for Ireland, which even Mr. baffoor once expressed a wish to remedy. In the one case the College state its environment, in the other it is wholly divorced from popular support. The Belfast College is a Protestant metitution, established for the benefit of a Protestant population the Galway College, though professedly intended for Catholies, has een governed by the good old Ascerdency principle. Hence Belfast is a striking success, and Galway a disma failure. The former has 302 students the latter a bare hundred. A hundred and thirty nine students attend the Arts lectures in Belfast; half hundred forms the Arts school in Galway. The distinctions of the former are reckoned by the hundred he distinctions of the latter mig cockoned on the fingers. Private beneficence is showered on Belfast as good seed on the fruitful field; public spirited benefactor would as oon throw he money into Lough as entrust it to the authoritie of Galway in the hope of adequate miblia return.

The movement to keep alive the Celtic languages goes on steadily. The Gaelie League, having for its object the preservation and develop-ment of the Irish language, has just been meeting in Dublin. Delegates were present from different parts of Ireland, England and Scotland. The following resolution was passed:
"That this convention of Gaelic League delegates calls upon the Irish people to actively support the movement to maintain the Irish language as the National tongue, and appeals most strongly to them to furnish that financial aid without which the move ment cannot be brought to a success-ful issue." The following resolution was also passed unanimously-" Tha an 'Oireachtas' or public assembly on behalf of the Irish language be held annually by the Gaelic League, at which prizes would be offered for which prizes would be offered for readings, recitations, songs and drama-tic sketches in Irish." Both the Irish and Scotch languages, especially the former, contain much literature of the best quality, and no Celt has any reason to be ashamed of, or to forget, the tongue of his forefathers.

It is sometimes the fashion to sa that railway travelling in Ireland is not as comfortable as it might be. not as comfortable as it might be.
We shall shortly have the verdict of
our Canadian delegates on this point,
but meantime a letter from an English
correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times controverts many invention olic Times controverts many inventions on this subject. He says: "I have often heard that railway travelling in Ireland was anything but pleasant, and that not only were the feet of the same of the pleasant, and that not only were the long journeys made tedious with fre-quent stoppages, but that the carriages were most uncomfortable. It was, therefore, with anything but obserful feeling that I undertook a journey to But what was my surpris Cork. reaching Kingsbridge Station (for it was by the Great Southern and Western Line I travelled) to find that the description given me of the rolling stock was entirely devoid of truth. ing stock was entirely devoid of truth. I have journeyed by many routes in England, but never have I experience comfort than I did during the run from Dublin to Cork, and versa. The third class accommod is not only equal to that of our Eng-lish lines, but the punctuality of start-ing and arriving, the unrivalled scenery abounding everywhere, and the invariable courtesy of the railway servants place the Great Southern and Western Company at great adand western company a grees war-vantage when compared with any English line. I dope, therefore, that English courists will give no heed to such rumors, but will visit Ireland and judge for themselves."

By no means the least in colonial representative at Dublin last week was Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart, the head of the old Irish family of that name which has been established in the County of Clare for centuries. He enjoyed once the unique distinction of being the only man who was sim-ultaneously a member of the Imperial ial parliament. He succeeded to the Baronetoy in 1877, on the death of his eld : brother, Sir Colman, who was one of the mem pers for Clare. In compliment to the family the electors returned Sir Bryan in his absence, but he never came

*

home to take his seat, preferring to member for West Melbe in the Parliament of Victoria, this grandfather, Sir Michael, was one of Daniel O Connell a chief li onjoying the distinction of being the first Uatholic created a judge since 1058. Aithough only a youth of mineteen at the time Sir Bryan O Loghton was old enough to take O'Loghlon was old enough to take part in Smith O'Brion's abortive disting in 1818 and to be entrusted with the command of a company of Ciarc pivemen. To avoid arrest and probable imprisonment on the collapse of the traing, he crosse over to I ngland, and was engaged for over to I again, and visingaged to two years in the engi eering depart ment of the Botton and Blackburn line. Itetarning to Ireland, he resolved to become a barrister, entered Traity College, graduated with hon ours in classics and mathematics, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1856. He travelled the Munster circuit for a but thinking his prospects in life would be improved by emigration, be sailed away to Australia and established himself in Melbourne, where he soon developed into a leading advo cate. He was Attorney-General in the first Ministry of Sir Graham Berry, and this being held by the Elections Committee of the House of Commons to be an office of profit under the Orown, his seat for Clare was thereby vacated. In 1881 he be-came Prime Minister of Victoria. He is out of Parliament at present, having lost his seat by a narrow majority at the last General Election.

The Convention

The great Convention is now over show what its results will be. meeting of this kind, where so many ardent patriots gather from all over the world, must produce effects not easily counted up in a day, a week cr a month. The Convention demon strated, first of all, the spirit of the people. That is the main thing.

Apparently the divisions in the

Irish party remain as they were. This is the surface view. A three Triah lays' conference, however eloquent able, and determined the delegate may be, could not be expected to h breaches which have been years in the making. The physician who finds a patient suffering from an acute disease does not put him on his feet in a day. The medicine must have time to work. The Dublin Convention did not arise from a notion that a few ntes, balases and pall a dozen of seles tom a norm russ select resolutio ness. But distinguished and powerful men like many of the deleg Dublin-coming from all parts, and representing potent Irish elements in their own localities—cannot possibly together without securing mutual understanding of each other and a mutual appreciation of each other's zeal, sincerity and unewerving loyalty to the comm on cause. they separate they carry with them renewed hope, a better knowledge of the situation, and personal acquaint-ance with the chief actors in the movement. These will be disseminated amongst Irish people every-where, and it would be contrary to all human experience if such a meeting were not followed by lasting and bene-

There were, according to the cable eports—not at all satisfactory in nany ways—some lively discussions and telling speeches. This was natural for it was not a mutual admiration speeches preceded some out-and proceedings. It was a gathering of earnest men, animated by strong feel-ings and moved to give expression to them. We await with intense interest the reports which the Canadian delethe reports which the Canadian dele-gates will give. Only those who have been taking part in the meetings, who have studied the undercurrents, and have kept careful watch of the entire proceedings can fully comprehend the purpose and the probable results of this great Conference. The reculiarly mous, independent s wi. ition of the Canadian delegi was thoroughly vindicated. They were there at no man's lock and call, for the serving of no personal motive and with no precon impose. At personal sacrifice and from love of Ireland alone they went there. Their arguments for unity were doubly potent under the circum stances. The appeal issued by them in e injunction with the delegates fro the United States, after the Conve tos from

tion adjourned, cannot fail to do good and will be read in many quarters where personal disagreements have unfortunately hitherto prevailed.

To show the spirit that existed in Ireland itself just before the Conven-tion met the following remarks of the Freeman's Journal are to the point of the magnitude and the representa-tive character of the Convention there s most happily no room for doubt Its promotors could hardly in their thost sanguine mements have hoped for so distinguished a success. It was a bold thing to invite Irishmen from all quarters of the globe men of high position and repute in the various lands of their adoption—to lay aside their own private concerns, and journey across land and sea to take part in this assemblage. The circumstances of the case made this strain seem almost too hard even to such well-proved patriotism as theirs. They were not invited to take part in BAV great National festival or cele They were not even invited with a united Ireland in to unite to unite with a united Ireland in fighting the good battle for their country's liberation. The invitation called them to a land torn by senseless dissension. They were asked to take upon themselves the thankless mediators where previous efforts at peace-making had To this invitation the men of Irish birth or race all the world over have responded with almost incredible readiness and enthusiasm. Wherever Irishmen had made their footing good in Great Britain, in Canada, in the United States, in Australia, and in Africa, great meetings were held and stinguished delegates appointed. To all the same mandate was addressed to voice at the Convention the earnes unanimous desire of the men who sent them there for peace, to exert to the attermost the influence and aut ity with wh. h they were invested for the suppression of dissension. In Ireland the same feeling has made itolf generally and etropoly felt advent of the Convention has the various Nationalist organ has started in the country into new life and vigour. It has brought together men, lationalists, comrades of th brave old days, sharing the same conrictions and agnirations, but too long happily, estranged by the ghost

War. Past and Future.

a dead dispute."

If the persecution of the Christians in the Turkish domains finally leads to a war in Europe, the age in which we live will discover something long pondered over and never satisfactorily nawered-has the invention of new answered—has the interestive we armaments and destructive we mpetely altered the warfare as to make it practically a new

Meantime, the last great war was that between France and Germany, 25 years ago, and until another equally breaks out students and statesmen will always care to read anything which throws light on that fateful struggle. The London Times, in recording the fact that the Prussian General Staff has ceased the publication of General Von Molita's later correspondence dealing with the later correspondence dealing with the campaign of 1870-71, points out that the work is divided into three parts, of which the first is entitled "Preparation for War," the second "Mobilization and Concentration," and the third "Operations," and of these the first, which consists of 20 these the first, which consists of 20 memoranda drawn up by the late Field Marshal, is of by far the greatest interest, as it shows how, in these times, wars, to be successfully carrie out, must be foreseen and prepared for in every detail, how the military sys-tems of possibly hostile states must be studied and watched, and how the political situation must be followed by the military authorities if their pla for action are to be kept up t There is deep political insight as well as military genius displayed in memoranda. Nothing was forg nothing omitted, every calculation nius displayed in these worked out with the mathematical racision of a chess problem, though n all his plans the great gen to take into consideration the possibility, may the probability, as at at one time seemed, of the active alliance of Austria and France. The memoranda show almost as thorough acquaintance with the enemy's forces as with his own. He knew the French want of preparedness better apparently than any French Minister or general knew it, and contrasting it with the absolute

officiency of the army under ommand he made sure of success From the first his plans were those altimately 1 it into operation i to force the fighting. ... Nover mind the force the fighting. fortrosses. he wrote to Bismarch but push on the railroads quietly. He was resulved to move his forces at once into the enemy s country, and seek an immediate engagement, marching towards l'aris, because en this line of march the brough forces were not likely to be encountered. It is wonderful to road how accurately the men were marched and massed apon paper months before they took the field.

This correspondence. Freeman's Journal, recalls with singu lar distinctness that Titanic struggle which ended in the triumph of Germany and the downfall of France. The tide of victory was with Germany from the first and flowed without a turn to the last. She had got a great general and a great army, and it hardly too much to say France h neither, but she protracted the terrible struggle with heroic courage and self-devotion, All European Powers watched the struggle as in a theatre with varying sympathcan be no doubt that the spectacle of the tremendous conflict which was over and won before one of the old-fashioned wars would have time to begin made tremendously for European peace. Since then the armaments of every Euro-pean Power have been rapidly and enormously increased. They spent themselves in men and have on the preparation for war, but there has been no war worthy of the name. The Franco-Prussian struggle has given the nations pause. It would be glorious indeed to play the part of Germany in such a war, but there was no insurance against playing the part of France. So armies and fleets ow, and grow on all sides, but never fight

Light on the South African Muddle

Fresh light is thrown on the state of affairs in South Africa by Mr. H. G. Haskins, who attended the Dublin Convention as the delegate from Johannesburg, and who is an intelligent Irishman qualified by residence in the Transvaal during the recent disturb-ances to give an inside view of its Mr. Haskins himself is an condition. interesting man. He is a native of Queen's County, where he possesses property, and it is his intention shortly to return to Ireland parmanently ar settle down in his native place. "A heart warmed to the old place when I saw it," he told a newspaper man, "and after visiting Johannesburg once more I will return and settle down in Ireland." He has he years in South Africa, having left Queen's County in 1868 and in 1869 went to the Diamond Fields, in the neighborhood of where Kimberley now stands. That thriving centre of mining industry did not then exist. During his residence in South Africa he has led a varied existence, and has spent some time in the fascinating work of hunting, engaged in which he met, amongst other distinguished per-sons, the late Lord Randolph Church-ill and the Duke of Montrose. An Irish peer who is an acquaintance of his and well known on the Rand is Lord French, who, like his predeces-sor in the title, is a strong Home Ruler.

The Utitander question he sums up in this way: Their great grievance was that they owned nino-tenths of the money and four-fifths of the land of the country, and yet they had no voice in the administration. At the same time there was never so little reason to complain as for the few years before the attempted revolution. Men came to Johannesburg with a few pounds, and swiftly became million aires. Almost every speculation that men touched turned to gold, and there was little reason to be dissatisfied. When Mr. Haskins and his friends thought there was going to be a fight, owever, they were ready to share in it, and Mr. Haskins himself was the leader of the Irish Brigade, who, once they had entered into a quarrel, were, as was characteristic of the race, wroth when the proposed hostilitie

He thinks the great trouble some from "the more ignorant of the Boers. Paul Kruger is a splendid fellow, and so are the enlightened Boers. But the ignorant Hollanders

do not believe in the policy of yeace; they have got it into their heads, on account of a few military successes. that the world cannot stand against them and it requires all Kruger's statesmanship to manage them. is, in fact, to a great extent between the devil and the deep sea. Unce it is reported he threatened to resign on account of the extreme riows urged upon him. Had he done to be prophessed that they would not have their country a month, which is most likely, as they would be sure to invite destruction."

Mr. Haskins, like Mr. Cornwall, the

Kimberloy delegate, is a Protestant, another proof that the Convention was thor was thoroughly representative of all classes of Home Rulers.

Useful Education.

We referred last week to the depu ation of the Irish National Education Board, headed by his Grace the Arch. of Dublin, which waited Cadogan at Dublin Castle and urged the claims of technical education in the Irish schools. His Grace's speech on that occasion was one of remarkable ability, and showed a thorough grasp of the education ques-tion which carned not merely the eulogiums of the Government but the entire confidence of the Board whose sole spekesman his Grace was. Some of his remarks are well worth extract. ing, because they bear upon the purposes and uses of school train everywhere. The Archbishop said :

vorsywhere. The Archibishop said:

"The school—the elementary school as well as every other—has a two-fold work to do. It is a place for the instruction of the children, for the putting into their minds of a certain amount of what is supposed to be useful knowledge. It is a place also for their education, in the proper sense of the word, I mean, for the drawing out, the development, the cultivation, of their natural powers and capacities. Under both of these heads, a claim is put forward for the fuller recognition of the practical element in the work of the school. As regards instruction, it is claimed that provision should be made for such a course of teaching as will make the children familiarly acquainted, not merely with words and with the names of things, but also with the things themselves which these arms. a course of teaching as will make the children familiarly acquained, not merely with words and with the names of things, but also with the things themselves which those names and words represent. And again, as regards training and development, it is claimed that provision should be made for the training of the hand and of the eye, as well as for the training of the hand and of the yet as well as for the training of the hand and of the yet, as well as for the training of the hand and of the yet, as well as for the training of the hand and of the yet, as well as for the training of the hand and of the yet, as well as for the training of the hand and of the yet, as well as for the training of the hand, as eminent authorities on such matters, insist upon all this as essential to the completeness of every system of education, quite irrespective of any special wants of the particular class to be educated. Professor Huxley, for instance, has said that even 'if there were no such things as industrial pursuits, a system of education that does nothing for the faculties of observation, that trains neither the eye nor the hand, and is compatible with utter ignorance of the commonest natural truths, might still be regarded as strangely imperfect.' Now I am not called upon to adopt that strong way of putting the case. For we have not to do with any such hypothetical case. We have to face the fact that not only are there such things as industrial pursuits, but that we, the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, are charged mainly with the education of the children of the industrial pursuits that these children are to make their way in the world; and their success or failure in life must largely depend upon how they have been litted for those pursuits, when they come to enter upon them."

Then His Grace went on to point out that education was no longer con-

Then His Grace went on to point out that education was no longer considered "the exclusive possession of any privileged classes, but is the birthright of every child that is born into the state—the birthright of the future artisan, the future agriculturist, the future agricultural labourer, as well as of the future lawyer or the future member of any other learned pro-

As an illustration of what the Trish Board are contending for, the Arch-bishop went into a careful examination of what is called technical education and what may be termed practical education. The former is not what is being sought for at all. On this point His Grace said :

point His Grace said:
"By technical education, as I now use the word, I understand instruction in particular arts, or trades, or complete processes of manufacture, and the like. It will hardly, I think, be questioned that instruction of that kind has to be regarded as altogether out of place in a primary school. The work of such a school, as I conceive it, in the sphere of industrial training should be confined to that general training of the faculties, especially of

A .. .

ABERDEEN

RANGE

the hand and of the eye, which under lies all industrial training, of whatever hand, and which is not specially connected with any trade or occupation, and and which is not specially connected with any trade or occupation, but stands in an equally useful relation towards all. Not merely as an illustration of my meaning, but also because it the place to the own of a more time with our view of the need for a formal inquiry into all this matter, it take that system of manual instruction which has proved so successful in so many ways in the primary schools in Sweden the Nloyd system. In that system the material used for the work of the children is wood. But one of the very first points laid down in every freates on the system is that Styd as a wholly different thing from carpent. It is, in its essence, an educational system. There is a carefully graduated series of objects to be made, 70 or 80, think, in all. These lead on one to another, almost hice the propositions me Euclid. They are so carefully graduated that the second introduces some different, but only slightly different, use of the simple tool that was used in the making of the first; and so on, from first to last, until, at the ond of the well-arranged course, the use has been learned of each of the various tools that it is considered advisable to comprise within the and 30 bil, not not so has, ditti, as the ond of the well-arranged course, the use has been learned of each of the various tools that it is considered advisable to comprise within the system. There is no division to labour, as there is in carpentry as a trade. Every object made must, from its beginning to its completion, be the work of the one are of hands of the one individual child. These objects are of no compared hands of the one individual child. These objects are of no comvalued for their own askes. So far as intrinsic value goes, they might be destroyed as soon as they are made. As has been well easid in one of the best expositions of the system, they are, in this respect, like the pages of the copy-book that the child fills in when learning towrite. It is not the objects them selves, but the making of them, the loss of the means to the end that is aimed at—that end being the cultivation, notonly of manual dexterity, but of accuracy, of carefulness in little things, of neatness, of self-reliance, of pations, of other for honest, well finished, or he is a word, the training and habits which it is of the highest importance to cultivate as a preparation for the business of life. portance to cultivate as a preparation for the business of life.

Now, it is quite true that His Grace's eloquent address deals with the present needs of Irish schools, and is not intended to apply to those of other communicities that are situated differ-ently. But one broad principle is faid down, which may fairly be said to bear universal application. Summed up in a word it is this: let ele-mentary secular education be framed so as to fit the people for practical life. Whatever secular curriculum we agree upon let it have that aim be-fore it. Otherwise, secular education might degenerate into a more patch. work of fringes that would not develop no part of a child's practical nature, and sent him into the world ill-fitted for the practical competition he is to

The Position of Ireland.

The politicians, for their own purposes, make out Ireland's material condition to be rich or poor, scoording as it suits their purposes. The recent boasts that Ireland is very prosperous are examined in a careful article by the Freeman's Journal. Says our contemporary: "The Registrar-General's half-yearly statistics relating to the wealth and carrying trade of the country are of the usual character. One set of figures shows progress, another decline, and on the balance it is evident that no substantial advance is being made. The half year ending last June has made a record as far as Bank and Savings Bank The politicians, for their own pur record as far as Bank and Savings Bank record as far as Bank and Savings Bank deposits are concerned. But if the decrease in the amount of Government stocks held in the country is set off against the increase of Bank deposits the net advance is insignificant. The amount of money lodged in the Irish Joint Stock Banks at the end of June was £38,768,000, the highest figure on the record for that month. The increase on last year's figures for the same date on last year's figures for the same date was no less than £1,267,000, which followed on a previous increase £2,061,000 over June, 1894. Since 18 2.001.000 over Junc. 1894. Since 1896 the deposits have, in fact, been steadily growing, the advance for the decade being no less than 2.050.00. Side by side with this growth in joint stock bank deposits the savings bank deposits have been also advancing. The increase for the year in the Post Office Savings Bank amounts to no less than 2.052.000, following upon the large increase of 2.050,000 in 1895. Moreover, the balances in the Trustee Savings Banks, which had long been declining, have been moving upwards since 1898, and last year, increased by 2.144,000, or exactly the same amount of increase as in 1895. Taking both tables together the total deposits in both classes of having banks have increased by 2.3,461, 000. The total increment since 1886 of

deposits in all the banks, therefore, reaches the considerable figure of 112,000,000, or about thirteen initions. If this were all necumulated saving and if there were no depletion in other forms of wealth to set against it, the advance should be welcomed as a gratifying sign of the saving and the condition of the of improvement in the condition of or improvement in the country at as a measure of progress, however, it would be necessary to know how much of the increase in the deposits in joint stock banks really represent—swings, and how neah of the mercase is due to a simultaneous growth of that it in in the bank evolities, described in the balance sheets of the banks as advances to customers. If a farmer borrows at housand pounds from a bank theoremsed thousand will go to swell the bank deposits somewhere or other; but its presence will indicate no real growth of wealth in the country as a whole. There is only too much reason to believe that a good deal of the 19 5-5-59 has been created after that fashion in a decade of unprecedented disaster to the Before accopting it as a been created after that tashion in a decade of unre-excluded disaster to the leading Irish industry. Nor is that all. While it is necessary to take a consider-able discount of these deposits if the actual deposits of the country are to be accurately estimated, there is unfortu-nately no ground for discounting the actual adjustes the country are described accountably estimated, there is unfortunately no ground for discounting the figures that must be set on the other side of the account. The amount of Government funds on which dividends are payable through the Bank of Ireland had been steadily falling for over twenty years, when the passing of the Land Purchase Act of 1891 and the creation of Guaranteed Land Stock checked the fall. Of course this addition to the forms of wealth in the country meant no addition to the net wealth. For the landlords who received the stock had parted with its equivalent, country meant no addition to the net wealth. For the landlords who received the stock had parted with its equivalent, and the tenants became debtors to the amount. Novertheless it stopped for a time the fall in Dr. Grimshaw's tabular statement. Now, however despite the reation of this purely Irish stock, the amount of Government stock on which interest was paid for the half year ending last June shows a decline of 11,045,000 on the figures for the corresponding period of 1895. The amount will be noted, is only £200,000 less than the actual increase in the bank alposits for the half year, and if we allow for the premium on the stock its real value was almost equal to the increase. If the decade 1880-96 is table then not decrease is £5,708,000. But included in the £24,770,000 now held is £2,853,000 of Guaranteed Land Stock, which for the reason stated above should name or one reason stated above should not be reckoned. The real decrease is, therefore, £8,001,000. It would be far greaker, of course, except that the banks, on account of the condition of the money market, have been seen which for the reason stated above should not be reckened. The real decrease is,

banks, on account of the condition of the money market, have been forced recontly to invest an abnormal amount of their deposits in this form of invest-ment. Taking the actual decrease, however, it more than counterbalances the real, as distinguished from the apparent, increase in the join stock bank deposits. If one turns from the statistics of accumulated wealth to those which are symptomatic of the actual state of trade and industry, he does not find much greater ground for tactual state of trade and industry, he does not find much greater ground for satisfaction. The other day we commented on the falling off in railway receipts from goods traffic, and endearored to interpret its significance. We argued that the figures showed a real shrinkage and depression in Irish trade, and were not to be explained by the theory of the good harvest, which the railway chairmen imagined in 1896. The tables in Dr. Grimshaw's half yearly return unfortunately tend to confirm our diagnosis. In the first place the bank note circulation shows a decrease of £380,000 on the figures for the previous June. The figures are lower than for any half year since 1888, which followed the disastrous autumn of 1887. Then, though the railway

which followed the disastrous autumn of 1887. Then, though the railway receipts orhibit the slight increase of £10,003, it appears that 120 more miles of railway were open for traffic than in 1895, and, the average receipts per mile, £556, were £19 less than in that year, and lower than in any year since 1889."

The condition which these flutres The condition which these figures reveal is one of stagnation, and until the chief industry of the country, agriculture, is relived by a thorough reform in the land system, Ireland cannot make the progress she might do. No half-hearded measure will suffice, and upon real reform Ireland therefore waits.

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REGISTER JOTTINGS.

Positivism has given yet one more convert to the Catholic Church in the person of Mrs Bridges, the wife of the well-known Positivist writer.

The Duke of Norfolk has left Norfolk House for the Continent, where he will spend six weeks. During his annualt sojourn he usually passes a long time as Pome, having a great predilection for the centre of Catholic unity.

Prince Mximilian of Saaxony, whose ordination was announced recently and who has gone to London as the scene of his labor, has, with the assent of the King of Saxony and of the Saxon Government, signed a document renouncing all the rights alther to possessed by him in vituo of his royal birth. The document, however, contains a clause providing that the rounciation shall become legally null and void in case of the docease of all other princes of the royal house of Saxony.

By the death of Sir Colville Barclay, of Coylon, lately at Paris, an interesting rolle has passed into the hands of his son, Edward. This is the diamond ring of a yellow topaz hue worn by Marshall Schomberg at the Battle of the Boyne. The old gentleman, who treasured this valuable sourcent of one of the bravest generals in a famous engagement, was found of these memorials of the past, judging from the fact that he possessed a suff-box of Prince Rupert and a set of chessmen which once belonged to Ankestrom, who killed Gustavus III,

..

A great development of Catholic missionary enterprise is to be immediately witnessed in India. At the Vatican recoption on a recent Sunday, his Holinoss referred to the subject, and an nounced the creation of twenty-eight now episcopates and the foundation of a great Catholic seminary at Calcuta. The first contribution to the latter comes from the Propaganda, which has already forwarded a subscription of 123,400. This project will be watched in its growth with sympathetic interest by Irish Catholics; for among the most veakous of the missionary bands at present in India there are numerous Irishmen, the type and model of whom is to be found in the Archbishop of Madras.

A Rare Work.

"Ancient Missions and Churches of America" is an educational fine act series of superb pictures by artist W. H. Jackson, the finest sconic photographer in the world. The text, bridge covering the history, romanoc and life of the people concorned, has been graphically written by Stanley Wood. This sories contains 6 parts—4 pictures, 14 x 17 inches in size, in each part—and one page of text, so arranged that when the 0 parts are complete, one has 24 pictures and the outire story—ready for binding or for preservation in articliform. Each part will contain four plates as follows:

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sion of San Gabriel (Exterior), Cathedrai of Mexico.
Part II.—Cathedrai of Lagos, Piaza de las Aguas Calientes, Mission of Santa Barbara (Garden), Mission of Santa Barbara (Gordfor).
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Communities, Array lough a delicate French that border, and will not be bound, but placed unmutilated in the folio where they may remain, or whence they can be removed and framed as appropriate and artistic mural decora-

appropriate and arrays and the six tions.

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Oak Hall.

Business—always brisk at this great clothing depot—may be said now to be on a rush, owing doubtless to the crowda who are here during Fair time. This is in accordance with the fitness of things, for Oak Hall is never short in any of its varied lines of wearing apparel, whether for men or boyor. The supply is large and of superior material, workmanhip and finish, and the prices are uniformly moderate in

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The marriage of a member of the judicial bench is of rare occurrence. Mr. Justice Madden, who will be remembered as Irish Attorney-General and member for Dublin University in the Parliament of 1896, is about to wed Miss Warburton, a daughter of the late Mr. Richard Warburton, D.L., Goreyhinch, Queen's County.

A Shorr Road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs asthma. brouchtis, catarth, lumbago tumors, rhounatism, excortated nipple or inflamed breast, and kidney om plaints, by the introduction of the in expensive and effective remedy, Da Tromas' Echertric Oil.



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FARM AND GARDEN.

every tarmer should keep at least a score of sheep. The keeping will hardly appear in the expense of the farm. The ordinary waste of a farm will mantain a flock of the number, and the gleaning of the fields will support it until the house feeding begins. After the the manure made will ropsy all the cost of the Winter's feed. Every farmer should keep at least

begins. Attor th... the manure made will ropsy all the cost of the Winter's feed.

The market for apples is about open ing. Those who have fruit to dispose of should study the requirements of it People who are willing to pay a good price for a good fruit must have it presented to them in the very best manner. Buyers extimate the fruit by the package and the packing of it. But the packing is by an eneans all that is conveyed by the package itself. This must, of course, be clean, strong, and attractive in form. But the arrangement of the fruit inside must be equally attractive in form. But the arrangement of the fruit inside must be equally attractive in form. But the arrangement of the fruit inside must be equally attractive in every way.

The fruit should be of the first quality, of even size, preferably of a medium size, and not too big or overgrown. It should be rips ar I free from all blemish, solidly placed in the package and free from bruises. Mixing varieties is a fatal mistake. It is easier to sell a thousand barrels of one sort than one of mixed kinds; these go as cults to the lowest class of purchasers. Only those varieties that are popular in foreign markets, which are now the best, should be offered, and the red and longest-keeping sor s are the most popular. Appearances go a great way in the selling of applea and pears in the foreign markets, which are now the best which we have been appleaded there is a large class of quichasers who knew which are the best kinds and want only these. But the majority of English consumers know little of the quality of an apple, and these choose by the color. Thus the Ben Davis, an apple of third quality only, sells better inforcign markets; than the Baldwin and the Greening or the second of the costly paravites supported by farmers, to their own in a preferred to boxes or crates, which are not so easily handled as barrels are.

The smut of corn is one of the costly paravites supported by farmers, to their own in a preferred to boxes or crates, which are not so easily

The smut of corn is one of the costly para-itos supported by farmers, to their own in, ury and lose, and which may be greatly lessened or wholly avoided by a very little trouble. It is not quite the same as the smuts of the may be greatly lessened or wholly avoided by a very little trouble. It is mot quite the same as the smuts of the small grains, that we believe are sown with the seed, and may be destroed by the simple practice of steepi's, the seed in a solution of any corrosive substance—the best of all which have been tried being the common blue vitriol (sulphate of copper) dissolved in 100 times its weight of water. The smut on the grain, which is attached to a bunch of minute hars at the pointed end of the grain, is, of course, sown with the seed, unless it has been destroyed by the steeping. But this seed is not infected, but the soil is, by the farmer leaving on the ground all the smutty, useless stalks and ears.

Now is the time when this careless ness may be avoided, and the uncountable myriads of smut spores that exist in every bunch of it on the stalking corn may be destroyed. The simple way to do this is to go through the field and cut out every bunch of the field and cut out every bunch of the field and cut out every bunch on the field and cut out every bunch of the field

they are preserved from decay for a long time.

It is this condition of things which prevents the successive culture of corn on the same land for a number of years. Faperience has proved that the corn may thus be grown for many years and yield the largest product under high culture, were it not that the smut utterly destroys the plant after a few years, five to ten being the limit of the possible successive culture of this orep.

FIRESIDE FUN.

"Oh, it was a lovely funeral!" ex-claimed the morbid Rosio. "Six conches and a rehearsal all covered with flowers!"

The German Luperor's yacht Moteor is carrying off everything. We have heard some heartless people say it is a pity it will not "carry off" its owner!

it is a pity it will not "carry off" its owner!

Ars. Racket (to her husband; "I am afraid, Anred, that you spend most or your time in very bad company."

Mr. Racket "How can I." I'm scarce ly ever at home, am I."

The Inglish is most confusing language, for though point and cape are synonymous, yet there is a great distinction between a fine point and a fine cape, as any woman will tell you.

On a tombstone in a rural Now York cemetory is the following rather start ling opitaph "Here lies the body of Peter Bodson, who was shot through the body with three ounces of lead and of such is the kingdom of Heaven"

Poor Rainilarityony, the husband of

of such is the Angonim of Meaven
Poor Rainilairivony, the husband of
Queen Ranavolo of Madagascar, is just
dead. The dectors call it some internal disease, but the report is current that the poor fellow insisted on
pronouncing his ownname, and tetanus

set in.

Customer: "I want some spoons and forks in the new metal l'ee heard talk of lately, but I can't quite remember what it's called." Shopman: "Yes, madam. Was it electro plate, Britannia metal, Potosi silver, or Carpathnan silver." Customer: "No, twas none of them. Oh! I know now! It was Carmen Sylva!"

itwas none of them. Oh! I know now! It was Carmen Sylva!"
A good story is told of Sir Francis Johnson, who was Ohief Justice of the Superior Courts of the Province of Quebec. On one of his circuits in the castern townships during the winter he put up at a country hotel. The night was very cold, and the hotel proprietor was not extravagant in his fuoi supply or in the w ght of his blankets. The judge put over his bed covering his heavy cost and other clothes, but still found it impossible to steep. It was after midnight, and there was no one near to make a fire. The judge rose, and gutting on his slippers and dressing gown, went into the passage and shouted with all his pewer: "Fire! fire! fire!" In a few seconds the whole hotel was aroused, and the proprietor, panting and scared, ran to the judge and sort med: "Where is the fire? Where is it?" Sir Francis, with a twinkle in his sye, replied: "That's what I am trying to find." A good fire was soon made in lis room, and the rest of the night was passed in comfort.

An examiner at Edinburgh University had a more of the comment.

An examiner at Edinburgh University had made himself donatous by warning the students against putting their lats on his desk. The university in the Scottish capital is ren. arkable for a searcity of cloak rooms, and in the excitement of examinations hats are, or used to be, flung down anywhere. The examiner announced one day that if he ever found another hat on his desk he would rip it up. The next day no hats were laid there when the students assembled. Presently undergraduate slipped from his seat, got the examiner was called out of the room. Then some naughty undergraduate slipped from his seat, got the examiner was one hat was the seat of the An examiner at Edinburgh University had made himself obnexious by

The German Catholic Congress.

the smut utterly destroys the plant after a few years, five to ten being the limit of the possible successive oulture of this orop.

It is a good time to consider whether something may not be done in the way of drainage of the low lands of the farms. The deposit of muck is a most valuable source of plant food, when it is decomposed by lime or composted with manure or the general waste of the fields and roadsides. It is quite as valuable in this way as ordinary manure, and if taken out before the Winter, when the land is in its driest condition, the cost of it will be reduced to the lowest limit. After it has drained on the bank to get rid of the most of the water it may be used to advantage in several ways, as for any absorbent in the yards, as litter in the stables to take up the liquids which are so much wasted for want of such care as thus.

When drained, these lands make the very best meadows, yielding various kinds of the best grasses, as, dow fescue, which is especially suited for this kind of soil. Fowl meadow grass and redtop are other varieties well suited to a drained wamp. All-sike clover thrives well on the most soil, and by mixing these a grucescall sind of the best grasses and secured by which at least two cuttings of hay may be made, and excellent and wholesome pasture may be provided on the aftergrowth

Be sers and use that old, and well-tried removed the game, allays all psins, cuttings of hay may be made, and excellent and wholesome pasture may be provided on the aftergrowth

Be sers and use that old, and well-tried removed the game, allays all psins, cutting of hay may be made, and excellent and wholesome pasture may be provided on the aftergrowth

Be sers and use that old, and well-tried removed and the series of cologent to cut the barbarity of the feet Supreme Court of the Velmagericht, or secret tribunal, which after for children game, allays all psins, cutting of hay may be made, and excellent and wholesome pasture may be provided on the aftergrowth.

Be sers and use that old, and well-t

DOMESTIC READING.

Lave a life chal to that of the stars ing can compel a sin man to a vulgar sadnos

Joy and pain are very often losely ained that it is impossible out out the line of demarcation.

The best cure for sorrow is work, and the day demands of daily life leave but scant room for sentiment.

There is nothing that a man can less afford to leave at home than his conscience and his good manners.

There is no happiness in having and getting, but only in giving. Half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness.—Henry Demonarch

Flattery, like strife, is as one who letteth out water, the first drop soon becomes a steady stream, which undermines the judgment and prostrates the reputation.

tho reputation.

No nobler feeling than thus of admiration for one higher than himself dwells in the breast of man. It is to this hour, and at all hours, the vivifying influence in man's life.

Time is short, your obligations are infinite. Are your houses regulated, your children instructed, the afflicted relieved, the poor visited, the work of piety accomplished?—Massilon.

Flattery never emanates from great souls. It is an attribute of small minds, who thus still further bolittle themselves to enter into the vital being of the persons about whom they

Death is not half so horrible as life ived wrongly. The mental sickness ud confusion of a wilfully degraded xistence are worse tortures than are ontained in the grossest notions of

There is only one stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates—Duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart, maybe, into which the okylark, happiness, always goes singing.—Lamartine.

hife has no smooth road for any of us, and in the bracing atmosphere of a high aim the very roughness only stimulates the climber to steadier and steadier steps, till that legend of the rough places fulfils itself at last: "per aspera ad astra"—over steep ways to the stars.

ways to the stars.

Charles Kingsley thus counselled to a friend: "Make a rule, and pray to God to help you to keep it, never, if possible, to he down at night without being able to say, 'I have made one human being, at least, a little waser, a little happier, or a little better this day.' You will find it easier than you think, and pleasanter."

The meat alifemal troum in friend.

you think, and pleasanter."

The most difficult province in friend-ship is the letting a man see his faults and errors, which should, if possible, be so contrived that he may perceive our advice is given him, not so much to please curselves as for his own advantage; the reprosches, therefore, of a friend should always be strictly just, and not too frequent.

just, and not too frequent.

To set the mind above the appetites is the end of abstinence, which one of the Fathers observes to be, not a virtue, but the groundwork of a virtue. By forbearing to do what may innocently be done, we may add hourly new vigor to resolution, and secure the power of resistance when pleasure or interest shall lend their charm to guilt.—Dr. Johnson.

guilt.—Dr. Johnson.

No man who sees the truth, however distant, can conscientiously go on as if it were not there. Thousands of years are vast periods, but the love of human liberty and happiness shall reach out and cling to the tetrnal. Let every man who believes faithfully do his share, sow the seed that he has received, and in God's time the glorious harvest will come of a pure, truthful people.—J. B. O'Reilly.

Does not a profound weariness of

O'Reilly.

Does not a profound weariness of life grow upon you according as you advance in age? Do you feel yourself stricken with a mortal sickness, the incapacity for happiness? We are nearly all tired combastns, captives pining for free air, storm tossed souls longing for peace. Some may view this as a pernicious symptom that should doubtless be fought against Studied closely, I rogard it as an intense yearning for Heaven.—Madame de Gasparin.

No massion can lead to such ex-

No passion can lead to such extendities aur involve a man in such a complicated train of crimes and vices, and ruin whole families so completely as the baneful rege for gambling; the produces and nourishes all imaginable disgraceful sensations; it is the most fertile nursery of covetousness, eavy, rage, malice, dissimulation, falsehood, and foolish reliance on blind fortune; it frequently leads to fraud, quarrels, murder, forgery, meanness and despair, and robs us in the most unpardonable manner of the greatest and most irrecoverable treasure—time.

time.

It is natural for men when they leave one extreme in which they have been forced to live, to run speedily to the opposite without stopping in their ocurse; thus men who free themselves from tyrants, if they are not restrained, ruth into unbridded license, which may be justly called tyranny, for a people is like to a tyrant when it gives to the undeserving and takes away from the deserving, when it confounds ranks and degrees of men.—Guicciardini.

Chats With the Children.

-1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1

imber little ope, nov Stummer, stummer fittle one, now
The bird is asleep, in his nost in the bough
The bird is asleep, he has folded his wings
And over him softly the dream fairy sings
Lullaby, fullaby
Pearls in the deep—
Stara in the sky,

Dreams in our sleep So fullaby '

Sturber stamber, little one, soon The farry will come in the ship of the moon, The farry will come with the pearls and the stars, And freams will come singing through shad

liaby, luilaby —luilaby Pearls to the deer Stars in the akv. Dreams in our sicen : So bulahy

Slumber, slumber, little onc, so:
The stars are the pearls that the dream latries know,
The stars are the pearls, and the bird in the

ittle fellow the fairtes a sulaby, lullaby —lullab Pearls in the deep— Stars in to sky, Dreams in our sleep;

So luliaby !--Frank Demater Sherman in September Ladies' Home Journal.

Chinatown is preparing two great dinners for Vicercy Li. Each is to be an marvel in its way. One is to be entirely American, the other exclusively Chinese. The Chinese dinner will probably be given in Chinatown at the Mon Lay Woo Restaurant, and it will be the grandest, costiest and rarest entertanment over given by the Chinese in America. The moun will consist of many dishes that Europeans and Americans have never eaten and some that they would not wish to eat. Chicken and shark flush, cooked to gother, make up one of the dishes. A plate of it costs a week's wages and the name of it is Kai Lee Yee Chee. Another dish is known as Yen Wu, the famous soup made of birds nests. But the piece de resistance of the banquet will be Hoi Shum, or seaweed, which is imported from China and is boiled in small bunches and tastes a little like sauerkaut Chu Fong says it is the greatest delicacy of the table in China. It is so costly that the poor people never learn how it tastes. At this banquet, which will be given on Sunday, the Chinese must be dressed in their national costumes. At this banquet, which will be given on Sunday, the Chinese must be dressed in their national costumes. Nothing else will answer. No one will be admitted who doe. not wear the regulation costume. This will consist of a long flowing robe or tunic of rich silk, light blue preferred as to color. The robe must fall clear to the Chinese shoes.

silk, fight blue preferred as to color. The robe must fall clear to the Chinese shoes.

Each guest will also wear a black silk cap. Under the cap and flowing down the back must be the national rigitail. It is inevitable, and those Chinese who, like Chu Fong, have long since somformed to American customs, and foresworn the oue, must get it and have it fastened to their cropped hair for the occasion. Fort untacly, the shops of Chinatown keep a supply of pigtails.

Li will wear his famous "peacock feather," which was taken from him on account of the failure of the Japanese war, but which has been restored to him. This feather will also be worn by the Chinese Consul and other distinguished persons.

Chu Fong said that the name of the restaurant—Mon Lay Wan—means the place where those who come from a great distance are refreshed.

a great distance are refreshed.

It was not in a joyous fashion that school presented itself to a very bright little girl, Mary Fairfax, who was born over a hundred years ago, and who atterward became Mrs. Somerville and one of the most learned women in England. Mary was fortunate amough to live the first ten years of her life by the seashore, the happiest, wildest, shyest child that ever played all day long on the yellow sands, and made huge collections of shells, and weeds, and pebles, an other treasures brought her as playthings by the waves. When it rained, and her mother would not permit her to run out, she read over and over again the three brooks which formed her library—"The Arabian Nights," "Robinson Crusoe," and "Pilgrim's Progress" Now and then her father, who was an officer in the English may, came home from sea; and finding his little daughter as ignorant as a child could be he made her read aloud to him every morning a chapter of Hume's "History of England."

a chapter or Humes "History of England."

This was all her education until she was ten years old, when, one dreadful day, her parents sent her to a boarding-school, a small and very expensive boarding school kept by Miss Primrose, who was so stately and so severe that her pupils used to say they never saw her smile. Thanks to the healthy outdoor life she had always led, little Mary was straight and strong as a young Indian, but that did not save her from the ingonious tortures designed for stooping children, and which she describes for us in her memoirs:

"A few days after my arrival I was

remore:
"A few days after my arrival I was
nolosed in stiff stays with a steel busk
a front, while, above my frocks, bands



of deaths from

Heart Failure

the heart full to act

when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," o called, more times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kedney fad to remove, and which es-the heart until it becomes analy-perform it, functions

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept. Heart Fail-ure," as a cause of death. It is free quently a sign of ignoriance in his physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause. Health Officers in many

Saffe Cine

A Medicine with 20 Years of

will remove the poisonous Uric by putting the Kidneys in a he condition so that they will natu eliminate it.

drow my shoulders back till the shoulder blades met. Then a steel red, with a semicircle which went under the chin, was clasped to the steel busk in my stays. In this constrained state I and mestof the younger children had to prepare our lessons. Think of it, you havinous little people who prepare your lessons lolling on rocking chairs, nestling in soft corners, or lying comfortably on warm hearth-rugs before accerful fires! Think of studying a whole page of Johnson's dictionary every day, spelling, definitions, even the very position of each word in the long columns, and all the while unable to lean backward, or turn your head from side to side—unable even to see what the girl next to you was doing! That was a discipline which must have made home and the dear shining one neards a picture of Parasise, of Paradise Lost, to poor, tired, timid afary Fairfax. And the worse of it was, she learned so little at Miss Primrose's school that, when she escaped for her first holidays, she covered herself with disgrace by writing bank knot for bank note, and was severely scolded for heing so idle, and wasting such golden opportunities. She was taught to sow, however, very neatly, and in after years she

was severely sected for using so total, and wasting such golden opportunities. She was taught to sow, howover, orey neatly, and in after years she grew se passionately fond of study, of real, hard, severe, uncompromising study, that it was necessary, when she was fifteen, to take away her candles, so that she might not sit up half the night over her books. Even then she used to arise at daybreak, wrap herself in a blanket—not being silowed a fire—and work away at Algebra and Latin until breakfast time. She wrote a number of valuable works on scientific subjects and sha lived to be ninety-two years old, proving that noither hard schools nor hard study are certain to shorten our days—("At School a Hundred Years Ago," by Agues Repplier, in September St. Nicholas.

An amusing scene took place not long since in an English police court.

A farmer was brought up charged with ill-treating one of the farm hands, a poor idiot, he having beaten him most unmercifully. The defence was that the idiot was a thorough nuisance, and always doing mischlef at whatever he was set to do.

Magistrate (severely): "Even so, it is a shame to ill-treat the poor wretch like that. You should remember that he is but a poor half-witted fellow—that he is a man like you and me."

Laughter in the court, and one or two were nearly being committed.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syrause, NY.

Mrs. Celeste Coon. Syracuse, N Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Partuelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dy-ropsia or Irudigestion.' One box corting to durections under the head of 'Dy-ropsia or Irudigestion.' One box could be continued in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

The present year, which has been prolific of alliances between the old English Catholic houses of distinction, will wituoss another marriage shortly, between Edward Charles, eldest son of Mr. John Gorard Riddell, of Hirmeston Hall and Hodsock Park, Notts, and Edith, the only daughter of Captain Gorard, J. P., of Kinwarton Court, Alcester. Miss Gerard belongs to the Aspull Hall branch of the noble family of which Lord Gerard is the head.

Heaven is under our feet as well as

A taste for the beautiful is best cultivated out of doors.

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

God Only Knows.

Whither are going with hurrying feet borns that are passing to-night in the

Forms that are passing to might in co-street?
Faces all sunny, and faces all said.
Hearts that are weary and hearts that are

glad;
glad;
Eyes that are heavy with seriow and strite
Eyes that are gleaning with beauty so

Pictures of pleasure and crosses of care-Pictures of pleasure and crosses of care-Going, all going, God only knows where Hands that have carnestly attree for breast

Hands that are solled with dishener instead Hearts that are tuned to a purpose subin-Hearts all discordant and jangled with

Souls that are pure and as white as to

snow, Souls that are black as the midnight of wo-Gay in their gladness, or drunk in despai teolog, all going, God only knows where

Some to the feast where the richest

wine And the rarest of jewels will sparkle a

shine; Some in their hunger will wander, as

Some Will sleep, nor awaken when morning sha-

The robed and the rage od, the fee and or

friend,
All of them hurrying on to the end;
Nearing the grave with a curse or a pr
Going, all going, God only knows who

EVELEEN BLAKE.

FROM THE CORE EXAMINED

FROM THE CORE EXAMINER.]

This is the legend of a house called the Devil's Inn, standing in the heather on the top of the Conneman nountains, in ashallow valley hollowed between five peaks. Tourists some times come in sight of it on Soptember ovenings; a crazy and weather stain-apparition, with the sun glaring at a angrily between the hills, and striking its shattered window pancs. Guides are known to shum it, however. The house was built by a stranger, who came no one know whence, and whom the people nickname Coll Dhu (Black Coll), because of his sullen bearing and solitary habits. His because on cired traveller had over been asked to rest under its roof, nor friend known to cross its thresholt. No one bore him company in his retreat but a wizen-faced old man, whe shunned the good morrow of the trudging peasant when he made occasional excursions to the nearest village for provisions for himself and master, and who was assecret as a stone concerning the antecedents of both.

the antecedents of both.

For the first year of their residence in the country, there had been much speculation as to who they were, and what they did with themselves up there among the clouds and eagles. Some said Coll Dhu was a sein of the old family from whose bands the surrounding lands had passed; and that, embittered by poverty and pride, he had come to bury himself in solitude, and brood over his misfortunes. Others hinted of crime, and flight from another country; others again from another country; others again ne has come to oury himself in solitude, and brood over his misfortunes. Others hinted of crime, and flight from another country; others again whispered of those who were cursed from their birth, and could never smile nor yet make friends with a fellow-creature till the day of their death. But when two years had passed, the wonder had somewhat died out, and Coll Dhu was listle thought of, except whon a herd looking for sheep crossed the track of a big dark man walking the mountains, gun in hand, to whom he did not dare say "Lord save you!" or when a housewife rocking her cradle of a winter's night crossed herself as a gust of storm thundered over her cabin roof, with the exclamation, "Oh, then, it's Coll Dhu that has enough of fresh air about his head up there this night!" Coll Dhu that has enough of fresh air about his head up there this night!" Coll Dhu that lived thus in his solitude for some years, when it became known that Colonel Blake, the new lord of the soil, was coming to visit the country. By climbing one of the peaks encircling his eyrie, Coll could look sheer down a mountain side, and see in ministure beneath a grey old welling with livied chimneys and weather slated walls, standing amongst straggling trees and gnr warlike rocks, that gave it the look of a fortross, gazing out towards the New World?"

He could see now masons and carpenters orawling about below, like flight

perpetually, "What tidings from the New World?"
He could see now masons and carpenters or a wing about below, like ants in the sun. over-running the old house from base to chimmey, daubing here and knocking there, tumbing down walls that looked to Coll, up among the clouds, like a handful of jackstones, and building up others that looked like the toy fences in a child's farm. Throughout several months he must have watched the busy ants at their task of breaking and mending sgain, disfiguring and beautifying; but when all was done he had not the curiosity to stride down and admire the handsome paneling of the new billiard room, nor yet the fine view which the enlarged bay window in the drawing-room commanded of the watery highway to Newfoundland.

Deep summer was melting into autumn, and the amber streaks of decay were begining to creep out and trail over the rice purple of moor and mountain, when Colonel Blake, his only daughter, and a party of frieads

arrived in the country. The grey honse below was alive with gainty, but Coll Dhu no longer found an interest no observing it from his eyre. When he watched the sun rise or set, he chose to ascend some erag that looked on he human habitation. When he on no human habitation. Whon he sall...d forth on his excursions, gun in hand, he set his face towards the most isolated wastes, dipping into the lone-liest valleys, and scaling the nakedest ridges. When he came by chance within call of other excursionists gun in hand he plunged into the shade of some hollow, and avoide in encounty. Let it was fated, for all that, that he cheese it was fated, for all that, that he

some hollow, and wotte: a feet out of the two fated, for all that, that he and Colonel Blake should meet.

Towards the evening of one bright optember day, the wind changed, and in half an hour the mountains were wrapped in a thick blinding mist. Coll Dhu was far from his den, but owell had he searched these mountains, and inured himself to their chimate, that neither storm, rain, nor tog had power to disturb him. But white he stalked on his way, a faint and agonised cry from a human voice rache! him through the smothering stat. He quickly tracked the sound, and gained the side of a man who was stumbing along in danger of death at every step.

very step.

Follow me 1" said Coll Dhu to this

Follow me!" said Coll Dhu to this man, and in an hour's time brought him safely to the lowlands, and up to the walls of the eager-oyed mansion.

I am Colonel Blake," said the frank soldier, when, having loft the fog behind him, they stood in the startight under the lighted windows. Pray tell me quickly to whom I owe my life."

startight under the ignited without so Pray tell me quickly to whom I owe my life."

As he spoke, he glanced up at his benefactor, a large man with a sombre sunburned face.

"Colonel Blake, said Coll Dhu, after a strange pause, "your father suggested to my father to stake his states at the gaming table. They were staked, and the tempter won. loth are dead; but you and I live, and I have sworn to injure you."

The colonel laughed good humourally at the uneasy face above him "And you began to keep your word to night by saving my life?" said he "Oome! I am a soldier; and know how to meet an enemy; but I had far atther meet a frierd, I shall not be happy till you have caten my salt. We have merrymsking to night in honour of my daughter's birthday. Come in and join us."
Coll Dhu looked at the earth doggedly.

"I have told you," he said, "who

honour of my daughter's birthday. Come in and join us."

Coll Dhu looked at the earth doggedly.

"I have told you," he said, " who and what I am, and I will not cross your threshold."

But at this moment (so runs my story) a French window opened among the flower bods by which they were standing, and a vision appeared which stayed the words on Coll's tongue. A stately girl, olad in white satin, stood framed in the ivied window, with the warm light from within streaming around her richly moulded figure into the night. Her face was as pale as her gown, her eyes were awimming in tears, but a firm smile sat on her lips as she held out both her hands to her father. The light behind her to one dt he glistening folds of her dress—the lustrous peatls round her throat—the coronet of blood red roses which moiroled the knotted braid at the back of her head. Satin, pearls, and roses—had Coll Dhu, of the Devil's Inn, never net eyes upon such things before?

fore? Eveleen Blake was no nervous tear-ful miss. A few quick words—"Thank God! you're sale; the rest have been home an hour"—and a tight pressure of her father's fingers between her own jewelled hands, were all that be-trayed the uneasiness she had suffer-ed.

rayed the unessinees sine man subsered.

"Faith, my love, I owe my life to colonel. "Fress him to come in and be our guest, Evoleen. He wants to retreat to his muntains, and lose himself again in the fog where I found him; or, rather, where he found me. Come, sir, 'to Coll), "you must surrender to this fair besieger."

An introduction followed. "Coil Dhu," murmured Eveleen Blake, for she had heard the common tales of him; but with a frank welcome she invited her father's preserver to taste the hospitality of that father's house. "I beg you to come in sir,' she

"I beg you to come in, sir, she said;" but for you our gaiety must have been turned into mouraing. A sladow will be upon our mith! if the benefact disdains to join in it."

benefactor disdains to join in it."

With a sweet grace mingled with a certain hauteur from which she was never free, she extended her white hand to the tall looming figure outside the window; to have it grasped and wrung in a way that made the proud girl's eyes flash their amaxement, and the same little hand clench itself in displeasure, when it had hid itself like u outraged thing among the shining; of her gown. Was this Coll Dhu rude?

guest no longer rafused to

under a roof which ought to have been his own, a stranger, known only by a nickname, shunned and solitary. Here he was, who had lived among the eagles and foxes, lying in wait for a fell purpose, to be revenged on the son of his father's foe for poverty and disgrace, for the broken heart of a deal mother, for the loss of a self slaughtered father, for the dreary scattering of brothers and slsters. Here he stood. Sampson shorn of his strongth and all because a haughty girl had molting eyes, a winning mouth, and looked rad,ant in satin and roses.

mouth, and looked radiant in satin and roses.

Peerless where many were lovely, she moved among her guests trying to be unconscious of the gloomy fice of those strange eyes which followed her unweariedly wherever she went. And when her father begged her to be gracious to the unsocial guest whom he would fain conciliate, she courte-ously conducted him to see the new ploture gallery adjoining the drawing rooms; explaining under what odd circumstances the colonel had picked up this little painting or that, using every delicate art her prade would allow to achieve her father's purpose, whilst maintaining at the same time overy delicate art her pruc wous allow to schiove her father's purpose, whilst maintaining at the same time her own personal reserve; trying to divort the guest's oppressive attention from horself to the objects for which she claimed his notice. Coll Dhu followed his conductress and listened to her voice, but what she said mattered nothing; nor did she wring any words of comment or reply from his lips, until they paused in a retired corner where the light was dim, before a window from which the curtain was withdrawn. The sashes were open, and nothing was visible but water; the bright Atlantic, with the full moon riding high above a bank of clouds making silvery tracks outward towards the distance of infinite mystery dividing two worlds. Here the

towards the distance of infinite mystory dividing two worlds. Here the following little scene is said to have been canacted:
"This window is of my father's own planning, is it not creditable to his taste?" said the young hostess, as she stood, herself glittering like a dream of beauty, looking on the moon light.

dream of beauty, looking on the moon light.

Coll Dhu made no answer; but suddenly, it is said, asked her for a rose from a cluster of flowers that needled in the lace on her bosom.

For the second time that night Evoleon Blake's eyes flashed with no gentle light. But this man was the saviour of her father. She broke of a blossom, and with such good grace, and also with such queen-like dignity as she might assume, presented it to him. Whereupon not only was the rose seized but also the hand that gave it, which was hastily covered with kisses.

Then her anger burst upon him.

gave it, which was hastily covered with kisses.

Then her anger burst upon him.

"Sir," she oried, "if you are a gentleman you must be mad! If you are mad, then you are not a gentleman!"

"Be merciful," said Coll Dhu; "I love you. My God, I never loved a woman before! Ah!" he cried as a look of disgust crept over her face, you hate me. You shuddered the first time your eyes met mine. I love you and you hate no!"

"I do," cried Eveleen, vehement, by forgetting everything but her indignation. "Your presence is like something evil to me. Pray, sir, talk no more to me in this strain."

"I will trouble you no longer."

something evil to me. Pray, sir, talk no more to me in this strain."

"I will trouble you no longer," said Coll Dhu. And, stalking to the window, he placed one powerful hand upon the sash, and vaulted from out of her sight.

Bare-headed as he was Coll Dhu strode off to the mountains, but not towards his own home. All the remaining dark night he is believed to have walked the labyrinths of the hils, until dawn began to seater the clouds with a high wind. Fasting, and on foot from survise the morning before, he was then glad enough to see a cabin right in his way. Walking in, he asked for water to drain, and a corner where he might throw himself to rest.

There was a wake in the house, and the kitchen was full of people, all wanted out with the night's watch; old men were dozing over their pipes in the chimney-coner, and here and there a woman was faet asleep with her head on her neighbour's knee. All who were awake crossed themselves when Coll Dhu's figure darkened the door, because of his evil name: but an old man of the house invited him in, and offering him milk, and promising him a roasted potato by-and by, conducted him to a small room off the kitcher, one end of which was strewed with leather and where there were only two women sitting goasiping over a fire.

"A thraveller," said the old man nodding his head at the women, who

a fire.

"A thraveller," said the old man nodding his head at the women, who nodded back, as if to say "he has the traveller'sright." And Coll Dhu fining himself on the heather, in the furthest corner of the narrow room.

The women suspended their talk for a while; hut presently, guessing the intruder to be acleep, resumed it in voices above a whisper. There was but a patch of window with the grey dawn behind it, but Coll could see the figures by the firelight over which they rude?
guest no longer refused to
, but followed the white figure
.o a little study where a lamp burs
ed; and the golomy stranger, the bluff
colonel, and the young mistress of the
house were fully discovered to each
other's eyes. Evelcen glanced at the
newcomer's dark face, and shuddered
with a feeling of undescribable dread
and dislike; then, to her father, a
counted or the shudder after a popular fashion, saying lightly: "There
is come one walking over my grave."
So Call Dhu was present at Evelcen
Blake's birthday bail. Here he was,

"I do' know," said the girl, "but it's the queerest marriage ver I hard of. Sure it's not three weeks since he told right an left that he hated her like poison!"

like poison !"
"Whist, asthoreen !" said the col-"Whist asthoreen!" said the collagh, bending forward confidentially." treth an' we all know that o' him. But what could be do, the creature! When she put the burra-bes on him!

"The what?" asked the girl.

"Then the borough-bos machree oh? That's the spanchel o' death, avourneen, an' well she has him thethered to her now, bad luck to her !"

thethered to her now, bad luck to her !"

The old woman rocked herself and stifled the Irish ery breating from her winkled lips by burying her face in her cloak.

But what is it?" asked the girleagerly. "What's the burragh bos, anyways, an where did she get it?"

"Ooh, och! It's ao'the skin o'a corpse; an that, rowled up, and put on a string roun' the neck o' the wan that's cowld by the wan that was to be loved. An sure enough it puts the fire into their hearts, hot an' sthrong, afore twenty four hours in sgone.

fre into their hearts, hot an' ethrong, afore twenty four hours is gone.

The girl had started from her lazy attitude, and gazed at her companion with eyes dilated with horror.

"Mereiful Saviour!" she cried.
"Not a sowl on airth would bring the cure out o' heaven by sich a black doin'!"

"Not a sow on airth would rolling the ourse out o' heaven by sich a black doin!"

"Alsy, Biddeen, alaune I and there's wan that does it an isn't the devindrant of the state o

Och, then, it's the short rest he tuk, the sowl!"
It was enough for Coll, however. He had got up, and now went back to the kitchen, where the old man had caused a dish of potators to be roasted and carnestly pressed his visitor to sit down and eat them. This Coll did readily; having recruited his strength by a meal, he betook himself to the mountains again, just as the rising sun was flashing among the waterfalls, and sending the night mists drifting down the glens. By sundown the same evening he was striding over the hills of Masan Turk, asking of heads his way to the cabin of one Pexic na Pishrogie.

way to the caum or one a can-rogie.

In a hovel on a brown desolate heath, with scarred-looking hills flying off into the distance on every side, he found Pexie; a yellow-faced hag, dressed in a dark red blanket, with elflooks of coarse black hair protrud-ing from under an orange handker-ohief swathed round her wrinkled jaws. She was bending over a pot upon her ones swatner count has winking jaws. She was bending over a pot upon her fire, where horbs were simmering, and she looked up with an ovil glance when Coll Dhu darkened her door. "The burragh-bos is it yer honour wants?" she saked, when he had made

wants?" she saked, when he had made known his errand. "Ay, ay; but the arighad, the arighad (money) for Pexie. "The burragh-boe is ill to get." "I will pay!" said Coll Dhu, laying a sovereign on the bench before her. The witch sprang upon it, and chuckling, bestowed on her wisitor a glance which made even Coll Dhu shudder.

shader.

"Her honour is a fine king," she said, "an' her is fit to get the burraghbos. Ha! Ha! her sall get the burragh bos from Fexie. But the aright is not enough. More, more!"

She stretched out her claw-like hand, and Coll dropped another sovereign into it. Whereupon she fell into more horrible convulsions of delight.

"Hark ye!" cried Coll, "I have paid you well, but if your infernal charm does not work I will have you hunted for a witch!"

hunted for a witch!"

"Work!" cried Pexie, rolling up her eyes. "If Pexie's charm not work, then her honour come back here an' carry these bits o' mountain away on her back. Ay, her will work. If the colleen hate her honour like the will love her honour like her own white sord afore the sun sets. That (with a fugitive leer), or the colleen chas go wild mad afore wan hour."

"Hag!" returned Coll Dhu: "the

"Hag!" returned Coll Dhu; "the last part is a hellieb invention of her own. I heard nothing of madness. If you want more money, speak out, but play none of your hideous tricks on me."

out play none of your indeous tricks on me."

The witch fixed ber cunning eyes on him, and took her oue at one from his passion.

"Her honour guess thrue," she sumpered; "it is only the little bit more axighad poor Pexis want."

Again the skinny hand was extended. Coll Dhu shrank from touching it, and threw his gold upon the table.

"King, king!" ohuchted Pexis.
"Her honour is a grand king. Her honour is fit to get the burragh-box. The colleen dhas sall love her like her own white sowl. He, ha!"
"Her honour all come back to

"Her honour sall come back to Pexie in so many days, do-deag (twelve), so many days, for the bur ragh bos is hard to get. The lonely

graveyard is far away, an' the dead

man is hard to raso—'
"Silence! oned Coll Dhu, "not a word more. I will have your indeous charm, but what it is, or whore you get it I will not know."
Then, promoner.

got it I will not know."

Then, promising to comeback in twelve days, he took his departure Turning to look back when a littie way across the heath, he saw Poxing ading after him, standing on her black hill in relief against the lurniflames of the dawn, aseming to his dark ingination like a fury with all hell at her back.

At the appointed time Coll Dhu got the promised charm. He sewed it with perfunes into a cover of cloth of gold, and slung it to a fine wrought chain. Lying in a basket which had once contained the jowles of Odl's broken heated mether, it looked a glittering babble enough. Meantime the people of the mountains were cursing over their cabin fres, because there had been another unboly raid upon the graveyard, and were banding themselves to hunt the criminal down. A fortnight passed. How or where could Oll I blue find an opportunity to put the charm round the neck of the colonel a proud daughter? More gold was dropped into Pexic's greedy daw, and then she promised to assist him in his dilemma.

Next morning the witch dressed herself in decent garb, smoothed her elf looks under a snewy cap, smoothed the evil wrinkles out of her face, and with a basket on her arm locked the door of the hovel and took her way to the lowlands. Pexic seemed to have given up her disreputable calling for that of a simple musbroom gatherer. The housekeeper at the grey house bought poor Muread's mushrooms of her every morning. Every morning she left unfailingly a nosegay of wild flowers for Miss Evleen Blake, "God less her! She had nover seen the darling young lady with her own two longing eyes, but sure hadut' she heard tell of her sweet purty face, miles away! "And at last, one morning, whom should she meet but Miss Evleen herself returning alone from a ramble. Whereupon poor Muiread made hold" to present her with flowers in person.

"Ah," said Evleen, "it is you who leave meet the flowers every morning? They are very sweet."

Muiread had eought her only for a lookat her beautifulface Andow that she had soen it, as brigh

and as fair as the lifty, she would take up her basket and go away contented. Yet she lingered a little longer.

"My lady never walks up big mountain?" said Pexie

"No," Eveleen said, laughing; she feared she could not walk up a mountain.

"Ah, yes; my lady ought to go, with more gran. Iadies an' gentlemen, ridin' on purty little donkeys, up the big mountain. Oh, gran' hings up big mountain for my lady to see!"

Thus she set to work, and kept her listener enchanted for a hour, while she related wonderful stories of those upper regions. And as Eveleen looked up to the burly crown of the bills, perhaps she thought there might be sense in this wild old woman's suggestion. It ought to be a grand world up yonder.

Be that as it may, it was not long

It ought to be a grand world up yonder.

Bo that as it may, it was not long after this when Coll Dhu got notice that a party from the grey house would explore the mountains next day; that Eveleen Blake would be of the number; and that he, Coll, must propare to house and refresh a crowd of weary people, who in the evening should be brought, hungry and faint, to his door. The simple mushroom gatherer should be discovered laying in her humble stock among the green places between the hills, should volunteer to act as guide to the party, should lead them far out of the way through the mountains and up and down the most toilsome ascents and across dangerous places; to escape asfely from which, the servants should be told to throw away the baskets of provisions which they carried.

places; to escape safely from which, the servants should be told to throw away the baskets of provisions which they carried.

Ooll Dhu was not idle. Such a feast was set forth as had never been spread so near the cloude before. We are told of wonderful dishes furnished by unwholesome agency, and from a place much hotter than it is necessary for purposes of cookery. We are told also how Coll Dhu's barren chambers were suddelly hung with curtains of velvet, and with fringes of gold; how the biank white waits glowed with delicate colors and gilding; how gems of pictures sprang into aght between the panels; how the stables blazed with plate and gold, and gilttered with the rarest glass; how such wince flowed as the guests had never tasted; how servants in the richest livry, amongst whom the wizen faced old man was a mere nonentity, appeared and stood ready to carry in the wonderful dishes, at whose extraordinary fragrance the eagles came peacking to the windows, and the fores draw near the walls smifing. Sure enough in all good time, the warry party came within sight of the Davil's line, and Coll Dhu sallied forth to invite them to cross his lonaly threshold. Colonel Blake (to whom Evsleen, in her dalicacy, said no word of the solitary's strange behaviour to hersell hailed his appearance with delight, and the wholes strange behaviour to hersell hailed his appearance with delight, and the wholes are the sales to whom Evsleen, in her dalicacy, said no word of the solitary's strange behaviour to hersell hailed his appearance with delight, and the wholes are the sales to whom Evsleen, in her dalicacy, said no word of the solitary's strange behaviour to hersell hailed his appearance with delight, and the wholes are the sales and the sales are the sales and the sales are the sales and the sales are the sales are the sales and the sales are the sales and the sales are the sales and the sales and the sales ar

Best. Rest. Test.

There are two kinds of consequents. The best—an the rest. The trouble is they look a to And when the rist dress like the book who a to did to a gent? Well, the tree is known by its fruit." That an old test and a safe co. And the taller the tree the deeper the rood. That's another test. What is the root.—they could of these serseparties? The one with the deepest root is Ager's. The one with the deepest root is Ager's. The one with the deepest root is Ager's. The one with the deepest root is Ager's and the start of the deepest root is Ager's and of new model and an area fruit, that, too, is Ayer's. Ager's Sursepartial has a record of half a century of cures; a record of new model is far which, admitting Ayer's Assasparilla as the lest—out its doors against the rist. That we greater benefit the them odd, to be the only susaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the Worll's Fair. If you can to get the lest susaparilla of yor divigest, here's an intallible rate.—Ask for the best and you'll get \(\frac{1}{2}\). Ask for Ayer's and you'll get \(\frac{1}{2}\). Ask

on the threshold of the outer door weary, but unwilling to rest there hungry but unwilling to reat there hungry but unwilling to eat there lift white cambrie dress was gathered on her arms, crushed and sullied with the toils of the day; her bright cheek was a little sun-burned; her small dark head, with its braids a little tessed, was bared to the mountain air and the glory of the sinking sun; her lands were loosely tangled in the crings of her hat, and her foot sometimes tapped the threshold stone. So she was seen.

The peasants tell that Coll Dhu and her father came praying for her to enter, and that the magnificent servants brought viands to the threshold; but no step would she move inward, no morsel would she taste

"Poison, poison!" she murmured, and throw the food in handfuls to the foxe, who were snuffing on the heath. But it was different when Muiread, the kindly old woman, the simple muchroom gatherer, with all the wick dwrinkless smoothed out of her face, came to the side of the hungry girl, and coaxingly presented savoury mess of her own sweet mushrooms, served on a common earthen platter.

"An' darin', my lady, poor Muir-

came to the side of the hungry girl, and coaxingly presented asvoury mess of her own sweet mushrooms, served on a common earthen platter.

"An' darin', my lady, poor Muiread here cook them hersel', an' no thing o' this house touch them or look at poor Muiread's mushrooms."

Then Eveleon took the platter and ate a delicious meal. Scarcely was it finished when a heavy drowsiness fell upon her, and, unable to sustain herself on her feet, she presently said down upon the door stone. Lesning her head against the framework of the door, she was soon in a deep sleep, or trance. So she was found.

"Whimsical, obstinate little girl!" said the colonel, putting his hand on the beautiful slumbering head. And taking her in his arms, he carried her into a chamber which had been (say the story-fellers) nothing but a bare and sorry closet in the morning, but which was now fitted up with Oriental aplendour. And here on a luxurious couch she was laid, with a crimson coverlet wrapping her feet. And here in the tempered light coming through jewelled glass where yesterday had been a coarse, rough hung window, her father looked his last upon her lovely face.

The colonel returned to his host and friends, and by and by the whole party sallied forth to see the after ladden and the same that Coll Dhu remembered to go back and fetch his telescope. He was not long absent. But he was absent long enough to enter that glowing ohamber with a stealthy step to throw a light chain around the neck of the alegning sir, and to slip among the folds of her dress the hideous glittering buragh-bos.

After he had gone away again, Parie some stealing to the door, and

So they kept their way, and the solitary ficure went flattering on, her white robe blushing, and the fatal burraght bos glittering in the reflection from the sky. A hare crossed her path, and she laughed out loudly, and clapping her hands sprang after it. Then sho stopped and asked questions of the atones, striking them with her open palm because they would not answer. (An amusing little band sitting behind a rock witnessed these strange proceedings). By- and by she began to call after the birds, in a wild shrill way, startling the choes of the hills as she went along. A party of gentlemen returning by a dangerous path heard the unusual sound and stopped to listen.

"What is that?" asked one.

"A young eagle," said Coll Dhu, whose fac, had become livid; "they often give such cries."

"It was uncommonly like a woman's voice!" was the reply; and immediately another wild note rang towards them from the rocks above; a bare saw-like ridge, shelving away to some distance ahead, and projecting one lungry tooth over an abyss. A few more moments and they saw Eveleen Blake's light figure fluttering out towards this dizzy point.

"My Eveleen!" cried the colonel, recognizing his daughter, "she is mad to venture on such a spot."

"Mad!" cried Coll Dhu. And then dashed off to the resone with all the might and a withness of his powerful limbs.

When he drew near her, Eveleen had almost reached the venture one.

the might and a wiltness of his powerful limbs.

When he drew near her, Eveleen
had almost reached the vergo of the
terrible rock. Very cautiously he
approached her, his object being to
seize her in his strong arms before
she was aware of his presence, and
carry her many yards away from the
spot of dauger. But in a fatal moment Eveleen turned her head and
saw him. One wild ringing cry of
hate and horror, which startled the
very eagles and scattered a flight of
ourlews above her hot?, hroke from
her lips. A step backward brought
her within a foot of death.

One desperate though wars stride.

her within a fcot of death.

One desperate though wary stride, and she was struggling in Coll's embrace. One glaine in her eyes, and he was with the ... as striving with a mad woman. Back, back, she dragged him, and he had nothing to graspy. The rock was slippery, and his shod feet would not cling to it. Back! back! A hoarse panting, a dire swinging to and fro; and then the rock was standing naked against the sky, no one was there, and Coll Dhu and Eveleen Blake lay shattered far below.

For Our Younger Readers.

The present age demands special qualifications and definite training in order to win success in any sphere. For business success as a farmer, tradesman or professional, nothing can be more desirable than a short, bright, practical business course us some reliably business women to see that the become more economical managers of the home, and to fill the many mercantile situations now open to them as corresponding, and the second managers of the home, and to fill the many mercantile situations now open to them as corresponding, and the second managers of the home, and to fill the many mercantile situation now open to them as corresponding, and the second managers of the home, and to fill the many mercantile situation. The neck at training we know of no school that offers better facilities and more unique prospectus which we have seen has just been issued by the Principal, Mr. W. H. Shaw. If you are interested in his work and in your own welfare write and obtain a copy. copy.

Endeavour to promote the happiness of others, and you will increase your

A man is rich in proportion to the number of things which he can afford to let alone.

SLERILESNESS is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation uccessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get aleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few does of Parmelee's Vogetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

LATEST MARKETS.

Togonto, Sept. ", 1896.

Deliveries of produce of all kinds were airly liberal. A load of poor wheat solid at lower price than questions.

Wheat-Bleady, one load of white selling to 55.

Peas-Stondy, one load selling at the Barley-Steady, 400 bushols selling at 500 o 32 he.

Steady, 600 bushels selling at 200

22c. Hay and Straw—The muket was well pplied and movement was fairly brisk, sout twenty loads of hay sold at \$11,25 to 3,50 and five loads of straw brought \$7,50

essel Hogs—There was a big run of a hogs this morning and values were. Bighogs sold at \$4.50 to \$5. Choice at a were worth \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Wheet milite #0.05	80	00
Wheat white,		
do red 0 35		вы
do goose 0 194	0	00
Peas, per bush 0 15	0	00
Rye 0 45		171
Oate, per bush, 0 20	0	:22
Barley 0 30	0	324
Hav 11 25	13	50
Straw, bundled 7 50	8	00
do loose 6 00	0	00
Eggs, now laid, u 10	0	12
Britier, lb rolls 0 12	0	14
do tube, dairy 0 12	0	14
Chickens, per pair 0 25	0	40
Ducks 0 40	0	60
Turkeys, per lb 0 08	0	10
Potatoes 0 25	1	50
Drossed hogs 4 50	6	50
Boef, hindquarters 6 50	7	00
do, fore 2 50	ò	00
Mutton 4 00	6	60
Veal 4 00	6	ίÒ
Lamb yearlings 6 00		(O
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		

MONTERAL MARKETS.

TRALI, SOLE, S.—Grain—Oats were to-day, selling at 24½c to 25c...

The Library monimals No. 2 hards.

The Library monimals No. 2 hards.

The Library monimals of the Control of the Co

cal—The market is dull and prices con-birregular. Rolled, per bag, \$1.25 to \$2; rolled per brl., \$2.60 to \$2.75; dard, per brl., \$2.60 to \$2.75; arandard, bag, \$1.25 to \$1.35; granulated, per \$2.6° to \$2.75; granulated, per bag, 0 to \$1.374.

hag, \$1.95 to ..., \$2.71 is granulated, p., \$2.75 to \$2.75 granulated, p., \$2.75 to \$2.75 granulated, p., \$2.75 to \$1.373 eved.—There is very little doing in bran a other grains. Bran, \$10 to \$10 50; rts, \$11 to \$12; moulle, \$15 to \$18. hereo.—Three thousand boxes finest red Outario and Quebec choese were sold end of the comment is quiet, when the comment is quiet, and the comment is quiet, and the comment is quiet, and the comment is quiet, when the comment is quiet, and the comme

ted Outarto and Quebec cheese were sold lay at 9c.

lutter—Business is the moment is quiet, rers and sellers being apart. For very ice creamery sellers think they are end to get 1846 in wholesale fots, but chasers as a rule declino to bid over 18c. Eggar—Prices continue their upward per, choice candled being 11/2 to 12c. revisions—Canada short cut ness, per 410 25 to \$11; Canada short cut clear, to \$10 25; lams, city cured, per jb, to 11c; bacon, per lb., 8c to 9c; lard, e Canadian, per lb., 7c; lard, common, ned, per lb., tc.

UNITED STATES.

EAST BUFFALO. Sept. 8.—Cattle—50 cars brough and 1 on sale; market quiet unchanged; few on sale; coarse fat Ohio teers, 84.20; common cows, 2; veals firm \$4.50 to \$8.00. Hoge—4 cars through \$4.50 to \$8.00. Hoge—4 cars through \$2.50 to \$8.50; mixed papers, \$50 to \$8.50; log adul at \$3.60; rought, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Sheep and lambe—4 cars through and 12 a sale; arket duli, most of the offerings were anada lambs; no sales reported; not sough natives to quote. Cattle closed with hoge closed firm. Sheep and mbs closed dull; latest sales of common to in natives, \$3.75 to \$4.50; Canada lambs, 1.85 to \$5.5.

Service School and the service of the service service

or State hogs.

The interest which his Holiness Popo oo XIII. has taken in the Anghean hurch suggests the fact that his the rist Popo who has trodden English soil or consuries. In 1844, when he was funcio at Brussels, he was presented to queen Victoria by the colebrated convertiest the Hon. and Rov. Ignatius Spenar, the brother of the Earl Spener of the catting, on whose irvitation Mgr. sect, the future Popo, cossed over to ingland and spent a month in 12ndon. He Catholia paper of the period show hat he officiated in two London hurches that are still standing—St. tary's, Moorfields, and the old Sardinian happel at Licholn's Inn Fields. The primer was then the Catholic cathedral London and the latter was requested y Inlians from all parts of the tecropolis, including the reigning openic singers of both sexes at Covent ardeen, who gave their services gratulturely to the obott.



ROYKIOODS, N. BR., CAN., Oct. BRUE-ree years ago my med it had the in 60 for esty, and mind on weak from at tirst side complained in step-ton at tirst side companied in section of the property of the state of median of the state of the state of faint at a live of the state of faint at classification of the section of the control of the state of the control of the state of the s a of true.

Secame very flexic on account.

Appetite and got entirely well. We a
defect to sending us the forme.

MARY Is DALY.

Mariapol., Cas. Sept. 1883 Our too, who had a ple psy was cured to three bottles of Assung a Nervo Tona. A. L. ARRIVEO.

A Valuable blook on Revous Dis-crete and a sample bottle to any ad-dress and a sample bottle to any ad-crete in ce.

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Е. В. А.

K. B. A.

The following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted at a meeting of Davitt Branch, No. 11:
Resolved—That we, the members of Davitt Branch, No. 11, beg to tender our sincer sympathy to Brother E. J. Walsh. President of St. Cecinia's Branch, No. 29, in the sad loss be has austained by the death of his dearly beloved mother, and we pray that Divine Providence, through the intercession of His Holy Mother, may give him strength to bear his sad loss with Christian fortitude and resignation.

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be recorded on the minutes, one sent to Brother Walsh and to the C. S. T. for insertion in the official journals.

J. J. M. CARTHY President, F. HOLLAND, Recording Secretary.

The Western Assurance Company has just placed in their beautiful offices on Wellington street the largest Library Globe over imported to Ganada, from Messrs W. and A. K. Johnston of Edinburgh. Scotlan I. and supplied by Mr. Fred G. Steinberger & Co., of this city.

The Rev. W. Fossato, O.S.B., of St. ugustine's Church, Liverpool has been

The Rev. W. Fossato, O. S.B., of St. Augustine Glurch, Liverpool has been appointed to the post of sub-Prior of St. Edmund S. Collego, Douai, in succession to the Rev. Edmund Korshaw, O.S.B. Mr. William Conveghan Greene who has been appointed British agont at Protoria, to succeed Sir Jacobus de Wet, is a nephuw of Lord Plunket and the Lord Rathmore, and therefore a fact cousin of Mr. Dunbar Barton, Q.C., M.P. He married in 1984 Lady Lily Stopford, daughter of the Earl of Courtown.

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JOHN LABATT

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64 In. New Covert Suttings, shot colors, very
special os in. new Covert Suitling, shot colors, very special of in Tauesea, something very new, special of in Tauesea, something very new, special of its open of the color of the co 1 25 1,35

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