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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. IV.-No. 42

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OUTOBER 15, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANGLICAN CONVERTS.

Letter From the Pope in Their Behalf.

The Holy Father Points Out the Sacrifice inglish Ministers Make in Coming Over to the Church-Cardinal Vaughan Directed to Establish a Fund for Their Immediate Aid

At a great Catholic conference, organ real by the Catholic Truth Nocuty. at Itanic, Fingland. on Nept 22th, Cardinal Vaughan made an importent reference to the question of Anglican Orders. He read the following letter which he had recoved from the Pope touching the condition of I nglish converts to the Catholic Church.

We need not remind you of Our precial affection for Faghand, and of 'tur ardont desire to provide in every way for the spiritual welfare of its sous. The many proofs of this you already know. One pount, however, to the light importance of which you and your brethern in the Episcopate will not fail to give attention, greatly concerns that this moment, and it has led us to form a project which we hasked to recommend to your zeal, and through you to the generous charity of the Catholics of England. We cannot without deep monotion contomplate the vory painting and sometimes hopoless condition, of inform the continuous hopoless condition, of converted Anglican clergymen, ordinary and the most of the Catholic Church. Withdrawn, in confort, they nut themselved the confort of the work of of the wo

me, at St. Peter's, Aug. 23rd, 1896.
Pore Leo XIII.

C. M. B. A. Trustees at Windsor.

C. M. B. A. Trustees at Windsor.

Windsor, Oct. 13.—The trustees of the Grand Lodgo, Catholic Mutual Benefit Society, hold a business nession in Windsor yesterday. The trustees, among whom are Hon. M. F. Hortsteet, Provincial Socretary of Quebec, crand President; Mr. R. Brown of London, Grand Socretary, and Dr. Ryan and Mr. J. L. Hooney of Toronto arrived in the city on Sunday afternou. They were most promisers of the local branch of the Order, and escorted a date service of the Comment of the Co

The Rev. Dr. Flaunery has returned from Iroland, where he has been attending the Irish Convention at Dublin as one of the Causdian delegates. He pronounces the convention an unqualified success, and says it will result in great benefit to the cause of Home Rule.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

League of the Cross.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

League of the Cross.

The above society after its summer vacation started its season of '00' '0' on Soptember 19th, in St. Annes Hall. Power at, under very lavorable circumstances. The meeting was called for 5 m. and by that time the hall was protty well filled by old and now members eager to again onroll themselves under the banner of Temperance. Roy Father Hand then addressed the meeting en the advantages and advisability of starting again on a more solid basis. He referred to the style of member whose distribution of the themselves and advisability of starting again on a more solid basis. He referred to the style of member who are desirable and likely to form a good society. He then introduced the flow Father Canning to the members. The latter row, gentleman spoke to the members for a short while on the two foldaspect of the Temperance cause. The latter row, gentleman spoke to the members for a short while on the two foldaspect of the Temperance cause. The latter row, gentleman spoke to the members for a short while on the two foldaspect of the Temperance cause. The latter row, gentleman spoke to the members for a short while on the two foldaspect of the Temperance cause. The latter row, gentleman spoke to the members on a future occasion.

Meeting Sept. 20th. Meeting opened them the pleasure of a longer address on a future occasion. He meeting called upon gave a fow well these meeting and the moral for the short of the style of the short of the style of the short of the short

a Suggeradvisability of having a
speakers for the meeting of October
lith, 1800.

The following gentiemen kindly con
sented to address them on that occasion: Mesvrs. James Wright, A. Wholan,
J. Foloy, John Daly and Frank Larkin
A committee were appointed to wait
on one of the clergymen of the city and
have him address the meeting of Sun
day, October 1th, 1806.

Viter a pleasant half hour by Prof.
O'Brien, formerly of Guelph, but now of
this city, the meeting was brought to a
close with prayer by the Rov. President.

Peter Shea.

Rec. Secretary.

C. O. F.

At a regular meeting of St. Leo Court, No. 581, Catholic Order of Foresters, Toronto. Out., held Wednesday, Octo-ber 7th, the following resolutions were adopted:

adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Thomas Edward Neville, son of our brother member, Thos. Edward Neville, son of our brother member, Thos. Conception of the Property of the Conception of the Property of the Conception of the Property of the Property

I. C. B. A.

To Miss M. Kolly and members of family

To Miss M. Kolly and members of family
DEAR SISTER—Having heard with deep
sorrow that it has pleased Almighty God in
His infinite wisdom to call from this world
our beloved mother, we the members of
Our Lady of Good Counsel Nocley tender
you and the members of your family our
and enter of the members of your family our
and affliction, and
offer on Counsel, loy
better to be considered to the control of the
to the control of the control of the
will. On behalf of members of Society,
Surk Kelly,
Rec. Secretar .

Catholic Truth Society.

ST. MARY'S BRANCH, TORONTO.

ST. MARY'S BIANCH, TORONTO.

At the last regular meeting of this Branch the Rev. Father Kenny, lately of Ottawa, Out., dolivered a very interesting address dealing with the workings of the Society in that eity. Most indicates the street of the Society in the street of the Society and the Society and I was a street of the inflaence this great man work of the inflaence this great man work of the mindicate the Rev. Father was moved for the concept to the street of the inflaence the Rev. Father was moved by N.J. T. Loftus, after which a programme of music, vecal and instrumental, was rendered by the following ladies. Misses Landy, Kate Haines, Nellie James and K. Chark.

The Secretary takes this opportunity of asking any kindly disposed friend: in Toronto who have literature to spare for hospital and prison work to sond their natures and addresses to Mr. John Doyle, 601 Queen street West, who will call for same.

The Num of Komarce is a ponitone, and had been received back into the total and a been received back into the

The Nun of Koumare is a ponitont, and has been received back into the Church.

REGISTER JOTTINGS.

Col. Mc Shaue of Halife N.S., was re

Chovalier Thomas Lynch K.C.B. has just passed away at humberley. South Africa. He was born in 1843. He received the Kuighthood of 84. Gregory in 1876 from the Pope. The Chevalier was a bachelor.

According to advices from the Philippines regarding the insurrection there native and half caste women are taking an active part in the rebellion some of them even hauding increms. Quie a hundred monks are believed to have been massacred several being tied to trees and burned alive

The Hon. Mrs. Maurice Drummond stepdaughter of the late Earl Russell, and aunt of the present Lord Ribbles dale. was received not the Church on the Feast of Our Lady of Ransom, by the Rev. Dean Brouan, rector of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Marylebone road, Loudon, England.

Cardinal Isidoro Verga, has been appointed Grand Ponitentiary in succession to Cardinal Monace La Valetta. Mgr Tripopi, Secretary of the Congregation of Rittes, has been appoint 1 Procurator of the Secretariat of State, in place of Mgr. Finaldini, appointed Nuncio at Brussels.

After having supported the violent heat of the dog days as well as in provious years the Pope was advised by D. Lappoini at the end of August to have change of air and seene, and with this object to avail himself of the Palazzina which Lee XIII. has had built in the gardens of the Vaticau.

The Archbishop of Cauterbury died suddenly in the rectory at Hawardea. Mr. dladstone's residence, on Sunday last. Pr. Benson had been visiting Ireland and called upon Mr. dladstone on his way home to London. He attended clurch in the morning and had an apopletic seizure during the service.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper colobrated their golden wedding on Thursday last. They were relicitated by committees representing the Senate and Commons. They were dute recyments of a large number of gifts. Among the messages of congratulation recoived were tolegrams from Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax and Archbishop Langovin of St. Bouifaco.

The Beston Pilot says the amouncement of the resignation of the Right Rev. Bishop Kean from the rectorship of the Catholic University of America has been received with goneral surprised and sorrow. After culculating the labors and achievements of the Bishop the paper adds that while the wisdom of the American opiscopate and the Holy Father will find a worthy successor to Bishop Keane it can find none braver, more loyal, more devoted or more thoroughly for God and his church.

The fetes in connection with the celebration of the fourteenth centenary of the baptism of Clovis commenced on Oct. 2nd at Rhems with the removal of the romains of St. Remy, who baptised Clovis, to a new place in the cathedral. The coremony was attended by a larged promumber of people. Cardinal Porraud pronounced an inaugural address based on the conversion of Clovis. He urged the union of the faithful for the purpose of assuring the triumph of Christian France over Atheistic France.

The Queen and the Pope have exchanged cordial letters upon the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Her Majesty's reign. The Pope, after congratulating her and souding his best wishes, thanked the Queen in grateful terms for the freedom of worship onjoyed by Roman Catholics throughout the British Empire. The reply of Her Majesty was most cordial. She declared herself happy to repeat her former assurances of the perfect freedom of Catholics within her dominion, and added that it was her pleasing duty to acknowledge their fieldity and loyalty.

Banquet to Messrs Costigan and Henry
Orrana Oot. 12.—Chevalier John
Heney, who, with Hon. John Oostigan,
was a dolegate to the Irish Race Convention, arrived to day. This evening
both the gentlemen were tendered a
public reception in St. Patrick's hall,
after which they were entertained to a
banquet in the Russell house. Speaking of the Convention, Mr. Henry says
it was a grand success, being a representative gathering of the Irishmen of
the world. Ho was confident that
much good would result from the de
liberations. Questioned regarding the
charge made against him that he was
an associate of Le Caron, the spy, Mr.
Honoy said — "Yes, that's what they
did call me, but they soon apologized
by stating that they had mistaken me
for a man named Finnerty." "Do
you bolieve it was a mistake?" saked
the reporter. "I do not. I think
they were in earnest in saying what
they did, and fearing the consequences
made the estatement they did in order
to crawl out of it."

The Late Mother Odella.

A correspondent writes. On Fird Semorning, but, 9th, death visited Lore Abboy, depriving the community valuable member in the person of Mary Oldin. It was not death Segmin aspect, however, but a wear of the good and much longed for messenger 2 with the bund summon for the good faithful servant to enter into the good faithful servant to enter into the good of the Lord. Since her sutrace into religion Mother Odelis seemed imbued with the true-part of her lefty calling, and though tool asked the secution and friends and finally of self, she reliquished all generously and long be fore death came the immolation was complete.

complete.

In every office to which duty called her, perfection was plainly her aim, and when appointed Superior in Guelph, a fow appointed Superior in Guelph, a fow a plainly her aim, and when appointed Superior in Guelph, a fow a few and the angular so to be seen as a few and a few a

Encyclical on the Holy Rosary.

Rome, Sept. 26.—The affectionate attachment of our Holy Father to that great and increasing devotion of Catholics to the Mother of God, the Holy Rosary, is mailtested this year as in the past by the publication of an Encyclical at the approach of the month of October. The tender interest he continues to show in the dissidents will be noted, desiring it to be the special prayer of the faithful during the month that Ohristian peoples may be unted anow in one fold, under one pastor. The great shrine of the Holy Rosary in Italy, the sanctuary of the valley of Pompeli, owes almost all its privileges and indulgences to Lee NIII. To him it is indebted for the remarkable favor of being a pontified sanctuary, a place of worship, that is, withdrawn from the jurisduction of the local bishop and taken directly under the administration of the Pope himself. As his representative he had named Cardinal Monaco la Valletta, with the title of Protector of the Shrine. Cardinal Monaco having reacently died His Holiness made a new nomination in the person of Cardinal Mazzella. The latter was with great pomp last week installed as Protector, the entire town of Pompeii.—a handsome and flourish ing borough whitch has grown up around the sbrine within the past few years—being in festive garb, and large bodies of visitors from Naples and even from Rome being present for the solenn occasion. Cardinal Mazzolla is the well known theologian of the Society of Jesus, who for the high merits of his doctrine was made Prefect of the Sared Congrecation of Studies, and who was given the presidency of Hoommission appointed a couple of months ago to inquire into the question of Anglican Orders.

New St. Peter's Church, Raleigh.

New St Peter's Church, Raleigh,

Chatham, Oct. 18.—Bishop O'Connor. assisted by the neighboring clergy dedicated for divine service St. Peter's Church, Ralogh. After the dedication of the church High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Leopold, of Chatham in the presence of the Bishop and the

LEADERLESS PARTY.

ir William Harcourt will not Lead the Liberals

Re will Withdraw from Public Life Three Men Tired of Party Dissensions Glad-stone, Rosebery and Harcourt

Losson, Det. 13. The St. James Gazette says Sir William Harrourt has addressed a letter to the laberal whips resigning the ladorship of the laberal Party in the House of Commons, and also intimating a desire ou his part to retire from Parliament altegether. Sir William Harcourt. The St. James Gazette says, has also written a letter to Mr (vindstone, in which he says he is about to withdraw from Parliament, ro garding sech action as the best course he could pursue in order to show that no ignoble ambition has guided his actions. The aunouscement of Sir Williams would take the course of the course o

BISHOP KEANE RESIGNS.

lie Retires from the Rectorable of the Catholic

Washington, Oct. 7.—The Right Rev. John J. Keane has resigned the rectorship of the Oatholic "inversity in this city. On Sunday afternoon ast the Bishop made a statement including the following letter which on Sep. 2s, he received, through his Eminence, Cardinal Globons, from the Holy Father, Lee XIII.

"To our Venerable Brother, John Jasoph Keane, Bishop of Ajaseo Venerable Brother, Leath, and Apostolo benedection. It is customary that they who are appointed to preside over Catholic universities should not hold theoflice in perpetuity. This custom has grown up through wiso reasons, and the Roman Pontiffs have ever been careful that it should be adhered to. Since therefore, venerable brother, you have now presided for several years over the university at Washington, in the first establishment and subsequent development of which you have shown laudable zeal and diligence, it has seemed best that the above/mentioned custom should not be departed from, and that another, whose name is to be proposed to us by the Bishops, should be appointed to succeed you in this honorable position. In order, however, that in your resigning this office due regard may be had to your person and your dignity, we have determined to elevate you to the rank of Archishop.

"Being solicitous for your future wolfare, we leave it to your own free choice either to remain in your own country, or, if you prefer it, to comsto Rome. If you choose the former, we will destine for you some Archiegiscophales. If you prefer the latter, we shall welcome you most lovingly, and will place you among the Consultors of the Congregation of Studies, and the Congregation of religion in the United States. If you prefer the latter, we shall welcome you most lovingly, and will place you among the Consultors of the Congregation of Studies, and the Congregation of sudies and the congregation of sudies, and the Congregation of sudies and the co

a suitable revenue for your honorable maintenance.

"'Confidently trusting, venerable brother, that you will accept this, our administrative act, with hearty good will, we most lovingly bestow upon you the Apostolic benediction as a pledge of our paternal affection.

"Given at Rome, from St. P eter 8, this 15th day of Saptember, 1806, in the nunetaenth year of our pontificate. (Signed.) "Leo XIII., Pope.."

The Anti-Masonic Congress.

The Anti-Masonic Congress, which has just been held at Trent, has, says The Liverpool Catholic Tunes, evidently inspired the foreign members of the craft with no httle anxety. Signor Nathan, the "Grand Master of the Orient of Italy," issued a denun ciation of the gathering, in which herankly stated that the Masonic Order is "a solid barrier, a formidable ram part," against the restoration of the power of the elorgy "over bodies and souls." The romarkable success of the Congress was a fitting answer to this appeal to the power of the lodges. From a special correspond ent we learn that the hotels and private houses are all filled with foreigners from every country. Italy, France, Hungry, Austria, England, Gormany, Spain, Portugal, and Amories sent representatives to join in organizing a crusado against a sect which, on the Continent at least, is a declared enemy of Christianity. The Congress did not confine itself merely to an exposure of the evils wrought by Freemasonary. With the approval of the Holy Father, who in a letter which

have already published gave his we have already published gave his hearty encouragement to the proceedings, it was decided to form an international organization against the crafts with a central office in Rome. The public are to be enlightened as to the work of the lodges by public meetings and suitable publications, and medals and prizes will be given for the best essays on the subject. It is, therefore, probable that the resolutions of the Congress will mark an epoch in the struggle against Freemasonry.

Montreal Points the Way

A movement has been set on loot in Montreal to which we wish every success. It has in view the affiliation success It has in view the affiliation of the various Irish National societies of the oity and the formation of a permanent. Central Council. It is said the scheme received practical force in August 1st when the Irish societies of Montreal mes for the election of elegates to the Irish Race Convention, although it had long been in contemplation. A circular has now been addressed to the various societies interested setting forth in outline the mew affiliation and leaving the design of convention to determine. The circular says

interested esting forth in onthine the new affiliation and leaving the details of organization for a representative convention to determine. The circular eags?

The encessity of having such a Council, as is proposed, must be apparent to every one acquainted with existing conditions in this city. If it is desirable as a race to interest the city of the control of the city of t

A Political Ismael.

A Political Ismael.

Mr. Joseph Martin, the author of the Mantoba School law which trought is years of persecution upon the Gatholics of Manitoba, expected to get a portfolio in Mr. Laurier's Government as the price of his patriotic services. Mr. Laurier has not seen his way to gratify Joseph's ambition. Was there a row? If there was Mr. Martin has sense enough to say nothing about it. The only public information given out by him is to the effect that he raturns to western obscurity for a period of ten year, not voluntarily, but by compulsion. He made a hard fight for recognition, acd he did himself no good. Although there may be a touch of pluck in a man who can take his medicine in this way, no one will regret Mr. Martin's absence from public life. The treatment he has received shows that he was abnoxious oven to his political friends.

The School question.

THE MOTHERLAND

tatest Mails from England Treland

triadstone and Rev B B hane "fred tic Hishops and Armenia - Irlahmen is

Astria.

The syndrcate by which the trianta assews approach has been acquired placed a man on goard to prevent the passing of visitors on 0.4.1 Rec the Nane, Redfast has received a actor from Mr. Gladstom in which he can be suffered as the from Mr. Gladstom in which he can medically a suffered to the suffered to the

Armagh.

Surgeant Irwin threatoned to shoot a number of people in Portadown on Sep. 28th He was making an arrest at the time and in the disturbance created his

time and in the disturbance created his prisoner escaped
A great meeting was held at Cambudgi, south Armagh, on Sop. 27th to emphasize the resolutions of the Irish Raco Convention. Canon Quin V.F. commented upon the resolutions on the Armagh priests who had denounced the Convention. He made it plain they were Healyites.

Cavan.

Twenty-are evicted tenants are being presented for trespass in the neighborhood of Virginia.

Carlow.

An apple 184 oz. in weight has been grown in Carlow by Mr. McQuado, Dublin street. Cork.

Dablin street.

Cork.

An address and testimonial will be presented at Skibbercon to the Bishquet Ross when he returns from his official visit to the Pope.

The pilotage of Queenstown harbor is unsatingatory since the management of twas taken ever by the Cork harbor Rosard. Many complaints are made and the shipping trade is suffering.

Beasie Balwood, the music hall strist, who died the other day, was a Mahoney by name and Irrish by birth. The Daily Polegraph says she was a grand neice of Kehber Pout: but the Mahonen of Blarney, the kinsfelk of the author of the "Bolls of Shannon." do not know of the "Bolls of Shannon." do not know for the makers of the Balwood of Blarney, the kinsfelk of Glandore [is noormous.

Ino makerei carci oii diandore jis coormois.

A farmer named William Wron was kilied ucar the Pass of Koamanoagh on Oct 1. The affair arose out of a family dispute about money matters.

Gossip has manufactured a murder near the Kenneigh Churchyard. Ballineon. Grave diggers reported turning up a headloss trunk and their statements on investigation proved to have been wild.

wild.
A quarry cliff gave way at Meelin noar Kasturk on Sop. 28. Eight miners narrowly escaped with their lives.
A young man named Daniel Condon, who had returned from America, was run over and killed on the Skibbercon and Schull railway on Sep 28.

Dabits.

Dr. R. R. Loeper was accidentally shot at Rathdrum on Sept. 29th.

William Stephenson Irwin, teller in the Camden street branch of the Unter Bank, has disappeared and large defaications have been discovered.

Trinity College is considering the admission of women to university degrees. The student roll of Trinity is declining.

admission grees. The student rou o. declining. The particulars of competitions for prises at the forthcoming Irish Musical Lois are published.

Feis are published.
There are H.O.TN hational Foresters.
Genefit Society) in Ireland.
Harvest prospects are bad in Limerick, Tipperary, Tyrono, Carlow. Derry and Queen's County.

Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfert, was presented with an address at Ballinasloe on Sept. 30. Mass was celebrated for the repose of the souls of the prelates and priests of the diocese.

prelates and priests of the diocese.

Mer. H. Farley and Mrs. Reliham
Main street, Listowel, were burned out
in a serious fire which occurred in that
town on Sept. 29.
A memoriat will be erected in Tralec
to the late Rev. W. O'Callaghan, P.P.

King's County.

The water supply to Tulian
ported in a very bad condition.

Limerick.

Rev. J. Hogan, O.S.A., Limerick is lead.

Mr. James Daly, brother of John Daly, as returned to his home in Australia. To came to Ireland three years ago to assist in the movement for his brother's cleane.

The government is once more trying o displace the nursing nuus in the tropheds union workhouse.
A novel funeral of boats was soon in artingford Lough on Sept 29. This tring of boats stretched from shore to

Honaghan.

shooting rabbits near Castle-mes Holywood was accidentally a companion and dangerously

Michael McDermott was shot and danger-ously wounded in Boyle on Sopt. 27. The wounded man and some com-panions had been spending the evening n a public house.

Tipperaty

great amnesty meeting was held in eracy on September 20th. Mr., Daly, John Dillon and John Red. d made the speeches. The proceed

mony Mt Redmond occasioning the only latch in attempting to make out that the Parnellates were the only tried friends of the political prisoners

Westmeath

tireat excitement prevails in lich turk island all the inhabitants of which are threatened with exaction

West. rd.

Harry Cowley constiguard of the Rossiare station, south Wesford Bay, by an act of great bravery saved the heart three mon during the storm of October 2nd

ENGLAND

Inght her by Brownbow hight liev. Dr. Mostyn Venr Apostolic of Wales, Rev. Cancu O'Haulon and others have rond-man the course of England in regard to the Armenian after the STh. ronnins of Bessie Bellwood were intered in St. Patricks Countered Leyt-insteam where hor four children and how mother Mrs. Malanney are Barried.

SCOTLAND

Boried.

SCOTLAND

The Altered Dynamiers.
I was speaking on Sunday leat. Against the Scottish correspondent of The Law or the Scottish condon take the Bow street. Both the Interest of introduction to these two persons from J. F. keerney, who was arrected at Antwerp. One of these is Mr. Patrick O'Hare who is a prominent and high respected citizen, and member of St. Mungo's congregation So nucle is the thought of by the clergy and laity that he has been solected as the standard-bearer of the Catholics in one of the contests at the forthcoming municipal election in Glascow in Novomber. Mr. O'Hare his name is given as O'Hara in the daily papers) of course, knows nothing about 1801 or his alleged 'piota', and the only acquaintance he hadof Kearney was that the latter, whom working in Glasgow as a railway man. occasionally dropped into Mr. O'Haro's shop to discuss politics over his beer. Mr. O'Haro is physically of gigantic stature. The other man to whom Bell carried a letter is Mr. Daniel Meagher. Mr. Wagher is a respectable working man who belongs to St. Alphonsus's congregation, and is a door keeper of the cheek. He wears the gold medal of seven years' mombership of the League of the Cross. He, too, had little or newowload of Kearney, and none whatever of Bell, whom he nover saw. Both of these are the last men in Scotland to have any connection with dynamic plots, and Kearney must have been fit forced the vacuous Bell to call on them to join his in such nefarious and stupid work.

HORRORS OF A PRISON.

HORRORS OF A PRISON.

The Terrible Existence of Irish Political Pri-

The Terrible Existence of Irlin Fellifical Prisoners in Portland.

John Daly, in an interview with The London Daily Chronicle thus describes the horrors of Portland prison:
Interviewr—"I gather from you that the full rigours of the English prison system were applied to the Irish prisoners—that there were no little touches to alleviate these?"

"That is so. There are times when the warders may relax a little and chat with the ordinary prisoners—but there were more such moments for the Irishmen, and even in the infirmary the warders had not a word of sympathy for us. They dare not if they would; and indeed there was a case of a warder who was fined eighteen pence because he tucked the blankets about a young prisoner—not an Irish political prisoner either—who had been shivering in the draughts which blow about in a prison. The will scarcely credit that incident, but it is quite true, and there could hardly be a more eloquent illustration of your fiendish prison system."

The Terrible Terriboon.

THE TERRIBLE TRAP-DOOR.

DISCIPLINE AND INSANITY.

DISCIPLINE AND INSANITY.

"Latterly, as we know, you were in the infirmary at Portland. How was your health before the final collapse?"

"On one occasion at Chatham I narrowly escaped being poisoned through medicine which was given me. Another time I was suffering from diarrhers, and I applied to see the doctor, but was unable to do so. The day after, while I was in the

16E ___

chapel and on my knees, the attack took an agute form. The officer took took an acute form. The officer teck me to the mirmary, and there I was put into a cold bath and compelled to cleaned by clothes. The result was that minamation of the bowols supervened, and I was so near death for days that my friends were summoned to the prison."

"Have you any notion as to why madness had stricken the Irish prisoners so largely" It does not occur in an equal percentage, does it, among the mass of convicts?

"No, not so far as I am aware, and I can only refer you to the severity of

the mass of convects?

"No, not so far as I am aware, and I can only refer you to the soverity of the discipline in the case of the Irish political prisoners—severity without a moment of relief. Moreover, the feeing of righteousness which keeps up a political prisoner at first—of that I have spoken—eventually turns upon him like a slayer. His buoyancy gives place to montal robellion against his unjust fate, the iniquity of what he is suffering preys upon him, and in the end this must help to undermina his reason. Uften when I have returned to my cell I have lain down on the hard floor, prostrate montally as well as physically. The magging, the

mind his reason. Often when I have returned to my cell I have lain down on the hard loor, prostrate mentally as well as physically. The nagging, the ordering about, the mental kicking and hammering, so to speak, crush you to a pub. I really cannot describe it all, I loathe to think of it."

I suppose you are even at a loss cometimes to realize that you have been in penal servitude for between twolve and thirteen years?"

"That remark is more than true. I cannot see the beginning of that life in prison: I cannot keep track of it. it is just a horrid black cloud from which apparently I have somehow emerged. Once only there camehow emerged. This was at Chatham—probably it in seven years ago, I'm not sure—and we were taken to the studio and photographed and measured. That goes before release; but did a Home Secretary change his mind, or what? Anyhow, we heard no more—nothing more for five years and a half but the melancholy noises of the prison."

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register.

Dear Sin—There must be many readers of this paper who know of mon Catholic friends and acquaintances who show, now and then, a great interest in the Catholic Church, its cashings and practices. One will be observed to attend Catholic worship more or less frequently, attracted apparently without knowing exactly why, yet clearly puzzled at the ceremonies, and anxious to understand them. Such a one will generally refrain from asking for an explanation, and few care to ran the risk of tendering unsought instruction. Another will seize a chance on the street, or in the workshop, or workroom, to question a Catholic about this or that doctrine or practice, and so frequently as to give evidence of an earnest desire for light on half understood, or whelly misunderstood points. Many such have an idea that the Church is a sort of great secret society, and that Protestants are looked at askance when they venture within its doors, as is shown by the simility exhibited by some at weddings or funerals. Again, there are others, serious minded, well disposed persons, who known thing of the ancient listib, but who are well known to their Oatholic eighbors as belong free of prejudice—good, honest, well-meaning persons, who have besome more or less indifferent to all religion being, as they say, disheartened with the conflict and disunion of their own and the surrounding Protestant beliefs. It is well known that there are thousands of such people all over the land. The great majority of thece should be gathered into the Ohurch, and they would be, if only we come out of our sold entrenchments, get out of the rut of indifferences, and rules and work of the promptings of the Hoty Ghost, and that all he needs is a helping hand yellow of the second of the come out of the promptings of the Hoty Ghost, and that all he needs is a helping hand was a ceremonial which is only a bewill-dering "show" to him, when he known nothing of the difficulty. If the good parish priest ventures to approach any of the above the difficulty. If the good pari

out for enquirers. Let them find means of placing Catholic doctrines, practices and devotions before these people. No attack, no sarcasm. no controversy: only spread out Catholic truth lovingly, devotedly, freely, and above all prayerfully, by means of that great powerful engine of the ago, the printed word, and great results will evocatually be reaped.

I will practice what I preach. Let

that great powerful engine of the age, the printed word, and great results will eventually be reaped.

I will practice what I preach. Let anyone send to the underespend address the names and addresses of parties who show an interest in, or a leaning towards learning something of our most holy religion, giving me same particulars by letter as to age, set, education, denomination, general character, principal objections to Catholicity if they happen to be known, and any other useful information, and I will see that the parties indicated are furnished from time to time, from the stores of our local Catholic Truth Society, with some of the best of our short, readable and convincing literature explaining in oliensively our holy religion, its practices, its devotions, its truth and its beauty. Even if it does not convert, in every case, it will assuredly break down prejudice. The laity can do much, and duty calls, let us be up and doing. We have numerous converts, but we want them by thousands. The clergy most deeply engaged in this work in America state that the time was never so favorable as a present for the utililiment of the prophecy that "the children of them that afflicted thee, shall come bowing down to thee, and they that despised thee shall bend themselves down at thy feet, and shall call thee, The City of the Lord, The Holy Oge of Zion."

Casedias Wenes Writers.

To the Editor of The Catholic Registor:

To the Editor of The Catholic Register To the Editor of The Catholic Registor:

Sin.—I bog to thank you for your
kindly reference in Tux Recustre to my
study of "Canadian Women Writers"
in the September number of The Catholic World Magazine. My purpose in the
article was, as you have pointed out, to
do justice to all our Canadian women
writers in every portion of this great
Dominion. Literary appraisers should
worship no idols—for the office of the
critic is not to magnify and extel, but to
assess.

worship no idols—for the office of the critic is not to magnify and extol, but to assess.

I aimed too at making my article comprehensive, that readers of The Catholic World in every land might see what a bead roll of gifted womanhood we hold in this great north land.

Why should I not speak a kindly and generous word of that noble band of Canadian women who are toiling for our country without money and without price? Where can you find such devoted patriotize as in the ranks of these Canadian women writers? Surely if the politician who reaches power and soveroigsty by travelling through mud and dirt deserves our huzzas the litteratour of our country who holds aloft the intellectual torch is worthy of some home and praise.

I hope in the near future to do the same work for our Canadian historians and novellists: For Hannay Hailburton, Mirdoch. Richard Garnoau, Withrow, Kingsford, Dent, Dean Harris and many others as historians; and Grant Allen, Kingsford, Dent, Dean Harris and many others as historians; and Grant Allen, Canadian women writers i hold would be complete or representative that failed Catholic women as Mrs. Leprohon, Mrs. Borlinguet, Mrs. Borlinguet, Mrs. Borlinguet, Mrs. Leforon and Miss Barlir, Mrs. Borlinguet, Mrs. Leforon and Miss Barlir, Mrs. Borlinguet, Mrs. Leforon and Miss Barlir. Mrs. Borlinguet, Mrs. Leforon and Miss Barlir. Mrs. Borlinguet, Mrs. Leforon and Miss Catholic talout to the catholic talout t

Saddier, Miss Sadlier, Mrs. Berlinguet, Mrs. Lefovro and Miss Barry. We cannot afford to let Catholic talent be ignored. Yet we must be careful and not praise medicority because it is Catholic.

There is no doubt that frequently Catholics are systematically ignored as writers—and it is done with malice pranents.

writers—and it is done with mance prepense.

As I write I have before me a work on American Literature written by Prot. Pattee of the Pennsylvania State College and published a few months ago in the cultured city of Boston. Not a Catholic writer is mentioned in it from cover to cover. Where are Father Ryan, Brownson, Glimary Shoa, Boyle Citelly and Brother Azarias? The anthor devotes eight pages to the pootic mightmare and barbaric yawps of Walt. Whitman. Thomas O'Hagan.

MRS. ANOUS N. MACDONELL.

MRS. ANOUS N. MACDONELL.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Mary Macdonell, widow of the late Angus Norman Macdonell. of Peveril, Que., at the age of 36 years. Her death occurred at Peveril, on Thursday, Oct. 1st, after an illness of two weeks, and the remains were interred in St. Telesphore Cemetry on Saturday, Oct. 3rd. Thus passed away another of the oldest inhabitants, and one more link which connected the past with the present has been severed. The decessed was much respected, and the large number that attended the funeral testified to the esteem in which she was held by her friends and neighbors. The only surviving daughter of the decessed in Mrs. Duncan J. Macdonell, Alexandria, sister-in law to His Lordship Bishop Macdonell. She also leaves three brothers, one in California, one in South Indian, and one in Peveril. We extend our sympathies to the relatives of the decessed in bereavement.—The Glengarrian.

DEATH OF MOTHER OMERIA.

Mother Odelia, the much-loved

DEATH OF MOTHER ODELIA.

Mother Odelia, the much-loved superior of Guelph convent, died in Toronto at Loretto Abbey early Thus-

day morning, after a lingering illness. The mother had been suffering from dropps for the past two years, but her condition only became actions in August. When her physician at Gueiph gave up all hope of her recovery she came to the abboy in Toronto, knowing that her end was fast drawing nigh. The immediate cause of death was heart failure.

The deceased had been connected with the Church for the past twenty six years. She was born in Montreal, and was a nicee of Mr. Qulm, of Lodge Pointo, and a general favorite with all who not her, and was deeply loved by every sister with whom she had been associated in her long and useful career. Her full name was Mother Odelia Smith.

Requiem mass was celebrated on Friday morning in the chapel of Lorotto Abboy by Rev. Wm McCann, assisted by a number of priests for Mother Odelia. The singing of the young ladies of the abboy added much to the selement effect. After the selemin service the funeral procession left for St. Michaels Cemetery, where the interment took place. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Hugh Ryan, B. B. Hughes, W. T. Murray, Dr. Murray, Gee, Foy and L. J. Casgrave.

Alexandria.

His Lordship Bishop McDonell, of Alexandria, on Sunday before last, made his episcopal visitation to Dicknown and the McMillansaug High Massand preached an eloquent sermon. Meanwhile some 30 and 40 children had been examined before His Lordship, and immediately after Mass they received the sacrament of Confirmation.

atter Mass they received the sacramont of Confirmation.

In the afternoon a large number of the residents of the village and survenueding country turned out and formed in a procession behind His Lordship's carriage as he drove to Farran's Point, where a very large number of people—Protestant and Catholic—Lad assembled to witness the dedication of the new obspel, which was built this summer to accomodate the Catholic families of Farran's Point, Aultsville, and the surrounding country. Fully 600 people were present. The imposing ceremony of blessing and dedicating the chapel to the service of God, under the name of the Church of our Lady of the Rosary, was conducted by Bishop McDonell, a sisted by Rev. Fathers Corbett, McMillan and Campbell.

The chapel is a very pretty brick McMillan and Campbell.

Milian and Campbell.

The chapel is a very pretty brick edifice capable of seating about 250 persons. The chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary will be attached to the parish of St. Columban's Oornwall, which also has within its byrders the chapels at Mille Roches and Dickinson's Lawling. son's Landing.

"A Farewell to Ireland" is the attractive title of a new song just published by Whaley, Royce & Co., 158
Yonge street. The words are by Mr.
David Battle of Thorold, Oat, and the music by Miss Helen M. Moore of the Toronto College of Music in this city, who resently presented to the public the pretty song. "Fair Canada," which we noticed in this column when it appeared, and which is meeting with great success. A nicety of expression with a deep meaning is strongly presented in the arrangement of words forming the three eight lined stanzas and chorus of "A Farswell to Ireland." Mr. Battle has certainly paid a greacful tribute to the land of his parents, making charming reference to Ireland's sons and daughters and her delightful seenery. Some of the lines run as follows:

"O! patient tair island of Harp'and of

O ! patient fair island of Harpa and of

"O! patient fair island of Harp,"and of Shamrock, Your onliden as exiles have gone the world o'er: Their fame and their deeds, told, in song and in story. A bright halo cast round thy, ever green shore.

"I've trod your green hills and I've seen your sweet valleys, Your lakes and your rivers so lovely to 'Killaccoy' and 'Glandalough,' 'Cause-way' and 'Blarmey,' Sweet germ of dear Erin, I bid you adust!"

anies:

In the musical part Miss Moore has provided for the words a melody most suitable, easily sung, yet varied, and of a very high class. While more specially intended for our Irith friends, this song is one that ean be sung by all, and we wish it success.

A London Literary Society.

London Oct. 7.—The St. Peter's Musical and Literary Association has been organized, with the following officers: —Honorary President, Bishop O'Connor: President, T J. Murphy; Vice-President, D. Jonto: Third Vice President, D. Jonto: Third Vice President, J. Dromgole; Secretary, C. Green; Treasurer, Rev. Father Newman. Among the officers not yet elected are the Trustees and a paid Secretary.

Tay Ir.—It would be a gross injustice to confound that standard healing agent — Ds. The Mas' Ectsoring On. with the ordin-y unquents, lotions and salves. They are oftentimes inflammatory and astringent. This Oil is, or the courtery, eminently coping and soothing whom applied externally to relieve pain, and powerfully remedial when awallowed.

REV. DR. BURNS.

We are glad to flud the following We are glad to find the following letter in The Hamilton Horald in reply to an editorial in that paper. The Herald took favorable notice of a communication to the New York. communication to the New York Herald by a correspondent who called himself "A Real Irishman" and who said the only curse of Ireland to-day is her agitators:

said the Ship duras of Freland te-day is her sgitators:

Editor Herald—In your issue of the 5th, under the heading The "orse of Ireland, you write." What is the cursol Ireland? Some have said it is whiskey. Orangemensay it is Popery. etc. Statistics show that Ireland whiskey bill is less per capita than that of England, much less than Sectlands. I admit that it is too much, but Ireland is not peculiar in her drinking habits. As to the Popery cry, that is still weaker. Belgium is much more Catholic than Ireland With a population of over six millions with the exception of fifteen thousand Jows, all are Catholic. But peasant Proprietory prevails, the mass of the people owning their little farm in fea simple, hence they are a contented people. You rarely see a Belgium im migrant. In Ireland it is just the opposite: the small farms are being ab sorbed.

sorbed.

Neither is Ireland hurt by overpopulation. It is acknowledged to be one of the most fertile countries in the world, and it could support three times its present population. Nearly every country in Europe has three times as many to the square mile as Ireland. The curse of Ireland has yet to be found, and you seem to accept the theory furnished by a writer in the New York Herald, singing himself A Real Irishman. He condenses it all into one word Agitation.

We might an axian further back and

into one word Agitation.

We might go astep further back and ask, "Why the agitation?" Irishmen are not agitating more than others in Canada, Austrafia or the United States. Permit another Irishmen to attempt an explanation of Ireland's agitation.

First, only about 3 per cent. of the farms of Ireland are owned by those who cultivate them, 97 per cent. of the farms of Ireland are owned by those who cultivate them, 97 per cent. of the farms are worked by tennais.

In the next place, a large portion of

who cultivate them, 97 per cont. of
the farms are worked by tenants.

In the next place, a large portion of
the rent collected from the tenants is
carried acrosslythe channel and spent in
England. Thus the land is constantly
drained to enrich a country alrucst
suffering from a pletbora of wealth.
When Ireland lost her parliament at
the beginning of this century, a large
number of her leading families, membars of parliament and others moved
to England, where, amidst the luxury
of the metropolis, they have lived in
affluence, some in almost regalaplendor.
If the farmers of Ontario were similarly situated, I imagine there might be
some vigorous "agitation," and if a
change was not in view, there might
be a stapede across our southern
border, and if a "real Irishman" was
here he might be leading the van.

In the hopolessness of their condition Irishmen haveleft their mative land
by the million, as soon as they could
save enough to purchase a steerage
ticket to America. Let her parliament
be restored, her reposentatives would
return. Millious that are now extorted
from the toiler to enrich the non-resident landlords and support their
foreign luxury, would then be spent at
home.

I am amazed that any one wishing

foreign luxury, would then be spent at home.

I am amazed that any one wishing to be considered "a real Irishman" is hould call "agitation" a curse. Through the long, dreary night during which Catholic had no representative in the British parliament, O'Connell's one advice was "agitate, agitate, agitate." In 1820 the flagrant wong was righted. Forty years later, through the same means, agitation, an equally disgraceful abuse was terminated by dissetablishment. Agitation is an honorable, a rational method of securing our rights and terminating our rights and it will trust that my countrymen will continue to agitate while an incubus oppresses or a wrong remains to be redressed.

A. Busse,

A. Bu The College, Hamilton, Ost.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.— Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relied in all cases of Organic Properties and Spanish and Spanish and Spanish (effects a cure. It is a peculiar remedy for Palpitation, Sportness of Breath, Smothering Spails, Palis in Laft Side and all symptoms of Diseased Heart. One dose convitions.

Chiefe of the Campaign

Chiefe of the Campaign.

"The Three Strategic Chiefs of the Presidential Campaign," i.e., the chairmen of the National committees of the three leading parties, are the subjects of character sketches in the October Review of Roviews. Murat Haltsead writes about Mr. Hanna; Willia J. About Jescribes Senator Jones, of Arkansa the hope of the "Popocrats"; and Marion Butler, the energetic and able young leader of the Populist forces, is portrayed by Carl Syndor.

THEL THE DRAF.—Mr. J. F. Kellock, Druggist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. Thomas Eccarge. Oit, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexferd, Ireland, this week."

PATHER WALTER ELLIOTT.

The tirest Papilst Missionary at Thorold

Bin-Thorold and our good pasto Sin—Thorold and our good pastor lather Sullivan have both been honored. They have the special destination of being the first in all clinada to give a mission to non-Catholics, to Protestants, Thorold both in her Catholic and non Catholic citizons, has of late enjoyed a rich treat, something that may never be enjoyed again. treat, something that may never be onjoyed again. We have had with us Father Elliott.

onjoyd again.

We have had with us Father Elliott, adlatinguished member of the religious order known as the Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle, whose head quarters are the city of New York. No douth many of your readers are ware that Father Elliott has been for some time, and is still, engaged in giving missions to Catholics and to Protestants also. The former he of course meets in their churches, the latter in some public hall, but notther are denied the privilege of being present at both missions if they so choose.

He began his work on Sunday Sept 18th, in our beautiful clurch of Our Lady of the Holy Resary, the pride and joy of its pastor Father Sullivan, and his people. Our clurch edifice is one that is the admiration of all who see it, and as Father Elliott himself romarked "it would do for New York."

himself romarked "it would do for New York."

Mission Mass at 5 a.m. with another Mass at 8 colook and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament in the evening at 7.30 "with a sermin or an instruction at each one of the three services. Such was the order of the Mission which terminated on Sunday, Sopt. 20th at High Mass, with the Payal Benediction given by the Missionary, You will readily great you solve you will readily great process when I sell you that he heard

amount of labor Father Elliott under goes, when I tell you that he heard all the confossions himself, and took part in all the ceremonies. But he did not seem to mind it. He is a man of fine physique, over six feet in height, of build in proportion and strong, with a deep powerful voice, which he hows well low to use. He is fair, with hair turning groy, blue eyes, and wears a full, short beard Dressed in a plain black soutane, his only ornament his cruening, which is constantly worn on his breast when giving his mission to Catholies.

In spoaking, he always uses a platform—preferring it to the pulpit—and as he stands, a most pictureaque figure, beneath a large, black draped with white, mission Cross, which towers six reight fest above his head, he looke in fancy as our local paper put it "a veritable Peter the Hermit" presching a crusade—a crusade against the follies, the vices, the sins of men, and calling them back to their true man hood, and to Christ their Redeemer. No attempt is made in the way of cratory, but you at once take in that the speaker is undoubtedly an orator of rare power, and one who wins you to himself and his cause whether you will or not. Is it his gentle tenderness and the deep sympathy he shows for the erring one that makes us like him? I think it is.

It is unnecessary for my to go into details about his mission to our Catholies, the town and your readers know what such is. Our mission was a great success, and a blessing to all who took part in it.

And now something about his mission to the non Catholies, which of course is different to that given to Catholies.

Hand bills had been well distributed through the town and vicinity stating that a Catholie priest, Rav. Walter Elliott of Now York, would every evening for a week give a series of feel lectures on living subjects, to the public genorally, to all who might choose to come and hear him. It was also mentioned that a Questi

In speaking, no strays uses a partorm—prefering it to titu quipit—and as he stands, a most picturesque digard, beneath a large, black draped with white, mission Cross, which tower and and a considerable Peter the Hormit "presching a crusade—a crusade against the follies, the vices, the size of men, and calling them back to their true man-hood, and to Christ their Redeemer, No attempt is made in the way of cratory, but you at once take in that the speaker is undoubtedly an orator of rare power, and one who wins you to timeself and his cause with the speaker is undoubtedly an orator of rare power, and one who wins you to timeself and his cause with the speaker is undoubtedly an orator of rare power, and one with makes us like him? I think it is.

It is unnescessary for me in 5 go, into details about his mission to our Cathe oile people. You and your readers know what such is. Our mission was a great success, and a blessing to all who took part in it.

And now something about his mission to the non Catholes, which of the course is different to that given to Catholic who was a size of the course is different to that given to Catholic who will be a compared through the town and vicinity stating that a Catholic priest, Rev. Watter Elliott of Now York, would are the command of the control of the course o

wook" "I am sorry I missed some of the lectures," "Wo will be glad if this 1 est comesbackte Theroid spain" and such like expressions. His first lecture was "The Divinity of Jesus Christ," the 2ed, "Can we get along with the Bible "the erd. Intemperance, or, Why I am a Total Abstainer", the 4th, "The Confessional, Its Origin and "se", the 5th, "The Confessional, Its Origin and "se", the 5th, "The Chels Presence of Ohrati in the Eacherset", the 4th, "How Shall we commune with the Dead?" the 7th and last, "Why I am a Catholic." All most interesting subjects and treated in a masterly manner.

And then the questions that were asked—all kinds—noasonesi, swen to "Why don't Pricets dance?", which he read but did not roply to, and serious, oven to the deepest intricacies of Predestination and Election, which he took up, and dealt with in such a way as to win the admiration of all present. But as he himself said at the close, taken all through, they were most interesting questions, which he was pleased to consider. He stated he received only two really flippant ones, which he would not read, as we did not know what they were.

His god questions about the Church, about Confession, about the Saints, about Confession, about the Saints, about Confession, about get married?—in fact almost about everything concerning the Catholic church and oligion. They were answered patiently, kindly, fully, and I think sausfactorily.

That Father Elliott has made a strengther concerning the catholic church and week" "I am sorry I missed some of the lectures," "Wo will be

it.

The writer of these words has enjoyed many an intellectual and spiritual treat in his time, but none has he enjoyed so much, as the two weeks ac spent as a Catholic (and as a Protestant) with that man among men, that master mind among men; car, gentle, kind Father Elliott.

D. B. Thorold, Oct. 2nd, 1896.

THE CONCLUSION

Of Rev. Father Myan's Speech in Tipporary.
The Irish Priesthoou.

would toll his people that though things were distribed at prevent still by the time the general electron carns round they would find all parties in tretand united the busheps, the press and the people. Thus unled they would have the moral and unsted they would have the moral and unsted they would have united at house and acrosd would have worted by when they would have a matter Parlament. A free people and a glorious future for treland protoning delegant, which would have a matter Parlament. A free people and a glorious future for treland protoning delegant to treland. The gathering has press the currently of every visiting delegate to treland. The gathering has been misrepresented from within and without, but its verbat will provide over faction in the party and maintain the Home Rule movement at home and abroad in spite of these who would wrock it.

English Sovereigns and Ireland.

English Sovereigns and Ireland.

English Sovereigns and Ireland.

"Bystandor" (Prof. Goldwin Smithwrites in The Weekly Sun Ireland has a grievance, sentimental it is true, but not less the serious, in the cold neglect with which she has been treated by the sovereigns of Great Britain. Between the reign of William III. who came as conquerer, and that of George IV. no British sovereign visited Ireland. That George IV with the hearts of her people, is a bright insident in a history much in need of win the hearts of her people, is a bright insident in a history much in need of redeeming features. Her present demands that he will be sent and that her visite should be repeated from time to time has always been the earnest desire of her best advisers. Neglect of Ireland is a blot on this, as on pravious, reigns. The Irish are warm hearted, they attach themselves to persons more readily than to unstitutions; they are by nature monarchical. No one who knows them doubts that the offect of the royal presence among them would have been good. After the contumely which, through a series of unhappy centuries England had poured upon the Irish people, policy and justice alike require that every remark of respect which the Orown of Oreat Britain could pay them should be paid. Royal princes have recently tried to make up for the default, but now it is too late.

Peterbore' Catholle Literary Assoc'n. roligion. They were answered patiently, kindly, fully, and I think satisfactorily.

That Father Elliott has made a lasting impression for good in our town among Catholics and Protestants I think caunot be questioned, and that he has sown good seed on good ground I verily believe, and it will produce good fruit. Is it not too bad that our church has not sufficient priesst to set aside a large number for such special work as he is engaged in? But the time may come when she can do so, and much good will come from it.

Peterboro' Catholle Literary Assoc'n

The following moninations have been made for the officers and directors of the Catholic Literary Association of Peterboro'

of the Catholic Literary Association of Peterboro'
President, P. Doris; Jst Vice-President, Messrs. J. Hickey, T. B. McGrath, A. McPherson, T. J. Begley; Zud Vice-President, Messrs. J. Begley; Zud Vice-President, Messrs. J. Hanrahan, E. R. Ward, Dr. Moher; Rec-Sec, Messrs. L. V O'Connor, B. A., L. R. Keogh, T. J. Begley: Treasurer, Messrs. A. L. Giroux, J. Hanrahan, John Corkery, R. Sheehy, A. Murty; Directors, Messrs. R. Sheehy, J. Corkory, J. L. O'Brien, Dr. Moher, M. Riley, A. McPherson, T. Corkery, W. Thorne, Jos. Picard, ir., T. B. McGrath, L. V. O'Connor, Jas. Dolan, Jas. Lynch, Fred McFadden, O. Theobald, W. Crowley, J. Murty, H. L-Brun, L. M. Hayes, John Simons, W. Rudkins, M. O'Brien, Geo. Ball, M. H. Quinlan.

In his VROITABLE PILLS, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of long scientific research of the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For Delicate and Deblitated Constitutions Parmelee's Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the offect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildy oxciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

Charlie (reading his composition):

"Every rabbit has four legs and one anecdote." Teacher: "What do you mean by an anecdote?" "A short, funny tail."

You need not cough all night and dis-turb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consump-tion, while you can get Bicklo's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicin-cures coughs, colds; inflammation of the lungs and all threat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and casy expectora-tion, which immediately relieves the threat and lungs from viscid phicgm.

Do you see the cloude away over Do you see the clouds away over the sea—how they come on, and on, go away? These are the moods of a man—his promises, his intentions. But overhead, do you see the blue sky? That is the patience of a woman. Sometimes the clouds are dark, sometimes white—but the sky is alw the same.—Black, "Daughter Heth."

Piles Cured in " to a Nights. -Dr. Agnow's Cintment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from 1st to hights. On application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is poecles. All occures Totter, Salt Rheum, Lezema, Barber's Itch, and all oruptions of the kin.

It is the prayer of faith, not the prayer of agonised entreaty, that takes hold of strength. There is seen to be a marvellous alohemy in true piety. Mind and seuse subject to its process become refined. Where refinement is not the result, we may believe that thore is a false note in the devotion, that there is self seeking in the eflort towards God.

10 ots. Cures Constitution and Liver Ills
—Dr. Agosw's Liver Pills are the most
perfect made, and cure live magic. Sick
Hoadache, Constitution, littlicusnes, Indigestion and all Liver Ills. 10 cents a vial—
40 doses.

Sunlight Soan the tra

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THURSDAY, OCTORER 15, 1896

Calendar for the Week.

Society.

15.—S. Teresa, 16.—Biessod Victor III., 1. 17.—S. Hedwig. 18.—S. Luke the Evangolist. 19.—S. Peter of Alcantara. 20.—S. John Cantins. 21.—S. Hilarion, Ab

21-S. Hilarin, Ab

The Grand Orient Fromasons of
France have declared war upon the
ttovenment on account of the dismissal
of one if their members, M. Montell,
from the public service. Montell was
notorious for political intrigue. A
sufficient number of French Republicane are still outside the influence of
French Republication of the public of the p

Freemasonry to make it hot for the

The Uxbridge Journal draws attention The Uxbridgo Journal drawe attention to an favention started by the Orillia Packet charging Mr. F. J. Gillespie of Uptorgrove with using undue influence to secure the trade of Indians on the Mara reserve. Mr. Gillespie is a strong candidate for the vacant registrarship of Ontario; and the yarn is got up to injure his chances. It is to be hoped it will have the contravy effect. A number of contlemen waited on the Government of gentlemen waited on the Government on Wednesday to urge Mr. Gillespie's

The progress of the Presidential camaign in the United States promises a lose election. The clams of the Re aign in the United to the Ro-lose election. The clams of the Ro-vublican press that McKinley's majority vill be the biggest on record are obvious y senseless. The independent journals make estimates representing the issue will be the biggest on record are obviously senseless. The independent journals make estimates representing the issue as most uncertain. The Republicans are looking out for a lever to turn the doubtful States over to their side. The preposterous ridicule of Bryan that is being indulged in is not likely to offect this end; but anything may happen before election day to decide the set important contest in which the United States has ever been engaged. States has ever been engaged.

Prof. Becaley in The Positivist Review makes a timely comment upon the contrast between the attitude of the British press towards American Irish and Armonian dynamiters. The former are hystorically excerated, whilst admirare hystorically execrated, whilst admir-ation for the Armenian bomb-throwers is not concealed. Just at the moment Prof. Beesley is making this point the Sultan, in reply to British rem

over Armenia, says to Lord Salisbury's Government: "Look at Ireland; the Government: Sultan would be extremely sorry if his troops were as barbarous as English soldiers engaged in quelling Irish riots." Between England and Turkey this looks Between England and Turkey this is like a duel of the kettle and the pot.

There is room at Ottawa for the introduction of a good deal of the right democratic spirit. The proposal to superannuate the "gentleman usher of superannuate the "gontleman usher of the black rod" is a move in the proper direction. This official is called into languid action for not more than two hours in the year. And he roccives \$2,000 per annum in all for his inesti-\$2,000 per annum in all for his inesti-mable services to the people. His salary is \$1,350 and his free residence in worth \$650. There is a crude idea of dry humor in superannuating him; but possibly a man who has been unervated by long years of droning officialism would be a burden on society any way. be a burden on society any way.

ght to be paid off, got rid of and

so abolished He ought

The rear guard of the Canadian delegation of the Irish Race Convention was banquested in Cork on the eve of sailing for home by the committee of the local branch of the Irish National Federation. The report of the banque occupies soveral columns of The Examiner. Several of the Cork priests and members of cardinates were recent. Fatter of parliament were present. Father ltyan, Father O'Donnell, Chevalier Heney, Father O'Rielly and Rov. Dr. Flamery made the principal after dinner speeches. Mr. Flynn, one of the local representatives in Parliament, on this constant asion made come observation this should be read in Cauada and the United States. "He claimed that majority rule in '96 should prevail I nited States-majority rule in '08 should provait against all odds, against all individuals, against all family parties (hear, hear), against all sections. He claimed that; it is the days gone by the Irish Party had the courage to stand up in Room 16,

The state of the

believing that the country was against them against the most commanding agare of the indepentional output they had now the same right to stand up they are any other against any other figure or any other family or any other section to vindicate that alone by which they could achiev their ob.oct usinely the right of th

Mr 1 O Pavid of Montreal has chuber je na pedestal to civire a la lectore to the deray of the Province of Quebe Or contemporary. The True Witness takes advantage of this poor tunity to address a timoly word to Mr. David. The Maintoba school question is, of course, the subject of their dis Mr David has issued phiot die clerge canadien. La Mission set. If svre which remaids the clergy sat, if are which remaids the clergy the relace so that they may know how to keep it in future. He admits they have "a right to look for the guidance of the Holy Spirit when they speak from the heights of the spiritual world, but not when they descend to to the arone of human controversy. They look their strength when they to the arena of human controversy They lose their strength when they come in contact with the earth and provoke conflicts fatal to their priestly Doubtless this has been to but Mr. David, like the poet, seems to believe it has not been so well expressed. The language is ve y good. but the more homely sentences of The True Witness are really more impressive when it says that those politiciaus who persist in treating the bishops of Quebee as political partisans are the only ones who mix the Manitoba school question up with politics. Mr. David should take to heart our contemporary's moderate and common-sense criticisms.

Putting aside the playfulness of Mayor Floming and the protectors of the Sabbath, who coutend that the street car gengs shall not be permitted to ring within 200 yards of any church at any time during the seventh day, even to warn an absent minded citizen to got off the track, there is only one hitch between the City Council and the company with respect to the conditions of the new service. They are disputing over the Sunday car face. The company is inclined to act after the nature of all corporations in the matter The City Fathers held out for a thre cent fare. Mr. Mackenzie says the ser vice would not pay at the reduced rate for Sundays. But other street railways for Sundays. But other street railways are paying at that rate seven days a week. The Toronto street railway company is in many respects an admirable institution; but its management is not always consumed with solicitude for the interests of the public Indeed nothing is done except what must be done; and the spectacle of little children on the cars crying from cold in the arms of their mothers these chill October evening is not unknown It happens because the company will not put on closed cars before the day of obligation. The company does will not put ou closed cars before the day of obligation. The company does not propose to run Sunday cars because mothers with weakling children stifle in the city in summer beat without having access to the parks. The whole object of the company is to make more money: and the big fare will be claimed white incre is any hope of the city giving in on the point. The Council should insist that the citizens in consideration for the cularged franchise have the Sunday fare reduced to three cents.

The life of a touring Czar is not a happy one; cannot in the nature of it be more than temporarily tolcrable His Majesty escaped with his life out of Paris. His abjects in the capital of that free ropublic would kill him with kindness—or cookery. There has been no end of a sensation since Nicholas set foot on Fronch soil. He should have dined at the official residence of President Faure. But M. Faure knew his cook and ordered the Elyseo banquet from an outside cateror. As events transpired the President's strategem did not improve matters a great deal. They not improve matters a great deal. They took the Czar to see the ballot after dinner. While watching the dancers the dinner he had eaten made him sick. the dinner he had eaten made him sick. The cateror's cheft has been dismissed. For a while that artist may have to live under a cloud; but eventually he will ascend into fame as the cook who sickened the Czar. M. Faure's cook has also resigned because he was not allowed to prepare the dinner. He might have succeeded in making the Czar sicker than the other fellow did. Who knows; there is no limit to art. There is, however, another side to the case which presented itself to the Czar. What was fun and glory for the cooks might be fatal to him. He desired the police to per in him to go incog through the city. He did not specify whether or not his object was to provide himself with an inartistic meal. He would take his chances with the anarchists and the other minor perils incidental to Parisian life. He may have regarded the manufacture of bombs as a less dangerous The cateror's chef has been dismissed facture of bombs as a less dangerous profession than the mean-facture of French dinners. The opinion of the price was different and they had their

The life of a touring Czar is not

A Vindictive Sovereign.

The htness of Mr. N Clarke Wal ace for the position which for a while servatoriasy, which had become the held in the Conservative Governments of Sir John Thompson and Sir at 'Ittawa, at last was made to Mackon.co Bowell may be judged by that some power higher than itself the exhibition he made of himself in the country. It should the House of Commons on the eve of make Conservatives like Mr. M. J. F. the House of Commons on the eve of prorogation. The public history of he Sovereign of the Orange order in the Sovereign of the Orange order in Impen than the defeat of their party. Mr. Wallace a cathibition of malice qualification for public life was his influence as an Orangeman. He was the Croker of the Orange Tammany, and was recognized as a fact and a the grounds of political influence. force in the Conservative hold upon Apart from mach politics his power was ent.rely evil and dangerous. I pon the selec-tion of Sir John Thompson for the premiership this became manifest. He had to be provided with an office if the Orangemen were expected to swallow a Catholic political leader and premier. The seams of the compromise were neatly fringed with lace to be sure, but that was the combina-tion of circumstances that allowed the inroad upon our free and representative system of an Orange Sovereign Comptroller of Customs.

Mr. Wallace could not be supposed

to know anything about the adminis-tration of the department of Customs upon his appointment. Nor was he long enough in office to learn much the heads of the permanent What he did bring into office was a thorough knowledge of Orange dogma and practices. But the facts do not disclose what actual aids these equipments were to the study of the tariff and the management of an important branch of the public service. Although it would be difficult to scertain what profit or loss the employment of Mr. Wallace resulted in to the country, there were incidents that transpired during his term of office—such for instance as the adverse judgment in the matter of duty office placed upon steel rails imported by of the Orange ritual, and the thorough grounding in dark cellar bossism oertain to be possessed by an Orange Sovereign Grand Master, did not necessarily fit him for the place into

which he broke his way.

It would have been a great deal better for Mr. Wallace could he but suffer the period of his administration to rest in public forgetfulness. ne must problaim on the floor of the House of Commons how far he went in playing the part of an Orange boss in office. He took occasion to exhibit himself in this way during the disoussion of a question brought forward by Mr. Bergeron, who desired to by Mr. Bergeron, who desired to ascertain whether it was the intention of the Government to allow Mr. O'Hara, assistant collector of Customs at Montreal, the difference betwee his salary as assistant collector and the salary of a collector during the years Mr. O'Hara had been disc ing the duties of collector at his port. The question was one of simple right. Mr. Bergeron pointed to precedents and referred to the well known effi-ciency of Mr. O'Hara as a public

Wallace instinctively oppose Mr. O'Hara's claim. He could be excused for that; perhaps he could not help it. Prejudice is blind. But that Mr. Wallace should undertake, under pretence of the knowledge he had gained of Mr. O'Hara while ho occupied the position of Comptroller of Customs, to throw mud at as expersenced and respected an officer as perianced and respected an omoer as there is in Canada was an outrage both against official propriety and common decency. Mr. Wallace made it plain enough that one of his official harrass and persecute habits was to narrass and percented Catholic officials. According to his own statement he was continually ending the Commissioner of Custon own to Montreal as his agent in this policy of persecution. He even avowed that it would have afforded him pleasure to deprive Mr. O'Hara of his position. It was no doubt within presents of the provided and the proposition. It was no doubt within Mr. Wallace's authority to send Mr. Kilvert to inspect Mr. O'Hara's office every now and then. But is it not absurd to think of Mr. Wallace, who had no experience, training or fitness sending Mr. Kilvert, a petty lawyer with but little more practical knowledge of Customs management than his superior, nagging and fussing at the heels of an officer who had been thin y years in the service to the general satisfaction of the business mmunity of Montreal? That cer-

tainly was a spectacle calculated to make even self respecting Conserva-tives de outly thankful that the Con-servatocrasy, which had become so wilful in its long enjoyment of power Quinn reilect that worse luck may to order in happen than the defeat of their party.

His only Mr. Wallace 8 exhibition of mulic ment of the day that heads of departments, if they must be appointed on the grounds of political influence, should not be at liberty to publicly villif and abuse public servants who have had to suffer their petty persecutions, because of creed or class hatreds. Mr. O'Har., noods no de-fonce from Mr. Wallaco's vindictive attack. Mr. Bergeron and Mr. Quinu bore manly, courteous testimony to flicies of Montreal with whom he comes in contact know his ability well. Mr. Wallace's gross breach of the privilege of his office, which enabled him to put the pretence of official knowledge upon a false and spiteful philippic should permanently disqualify him from all claim to office in any future administration of Canada.

Father Chiniquy in England.

That amiable pervert, Father Chini quy, is in England just now. Oatholics in Canada have wearied of refuting his abusive and ridiculous ravings against the Church of his mother and his race. But English Catholics have a zest for the correction of "expriests of all varieties who come their way. They have not made an invidious exception in the case Father Chiniquy, or "Pastor" Ch invidious Chiniquy as they call him. Rev. F. Begue, of the Pro-Cathedral, Oban, was the first to pay his respects to the distinguished missionary. The following letter from him appears in The Rock, letter from him appears in The Rock, which being a misnomer for a Protestant paper, is sometimes known as The Mudbank:

I read in The Rock of Soptember the 25th, the following statement by Pas-tor Chiniquy, who, I understand, is on a visit to England.

You in England do not know what Rome is, and so I am coming to tell you that I know her system is not Christianity. Why," continued the Pastor, when I was in the Church of Rome I had to repeat every day the following prayer from my Breviary: Mary, the art the only hope of sinners. That is no Christianity! It is Paganism and Ido

Now, sir, I beg to challenge the state-ment italicised, and I defy Mr. Chiniquy or any of his friends to give chapter and vorse, i.e., the place where the said prayer is to be found in the Roman Breviary, which, I suppose, the gentle-man in question must have made use of in bygone days. And I hereby offer to hand over to him a cheque on the Not tingham and Notts. Bank for £150, being tingham and Notts. Bank for £150, being all I possess in this world, if he can make good hie assertion. I am not in the least acquainted with Canadian ecclesiastical affairs, and therefore am not able to challenge his assertion that "the Lord has given him over 45,000 converts from Romanism, and amongst the number of converts are there, serve pricest of the Church of Rome." Perhaps, Mr. Editor, I might sak you to elicit some pronouncement from the said "Pastor" as to his sources of information in the matter, so that I may make inquirios and put the veracity of this latter statement to the test.

Father Chiniquy's converts, includ-

Father Chiniquy's converts, includ-ng the thirty-seven pricets, exist in he wilds of his limitless imagination. the wilds of h If he had said that he had that num. ber of dupes, including thirty-sever Presbyterian and Methodist ministers in Ontario, we should not feel disposed to challenge his statistics as exagge rating his success

England and Russia

The sensation of the week has been the resignation of Lord Rosebery from the leadership of the Liberal party in England, a step which he followed up with a speech in Edinburgh takin the opposite side from Mr. Gladstone on the Armenian question

To estimate the effect of Lord Rosebery's course upon public feeling it is necessary to consider for a while the development of European many since the delivery of Mr. Glastone's recent advice to the nation relative to the treatment of Turkey The Grand Old Man's policy would if embarked upon have, no doubt, result-ed in ranging the powers of Europe against England. This was so certain

that the Sultan did not pause for an hour to tell England do her worst. Lord Salisbury had the satisfaction of hearing from the Sublime Porte that the government of Ireland is a greater lot on oivilization than the go ern-nent of Armenia, an opinion in which Mr Gladstone almost concurs in his 1 tter to Rev. R. R. Kane of Belfast, wherein he prays "God Save wherein he prays. "God Save of the Sultan stung English pride , and a popular warlike i ment seemed imminent. The Government took fright, and the Govern ment press told the leaders of th agitation that they were as big fools the French on the eve of the war with Germany. Those who cried "On to Berlin" and "On to Cou stantinople " were the type of patriote who would relieb the glowing accounts of special correspondents from the seat of war while themselves enjoying their breakfasts abed. But the ch of a European war might even disturb them, it was added, in their respectable beds; because, possibly, it might bring the British Empire down in ruins. This plain speaking did not appease the anti-Sultanites. Indeed, oir enthusiasm was such that they blind to other evidences of th hour that England had no stomach for a war with Turkey. Russia, ever on the alert for an opportunity to advance in the East, walked into Corea where three years ago England would have barred her way. The official Russian press also called for a halt of the British troops in Africa and England promptly answered that the limit had already been arranged the limit had already been arranged in the Soudan operations. The English people were blind to the significance of these facts; but they were not prepared for what Lord Rosebery had to tell them. The cabled report of Lord Rosebery's speech reads:

Avowing veneration and unaltered friend ship for Mr. Gladatone, Lord Resobery said that he could not agree with the proposa made by the latter in his Liverpos speech to withdraw the British Ambassador from Constantinople or to threate action which could not be officeted if the power did not the could not be officeted. did not approve. Such a course would lead to humiliation. He differed with Mr to humiliation. He differed with Mr. Gladstone in the opirion that Great Britain was bound by the Cyprus convention to intervene in Turkey. This convention had been a dead letter ever since it had been signed. He did not desire especially the retention of Cyprus, and would willingly give it to any power oxcept Turkey as the price of a European concert.

This is very different talk from the boast of "splendid isolation' that was heard in England a short time Lord Rosebery said he wo ago. Lord Rosebery said he would fight tooth and nail any proposal that might involve England in a war. certainty with which he seemed to foresee the humiliation of his country in such an eventuality is said to have sobered the war like party thorous The St. James Gazette, one of Government papers, voices the change ed tone of public comment upon the Armenian situation when it says:

There has never in our experience bee a finer example of the compelte smashin to pieces of a case than Lord Rosebery' destruction of the Armenian agitation,

The very remarkable fact is pre sented of the Government pressurited ly backing up Lord Rosebery's view. The question arises would Lord Salis bury have said as much as Lord Rose. bery? Is Lord Rosebery indire speaking for the Government? Lordship is supposed to enjoy the oreatest measure of the royal , 6a nce next to Lord Salisbury. He may be now the chosen spokesman for the Crown and the Government to avert a calamitous war. In any event he admits that England is impotent to secure the least redress in Armenia without deferring to the European concert. If the responsible Premier were to make such a declaration the humiliation would be too great. Lord Rosebery, having adopted the precau-tion of divesting himself of the smaller responsibility attaching to the leaderchip of the opposition, has made the admission; and he has effectually damped the national pride. Here is the significance of his Lordship's re tirement from his party; here is the gravest indication the English people ever have had of the attitude of Europe towards the British empire.

There is nothing now that can happen to prevent Russia ruling in questions of Eastern diplomacy. England has yielded her right not only to dictate, but even to interfere. The Czar may have given promises during his visit abating the excesses of Islam is such words into Archdeacon Dixon's Armenia and Crete; but if he has done mouth should be handed.

so it is simply as a favor conterred upon his grandmother. The Ozar has it in his power personally to tide Europe over the present dangerous to patch the Purkell question oriese up so that it will hold together a for yours longer But he has not the power to prevent the expansion of his own dominions, an expansion which must sooner or later bring the empire of the north and the colonizing empire of the world—Britain—intodeath grips langland will not allow the grass g under her feet in making her prepara tion; for the inevitable.

The Manitoba School Question

The Ottawa correspondent of The Globe sent the following despatch on Tuesday to the Liberal organ :

The torms of the settlement of the chool question will probably be made are pretty certain to nect with the ap proval of all candid minded men far proval of all candid minded men familiar with the spirit of our constitution and the circumstances of the casalion. Col. McMillan, Treasurer, and Hon. Robert Watson, Minister of Publik Works in the Greenway Ministry arrived here to day as commissioners from the Government of Manitoba, empowered, along with Hon. Mr. Cameron, Provincial Secretary, to conclude this matter. They had an informal interview with the Premier and some of powered, along with Hon. Mr. Cam-cron, Provincial Secretary, to conclude this matter. They had an informal in-terview with the Premier and some of the other Ministers shortly after their arrival. The whole country will wel-come the immediate removal of this question from the Fedral arona. Mr. Watson was seen by your correspondent about an hour after his arrival and asked the object of the visit of the delegates. He replied "The school question." He was next asked if he looked for a favorable and satisfactory settlement. He replied that their pre-cence is Ottawa was the best oridence conce in Ottawa was the best evid that they did.

It is our sincere hope that the settle-ment of the School question thus semiofficially announced will be found in the words of the correspondent, worthy of the approval "of all candid minded men familiar with the spirit of our constitution and the circumstances of the case." During the general election THE REGISTER endeavored to the best of its abilility to keep the school issue clearly in the view of Oatholic electors. Since the victory of Mr. Laurier at the polls we have abstained from any comment on the question other than was necessary. We have since pointpolls we have abstained from ed out again and again that Catholics are as determined as ever to secure the restoration of Catholic educational rights in Manitoba. The result of the elections imposed that it is the control of the component of the compo Laurier the responsibility of bringing about such restoration. If the settlement arrived at between the governments at Ottawa and Winnipeg is a just settlement it cannot fall short of Catholic expectations. A week will Oatholic expectations. A week will tell. We hope, and would rejcice to see the hope fulfilled, that Mr. Laurier has dealt with this matter successfully and finally. From no other class of the people will be receive as sincere congratulation as from the Catholic electors in the cases of real. ors in the event of real success Notthat Catholics owehis government, or any government or party, gratitude ecause the vexed problem has at last been removed from politics. The trouble and injustice was thrust upon our people; it was none of their doing. But as honest citizens they would rejoice to see at an end so grave a cause of friction between religious classes. We will await with keen interest the particulars of Mr. Laurier's treatment of the case.

A Cabotian Wrangle.

The proposal to have a Cabot celepration was, as we innocently thought, a thing that could easily be kept clear of the sectarian spirit. The gentlemen who made the first move in the men who made the history trouble matter hardly anticipated any trouble of this kind. But it is the unexpected always that happens. Some one has been trying to make out that Cabot was an Anglican, an "excommuni-cated Romanist," perhaps an "ex-priest," the first of that ilk to bring vangelical light to the Canadians.

Archdescon Dixon of Guelph, as pronounced an Anglican as might be, denies that he is the author of the story. He writes to The Evangelical Churchman to say so, and to deny the accuracy of the report which appeared in that paper and also in the Winnipeg press, that he had solemnly divulged the information to the Syn that Cabot was an "excommunicat mouth should be hunted up—or down.

no inventivo gonius as tertito as his an inventive genus as territe as and a capable of great things in Canada, where nothing delighteth the projectined so much as a good lively

Whether the allegation that Cabou was an "excommunicated Romanist wes started by a perfidious reporter and fathered on Archideacon Dixon is not for us to say. At all events something to that effect has been and in an Anglican document and the Ni...gara Memorial. There in it appears that "the first services and secraments of the English people on this continent were those of the English Church," and were landed here or Cabot's caravel the "Mat Archideagan Dixon does no concur in these Anglican assertic nor yet in the view that the first Anclo-Saxon civilization in Canada was "sanotified by the Church of England." If this were so Cabot must have been in Anglican orders and in those days there were no Anglican orders or other Anglican sacraments. Let us hear Archdeacon I van in his own words respecting the claims set forth in the Niagar

Momorial:

The fact is that it was a hundred years later before England entered with any spirit on her career of colonization. Both France and Portugal went far ahead of her, especially France. The chapters of Eog. Lnd's work in the "colonization and Christianizing" of the vast Island discovered by Cabot are among the most disgraceful pages of her annals. The French got a firm hold the Christian excess recognizing at life the Christian excess recognizing at life. of her annals. The French got a firm hold of the fisheries, a grasp to come extent still sectained. And when, after half a century, England awoke to the importance of the tisheries laws of a most barbarous chracter were enacted to suppress colonization as a hundrance to the fisheries. On one occasion, by an order of the lords of trade and plantations, a frigate was sent to banish the colonists and burn down their dwellings. My impression is that if we indulge in any glorification in respect to "about discovery we shall find that it will turn into a boomerang.

A boomerang certainly it is, if not an extravagant jest. John Cabot was in no sense an Englishman. Accord-ing to Stachey he was July naturalized in 1493, the year before he came over. Being an adventurer by calling he, no doubt, visited England in that year for the sole purpose of securing the protection of Henry VII. In his petition to the King he described himself as "John Cabbotto, citisen o Venes." In the royal charter the King calls him "John Cabot, citizen of Venice." Henry VII., who had been called the "Solomon of England," was at the time Cabot approached him fond of his pennies. He was as close fisted as a miser; and it was like him to drive a hard bargain with the Italian sailors. He insisted on his share of the profits derived from whatwer they might find; and when they returned after their quick and success ful voyage Cabot only succeeded in getting £10 out of the royal purse. But whatever the character of Henry VII as a financier may have been he was at all events a good "Romanist." It had never been his fate to hear of "Church of England," of "English ents." or any other Lutheran heresies. He was a faithful son of the church, and when he die the church gave him the most impos-ing Catholic funeral mentioned in English history, during the Middle Ages or since. A quarter of a century had rolled away after the discovery of Newfoundland, or Cape Breton, by John Cabot before England heard of other service, sacraments or church than the Roman Catholic. Need we remind the Niagara memorialists that it was in 1521 the first copy of Luther's De Captivitate Babylo e hands of Henry VIII, the former Henry's son. At that was even a more devoted anist" than his father before him had been. History tells us that Luther's book found him engaged in great defence of Ohrist's church time before the book was A long time before the book was finished the fame of it had gone forth; and Pace was writing to Wolsey about the joy which the King derived from his self imposed task. Here is a passage from Prof. Brewer's work that may be interesting :

may be interesting:

This letter (Pace to Wolsey, date 21 April,
f221) was followed by another from the
ving himself on the 21st of May to Leo X.,
m which he expresses his anxiety to sup
oversa the Lutheran heres; and to testify
his zeal for the faith he proposes to dedicate press the Lutheran hercey; and to tealify his zeal for the faith he proposes to dedicate to the Pope this the first offepting of his intellect, that all men may see he is as ready to defent inc Church with his pen as with his aword. Notwithstanding this urgent speed the King's book was not completed until the 25th of August, 1621, probably in consequence of the Duke of Buck sepham's trial. Then Wolsey writes to Clork that the King's book is completed,

and he scale the ambassator directions how it is to be presented to the Pope. Clork is to deliver a copy of it privately to his Holiness, covered with stoch of gold and insertibed by the King's own hand. "Wherein the King's grace had devised and made two verses inserted to the said book by the King's own hand. If upon perusal it was approved by the Pops the ambassador is charged to have it see forth with the papal authority, and request leave to present it publicly in full consistory, there to receive time papal sanction. With this despatch Clork received twonty eight copies in the month of September. (Inc of them bound publicly in full consistory, there to receive use papal sanction. With this despatch Clark received twenty eight copies in the month of September 'Gno of them bound with cloth of gold as directed he presented to lee, "the trim decking" of which his foliness liked very ranch, and opening it read successively five leaves of the introduction "without interruption." "And as I suppose," adds Clerk, "he would caver have ceased until he had read it over 'At such place as he liked and that seemed to be overy second line, he made some demonstration, 'et auth vi verbe, whereby it appeared that he had great pleasure it reading." And when his 'loliness had read a great seaso. I savre your grace he gave the book o great commendation and eald there was therein much wit and clerkly conveyance, and how there were many great clerks who had written in the matter; but this book should seem to pass all theirs. "Herowr Hist., vol. i, pp. 626 603.

We have gone into the historical

We have gone into the historical We have gone into the inter-quotation rather elaborately to show how great a lange of years had occurhow great a lapse of years had occur-red between the voyage of Cabot and England's quarrel with the Church of Christ. An "English Church" and English sacraments and services which the Niagara memorialists would have it Cabot brought over with him, had not, of course, been dreamed of when Martin Luther was saying his prayers at his mother's tree. Cabot gave Newfoundland, and perhaps Canada, to England; but England lid not profit by the gift. Up to 1610 Newfoundland belonged to no nation; elonged to no nation; and Archdeacon Dixon is right whe he says England's share in the whole business is one of "the most disgrace-ful pages of her annals." If a Cabot stion cannot be managed ir harmony with historical facts the better way would be to have no glorification whatever over it.

the Hamilton Dr. Burns and Herald.

Etsewhere we reproduce a letter from the pen of Rev. Dr. Burns to The Hamilton Herald. A reply appeared in the editorial columns of that paper on Saturday. The Herald is, we think, recognized for moderation and intelligence, but its views on the present condition of Iroland supply something in the nature of a contrast to its general reputation. It makes the statement that the land laws of Ireland, amended as they have been in recent years, "compare favorably with the agrarian laws of any other country in the world." Is not this a misleading statement?

If land laws are favouable to the tillers of the soil it is a safe conclusion that their fruits will be found in the better condition of the agriculturists. Is this the case in Ireland Is there another country in the world where the condition of the farmer is so had ? Is there another country wh so much land once maintained in a high state of cultivation is being allowed to return to the cover of the native furze and heather? Every one who has visited Ireland knows sadly true are these facts; and yet no where does the husbandman cl where does the husbandman cling so tenaciously to his farm. What is the true application of these fact to his-tory? Is it possible that the unpre-judiced—and we believe The Herald o be unprejudiced — can still be ignorant ?

Up to the time when Ireland's native parliament was destroyed the agriculturist flourished the same as his neighbors in business and com-merce. The landlords were amen able to Irish public opinion, they lived in Ireland, they engaged in public life there, their social and public position was measured by the condi-tior of their estates and their tenantry With such surroundings, let the land laws be as bad as they could be made, or let there be no land laws good or or let their and a more certain to receive generous treatment. The happy con-dition before the union of the agri-cultural interest affected the population as a whole. Let the editor of The Herald take up any Irish history, or if his time is too r.uch occupied for that, let him take up the report of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland Relations of Great Britain and Iroland since the Union, published the other day, and he will find how the removal of the native legislature affected the prosperity of the country. The land-lords went away to live in England, to

participate in English public life, to make thomselve an ewerable to English public opinion. They took their routs out of the country, and their custom which had built up Dublin as a city of beauty, prosperty and solidity was thrown into the huge lap of London. Deterioration began soon enough and it increased its speed like a rook rolling down hill until the Parnel agitation checked it. The landlords found their expenditures increasing in England. They increased their rents proportionately. They went in debt and they rackrented the Irish farmers to pull them out of their difficulties. When the people could not stand the strain they were evicted and slipped out to other lands. The system of Castle government which replaced the native parliament in Dublin lent all its aid to the landlords. Ireland was governed at home in the interest of the landlords who were spending the money of their Irish tenants abroad This system worked a long time. love of his land was so great in the heart of the Irish farmer that it endured unnaturally. But eventually the inevitable dead look was produced The tenants stood at bay u banner of the Land Lague. nder the the Land League aros: the National League. From a revolt against the effect of bad land laws the agrarian effect of bad land laws the agrarian movement rapidly sought the causethe root of the evil, the destruction of the native legislature. For years the one native legislature. For years the struggle had been largely between the landlords and tenants. The landlords despising Irish condemnation lived amid English sunshine and thought if they call the state of the land of th they only fought fiercely they win. The eviction army—the crow-bar brigade as it was called—over-ran the country and produced a reign of terror. But finally the landlords found themselves assailed in their retreat. English public opinion and an English political party rose up against them. Then and not till then were the land laws amended. Again and again land bills were passed ; but the evil was too deep and the sore would not heal. The agrarian prob lem had become so grave that a radical remedy was needed. The Herald oheerves

observes:

Evidently, then, Homo Rule is not an
end in itself, but only a means to an
end, and that end is the dispossession of
the Irish landlords. But Dr. Burns
fails to explain how, under Home Rule,
this is to be accomplished. Will it be a
system of wholesale confiscation?

The Herald is wrong. The radical remedy is not to be wholesale confiscation. When the country recovered from the violence of the landlord war, when the campaign of the crow bar brigade was abated, when the Land Courts had fixed the rents of the tenad fixed the rents of the tenants land values recovered and began They are still going up. True, the Government had enacted a purchase bill; but the landlords would not sell, seeing the upward tendency continue. But no cessation of the open war of landlord and tenant and open war of tandsord and tetrant and no recovery in the value of agricultural land can effect the evil that has been An immense area of farming land is waste, boycotted by the people, useless for the time being to the land-lords. A great number of the tenants n are up to their necks in arrears. They, poor fellows, still wear the shackles of the unrestricted rack renting regime. And further-more the education of the people during the long years of constitutional agitation has brought the truth home to their conviction that their right as aw abiding, industrious people is to country the greatest possible measure of good government. Therefore they of good government. Therefore they are determined to go further back than the bad land administration, back to the wrong which called it into existence originally : viz. the destruction of the islature. But the land question calls for settlement first; and its only settlement must consist in this that the landlords who will not sell under a voluntary purchase bill must be made to sell under a compulsory purchase bill. From one measure to the other is but a slight advance cialism; and this advance is called socialism; and this advance is called for by the chaos which ovictions, arrears and landlord and tenant bank-ruptcy have produced in Irish landed property. The Government has taken the first step in socialism and the effect has been unsatisfactory; it can and will take the second which must and will take the second wi produce the desired peace. The Herald

directed in channels of peaceful industry and in enterprises for the improvement of the material condition of the island. Iroland would be infinitely better oil

Nonsenso 'No ten years have been so productive of blessings for Ireland as the past ten years of agitation. The Irish tenart can now stand up like a man; and his wife when passing the door of the rent warner on her way to mass, need not divest herself of sho and stockings, knowing that the ball would conclude from the spectacle and stockings, knowing that the usual would conclude from the spootable of comfort afforded by the covered feet of a woman that her husband could afford to have the roat scrowed up another notch. This is not imagination, but cold hard fact. The Irielitonant to day has proporty in his land, provided he pays the roat, as well as the landlord. And when the landlord sufficient from his legally reduced income is compelled to sell out, the tenant says he should be compelled to sell to him; and that the Government which so long made unjust laws must advance the purchase money. And all that having been accomplished the firsh people say they are entitled to give direction to future Irish prosperity by Irish made laws. And these things, whether achievements or aims yet awaiting accomplishment, rot the fruits good luck and a broader view of Irish good luck and a treatment of the property of the prope

Pope Leo's Counsel.

Having sent his blessing to the Irish Race Convention in Dublin on Sept. 1st, Pope Leo followed up this friendly and fatherly act on Sept. 25th, when, by the Bishop of Ross, he sent the following verbal message to Ireland's entatives :

representatives:

Let them work together, let them be united, and if so they can get and do anything they want. But if broken up by selfishness or faction they will lay their cause and their country in ruins."

He gave the Bishop full power and authority to give the Papal blessing in his own name to his flock on his return.

and to tell the people that he prayed for and blessed all.

and blessed all.

The Irish people are not blind to the conviction that provails everywhere. These appeals of Pope Leo, of their own kith and kin throughout the world, and of the friends of their cause in every cline throw on Irish electors a plain responsibility. The people are practically united; it is self-seeking individuals in Parliament who are giving all the trouble. The people must show themselves in earnest in dealing with the mischief makers.

Domine, Que Yadis ?

Shaking Rome's dust from off their feet, Beneath the moon's pale light, Fanned by the midmight zephyr's breath Peter and Paul from shame and death Fled, silently by night.

Fled in the summer night.

The siceping city all around Scarce echoes to their tread, No forms are passing to and fro And cratwhile sounds are stilled, as the Twere peopled with the dead. The still and voiceless dead.

They reach at last the city's gate; What Figure there, with sad, pale brow Moots, passes them without a word. But O! that glance; it is the Lord!

Lord, whither goest Thou?

" Whither thus goest Thou?" " Peter. I so to face once more

reter, I go to face once more The death thou wilt not meet, To feel the anguish and the pr To feel the usils tear once age My pierced hands and feet " "My riven hands and feet."

"To feel the thorns upon My brow Press inward to the bone; To give again My Blood for thee, From my torn side a river free To shed once more alone." ' On the hard cross alone."

"Nay, nay—01 pardon dearest Lord, This thing shall never be, We will return to do Thy will, To drain the cup Thy hand doth fill, Yoa Lord, to die for Theo."

The vision vanished, the they fain Would hold the rapturous sight. The slumbrous summer night. TERESA.

Toronto Oct. 5th 1896.

MARRIAGES taken Fotar - In Gananoque, on Tueslay, Ort 8th, 1890, by the Rev. Father O'Gorman, Michael J Lynch, of Kingston, to Miss Helsna Foley, of Gan

anoque.

Thet, Portsmouth, on Wednesday, Oct., 7th, 1808, by the lier. Father Noville, James Shanahan to Miss Mary Office.

DEA TEIS,

Braint-Io Ringston, on Sunday, Oct. 4th, 1820,

Braint Lyona, native of county Westlord, Irriand, and

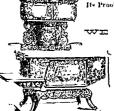
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PARM AND GARDEN.

A flock of 100 sheep will consume about 100 beshels of corn or twice as much ats but less if this grain is fed in the sheef. Bit tons of brain will be needed, which is a quarter of a pound daily per head. If the nock is to kept in good condition, and is made up of large sheep, as the Hampshires. If a few tons of turings are provided the brain may be reduced one third of the quantity mentioned. This feeding may be reduced one third of the quantity mentioned. This feeding may be reduced one third of the quantity mentioned. This feeding may be reduced one third if the sheep are to be merely kept in fair store condition, the allowance is for a fattening flock.

The old roots of rhubarb may be taken up now auddivided and roplanted in aew ground with plenty of old manure. Each root may make three or four cutungs, which the second year will make good plants. Some of the roots may be put into a cellar and planted in half barrels, in rich zeil, with plenty of manure, and by and by they will grow and make shoots that may be used through the Winter Prequent watering with warm—not hot—waterfencourages the new growth. A few old roots should be left to bear the next season until the divided roots will have made sufficient growth for safe cutting the second year. o next season until the divided roots il have made sufficient growth for a cutting the second year.

safe outting the second year.

The greater economy of soiling in Summer, and of silage in the Winter, as compared with pasture and hay and grain feeding in the Winter, is equivalent to a gain of one-half or more of the feed, or the feeding of two to four heads in place of one. That is, one acre under these more economical systems will feed one cow where four acres under the very best management will be required, and even more under unskillful management. Of course there is more work to be done and paid for; the feeding is the saving; the work is about evenly increased; in proportion to the increase in the number of cows.

Poor appetite in a cow may be due

Der of cows.

Poor appetite in a cow may be due to several causes. Overeating will produce this result, especially if the grain food has been given in excess. Indigestion as the result of bloating by overfeeding of wat clover will cause this disorder, while any sorious constitutional diseases will have the same effect. If the cow has a cough and breathes heavily after moving quickly, this latter cause is probable. It would be well to have the owns commined by one of the Impsectors appointed for the purpose as to the presence of tuberculosis, which there is reason to suspect. There is no cure for this disease. The animal should be slaughtered without delay.

What does the farmer himself do for

disease. The animal should be slaughtered without delay.

What does the farmer himself do for his own safety? Does he not lay by and away up for the time of need by and by? This he should do for his fields. Twenty acres of grass will easily feed one fourth more stock if divided into four separate fields, to be used in succession. This insures a reserve for the time when the sere and yellow leaf comes and the verdure has disappeared otherwise. The time of rest, with the precaution to the ground by spreading the manure or removing it from the grass, which it kills by its excess, freshens the pasture, and the cattle take to it as if it were early Springtime. Then the harrow drawn over the short grass also enlivens it and hastens the new growth. "Thus he much assists the field who breaks the sluggish sod with harrows, and thus frequently exercises and subdues the fields."

Thus wrote the grand master of our 12,000 years ago, and what he then

Thus wrote the grand master of our at 2,000 years ago, and what he then advised his neighbors we find in our day to be of equal value as it was then. There is nothing better that can be done to lengthen the time of productiveness of meadow, and if this be done even now the stimulated growth will quickly cover the land with new verdure and add much to the pasturing season.

The present year's apple crop is far above the average everywhere, and this pleasant, nutritious, and healthful fruit is almost unsalable in localities distant from the market, and by those who are inexperienced in the business of growing them for sale. And as with the excessive crop of potatoes last year, there may be unnecessary wastes in disposing of the surplus fruit of this abundant year, which leads the weak minded person to complain that when apples or any other products are high in price they have none to self, and when they are plentiful they cannot be sold at any price.

There never was a dark cloud without its silver lining on the sunny side of it, and so it is with this cloud on the brow of the discontented farmer who has a few apple or pear trees. These fruits are worth more for feeding than potatoes are. They contain 15 to 17 per cent. of nutriment, and a most healthful soid, which is favorable to the digestive process, and as is most healthfull soid, which is favorable to the digestive process, and as is most healthfully on the liver and the kidneys,

most healthful soid, which is favorable to the digestive process, and acts most healthfully on the liverand the kidneys, thus helping to rid the animal system of waste matters that often collect in injurious quantities and impair the health and successful prosperity of the animals of the farm. Thus the excess of the apple crop should by all means be saved for feeding to the live stock.

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are not desirable in any home. Insufficient nourishmont produces ill temper. Guard against fretul cluidren by feeding nutritious and digestible food. Total Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the most successful of all infant foods.

DOMESTIC READING.

Money is not required to buy one ecessary of the soul.

necessary of the soul.

A handful of good life is worth a bushel of learning.

We needs must leve the highest when we see it. Tempse.

Truth is the mind of God and can only be lived, not speken.

The things which cost most money are never the things we most wan.

No cord or cable can draw so force bly, or bind so i rmly, as love can do with a thread

The shadows of poverty and mean-ness gather round us, and lot oreation with to corr view

The true Christian is like the ripen ing corn the riper be grows the more

All men by nature are brothers, and should be mutually endeared by a brother's love.—Fenelon.

Hope is like the sun, which as we journey towards it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.

To maintain one's self on the earth is not a hardship but a pastime if we will live simply and wisely.

When faith grews weak, all virtu are weakened when faith is lost, a virtues are lost.—St. Ligouri.

That best portion of a good man's ife is his little, nameless, unremempered acts of kindness and of love.

No one can be an impartial or wise observer of human life but from the vantage ground of, what we call, voluntary poverty.

A true man of honour feels humbled himself when, owing to circumstances beyond his control, he cannot help humbling others.

Not all the pomps and pageantry of words reflect such glory on the eye supreme as the meek virtues of one holy man.—Montgomery.

In the family where the house father rules secure, there dwells the peace which thou wilt in vain seek for else where in the wide world outside.

Happiness must be cultivated. It is like character. It is not a thing to be let safely alone for a moment, or it will run to weeds.—E. S. Phelps.

If you are restricted in your range by poverty you are but confind to the most insimificant and vital experi-ences. You are defended from being a triffer.

Looking stradfastly into the silent continents of Death and Eternity, a brave man's judgments about his own sorry work in the field of Time are not apt to be lenient.

Honour does not wound the feelings of others. Ridicule does, and ridicule is a mild sort of persocution. It is not common courtesy to ridicule others, much less Christian charity.

When thou shalt have dominion over others forget not that thou has been, like them, weak, destitute, and afflicted; be it thy happiness, therefore, to afford the moomfort.—Fenelon.

Give no place to thoughts of what others may think of you for though they may seem but a slight matter at first, yet by degrees they will come to give you much disquiet.—St. Teresa.

We can most of us sympathise, but to understand is a subtler quality. Unselfish sympathy, that forgets itselfs and does not obtrude, is the sweeter and rarest of all.—Anne Thackeray.

No gentleman will ever use the power which the knowledge of an offence, a false step, or unfortunate exposure of weakness gives him mere ly to enjoy the power of humiliating his neighbour.

Like a dream man's feeble race, Short-lived reptiles of a day; Shall their weak devices move The ordered harmony of Jove?

A parable is putting something people can't understand in pictures, that they can look at and look at, and always learn something every time they look till at last they understand they look, till as what is meant.

Martey, being in company with a person who was paying him some compliments on account of his writings, replied, laying his hand on his breast, "Oh, sir, you would not strike the sparks of applause if you knew the corrupt tender I have within."

denerally speaking, those that have the most grace and the greatest gifts and are of the most usefulness are the most humble and think the most meanly of themselves; so those boughs and branches of trees which are most richly laden with fruit bend downwards and hang lowest.

roniy sacen with fruit bend down-wards and hang lowest.

Nothing of real worth can be achieved without courageous working. Man owes his growth chiefly to that active striving of the will, that encounter with difficulty, which we call effort; and it is astonishing to find how often results apparently impracticable are thus made possible.

Out or Sorry.—Symptoms, Headache loss of appetite, forred tongue, and general indisposition. These symptoms, it neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a title asying that an "outco of the second of the

EIRPRINE PHA

O madden fair, O maiden fair,
You think yourself above inYou meet one with a baughty sir
O madden fair, O maiden fair,
And yow that while you live you
Can bring, Yourself to love ine
O madden fair, O maiden fair,
You think yourself above ine

O manten tan; O manten fair, You say I ann a noodle My fathe as millionarro, O manten fair, O manten fair, And since I am his own he is; Some day I il have the bouder of parten fair, O manten fair, Now I am just a noodle?

O maidea fair, O maiden fair, You say you dearly love in And that you aways with will the sky is that's above inc O maiden fair, O maiden fair, I teel like walking on the air. Fe not it undernagely in hair a gidly underneath m' hair, Since you have learned to lov

"Jack is in love with you."
"Nonscuse." "That's what I said
when I heard it." "How dared you."

And chall I then look daggers asked the ingonuo. The stage mana ger tore his hair. "No' he shricked 'I his is a modern play. Look hat

"This is a modern play. Look hat pms."

"I shall nover marry." declared Miss Eiderly in a tone meant to be firm. "Don't say that," answered her best friend. "Women clder than you have had proposals."

After they had departed she went bitterly. Suddenly she coased. It had occurred to her that perhaps the tears might fall on her new silk shirt waist and spot it irreveably.

A maid who was slightly antique
Was grossly insulted last weique.
Her best fellow said
"It is time we were waid."
And now, it is said, they don't speique.

It has now been proved by an emi-nent medical authority that it is not healthy to rise before eight in the morning. This applies to men only. Wives can rise at seven and light the

wives can rise at seven and light the fires as heretofore.

"needs one thing I can say for myself, anyway: I have risen by my own efforts." "Nover in the morning, John. I notice that it takes two alarm clocks and all the members of the household to get you up then."

Dukane: "I don't know how you came to lose I don't know how you came to lose money in that scheme. You told me it was a rare investment. "Ight have been a rare one, but I was well done before I get through with it."

Charllo: "Well," those animals were nothing to talk about—they're not a patch on what my folks can do. Why, my father raised the biggest calf over seen." Johnny (interrupting): "My dear boy. I don't doubt it!"

Customer (to hairdresser): "My

Customer (to hairdresser): "My hair comes out by handfuls," Hair-dresser (very nuch married): "I happen to know that you are married, sir, and I am sorry to say that is nearly every married man's experienca."

sir; and I am sorry to say that is nearly every married man's experience."

"My husband is the most considerate man in the world." "In what way?" "When he gave me my new writing deek he had two keys made, so that if I lost mine he would have one. Few men would be as thoughtulas that."

Coole: "I think you ought to take something off your account, doctor." Doctor: "Pray, why sir?" Coole: "Because the tonics you preseribe have given me such an enormous appetite that my household expenditure is nearly double what it used to be." I am going to our milkmar's dairy farm. There is the finest kind of fishing in that neighborhood. "Huhl You don't take his word for it, do you?" "No, indeed. We're found young trout in his milk."

Debt Collector: "Is your master at home?" Servant (curtly): "No, he isn't." Debt Collector (suspiciously): "But I can see his hat hanging up in the hall." Servant: "Well, what's that got to do with it? One of my dresses is hauging on the line in the back garden, but I'm not there."

of my dresses is hauging on the line in the back garden, but I'm not there."

"I've come in to compromise that breach-of promise suit against your daughter." said the blunt suitor. "Why," said Papa Goldbug, "she hasn't any that I know of." "No," admitted the suitor; "but she will have one for \$50,000 if you don't consent to allow her to keep her promise to marry me."

Kind old gentleman (to small boy cryling on the step): "What is the matter, little boy?" Small boy: "I—pop is putting down co arpet." "And does that unpleasant task of your father make you so corry, then?" "And does that unpleasant task of your father make you so corry, then?" "And I Sympathy for your father's pain. Is that what makes you weep?" "N-n-no! I II-laughted!"

"And when was it," she asked tenderly, "that you made up your mind to propose?" He blushed and faltered, and tried to say that it was one morning, when the boarding house coffee was exceptionally weak. But how could he t-II her that?

If the Eaby is Cutting Teeth
Be sure and use that old, and well-tried
remedy, Mas. Wisslow's Scorning Strap,
for children teething. It soothes the child,
softens the game, allays all pains, cures
wind coile and is the best remedy for
dlarrhos. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It
is the best of all.

Chats With the Children.

of a whiskey barrel

A barrer t too by less of heartaches of week.

A carried of career a barrel of blows
A barrel of reary from a world weary wite
A barrel of seriow, a barrel of stife
A barrel of unavailing regret.
A barrel of caree and a barrel of debt
A barrel of caree and a barrel of debt
A barrel of caree and a barrel of pain
A barrel of talls hood a barrel of pain
A barrel of talls hood a barrel of rear
Liat come from the manna a lips as in
dies.
A barrel of posson—of this nearly fulf.
A barrel of posson—of this nearly fulf.
A barrel of boverty, ruin and blight
A barrel of boverty, ruin and blight
A barrel of boverty, ruin and blight
A barrel of terrors that grow with
might.
A barrel of propass over putitud moans.
A barrel of orphass over putitud moans.
A barrel of orphass over putitud moans.
A barrel of orphass over putitud moans.
A barrel of barrel of grouns
the glass.

The English Illustrated Migszine for October contains an elequent appeal against the dangers of training child acrobate, from the pen of Mr. S. L. Bensusan, whose pelemic against the torture of trained animals occasioned no little discussion on its appearance in the same publication some months ago. "The dangers of child training," says Mr. Bensusan, "are too apparent to need much exposition. The man unable to discriminate between luminatity and sentimentality points to acrobate as they are, and finds them healthy and well developed, without for one moment asking what has become of the failures of the system, of those who have died in training or become permanently injured. Undoubtedly it is possible for a teacher with a knowledge of anatomy successfully to train children to become acrobate and controlonists, but not twenty five per cent of the foreign men engaged in training roly on anything other than constant practice and violence. As a result of their ignorance, the children time, and are at no period of their lives fitted for anything else but the work of an acrobat. When they reach middle age many break down, and laving no other means of earning a living, buy trained animals, and add their mite to the sum of the world's cruelty. Can it be expected that men brought up as they have been will have any kindness to spare for animals? Insured to painful sights they have been conditioned to the world of the world's cruelty. Can it be expected that men brought up as they have been will have any kindness to spare for animals? Insured to painful sights they have been conditioned to deal with their pupils."

"In learning," proudly said the birch, The English Illustrated Magazin or October contains an eloque

BAD SPELLERS.

BAD SPELLERS.

A little boy, exemined before a magietrate, was asked to spell the sentence. "I am grateful for the benefits I have received." He managed to spell it correctly, except the last word, which he wrote chus: "recieved."

The magietrate pronounced this to be "fatal," and sent the lad to school. Enforce the same rule impartially all round, and w.ere would be half the world's celebrities?

Take two ladies first. Sarah Bernhardt cannot spell well, and one of our own celebrated actresses does not saways spell correctly. In a recent autograph letter of hers we find "occured" for "occurred."

Then Bismarck never could spell. He himself has confessed to a "lack of diligence at school," as a consequence of which his letters contain many spelling errors. John Bright was an other statesman somewhat weak in the same particular.

Among literary men, a famous journalist is a conspicuously bad speller. A brief examination of his "copy" is generally sufficient to discover an error. In a short letter of his occurs the curious blunder "populer."

A TRUE INCIDENT.

"Needles and pins! Needles and pins! When a man marries his trouble begins,"

When a final manage congratulations you the happy bridal pair! What a tide of merry laughter Rose upon the jropus air! Little Beste, nothing daunted—Just a baby, three years old—Thon exclaimed, with brown eyes flashing, While she shook her head of gold:

"Well, my papa says it's so, And my papa ought to know!"

A BOAT MADE OF ROOS.

It is a well-known fact in mature before T. F. 1yall, Commissioner.

"That shoe fits you like a glove," said the shoemaker. "I'd rather it of these eggs may be compared to the surface of the water. The shape of these eggs may be compared to the lays about three hundred at a time. Now sach egg, by itself, would sink to the bottom of the water; yet the gnat puts the whole three hundred to together now, in the form of a little boat, and in such a manner that they will all float tures of the water. Likt ofter insects the gnat has six legs.

Four of these (the four fore-legs) she

**Reamment attack vall, Commissioner.

"That shoe fits you like a glove," said the shoemaker. "I'd rather it would fit me like a shoe," said Joe Cen. "I'm not going to wear it on my hand, you know."

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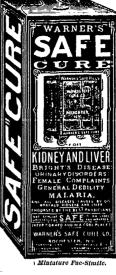
**Reamment attack vall, Commissioner.

**Reamment attack vall, and the shoemaker. "I'd rather it would fit me like a shoe," said Joe Cen. "I'm not going to wear it on my hand, you know."

**The shoe fits you like a glove," said Joe Cen. "I'm

A BOAT MADE OF RGGS.

THE ADVANCE ACENT OF HEALTH



Instens to a floating leaf, or the side of the vessel, if she is on the water contained in one. Her lody is thus held level with the water, except the last ring of her abdomen, which is a little raised. This being done, she begins to make use of her other two legs (or hind legs), and crosses them in the shape of the letter N. The open part of the this N, next to her tail, serves as a kind of seaffolding to support the eggs she lays, until the boat is formed. Each egg, when laid, is covered with a kind of glue, and the gnst holds the first laid egg in the angle of the X until the second egg is laid by its side, and glued to it; she then glues another egg to its other side. All these stick together thus: making a kind of triangle or figure of three, and this is the beginning of the boat. Thus she goes on, piling egg upon egg, always keeping the boat in proper shape by her useful hind-legs. As the boat grows in size she pushes it from her by degrace, still adding to the unfaished end next to her body. When the boat is half built, her hind legs are stretched out thus, = -, the X or cross form is no longer wanted. The boat is at length completed, and an excellent boat it is, for, though it is very small and delicato, yet no tossing of the waves will sink it, and nothing can fill it with water or turn it upside down. In fact, the glue with which it is covered prevents it from aver being wet. Even if the boat be pushed down to the bottom of the water, up it comes again quite dry.

THE THREE WISE OWL

There were three owls in Kukakee
And they were wondrous wise:
They perched upon a hollow tree
And goggled with their eyes.
And when a cruel huntaman came
Those three wise owls to slay
They goggled to reproachfully
He turned and ran away.

— 38. Nicholar

PUSSY'S LESSON

children, listen and I will tell y true
out a little pussy, and 'twas
Mew, mew, mew !

Just as black as midnight, with long and silky fur Happy as the sunshine, and 'twas Purr, purr, purr.

One day when his mama was purring sound asleep,
Siyly stole this pussy, and 'twas
Creep, creep, creep.

Jumped upon the pantry shelf, in the milk feel flat, Wakened up his mann, and 'twas Scat, scat, scat,

Down she dragged him from the shelf, white as snowball now; Boxed his ears with vigor, and 'twas Me-ow, me ow, ms-ow!

Now his mama's slumbers are sweet and calm to hercaim to her—
Pussy minds his mims, and 'tis
Purr, purr, purr.
— 't Nicholas.

A NARROW ESCAPE

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The five and a half year old son of Mrs. Isabolla Sullivan, 05 Walnut street south, Hamilton, was placed in a precarious position last fall, the cause of which was rhoumatism and kidney trouble. He grew so woak that he was unable to stand. His appetite loft him, and up to the time that he legan to take Ryckman's Koeteney Cure his case seemed hopeless. After taking the medicine for a week he began to improve, and to day is free from all pain and as healthy a boy as one could wish for. If plays hard all day and is completely cured. His mother makes the above statement under eath. August 25th, 1896, before T. F. Lyall, Commissioner.

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GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING
to the NERYOUS OF DYSPEPTIC.
MUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
In quarter-tound That a Packets coly.
Prepared in Jan Carry 4 Co., Ltd...
Semirophila, Lander Landers.

TOTONIO OF TOTONIO

Mary Ann.

- I must be hard, but Mary Aun is handy at now 'things; i don't say hole a sain to raight. With nutcolo or Youngs to the think them are winning. That makes most of what they bould to route allow a freething agent outening with their for.
- when minny's skars, and Mary Ann can manage so hat she makes a single dellur tro further han it uster go, lary Ann bes giv' up wearin Turbelows, an' lace an frills she ruther go without om Then be owin' debts and bills

then be own quote and bills.

Those is hard, but Mary Ann live get a heap of some, An sometimes I think that counts for much eyence innes is hard, an I'm doin Ail thet enceybody ken, but somehow, mor of all my hope is primed for Mary Ann. She knows ways that I doan't know or she ken tell par' what to ite, She ken tell jes' what to do, At I guess, the times is pinchin, Mary Ann will pull us thru,

An Egg Stealer.

DONAROE'S MAGAZINE.

Donaice's Muncles.

1t wanted less than an hour to high tide when Miss Marty heard her brothers boat grate on the narrow beach below the garden, and set the knives and glasses straight while she listened for the rattle of the garden gate.

A stunted line of hazel ran along the foot of the garden and prevented all view of the landing-place from the kitchen window. But above the hazels one could look across to the fruit-growing village, and catch a glimpse, at high tide, of the intervening river, or, towards low water, of the mud-banks shunng in the sun.

It was Miss Marty's custom to look much on this landscape from the window: had, in fact, been her custom for close upon forty years. And this evening, when the latch clicked at longth, and her brother in his market suit came slouching up the path that broke the parallels of garden stuff, her gaze rested all the white upon the line of gray water above and beyond his respectable hat.

Nor, when he entered the kitchen and hitched his hat upon the peg against the wall—where its brim accurately fitted a sort of dull halo in the whitewash—did he appear to want any welcome from her. He was a long jawed man of sixty-five, she a long-jawed woman of sixty-one; and they understood each other, having kept this small and desolate farm together for twenty years—that is, since their father's death.

There was a cold pasty ready on the table, and the jug of order that Job Lear regularly emptical at supper. These suggested no questions, and the pair sat down to eat in silence.

It was only while holding his plate for a second helping of the pasty that Job spoke with a full mouth.

"Who d'ye recken I ran against to-day down in Troy?"

Miss Marty out the slice without troubling to say that she had not an idea.

"Why, that fellow, Amos Trudgeon," he want on.

"Why, that fellow, Amos Trud-

"Years to me you disromember him—son of old Jane Trudgeon that used to live 'cross the water, him that stole our eggs, long back, when father was livin." momher."

was ivin."
"I remember."
"I thought you must. Why, now I come to mind, if you wasn't the first to wake us up, an' say you heard a man cryin' out, down 'pon the mud."
"Yes, I was."
"An' saved his life, though you got him two months in jail by it. Up to arm-pits he was, an' not two minutes to live, when we hauled him out an', wonderin' what he could be doin' there, found ho'd been stealin' our eggs. He inquired after you to-day."
Did he?"

eggs. He inquired after you to-day."
"Did he?"
"Yes, 'How's Miss Marty," said he.
'Agein' rapidly,' says I. The nerve
that some folks have! Comes up to
me cool as a cucumber, and holds out
his hand. He's a-grown into a sorto'
commercial—stomach like a bay-window, with a watch-guard looped across.
'I'd a mind to say 'Eggs' to him, it so
annoyed me; but I hadn't the heart.
Tis an old tale after all, that feat o'
his."

"Two an' forty years, come seven-teenth o' July next, Did he say any

more?"
"Said the barometer was risin', but
two fast to put faith in."
"I mean—did he ask any more
about me?"

-wanted to know if you were

married."
"Oh, my dear God!"
Job laid down knife and fork with
the edges resting on his plate, and
with a lump of pasty in one cheek,
looked at his sister. Before he could
speak, she broke out again—
"He was my lover."
"Mar—ty—"

"Mat—ty—"
I swear to you, Job—here across
this table—he was my lover; an' I
ruined him. He was the only man
cept you and father, that over kissed
me: an' I betrayed him. An' what's
more, he made me."

"Mar—"
Don't hinder me, Job—it's truth
I m tellin 'ee. His people were a low
lot, an' father'd have hided me
i hed known. But we used to meet
in the orchard, 'most every night.
Amos'd row scross in his bost, an'

back agen. For the Lord's sake, brother, don't look so. I'm past sixty,

brother, don't look so. I'm past entry, an' no harm done, an now voil an' good's the eame to no." "Go on."

"Well, the last night he came over, twas low tide. I was waitin for him in the orchard, an' he would have me toll father and you, and I wouldn't. I recken we quarrelled over it so long, his boat got left high in the mud. Anyway, he left me in wrath an' I stood there by the gate in the dark, longin' for him to come back an' make friends afore he went. But the time went on an I ddn't hear his footatop—"", no his oars pullin' away—"".

went on an I didn't hear his footstep

"", nor his oars pullin' away—
though hetenin' with all my ears.
"An' then I heard a terrible sound
—a low sort of breathin but fierce,
an' something worse, a suck suckin'
of the mud below, an' ran down.
There he was, shove his knees in it,
half-way between firm ground and his
beat. For all his fightin' he heard
me, and whispers out o' the dark,—
"Little girl, it's got me. Hush!
don't shout or they'll eatch you."
"Can't you get out? I whispered
back.

don t shout or thoy'll catch you.

""Can't you get out?' I whispered back.

""No. I'm afraid."

"I'll run an' call father an Job."

"I'll run an' call father an Job."

"I'll run an' call father an Job."

"I'ldel i Be you mad? Do you want to let om know?"

"But i'll kill you, dear, won't it?

"Likely it will," said he Then after a while of battlin' with it, he whispers agen 'Little girl, I don't wan't to die. Death is a cold end. But I recken we can manage to save me an' your name as well. Run up to the hon house an' bring me as many eggs as you can find—and don't ax questions. Be quick, I can keep up for a while."

"I didn't know what he mean, but ran up for my life. I could tall pretty well how to find a dozen or more in the dark, by gropin' about: an' in three minutes bad gathered 'om in the lap o' my dress, and run down agen. I could just apy him—a dark blot out on the mud.

"'How many?' he asked; an' his youe came hoarse as a rook's.

on the mud.

"I How many? he asked; an' his voice came hoarse as a rock's.

"About a dizen."

"Toss 'em here. Din't come too near: an' shy careful, so's I can catch. Quick!"

Quick! "I stepped down protty near to the brim o' the mud an' tossed 'em out to him. Three fell short in my hurry, but the rest he got hold of, somehow.

out to him. Three fell short in my hurry, but the rest he got hold of, somehow.

"That's right. They'll think egg-stealin' nateral to a low family like our'n. Now back to your room-undross—an' ory out, sayin' there's a man shoutin' for help down pon the mud. When you wave your carille twice i' the window I'll shout like a Trojan.

"An' I did it Job; for the cruelty in a fearful woman passes knowledge. An' you resoued him, an' he went to jeil. For he said 'twas the only way. An' his mother took it as quite reas' nable that her hushand's son should take to the bad—twas the way of all the Trudgeons. Father to son, they was of no account. Egg stealin' was just the sort o' little wickedness that ought to come nateral to 'em.

"You needn't look at me like that.

'em. You needn't look at me like that.
'' You needn't look at me like that.
I'm past sixty, an' I'vo done my share
of ropentin.' He didn't say if he was
married, did he?"

Q

Tappists Again Burned Out.

Antioonisi, Oct. 5.—The Trappist Monks at Tracadie met with another very serious loss on last Friday shortly before dark, while the workmen were at tea the barn was discovered to be on fire. Every effort was made with the appliances available to extinguish the continues. The fire fire. Every enort was implement appliances available to extinguish the flames, but to no purpose. The fire aproad rapidly and in a short time the mills, barn and dwelling place which were all attached were completely destroyed. There was searcely time to remove the stock in the barn before the buildings with their contents were in ruins. The loss is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$40,000 the latter from \$20,000 to \$40,000 correct. were in runs. The loss is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$40,000 the latter figure being more nearly correct. There was no insurance. How the fire originated is not definitely known but it is supposed that it was caused by one of the workmen smokung about the time they were leaving the barn where they had been threeling all day before going to supper. About four years ago the monstery which was a spacious and commodious brick building, with practically all its contents was destroyed by fire. Since then the monks lived in a part of the mil' and a wooden building adjoining arranged for their accommodation until such time as the new monastory which is now their accommodation until such time as the new monastory which is now nearing completion should be built. Much sympath yis felt for the Trappist community in their losses. It is to be hoped that they will soon be able to rebuild, as their usefulness as practical and scientific farmers and mechanics cannot be overestimated.

Hay Fever and Catarth Rolicoved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnow's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the masal passages. Paintess and delightful to me. It relieves instantly, and permanently curse Gatarth, Hay Fever, Colts, Ilcadache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness.

A London despatch which needs con-firmation says that England is propared to act alone in dealing with the Turkish situation.

situation.

Ayor's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded lundreds of similar proparations, is undoubtedly the masterionation as well as occurrent large description of the market. By its use, the luxuriant and beautiful.

THE FIRE ON THE WATER.

I was riding on the big rod-and-black engine of the "Fiying Blue nose," the orack train of the Dominion Atlantic Railway. We were rearring down from Halifas through the heart of the "Evangeli re country," making swift time and few stops. In the long, straight runs between stations the burly engineer, Bill Steeves, found time to talk to me, though his eye never ceased to sean the lines of shin ing metal stretching ahead.

I began to question Steeves about railway accidents, all unraindful of the fact that it is contrary to railroad efiquotto to talk of accidents when on the train. The engineer evaded my queries for a time, calling my attention now to a fine bit of landecape, and now to the speed we were making on the down grade, till at last I realized my error.

"Oh, I beg your pardon!" I cried, half laughingly, but with sincere apology. "I forget the time honored superstition of the road."

"No," said Steeves, quickly, "I'm not a mite superstitions. The truth is, I've been mightly fortunate so far, voer since I took charge of an engine. I only pray that Providence will be askind in the future as in the past."

"Do you really mean to say," I saked, in some surprise, "that you have never been in a serious railroad accident in all the years since you first became an engineer?"

"Since I took charge of an engine," was the answer, "there's never been anyone killed on a train of mine. Two or three little break-fowns I've had, but just enough to shake us up a bitmelting more. But since you're asking, I'll tell you about a smash-up I was in when I was fireman on a freight engine on a railroad in Michigan—" What railroad was it?" I asked, in terrupting him.

Steeves looked grave. "It is neadly fair to mention names; in fact, readly fair to mention names; in fact,

"What railroad was it?" I asked, interrupting him.

Steeves looked grave. "It is not cracily fair to mention names; in fact, it is n't friendly or lucky, when you're telling of an accident on a railroad. As I was saying. I'm not a mite superstitious, but we're bound to respect other people's superstitions, say I."

"Again, I beg pardon!" I occlaimed. "Never taind what road, as long as you tell me the yarn."

"Well, it's not much of a yarn, oither," presisted Steeves. "There was nobody killed. But it was a you tell me the yarn."

"Well, it's not much of a yarn, oither," presisted Steeves. "There was nobody killed. But it was a pretty corpolate smesh-up, and mighty exciting while it lasted; so I'll tell you about it as nigh as I can remember. The strangest thing about it was that I threatened the ruin of a whole town of six or seven thousand inhabitants."

"Ah I What town?" I enquired, my curiosity again getting the better of me.

Steeves smiled mysteriously.

"If I told you what town, you'd know what road I referred to," said he.
"We'll call the town Jonesville, because that is n't its name, and its real name begins with some other letter.

"My engine was hauling an oil-

real name begins with some other letter.

"My engine was hauling an oiltrain. The time of the year was October. We had had a long spell of dry weather, and fires were beginning to break out in the woods all over the country. That afternoon the air was hazy with smoke, and the sun went down like a ball of hot copper in the thick sky.

"About three miles above Jonesville the line crosses a shallow little river which running through the heart of the town, supplies water power for two big mills. The mills were at the lower end of the town, where the water falls sorre thirty feet into a deep ravine. At the place where the railway crossed the river, the banks were steep, and the bridge was a piece of wooden trestle-work.

"As we thundered down the grade leading to the bridge,—we noticed that the fires were getting close to the track on both sides.

"It 'll be bad if the fire gets into be bridge vasid but heredeed that the bridge value of the bridge, and we have seed the track on both sides.

track on both sides.

"It'll be bad if the fire gets into the bridge, said Bob Macdonald, the driver, to me, as I heaved a shovel of coal into the fire-hole. It was dusk by this time. I looked out ahead before I answed. Then I said:

"'There does n't seem to be much fire in that direction. I reckon the bridge won't get scorched this time."

bridge won't get scorched this time."

"Three minutes later we were round the curve, and in full view of the bridge. To our horror, there were the vicious little blue-and-orange tongues of the fire licking away hungrily at the fall treatles.

"Down brakes!" screeched the whistle wildly. But there was no stopping that rushing mass of loaded tank-cars. With what seemed to us undimnished speed we slid down the burning bridge.

burning bridge

undiminished speed we slid down the burning bridge.

"I Jump for it!" yelled Macdonald. We sprang, almost together; and the brakeman behind followed our example. The speed was, of course, elackened by this time.

"End over end I went down the embankment, and fetched up in a mossy pool not ten yards from the guleth. I staggered to my feet. The engine was just crashing through the bridge. Down piled the oil-cars on top of it, like so many sheep playing follow my leader over a fence I remember acting how they kicked up behind, just as shoep do, as they went over the edge. The next minute the flames were roaring up like mad. The oil had caught.

"None of the lellows was much hurt but Bob Macdonald, and he, though his arm was broken, was able to crawl up to the track, where we haddled to watch the dreadful sight. Then a strange and terrifying thing took place. The flames ran out switch from the burning runes over the top of the water, just as if the river itself was on fire. The oil was being carried down by the ourrent. "Great Heaven! wailed Macdonald, the whole of Jonesville will go, sure. In thirty minutes that will be a river of tree rushing through the

sure. In thirty minutes that will be a river of i're rushing through the town!"

"At these words a pang tightened around my heart. You Il smile when I tell you why. On the day before, when my train was running up the other way through Jonesville, I had chanced to catch a gimpse of a little lad, with fluffy yellow curls, on the balcony of a house right by the edge of the water. The little lad had smiled and waved his tand at me, and looked after me some way, as if he was lonely, and wanted to come. I arrived his look wit, me all day. About that time I had a little lad of my own, with curls something like this one's, away East My boy was a good deal bigger than this one but maybe a streak of homesickness made me sort of sentimental, you know.

"Well, at those words of Macdonald'z is was n't the town! I shought of, but the little lad at the window.

"It lil warn the town! I shouted. Then I ceramble J down the bank, on the side above the fire, got across the river by alternately awimming and wading, and started on the run down the track toward Jonesville.

"In those days I was a smart long distance runner, and five miles was my pet distance.

"In those days I was a smart long distance runner, and five miles was my pet distance. But it was one thing running on a well-made racing-ground, and quite another on the irregularly placed sleopers of a railroad!"

"I should think so!" I interjected feelingly. I had tried it more than once.

That I tell you," continued Steeves,
"I made good time. The river was
swift, and those sliding flames had a
swift, and those sliding flames had a
slig start; but in five minutes I was
abreast of them. Soon I was well
ahead; and then I lost them behind
a turn of the banks.

"Before I reached the town my
cyes felt full of blood, my heart seemed as if it would burst, but my leggs
could have gone on forever. The
streets were lighting up. I began
shouting, as I ran, 'Fire I Fire!' as
vigorously as my dry throat and heaving lungs would permit. There was
no sign of fire to be seen, but the
wondering people caught up the cry,
and by the time I reached the onginehouse everything was ready for a
start, and the firemen were looking
anxiously about them to see where
they were wanted. I told my story,
and bofore it was through the engine
was tearing toward the waterside as
fast as the horses could gallop.

"For a baff a mile above the town
the river ran a straight course. When
we reached the water side there
was nothing to be seen. Prosently a muruner of incredulity arose
among the crowd; but it changed
suddenly into cries of horror as red
line of flames appeared around the
bend and rolled noiselessly toward the
imporiled town.

"Houses, many of them built out
on wooden piles, were crowded thickly
along the very edge of the water, and
interspread with great heaps of sawed
lumber—deals, clapboards, shingles,
laths. The town had a good waterservice, and all the hose that could be
got was fastened to the hydrants.
Engine and hydrants were presently
laying great streams along the waterfronts of exposed buildings; while the
lumber was rapidly tumbled into the
current, in the hope that most of it
would exappe over the falla.

"For my own part, I had run at
once to the house where the yellowhaired child had greeted me. There
the little lad was. H was in an
upper window clapping his hands at
the appreadoning terror. Then he was
snatched away; and a minute later a
lady, I suppose his mother, appeared
in the street, and

anxiety, and turned again to watch the stream.

"The blazing oil formed a sort of phalanx from shore to shore and spread for some forty or fifty yards up stream. As it passed the waterside buildings, all the streams from enjine and hydrant were turned upon the threatened points. The invading flames were thus foiled. They failed to gain a footbold in any part of the two big mills below town, one on each side of the river.

"And now they found their opportunity. The various sluices and waterways led them into the heart of the great wooden excustures; and in avery few minutes, in spike of the utmost efforts of the firemen, both were in a blaze.

"The crowd drew back, and we all stood in silence watching the splondid and swild seene. Just then a man in light-gray clothes pushed the blank way leading to the mill, and isappeared in the building. The plank way itself was already on fire. It seemed to me, and to pveryone, that the man had gone to cortain death. A murmur of horors arose.

"Who?" I inquired.

"Who? I inquired.

"Who?" I inquired.

"Who? I inquired. stream.

"The blazing oil formed a sort of

"A little more than a year as my hair began turn up gras, we'l triling out and although 1 1 1 1

How Old are You?

11 makes no difference whether you answer or not. It is always true that

looks." Nothing sets the seal of age upon a woman's beauty so deeply, as gray hear. The hair losss its color generally from lack of naturino. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by

Aver's Hair Vigor.

This festimated will be found to a Acri Carebook with a Nundred others. Free Address j & Agerto, Low. Mass.

ltyers, bookkeeper of the Company. The mill has just made big shipments, and if the papers are burned, it ill buse bad as the loss of the mill itself.

"Two, three, four, five minutes passed, and Byers did not reappear I couldn't stand it.

Won t any one go in after him

I cried.
"No one answered.
"Whereabouts is the office?" I asked.
"'Yonder, in the right hand corner!" some one said, 'but nobody can

not "some one aid." but nobody can get there now.

"I had my own idea about that, however. I knew a good deal about tax mills, and had now detected a way by which I calculated I could get in —and get out agair safely, too. I ran down the bank, below the edge of the fail, and swung myself in among the tumbers of the under work, which dripped with a ceaseless shower of spray. In less than no time I was up into the mill, in the midst of the terror of smoke and flamo. I was already deafened by the roar of the water; but, even above that, the roar of the fire made itself heard.

"I pointed straight for the office; but before I had gone ten feet I stumbled over something soft in the smoke. It was Byers. I dragged him back to where I had started from, and then down into the spray, where the air was clear. He was still clutching a big book under his arm; and, seeing that he'd risked so much to save that book, I took his necker-chief and tied the book to him for safety. Then I looked about to see how I was going to climb out with that senseless weight.

"It wasm't half a minute, however, before Byers came to hiuself. He had deen suddenly overcome by the smoke. He had fine nerve, and was able to work along with a little help from mand, there, on the wet rocks, were half a dozen men, who had seen myrisky venture and climbed down to try to help me out. Wo got Byers, book and all, over to the shore without much difficulty. Some of his friends led him home. I myself, with two or three others, seeing that the wet bushes screened us from the heat stayed there a bit longer to watch. Truly, it was the greatest sight I ever saw—the flames and the cataract, all mixed up together, as it were. But the blazing oil didn't get below the falls. It got so tumbled about in the foam and spray that it was sunchered before it reached the bottom. By and by the mill buildings fell in, the greater part of them west down into the roaring chasm, and a few glowing timbers were all that was left to light.

up the darkness."

As Steeres stopped his narrative the outskirts of Windsor rose about us, and our speed began to slacken.

"But what did the good citizens of Jonesville have to say to you for saving their town?" I asked.

Steeres was busy with his engine, and for a moment did not answer.

and for a moment did not answer. Then he said

"Oh, they did the handsome thing. In fact, as I found afterward, I was burned some, and I had to 'lay up for a few days at Jonesville. The town council gave me a fine address of thanks, with a good fat purse to emphasize it. And the mill company gave me this gold watch for saving their bookkeoper—or their papers—I don't know exactly which."

I made no further remark, thinking that Steeves was for the present too much engrossed to heed me. But as the train rolled slowly into the station he said:

St. Patrick's Society tornwall.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick society of Cornwall held in August last a resolution heartily endorsing the sail for a convention of Iriahmen in Dublin on the 1st of September was unanimously adopted and the accretary was instructed to forward a copy to the Hon. John Costigan one of the Canadian representatives selected to attend the convention. Writing from hilkenny in acknowledgment of the resolution Mr. Oostigan referred as follows to the convention then in seasion—It was indeed a grand basembly of representatives of Irish patriotism and devotion to Ireland's cause from all parts of the world. In numbers, in intelligence, in dignity and representative character, I nover saw anything to be compared to it, nor do I think its equal will over be when the time comes, which must come, to celebrate the opening of the first Irish Parliament in Ireland. At a meeting of the St. Patrick s Society of Cornwall held in August

A LIFE OF MARTYRDOM

ENDURED BY THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM CONSTANT HEADACHE.

one Who Suffered Thus for Over Treaty Years Relates Her Experience, Which Will Prove Valuable to Others. From the Tribune, Mattawa, Out.

rem the Tribune. Matture. Out.

Among the residents in the vicinity of Mattawa there is none better known or more highly esteemed than Mr. and Mrs. R. Ranson, who have been residents of this section for the past fifteen years. Mrs. Ranson has been a great sufferer for years. her affliction taking the form of dizziness and violent headaches, and the attacks would come upon her so suddenly that she could searcely reach her bed unaided, and would be forced to remain for three or four days, unable to take any nourishment and suffering more than longue can express. She was but seventeen years of age when these attacks first came upon her, and that does not have a suffering more than longue can express. She was but seventeen years of age when these attacks first came upon her, and that does not have the suffering more than stended her, said that in his opinion hards at most since passed during the greater part of which, it is true. Mrs. Ranson was a great sufferer. But that is happily now past, and she is enjoying better health than over she did. To a reporter of the Tribune Mrs. Ranson told her story, adding carnestly that she hoped her experience might prove of benofit to some other sufferer. She said: "The spells of dizziness and inteusoheadaches would attack mo overy three or four weeks, and would last from two to four days at each attack, and will each attack my suffering appeared to grow intense. I had good medical advice, and tried many rouncides, but with no beneficial results. In the spring of 1895 my appetite began to fait, my hands and feet would swell, and my heart palpitate violently. I was utterly discouraged and felt that I would not live mich longer. One day my daughter urged mo benefit to a flag and my heart palpitate violently. I was utterly discouraged and felt that I would not him that I had not had a headache for more house were such and grow in the sufferer. The benefit of the sufferer was the own of the sufferer

she began the use of Dr. Whilams and purifies the blood, strengthers and purifies the blood, strengthers the neves, and in this way goes to the root of disease, driving it from the system, and curing when other remedies fail.

Every box of the gousine Dr. Willia as Piak Pilk, has the mark on the wrappor around the box, and the purchaser can protect has off from imposition by rotusing all others. Sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Great grief gives dignity; in joy strangers embrace in the streets. Sor-row wears a crown, though it be of thorns.

LITERATURE.

In the Days of the Canada Company.

The foint authors of this book, " In the Days of the Canada tompany," have given us a faithful picture of the life, and of the men and women who lived it, in the early days of settlement of that part of 1 pper canada known in the twenties and thirties as the " Haron Canada.

Tract."

From a phase of authentic and original

From a pease of authentic and original matter celleal do-uneuts private letters and diarree, as well as from the recoilection of many retonitive momories of tales and ancedotes in which the first settlers bore a part, they have produced not only a readable book but a volume of great value to the instory of Ganada. Formed in the days of great company was one of the greats and most far reaching in its influence. It numbered among its originators and promotors men of moto, of literary ability and fame, and mon of gouins, of birth of eccentricity men whose education and up-brugging fitted them to headle a pen or a sword rather than to wield an axe or guide a plough; men who see education and up-brugging fitted them to headle a pen or a sword rather than to wield an axe or guide a plough; men who see of the great part of the state, folibles, or follies of learning and rofunements of the height of civilization into the incongruous setting of an untouched primewal forest—cast in their low with the Company, crossed the Atlantic to endure privations and hardships not included in their expectations, and became an important factor in the settlement of the land. Their experiences and individuality have provided many an attractive picture or racy ancedoto to grace the pages of this delightful chronicle.

The records and stories are strung together with the kindly genius of a facile and rapid pen. The men are depicted neither better our worse than they were in life; the situations, the refuse among such a clientele of characters, the successes, the failures, the refuse and on the course, the ordering them more realistic, and we are carried back to the past by the vivid portraiture until we see and know the men and dwenne so clevely placed upon these pages. The lover of nature will find delight in the nany exquisite descriptive passages that cound in the book, and for which the glorious sunsot of Lako Huron and them many picture sque spots in that section of the previous offer tempting subjects for brush or pen and contrained

or pen.

The numerous illustrations scattered throughout the volume will add much to its value. Blany are reproduction of old protraits or sketches that would otherwise have been lost. The letterpress and binding too, will be made worthy of the subject-matter.

The Contury.

The October Contury contains "A Study of Mental Epidemics," by Mr. Boris Sidis, which has a close bearing on American affairs past and contomporaneous. He gives an analysis of the social evidences of the poriod of the Crusades and the norvous epidemics of Europe, and explains the theory of mental suggestion or hypnotism, by which the susceptible portion of a tribe or a people or a group of peoples, give themselves up to a popular movement.

A Casadias Witler is Dossace's

A Canadian Writer in Donahoe's

The October number of Donahoe's Magazine presents to readers a varied table of contents including articles of contemporaneous interest, historic sketches, short stories, and poems of marked literary merit. The issue opens with a deeply interesting study of the life and works of Cardinal Taschoreau, the Canadian prelate, whose failing health presages a national loss, all too imminor. The writer Wm. Ellison, portrays the characteristics of the man, scholar and priest, whose death will remove "one of the strongest supports of the Church in Canada."

Rov. Dr. Foley Welcomed Home-

HALIFAX, Oct. 12—At the regular monthly meeting of St. Mary's Young Men's T. A. & B. Society yesterday the members presented to their spiritual director, Rev. Dr. Foley, who arrived from Rome on Friday and address, in which they said:
Your mission abroad was a noble one, and when the Irishmen of your native city selected you as their representative to the Dublin convention we felt that the duty could not have been entrusted to one more capable or worthy.

entrusted to one more capable or worthy.

We watched with a sense of pride and interest your movements abroad, and when the nowe reached us of the opening of the Convention and we read your wise and manly words addressed to the Irishmen of the world, we recognized the since city of a prolific mind the firm and worthy utterances of a noble heart.

We learned with pleasure of your visit to Rome, and trust that while in the Papal city you had the honor of an audience with the Holy Father.

The address was signed by Thomas Brown, president and the members of the committee.

Dr. Bergin's Condition.

Commall, Ort., Oct. 12.—Dr. Borgin was apparently so far recovered yester day morning that he was seasisted out of bed to take breakfast, despite the at tending physician's instructions to the coatrary. This resulted in him taking a bad turn, but he rested well last night, and to-day seemed none the worse. His condition is much the same as it was last week. The improvement, if any, is slight.

LATEST MARKETS

Tononto, Oct. 1 , 1890.

Butter—There is a good supply and prices are firm. Choice starty pound rolls are of the Choice starty pound rolls are of the Choice starty pound rolls are of the Choice starty pound rolls and 12 to 18 for tube.

Eggs. Are timer. The supply is fair good No.1 are worth 18 to 16 to seconds 10 the different are not being othered, but he price to meintal around 18. Postatoes. The supply is fair and price unchanged "Waggon toats" the art price are to the supply is fair and price are to the choice start of the choice supply is a second to care at the the choice of the supply is because or of store at the Touttry—I be supply is because more thank the choice of the supply is because more

tore at 45c.

Toultry—1 to supply is becoming more receivery day. Prices are slightly easier, inkens being 300 to 40c, ducks 40c to loce cost to 5c and turkeys 80 to 9c.

these to ninues firm at 10 to 10c.

Baled Hay Trade is slow A few cars in track here of good No 1 are selling at

Haled Hay Trade is slow A few care on track here of good No 1 are selling at \$10 to \$11.

Baled Straw—Business is dall Care here are or tod at \$2 to \$3.

Dereated Hoge—Prices remain firm at \$5 tor Hight weights and \$1 50 to \$4 75 for heavy. Stroot receipts are increasing at \$3 to 5 to 5 to 10 to \$1 75 for heavy.

FARMERS' MARKET.

FARNERS' MAINET.

As usual on Tuesdays, the grain receipt on the street this morning were very limited. Wheat -Continues firm, 100 bushels of white selling at 760 to 770, and 200 bushels of goods estimated at 50 to 780. Etimer ×00 bushels selling at 350 to 3010.

187109—France voo binness seiling at 230c.
1830c.
1831c.
1849 and Straw—Continue steady 12 loads of hay sold at \$12 to \$14 50, and one load of straw at \$100.
1850 and 1850 and being offered to day. Frees erman nominal. Light weights are worth \$5, and heavy from \$150 to \$1.75.

Wheat white,	. \$0	76	\$0	77
do red	O.	75	0	76
do goose	. 0	543		00
Peas, per bush	. 0	441	0	00
Rve	. 0	443		00
Oats, per bush	0	224	0	231
Barley	. 0	34	0	39
Hay,	. 12	0.0	14	50
Straw, bundled	. 10	00	00	
do 10028	. 5	00	6	00
Eggs, new laid,		15	0	151
Butter, lb rolls	. 0	14		16
do tube, dairy	. 0	12	0	14
Chickens, per pair	. 0	30	0	40
Ducks	. 0	40	0	
Turkcye, per lb	. 0	08		09
Potatoes	. 0	40		00
Dressed hogs	. 4	50		15
Lamb	. 5	00		60
Beof, hindquarters				00
do, fore	. 2	60		99
Mutton	. 4	00		00
Veal	. 5	00	G	50
FRUIT.				

\$2 65 to \$3 70; granuatous per compositions \$1374. Feed—Bran and shorts are quiet, but prices keep just about the same. Bran \$10 \$12 50, short \$11 to \$12; mouille, \$16 to \$18. Cheese—Four thousand boxes Quebecheese sold at the boat to-day at 10]. Butter—Was steady. Finest in box was scarce and commands a memium, several small lots selling at 19c. We quote 185 to 19c.

small lots selling at 19c. We quote acquired to the candied at 13 to 13; Eggs—There is a good demand for choice candied at 13 to 13; Provisions—The market is still quiet. Prioce are steady. Canada short cut lens, the per bit. \$12.60; Canada short cut lens, to to \$11; hams, city cured, per lb, 10 to 12c; bacon, per lb, \$62; lard, pure Canadian, per lb, \$40 to \$9c; lard, common refined per lb, \$40 to 52c.

Sad Fatal Accident.

Sad Fatal Accident.

Peterropeoper of the control o

Overcoats.

A choice line in overceats is amounced in Oak Hall's advertisement, which appears in to-day sissue of This Rederral to the metal, make and finish are qual to the best in ordered tallering, and the prices are far below those charged elsewhere for goods of that class. The patterns, as will be seen, include the late-t products in beavers, maps, frieze, tweed, meltons and w-reteds. The workmanthip is No. 1.

FOR SALE

A SECOND HAND HORIZONTAL Regime, of ein-horse power. Also a seventeen-horse power horizontal tubular Boiles. Both in good condition and ready for use. The Ensune and Boiler will be sold together or separately. Address Box 2528, Post Office, Toronto.



LIRO a Ship in rough store
b) Formula, S. Worester Mass, Oct. 20, 1
1 officed from heart the sole for 8 years
side in setting some through the sole for 8 years
side in setting some through the first until
the light of the sole from an or a telling to the sole for t the big of the now I have not noticed any sort ome of it.

Mrs. Brown from 8 Liberty at in the sort its written that show is cuted by Pastar Kosmiz Norre Tome from 15 and die asso and liver compaint, after she sudered 5 years.

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