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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. V.-No. 34.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHRISTIAN FAITH AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE

THEIR HARMONY SPOKEN OF TO A CONGREGATION OF SAVANTS.

He said: This declaration is applicable to only one kingdom, the universe; is made fittingly of only one ruler, Ged. It is an imperial declaration carrying authority with it. It proclaims unnishably that the Lord has rights and that we, as subjects, have duties towards Hum. Our obligations are constantially approximately and the subjects of the control of the subjects. wards Hun. Our obligations are co-qual with all our waking moments, and reach the very depths of our being. We call them the law of our being, regulating our actions towards ourselves and towards others. The paths which all deliberate rational energy must tra-vel, until the burden of life is laid down and we stand in the presence of our Ruler, to give an account of our steward-ship, are therein manued out. Stoward-Ruler, to give an account of our stowardship, are therein mapped out. Stowardships differ, and among them is one exceedingly noble, I mean the stowardship of culture, intelligence, the stowardship of culture, intelligence, the stowardship of science. What account does God expect of science? Just now this is an opportune question. When you are welcoming in your hospitable city men whose names have become household words, and are members of an association which the world over is synonymous with highest culture, intellectual progress, untold suffering, untiring pationee, unsoldsh aims, indefatigable labor, which has lost lustre to tigable labor, which has lent lustre to gabic labor, which has lont lustro to e unparalloled roign of your Queen, d been the focal contro from which o whole world has been irradiated dithe fountain-head from which bediactions copiously flowing having on-the the state of the foundation of the state of the

an in truction of breaking the bread of the word of God should make some enleaver to bring himself in touch with he intellectual activity now astir within your gates?

Hence I am led to ask the question: I this world, which is the Lord's, what is the stowardship of science? The later of that stowardship can be disposed only by reading the laws which he Master has inscribed in the nature of things for the guidance of all Ilis ational creatures. It belongs to the state of the stoward to listen the state, to the stoward to listen and send of the state of the state, to the stoward to listen and some of the state of the state, to the stoward to listen and some of the state of t

labor must be scientific in its, eccentific from start to finish, fic in all its processes. Study to prosecuted with an over-abiding of reverence for that diguified

CONGREGATION OF SAVANTS.

FATHER HALPIN, S.J., and Father R, an addresses the Members of the British Association at the Cathedral on Sunday last.

Many of the members of the British Association for the Advancement of science attended High Mass in St. Michael's Cathedral on Sunday morning. The celebrant of the Mass was Vicartional McCann. Dr. Treacy b. ing deacon and Mr. O Donohuo sub-doacon. The sermon was preached by Roy. Father Halpin. S.J., of Manhatta College, New York.

Father Halpin S.J., and the fulness thereof; the world and all they that dwell therein. "Per. xxviii.

He said: This declaration is applicable to only one kingdom, the universe; and cannot be made dogma. Hypothesis is made fittingly of only one ruler, Ged. It is an imperial declaration carrying authority with it. It proclaims unmistakably that the Lord has rights and that we, as subjects, have duties to wards Hun. C.r. obligations are of swards Hun. C.r. obligations are obligation and cannot be made and swards and swards are struck. This is God's first law to the resource of the sward risks to a higher plane and the sward risks to a higher plan

discharge of this first law of scientific oxistence?

This thoroughness which is labor's bost roward rises to a higher plane and is better equipped for success when it heeds a second mandate of the Divinity. Labor must not only be scientified but the mass to conscientions. It must be conscientions. It must be conscientions. It must follow the light which illumines overy man coming into the word.

The scientific man must be untramedical in his work, all his acts must be mufor the control of creations. On the light was a second mandate of the man must be under the control of creations. On the light was coming projudice and not beading under the yole of the menor passions. Journal of the light was a second limportance, self in its most undesirable forms must disappear. Conscience forbids all preconceived opinions. Special pleading is a cauker on the body scientific. Couscience lifts up the soul of the scientific allows. Special pleading is a cauker on the body scientific. Couscience lifts up the soul of the scientific and the scientific laproxy, makes it clear to him that his bounden duty is to discover truth, no matter how much thereby he may be the losor, no matter fau ungradent world brings him back in chains and throws him into a dungeon. Conscience prescribes loyalty to truth, loyalty in all circumstances, the loyalty of living for and the higher and crowning loyalty of dying for the truth; for hore, as in overy realm presided over by conscience, the bloom and blossom of fidelity is martyrdom. Labor and conscientions allows a longer than the scientific lapid is martyrdom. Labor and conscientions allowed the higher and crowning loyalty of dying for the truth; for hore, as in overy realm presided over by conscience, the bloom and blossom of fidelity is martyrdom. Labor and conscientions allowed the higher and crowning loyalty of dying for the truth; to hore, as in the scientific and the life is life, and there is no in the decidence of the globe, won by the scriftces of men of science.

The cand of all science

the contemplation of sub-stantial truth and the intensity of the Infinite Creator. This brings me to my last consideration. There must be a principle of unity, a co-ordanning force, commanding and making of all the assembled sciences a white phalam, in defence of truth. I have said it. Truth is the centralizing but not the absorbing power of all source. We want a contralizing chement that does not obliterate or destroy. If the cohesive agency is truth, where and what is truth? Years ago Christ said, "I am the way and the life and the truth." With "A real, I ray that on no other foundation can we build save on that which is already laid, Christ Jesus. Jesus Christ yesterday and to day and the same forever.

I receive from the lips of Christ the message which he gave of his apostles, which is the message to overy one to whom he gives a mission. The man of science has his mission just as truly as Peter or Paul or Leo.

The two-fold object of God's creation and the Messiah's coming is the test of true science. If science briggs not glery to God in the highest and peace to men. "This two-fold object of God's creation and the Messiah's coming is the test of true science. If science briggs not glery to God in the highest and peace to men." This two-fold object of God's creation and the Messiah's coming is the test of true science. If science briggs not glery to God in the highest and peace of near the summer of the measure of civilization nor as a builder of the temple of truth. To unfold to all creatures the glory of the Maker and to make Him known and loved by men and so to diminish the infinite sorrow of the world, is the essential task of scientific endeavor. This is not only the end but the unifying principle as well.

In the carrying out of this double design, the man of science is fulfilling his destiny and proparing himself to render without fora run account of his stowardship when he stands in the presence of the God of Truth, the God of Science and the Lord to whom the world and its faluess belong and they t

AT VESUERS.

FATHER RYAN ON SCIENCE AND THE CHURCH.

A large number of the members of the scientifia body attended vespers at 7.30, when Father Ryan, the rector, preached in substance as follows on the attende of the church toward science.

consummation of the world.

The words are taken from the 18th chapter of St. Matthew. In believe you are aware why we have I had some special features added to our services to day. The reason is as you know that we are being honored by the members of that very learned body, the Britisia. Association for the Advancement of Science, who are the guests of the city at present. The local sceretury of the association saked us if we could not help to make the visit pleasant and of course we were cryp happy to do so, for it is always a pleasure and a gratification to us to unite with our follow citizens of all creeds to uphold the fair fame of the city of courselines. We wish to welcome all who cared to come to our church and we are prepared to tell the members of the British Association and those who are ougaged in scientific pursuits that they will find themselves at home in the Catholice Ourself and the brings me to the cubic perfect ansure. And the brings me to the cubic course. And the brings me to the cubic coverer. I must be consummed to the cubic coverer. I must be consumed to the cubic coverer. I must be consumed to the cubic coverer. I must be consumed to the cubic coverer. I must be consumed—perhaps unfortunately for me—"The Church and Science.' Science is perhaps you may think at first a dry subject and it has been treated in various forms, and of course in the most perfect manure during the past week. When you have read so many be inclined to say, we have had enough of science and should get a rest ou the Sabbath day. But I am particularly unfortunate because and old and very dear friend of mine, Father Halpin, himself an eminent scients and cloquent preacher, anticipated my subject and the subject and speke of science from the pulpit hero this morning. I will endeaver to be as popular as I can. Of course the subject is very vest; quite and speke for the particularly that message to the subject is very vest; quite missage in long site of the message to the message in full missage in failuly as well as effe

and by religion he means the Roman Catholic Church. Therefore it is populatly supposed that the Roman Catholic Church is opposed to science. I assert that this is opposed to science. I assert that this is the contrary of the fact. The Church encourages science, patronizes science and in every way that she can helps the advancement and progress of science. This assertion I might prove in many wars by appealing to the facts of history, what the Catholic Church has done for science in the seventy-two universities which had housed before there was any other church to found a university. A university means the home and centre of universal knowledge, taking in all science and all learning. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge were founded by the Roman Catholic Church. It were to be made and the science and all learning. The universities to the British Association that some of its most distinguished members have been children of the Catholic Church, some have been priests of the Catholic Church, some have been children of the Catholic Church, some have been deally triests of the Catholic Church, some have been deally triests of the Catholic Church, some have been the deally the second of the catholic Church, some have been the deally the second of the catholic Church, some have been the deally the second of the catholic Church, some have been the deally the second of the catholic Church, some have been the deally the second of the catholic Church is the enemy of science is to come at once to definition and explanation. If we have clear ideas of torms and understand our subject aright we shall meet with fower difficulties. Once the definition and explanation. If we have clear ideas of torms and understand our subject aright we shall meet with fower difficulties. Once the deal of the catholic church is the composition to the cathol

very able and cloquent address of Mr. Bryce on economics a similar thought was implied Fc mome science is the science of wealth, dealing with the relations of labor and capital, what we understand generally by the Labor question. Where do we find the connection here with religion? Well, if you were to consider the laborer, the poor man. simply as a machine you would nover solve the laborer, the poor man simply as a machine you would nover solve the laborer, the poor man simply as a machine you had not proved the price of labor to the time of the problem of the price of the price of labor to the problem of labor and poverty if you concern yourselves only with the body of man, folling him how to work his a slave and due like a dog. Here the attitude of the Church is that of a mother; she comes down in lowly roverence before the poor, for she has learned to do so from her Master; she takes her children by the hand, whispering Christian confoct; to broken spirits and patience to mee who have been robbed of their carnings. Here is the power beyond matter, the power beyond matter, the power beyond matter, the power has other she has learned to do so from her Master; she takes her children by the hand, whispering Christian confoct; to broken spirits and patience to mee who have been robbed of their carnings. Here the time of the power beyond matter, the power beyond matter

St. John's Grore Garden Party.

A Garden Party will be held at St.
John's Grore, Sherbourne St., on the
31st August, the proceeds of which will
be devoted to redecerating the presty
church of Our Lady of Landes. We
hope our friends will give us their hearty
support. Thanks to the exertions of
the indefatigable pastor, the debt on
this church has been very materially
reduced, and it is hoped that, with a
little more effort on the part of the congregation, the labilities may soon be ontirely cleared off. When that has been
done, it may be found possible to make
considerable alterations and improveuents. I would especially ask the as-istance of the Children of Mary for Our
Mother's Church.

Catholic Order of Poresters.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

Coesswitt, Ont., Vig. 24.—The an unal session of the Prezincial Court of Ontario, Catholic Order of Foresters, opened here this morning, when the provincial officers and delegates from the subordinate courts of the province marched to St. Columbus's church, accompanied by the members of the local courts, and heads d by Fleck's Independent band. The laws Father Croupboll sung fligh Mass, and the flee, Father McPhail proceed on Faths.

The convention resumed this atternous, and various committees were appointed and 3-cit work. Mayor Multern and D-party levow (travely called and welcome on the condition of the deal of conditions of the condition of th

The St. Catharlnes Lyceum.

There is now approaching completion in the city of St Catharines a building that will be by long olds the finest clublouse in any provincial town in Canada. This is the Canadian Lyceum and Athletic Club, and it is to the fine and athletic Club, and it is to the fine public print and tireless energy of Dea Hatris that St. Catharines will swe the own the local athletic and literary clubs, and will also be used on exastoms for public receptions and social functions. The building will how more than ordinary dimensions. The base mont contains dimensions for explicit and for the complete and the country of the council of the country of the council of the local country of the council of the local country of the council of the local council of the local council of small rooms for cless and checker players, also a commodions such properties with cut stone dressings. The formal opening will take place somewhere in the beginning it has place somewhere the council of the small profits of the St. Asharines Lyceum is Mr. Arthur W. Holms of Torout, to whose ability the appearance and solidity of the building decredit.

I. C. B. U.

At a regular moeting of Branch No.
2, L.C.B.U., of Toronto, held on Monday
oroning, Angust 10, 1897, the following
resolution was unanimountly adopted;
That whereas it has pleased Almighty
God to remove by sudden death tho
father of our respected Brother, Patrick
O'Reilly,
Resolved, that the members of the
above Branch hereby express our sorrow
for the loss sustained by him and his
family and extend to them our sincer
sympathy in their sad attliction.
Also resolved that a copy of this
resultion be inserted in the minutes of
this meeting and a copy sont to Brother
O'Reilly, also to The Carnotte Resistan
and Catholic Record, for publication
therein. J. A. Cronin, Pres. D. P.
Cronin, Rec. Sec.

An Artistic Monoment.

An ArtIstle Monoment.

Mr. A. W. Auderson, Manager of the Toronto Granite Works, has just ro turned trom Berlin, with his staff of workmen, where he has been for the past six weeks engaged in the erection of a monument in honor of the late Kaiser Wilholm. The statue is of bronze, life size, and monuted on a large granito pedestal. The whole work cost \$9,000, which was raised by autscription threughout the County of Waterloo. The committee and public in general are highly pleased with the meaning of the property of the property of the committee and public in general are highly pleased with the first power of the property of the pro

The St. Vincent do Paul Children's Aid Society of Toronto have a number of bright Ontario children for whom they are auxious to find good Catholic homes. For full particulars apply to P. Ilyss., 25 Shuter St., Toronto.

The Czar and President Faure are just now including in mutual admiration speeches and attending theatrical performances.

The Corn Millers' Association of Leeda, Fig., has advanced the price of flour by per sack, making 11s advance per sack in the weeks.

Latest Malls from The Motherland ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND M voce som som som M

The magnificent strides that are being made by Oatholiety in Ulster receive a further illustration by the announcement that a new church will be onened at Carmoney, a poturesque district over looking Belfast Louch, and within easy reach of the Northern capital. Time was when Oatholie edifices were fow and far between in the North, but the progress made since the penal days is in no way more oxident than in the noble edifices that now realest heir prond proportions throughout the length and broath of the province.

cost, of the province.

Cork,
This year's Ballyboy annual horse in was held for the last time on the large manual in the townland of the townl

This year's Baltyboy annual horse fair was held for the last time on the old ground in the townland of Nedmach. The Dunmanway business people seeing, the decay of this anoient market owing to the utter want of railway or hotel accomodation near the fair field, have purchased the patantese right and intend transferring the fair to their own townlamps of the competition of the Bandon annual horse fairs, which are held on the day before the Baltyboy, the latter has declined considerably. The coming of ago of Mr Abel Buckley, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Abel Buckley, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Abel Buckley, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Abel Buckley, eldest son of Jalte O. Asto Mitchelstown has been celebrated in series of festivities. The celebration in the sympathetic interest it has evoked amongst all classes in the Gultee district, demonstrates what an amount of popular favor an Iriel handord can attain by generous and equitable dealings with his tenants. Mr Abel Buckley, who is one of the very wealthiest commoners in Ireland, with his family, came to Ireland to make their permanent residence amongst their tena-ts, some eight years ago, at a time when Mitchelstown was regarded in England as the very cockpit of agrarant and party strife. Receilly they have been very warmly folicitated by all classes on the coming of all of Mr. Abel Buckley, who is a well-known and popular young gentle men, and they have now signalized their appreciation of the knodly feelings of all sections of the community in the extensive Galtre district by issuing invitations to a great thanquet and fete, to be held at Loughauna Park, whilst on a subsequent day a great fete for all pupils of the schools on the estates and in the surrounding districts will be given.

be given.

Deblia.

Sergeant John Dowd, of the Detective Yorce, has just retired with the full pension due to his rank, 2018 a year, after completing 30 years' service. Mr. Dowd was one of the most popular and respected members in the Dublin police. He has been over 32 years in the Detective force, and during this period he was called upon to discharge every phase of police duty. Sergeant Dowd hails from the county Roscommon.

The Freeman's Journal publishes an interview with the Most R-v. Dr. Grimes, first Dishop of New Zealand. The Bishop's greatest grief is the lack of priests to holp him. At present he is naturally obliged to look to frish missionary colleges to provide them "Ireland and France," exclaimed the Bishop of Ohrist-church, "vic with each other in sending forth devoted missionaries not only to labor amongst the children of the Faith, but to those who have long been plunged in the darkness of idolatry."

Had he three or four priests and means at his command, the Bishop source us that he would at once start a proparatory school in his diocese and help to cherish and foster the vocation of many a youth of the country anxious, but unable, to consecrate themselves to the service of the Altar amongst the rank of the priests and bear of a few years New Zealand, he added, would supply her own and most accellent priests.

During his recent visit to the Irish Ultrarchy and the heads of several colleges his tordship inquired most minutely into the workings of ecclesi-saical eminaries.

His Eminence the Oardinal, their fraces of Dublin and Cashel, together

minutely into the workings of ecclesi-astical seminaries.

His Eminence the Oardinal, their Graces of Dublin and Cashel, together with many others of our Irish prelater, gave him the most cordial reception. Bome urged and all encouraged him to crow his present visit to Iroland when the colleges are in working order. They have most graciously invited or allowed him to address the faithful in the principal churches of their respec-tive diocesses.

of Mr. Wm. Wholsin, on the grounds that burgersess who had signed Mr. Dalys capen to Mr. Dalys on the British was the law and the between the law and the between the law and the law and

schume of peasant proprietary as the only possible solution of the present evil, and as the only means of inducting the people of remain on the island.

D. Naughton has been a militant champion of the rights of his people, and his present undertaking is of the deepest concern to them and himself. His Lordship, who is in the cripyment of excellent health, was concernited by the M. R. R. Dr. Nauty in 1880. It has been a militant has been a militant has been a militant has been a militant of excellent health, was concernited by the M. R. R. Dr. Nauty in 1880. It has been a militant has sixting prelates on the occasion by the Most Rev Dr. Woodleck and the Most Rev Dr. Woodleck and the Most Rev Dr. Or ORelly, the late Bishop of L. expand and of the Lords Reforming from the carries frounds, Besty, by the chair man of the township, Ald Sir Henry Cochrane, D. L., High Sherff, under most an -piccuse and very encouraging erroumstances. The time grounds placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Caraca by Mr. Albert Bredin were laid out so as to form a villace of tents, in which the various stalls and their fair occupants presented a brillant and attractive array. The weather was all that could be decred, and the sun shone out with maultilinating astherings as could be brought ogether in Ireland.

Fermassch.

Though the Catholic Emmonptation at was appead balled a continuation of the continua

billiants agatherings a could be brought together in Ireland.

Fermansch.

Though the Cattoric Emancipation Act was passed half a century ago, there are parts of Ireland, notably Fermansgh, in which those who profess the religion of the majority—once the religion of all—have to resort for their devotions to temples whose proportions are inadequate to the numbers of the cougragations, and whose style of architecture is elequent of the penal days. Every year is remedying this glaring inconsistency. Newtown unter, in the Co. Fermansgh, which cipors the privilege of having as its parish priest a zealous and ind-fatigable clergyman in the Rev. Damel O'Connor, P.P., affords the latest advance. Father O'Connor has found himself with a rather handsome church, built by his predecessor. Father God win, in 1822, but the roof, after the time which has olapsed since then, has been pronounced dangerous, and Father O'Connor not only wants to secure the roof but to make arrange ments at the same for the better lighting of the church, for strengthening is walls, for constituting a new chancel and sacristy, and for making other much needed improvements and additions. ditions.

Galmer

ditions.

Galasy.

The dedication of the church erected by the Rev. Father Cassidy, P. P., Rossmuck, Manu Toese, Galway, took place on the Feast of the Assumption (15th of August.) The ceremony was performed by the Most Rev. Dr. Mac Cormeck, Lord Bishop of Galway. There is one feature of this celebration which is unique. The sermon, which was preached by the Rev. M. D. Conroy, F. P., Spiddal, in Irish. His Lordshup the Right Rev. W. How, D. D., Bishop of Wakefield, who had been staying at Dhulough Lodge, Leensno, Councmara, for the benefit of his health, died at about nine a.m. on Aug. 10th. His death came unexpectedly upon his English friends, amongt's whom the greatest consternation prevails. Dr. How was 70 years of age and was olevated to the Episcopal Bench in 1888. He was accommended by his son on his Oonnem rat "p.

to years of sign and was orwated to the Episcopal Bench in 1888. He was accompanied by his son on his Connem ra top.

It is Grace the Archhishop of Tuam having appointed the Rev. Wm. Coen, C.C., Newport, to pastoral charge of the important parish of Islandeady, the Very Rev. Canon Grealy, P.P., V.P., attended at Islandeady church on Aug. 9, and on behalf of His Grace formally introduced the new P.P. to his parishioners. Canon Grealy, who accompanied Father Coen from New port, received a most enthusiastic ovation from the geople, who attended in large numbers.

Con August 10.h the Mayor of Limerick sat in the 0 ty Hall for the purpose of hearing any objections to nominations for the Iriehtown Ward. Mr. John Daly was proposed by Jeremiah Carey, Broad street, and

nominations for the Irightown Ward.

Mr. John Daly was proposed by Jeremiah Carey, Broad street, and seconded by Patrick Humphroys, Broad street.

Mr. Hustings, on bohalf of Mr. Thomas Dillon, objected to the paper of Mr. Wm. Wholan, on the grounds that burgesess who had signed Mr. Daly's paper had also signed Mr. Wholan's.

Dayle objecting to his making an

of jection
Mr. Daly-I am not asking for

Mr. Daly—I am not assuing or ma-favor, and it is not tay want of legal knowledge that caures the objection.
Mr. Hastings then proceeded to read the objection to Mr. Whelan's paper, which was based on the fact that several burgesses who signed Mr. Daly's paper had also signed Mr. Whelan's

Whichan's

Mr. Daly, interrupting, said he
would not be driven from his position.
He called on the Mayor to take the
papers in the order in which they
were handed in.

were handed in.
Rather a heated discussion followed,
in which Mr. Hastings, Mr. Doyle,
and Mr. Daly, each after the other,
tried to impress on the Mayor their

views
Finally Mr. Dandon (Law Advisor) rose, and said that as Law Advisor to the Mayor he was bound to say that Mr. Daly's paper was illegal and should be not cut.

be put out.

The news of the death of Father Dempsey, the respected Parish Priest of Batimskil, was received with regret, especially by the elergy of Kidre and Lightin, of whom he was one of the oldest and respected members. Indeed be was one of the best known and most popular men in the Queen's County.

At the Sels-um Office and High Mass the Most R.v. De. Foley, Basing of Rildare and Leightin, presided.

Tipperarr.

On Aug 9 Mr. Arnold Power, sub

Kildare and Leichlin, presided.

Tipperari.
On Aug 9 Mr. Arnold Power, subsheriff for the county Tipperary, with
a force of forty police, under District
Inspector Yates, took the first practical step to recover, possession of New
Tipperary for the Irish Parliamentary
Party. Two months ago proceedings
were taken in the Superior Gentre,
in the name of Dr. John F. O'Ryan,
who is one of the trustees of the new
town, for the Namonal Party, and
writs for possession were obtained
without opposition, and as a result the
property became vested in the named
planntif, who took the most active
measures at his command to assort
he right to the holding. A few days
ago the necessary notices were served
on the reflexing officers, and following
this proceeding notices were served on
every tenant in the place.
Archibishop Croke sends for publication the following letter which he
has recoived:

209 Evic street, Jersey City, N J.. July 28th, 1897.

MCST Rev. T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashell, Ireland,

Arebbishop of Cashill, Ireland,
Mesr Rev. Ancussion—
Learning that Mrs. Parnell, mother
of Iroland's great political leader, the
hate Charles Stewart Parnell, was
suffering from financial embarrassments, a few of Iroland's friends in
his county of Hudson, N J., datermined to show that they remembered
the great sacrifices and labors of Mr.
Parnell and his esteemed mether in
Ireland's cause. Having implicit con
fidence in your wisdom and woll known
patriotism, the subscribers desired the
sum politected to be transmitted to patriotism, the subscribers desired the sum scollected to be transmitted to you, knowing that you will see that it is disposed of as the subscribers would wish. P.O orders for the sum of £25 3; 11d have been forwarded you by same steamer as this letter of advice. With profound respect I remain very sincerely yours,

JOHN KENNY, Treasuror,

Irish National League.

MICHAEL B. HOLMES, Secretary.

ENGLAND.

Consetts to Catholicism.

The Rev. A. St. Legar Westall, for several years curate of St. Saviour's, Croydon, has resigned his office, and was on Friday last admitted, with his wife and family, into the Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Bampton in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm street West. Mr. Westall's conversion has created much sensation in Croydon.

Water and Ireland.

At the second Gorsedd Geromony at the Welsh National Ensteddiod, at Newport.

Newport.

Mr. Fournier, on behalf of the
Irish Feis Cocil, read the following
address:—

To the Gorsedd of the Bards of Great Britain:-

Britain:—

Britain:—On the occasion of your annual festival of poetry, music and art, we take pleasure in returning the fraternal greeting with which you honoured the revival of our ancient gather-

fraterial greeting with which you monitor the rovival of our auciont gathering.

The sense of kinehip and brotherly feeling expressed in your message has we assure you, but no collaily appreciated and answered in Iroland, and your hearty recognition of our first effort has done much to secure its success.

The Feis Coel has now been constituted a permanent association extending over the whole of our country. As such it wit organise the annual festival which is to take place successively in the chief cities of Iroland, and will generally ondexour to foster and stimulate Irish music.

In the constitution of the control of the cont

The deputation consisted of Count Fluckett, Miss Edith Old ham, Mr. Joseph Seymour and Mr. Fournier the not as a stranger, but as one coming to his own inheri-

tance, and whatever may have divided us historically, we, who are almost earthus sight of "Carchino," remem ber that Arthur belonged not to the Iradio or Welsh, but to the Celtic race. The name of Arthur Malone should unite us. Our traditions are mixed together, or rather, I should eay, charmingly blended, and it would be a out to separate us from each other We belong to a common race, with common traditions, and we therefore welcome you back to-day here within sight almost of the place of the "Ford Gron" (Raud Table), remembering that your music, your legends, your calcium the tradition, and a great deal of your religious history, are blended in one, and may the day soon come for placing the two nations on one broad united Celtic Brotherhood (cheers). tance, and whatever may have divided

SCOTLAND.
Catholic Beigates in Wassow.
The delegates attending the Conference of the Catholic Young Men't Society were entertained by the Gassow Corporation at a conversazione in the City Chambers. There was a company of about 1,000 ladies and gentemen.

company of about 1,000 larles and centremen.

The Lord Provost, who presided, and that on bebalf of the oit z no of Glacgow, whom he and has cold squeezer, who can be and has cold squeezer, who can be and the cold squeezer of the company of the c

The Most Rev. Dr. Maguire, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Liverpool; Archbishop Macdonald, Edinburgh; Mr. Ogdvie Forbes and Bailie Chisholm also spoke.

A Bisnop and the Bicycle.

A Bisnop and the Biercle.

Monseignour Turinay, the patrictic Bishop of Nancy, whose sermone on war anniversaries thrill the zouls of so many Frenchmon, has a little insunderstanding with his olergy. Some time since he allowed the occlesistates of his diocese to use the broyele, or as it is familiarly called in France the becaus. Now he has withdrawn his permission on the ground that the bicycling business occupied too much of the time necessary for more important duties. Nearly early priest, in fact, had a became, and all took to the sport like schoolboys let loose for a holiday. They were to be seen bleyeling all over the diocese, and quiet little competitions of speed were also indulged in from time to time. If the Bishop had waited longer he might have seen a diminution of this bicycling ardour; but he has chosen to rescind him original order, and hence the priests who bought broyeles look disconsolately at them as they lie up annused. A general promise to de least heavyling and more parochial work will

probably cause his Lord-hip to allow a moderate use to be made of their because by his clergy. No priess are ever seen on lacycles in or near Paris, but country towns are diff-rent from the capital, and the reasons for abolich-ing eccleanatical bicycling are not argent in the provinces.

Brother Polamina on Recent Electrical Discoveries

Brother Potomica, DSc. (London), professor of experimental physics in Manhattan Collego, Now York, now attending the meetings of the British Association in Toronto gave a course of three lectures on "Some R cont Electrical Discoveries" at the Some mer School, Plattchurg, N. Y. The electrical of the experiments make it easy even for unseenfulful delicacy and beauty of his experiments make it easy even for unseenfulful mids of it can be allowed that there we such at the Summer School—to follow his lectures with pleasure. Wave motion; round waves; costllatory motion; anomalous magnetization, were among the subject concidered in the betare; but of nore general interest was that part devoted to the new method of signalling through space without wires. This at already bend one at a distance of twelve index.

The second lecture began with some interesting experiments, showing the neutre of electric disobarce through

The second lecture began with some interesting experiments, showing the nature of cheeter discharge through air at ordinary presente. An inflatence machine and induction coll were used, each giving a sex inch spark flie flish, the snap, and z gzag pakt were explained, and common errone oas notions corrected. Partographs of lightning were thrown on the

ous notions corrected. Partographs of lightning were thrown on the sercen and compared with those from laboratory machines.

The discharge through rarefied media brought out the heautiful phenomenon observed in the vaccum tubes statemary and retaining. This led to an explaintum of the auroral lights, reasons being given for considering them electrical discharges in the upper strata of our atmosphere.

Tubes containing very high vacua were next studied, and the phenomena exhibited differed so much from these observed at higher pressures as to lead to the conclusion that the air in the builts possessed totally now pre

lead to the conclusion that the air in the bulbs possessed totally new proporties. It was in a new state, new called the radiant condition or the fourth state of matter. Haff a dozen beautiful and striking experiments were made with Crookes' tubes, illus

were made with Crookes' tubes, illus trating the various properties of what is called the cathodic discharge. Brotter Fotamian was particularly happy in his argument that the cathodic rays are simply streams of electrified air particles the bong material in their nature and not ethercal. Every point in the argument was proved an appeal to experiment; and the experiments were most successful and heartily appauded.

The third lecture on the fascinating subject of X.R.ys, brought out an especially large sudience.

The history of selectific discovery, said Brother Potamian, affords no parallul for the interest which these rays have excited all over the world. Neither the achievoments of Pasteur, the revealations of the spectroscope nor the performances of the telephone elicited anything like the enthusiasm with which Roentgon's discovery was have excited all over the order profermances of the telephone elicited anything like the enthusiasm with which Roentgon's discovery was haled. Unable to say exastly the nature of the agencies he was dealing with, he provisionally called them X Rays, though he suggested that it would be fitter to call them after their discoverer. The manner in which they are produced was explained by reference to diagrams and also by actual experiments with focus-tubes of various patterns. Their physical qualities, such as rectilinear propaghan, ponotrating power and shadow-throw ing properties were dwelt upon at some longth, as also their inability to be refracted or polarized or to exhibit any traces of interference phenomena.

The method of taking radiographs and developing the prates was practically illustrated, and the success which rewarded the lecturor's efforts awoke much enthusassu. Moderal mon present took great interest in following each stop of the process. Radios taken by Brother Potamian for surgical purposes were thrown on the sercen, and also others showing recent application of this photography of the invisible for custom house purposes in france. The electrical qualities of the

a young and beautiful leminine hand was thrown upon the canwas, that one could always tell by the X-Ray photo-graph of a hand whether or not its owner was over twenty-one years of age. Will this diminish, we wender, the feminine desire for such photo graphs?

Brother Potamian concluded big Brother Prominin concluded his analysis of the various properties of these newly-observed rays by staying a number of reasons tending to show that they are waves in the other similar to those which give us the sense tion of light, differing from them in no other way than in their being very much emaller. The absence of regular reflection and refaction as well as their physiological effects are easily accounted for by their exceeding small-

ness.

In this way we have a continuous radiation spectrum extending from the infinitesimal waves that form X-Rays to the long undulations now known as

electric waves. Invisible in themselves, said Brother Potamian with emphasis, they throw a flood of light into dark and otherwise macces able places. They reveal to the knowing eye of the singeon and physician secrets of cardinal importance for the relief of spff-ring human-ance for the relief of spff-ring humanance for the relief of suffering humanity. In significant by their dimensions they promise, however, to be powerful ands in the hands of the scientific investigator. With them he hopes to probe deeply into the properties of matter and the mysterious structure of the physical universe.

The mists which on cure the panorams of a cure are lifting by degrees and we hegu to seen a little less shully into some of the wonderful works of the finger of God.

The Feast of Our Lady of the Snows.

The Reast of Our Lady of the Snows.

The Reast of Our Lady of the Snows is one that the Liverpool Catholic Time swrites: The Exist of Our Lady of the Snows is one of the most p-pular of the Roman festivals in honor of the Madonius. It is the dedication feast of St. Mary Major's, and commemorates the marveitous incident which took place on the 5th Angust, 852, when a fall of snow under extra-irdinary circumstances indicated to Epe Liberrus the site to be chosen for the erection of the free great begins and claim to the Mother of God. The fauthful of Ilomo annually flock to the church on this occasion, and this year there was no falling off in the throng of worshippers. The solean High Mess, as will be received in the Archirlest of the basilice, Cardinal Vincetez: Vannutelli, and during the latter function took place the traditional ceremony of the snowfall, delicate white flowers being made to descend from the donne of the Lady-chapel in initiation of anow flakes. A Vespers the "Avo Maris Stella" was sung by the Borghesse Chapel choic was sung by the Borghesse Chapel choic music composed by Maestro Mariconi for this particular feast. It was the custom in former days for the Municipal Council of Rome to present the Chapter of the Basilna with a rich chalice on the occasion of this feast. Since 1870 the custom has been continued by the Primary Roman Society for Catholic interests, and at eight o'clock on Thursday morning a commension from this society futilitied the day was exposed on the High Altar to the view of the congregation.

Mgr. Nugent In Toronto.

Mgr. Nugent in Toronto.

Mgr. Nugent in Toronto.

Among the members of the British Association who came to Toronto last week was Mgr. Nugent of Liverpool, England. Mgr. Nugent has for many years taken a deep and active interest in social science. He is the founder of the total abstinence movement within the Church in England, which has made immense progress in Great Britain and whorever the English language is spoken. In Liverpool also he has for years conducted a refuge for boys thrown too early in the upon their own resources, or who are left in danger of contracting habits of vice. These boys are taught traded in so will be a seen instrumental in inclusing of them being trauned in his own primting establishment, which is a very large ona. This is not Mgr. Nugent's first visit to Canada by any uneans. On more than one occasion he has been instrumental in inclusing humurous Irish families to emigrate to this country. So far back as threty years ago he was engaged in his work, and in the torrible famine times about 1880 was especially active. Intending originally to romain for all the proceedings of the association, Mgr. Nugent's plan Las been changed by an invitation to be present at the G.A.R. assembly in Buffild next week, when Archelshop Iroland of St. Paul will address the gathering.

Jows and Anglicans.

Jows and Anglicans.

Mr. O. J. Smou has addressed a lotter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he of jests to the statement in the Protestant Emoyelical that "the conversion of the Jowe is also much hindered by the severe persecutions to which Jowesh converts are often expased by their own people."

This statement, says Mr. Smou, "though I exemerate your Grace and your colleagues from any each intention, is absolutely false. I know several persons of Jowish birth who have become Christians in consequence of intermarriage, and in no case and I aware of any persecution whatever on tiny part or on that of other larealties in regard to them. I might add that I know, as your Grace does, of many Protestants who have out off their sons and their daughters for vectoming Roman Catholics or Israe-littes."

"Papa," said young Mrs.. Hunker,
"won't you please give George and me
£2 000?" "Wint do you want that
much money for?" "We want to
build a £1,000 house."

ሪሎ Domain of Woman ...TALKS BY "TERESA"

One of the most wonderful cemeterics in the world is the Campo Santo at Ocean. There is only one other like it, and that is the Campo Santo at Milau, and even that is not so beautiful Imagino a garden surrounded with noble open galleries, lined with mag-

noble open galleries, lined with unginfleent white marble monuments, and
shut in by great groon hills, which stand
around it like sentinels gnarding the
silent and sacrod camp of the dead.
The galleries surround beautiful lawns
wit beds of fragrant blossoms while
stately trees are planted at intervals on
each side of the walk.
Above all the bright sun and deep
blue Italian sky. It is difficult to realise that you are in a cemetery; the
monuments are so unlike anything that
we are accustomed to in this country.
There are no marble urns, no shattered
colsums, none of the allegorical images
usually associated with death.
In long marbles galleries open to the
sun, the monuments at first give the
consetery the appearance of an art exhibition. You imagine that you have white marble monuments, and

bition You imagino that you have wandered into a sculpture gallery by

silk ribbons attached, the swinging lamps and the memorial tablets unde-

ecive you.

Each monument has an arch of the
gallery to itself and is placed against
the back wall. A man in his habit as
he lived, stands life size in white marble no ived, stauds life sizo in white marble above his own tomb. A little girl in a short freek with her apren full of flowers, seems dancing on the column that records her death. Over another beautiful temb is a

that records her death.

Over another beautiful tomb is a family group, life size. The father is dying. He lies on his death bed and the soulptor has realized every detail of drapery. The wife kneels by the bed-side, some of her daughters supporting her. The old mether sits 10 an easy hear, her eyes raised to beaven, her lips seeming almost to move in prayer. On the other side of the bed the the delays and stands apporting on of the daugh-

On the other side of the bed the eldest son stands supporting one of the daughters who has utterly broken down.

It is a marvellous piece of work; it is the "Last Adieu" realised in marble. It is realistic and so perfect in detail that you would recognize any of that group of mourners if you met them on the street.

On another tomb a man lies dead on

Ou another tomb a man lies doad on his bed and his young wife reverently raises the sheet and gazes for the last time upon his face.

There are hundreds and kundreds of such groups in the Campo Sauto. There are hundreds and kundreds of such groups in the Campo Sauto. What makes them the more extraordinary to the American traveller is that the living and the doad are all habited in modern everyday costume, and no detail is spared to make the groups and the single flucres triumphs of realism. Probably this intones realism would jar spou anyone accustomed to the compensation of the surface of the curious and possibly unsympathising sight-seer is contrary to our coid notion of ediquette which preserbes absolute restrements and seclusion to the bereard survivors.

** ** ** **

Last summer an ingenious woman found a novel and ornamental use for an old numberells frame. The frame was opened and the handle planted in the middle of a round flower bed. A pretty trailing vine with a white blossom was placed as each wire rib and twined around. Low flowering plants were placed as each wire rib and twined around a court is and well as the summer and the summer and the summer and the summer of the bed to keep it in good form. The result was a raised bed of flowers and greenery looking the a huge mound of blossoms.

nowers and greenery tooking like a huge mound of blessoms.

Ose of the American journals, I forget which one, has been exercising itself and its readers over the recent Canadian regulations governing matters in the Klendyke gold region.

The paper in question has a long article dealing with what it is pleased to term "Canadias Greed for Gold." The expression comes with exceedingly had green from a journal which voices the sentiments of a people whose recognised foils in the almighty doular. It is very much like the case of the pot calling the kettle black! Perhaps it is only another cry of sour grapes.

much like the case of the pot calling the kettle black. Porthaps it is only another cry of sour grapes.

Judging from the latest advice however, the possession of frozen gold mines may not prove an altogether unmixed blessing to Canada. The two or three breast we have a superstanding the present freeze up on the wrong shies of the Culikout Pass, have every prospect before them of either dying of cold or starvasion, and yet this has no descens effect upon the scores of crasy folks who are rashing headlong to what can only prove death so the greak majority however the control of the cold o

i commence de la comm One of the most wonderful cemeteries at the world is the Campo Santo at lenea. There is only one other like it, and that is the Campo Santo at Milau, and oven that is not so beautiful

"But it takes a lifetime to make a fortune likethat," gruntiles the pessionance, on one gy hard work, and persoverance, and by the time you have made it you are too lot to enjoy it."

Exactly, and that is the most perfect argument against the religion of movey getting for it is a religion with too many people. Why waste your life and worry yourself to death gathering together what you cannot enjoy? Your heirs will only spanned it after more grown in the control of th

sho warked adown the poppier ways of sleep, And plucked its flowers and tasted, for her heart Was wounded sore, and naug't but slumber deep Unthinking and profound, could ease the smart.

She atc, and for a little space the pain Was stilled, the longing and the ache

But O, the country back to life again!
"Thy flowers are bitter, Sleep," she weeping said.

But when she trod the hemlock bordered

path,
That led her down the darkened ways
of Death,
Who in his chon wings cool healing

of izena,
Who in his chou wings
hath;
Sho plucked and ate, "Those flowers are sweet," she saith.

Come and take a valk around "Vanity Fair," and watch the motioy throng. Everybody has a muck rake and is eagery looking about for valuables, except the property of the same thing.

Look at the women, silks, volvets, for and jewellory, paint and powder; how they walk I as though they owned the carth and several other planets as well. But there are some, prorty but nearly dressed, and walking modently, see in carth and several other planets as well. But there are some, prorty but nearly dressed, and walking modently, see in the same flesh and blood as themselves. A strident cry from a booth attracts our attention.

"Come and see the wonderful X Ray, ladies and gentlemen, show your osseous structure, now ready, only ten cents admission." Two richly drussed and languid looking women outer the booth, it is a strident of the comparatus is arranged, and behold I two awnit griming akoletone clad in the latest fashion. They giggle a little, but go out looking the sour action of the comparatus is arranged. I have been a seen the same and as a strictly was a strictly of the seen of the same should be a substantial to the crowded attrees a looty, but it is that bill over there called?" we sak a man standing at the door of a booth.

"That," he said careleasly, "Oh! that is Calvary Hill."

"What are the crosses for?"

"Somebody was crudified there, nearly two thousand years ago, so I have heard, but I don't believe the story."

"Can one get to the top?" we ask again.

"Can one get to the top?" we ask

have heard, but I don't believe the story."

"Can one get to the top?" we ask again.

"Get to the top," said the man with a short laugh, "Why, yes, if you are stupid enough to try, but you'll find nothing there if you go, there is no food or driuk."

"Wino, ma'am, rich red wine," cries a man from a druking booth, "Gome and try it."

"Come and have your fortune told, pretty lady," crosks an old gipey, "There's plenty in atore for you, richer, houers, power a fine hubband."

"Not if they go up Calvary lint, "asy a woman listener, with a sucer.

But we have reached the gate of the dity, and the hill looms up before us bleak and dismal. There are some people toling up paintlyly, often falling, somotimes looking back. The hill is covered with thems which prick the feet, and there are many pitfaits. The part is a trange thing, the crosses are surrounded with softest verdure and flowers, birds alug is duloes tones, the son is warm and bright, a lovely stream guabes from the foot of the council cross and flows into a drinking fountain, nous which is caved in golden letters, "If any man thirst, let him come unto the said of the golden is the seething, in trying dity, over it hauge a gey mint, an angel flow above the cloud hoding in his hand a cown of gold.

But the unuck rakes are busy, nobody has time to look upward though the golden crown is within everybody's rach. It appears to the attent of possesses where nothing can the cutting appears to the study of the country and in the study appears to the study of the study appears to the study appea

disturb, they hear only the song of brds and the flowing of the stream of life. Sometimes distant and subded, there floats up a faint murmuring cohe of the dln and the turnel of Vantty Fair.

Tenness.

The Assumption.

| Wanten for THE REGISTER.

Now Autumn's goldon hood lights lio On lake and wood, on sea and sky, as birth at the contemprotony. As birth at the contemprotony, Methinks I hear to make a many for the contemprotony of the contem

Haik! to that sound of angel's wings
The lefty vanit of Heaven rings;
And far o'er land and glassy rea
la pealing now sweet minstrelsy.
Forth from those pearly gates they
nour

is pealing now awest infinitely.
Forth from those pearly gates they pure the pearly gates they pure the pearly gates they for the from those pearly gates they the pearly gates they the pearly gates they for the pearly gates they are the pearly gates they gate gates they gate gates they gate gates they gate gates gate

They've borno her to that happy home Where o'er her lies a starlit dome; A crescent moon beneath her feet Where love-streams from the Godhead meet; And whilst bright angels close the wing Aud mustrels sound the golden string,

And minstrels sound the golden string, She games on her lambs at play Midst flow'rs and tountain's silv'ry spray.

Spray.

Oh poaceful Queen, oh Virgin blost, We long for that bright home of rost; We long to glide upon its sea Aud roam smids its seconcy.
Oh charming land, land ever green—Oon hand where rules the gentlest Queen—Soon may we treat thy golden shore Aud drink thy joys for evermore. Aud drink thy joys for evermore. Sweet Mother, who this dark earth tod, Who broughtet for hty Son and G.d, Oh guide us by thy trusty hand, That we may rusch that wondrons strand.

—Beother Andrew.

-BROTHER ANDREW.

New Papal Encyclical.

A Rame despatch says: In the Eucycitoal Letter which the Holy Father has just published on the octain of the third centenary of the death of the Blessed Peter Canisus, he observes that the period in which the servant of God lived has much recembiance with our own. There is the easen deere for novelty of doctrine, with corresponding risk to fath and morals. The life and virtues of Peter Canisus may accordingly be profitably studied with a view to obtaining guidance in the methods to be adopted to avoid and combat the evils of the day. Education is the question with regard to which the raint's example and guidance are most instructive, and to this the Holy Father accordingly devotes the aubstance of the Encyclical. Godless schools which under the pretence of being neutral, adopte a mixed system and allows certain religious instruction and sides, is also to be regarded with the greatest distrust. Outward circumstances often make it is fundamentally daugerous. The entire education of youth should breathe a spirit of Christian piety, and this method of restricting religious instruction religion and sciences that may be and perulcious. Religious instruction, saysu, so fiten restricted to clementary schools, whereas, it is fundamentally daugerous. The entire education of vouth should breathe a spirit of Christian piety, and this method of restricting religious instruction, again, so fiten restricted to clementary schools, whereas, it is fundamentally daugerous that may be and perulcious. Religious instruction, again, so fiten restricted to clementary schools, whereas, it is for the utmost unportance that if should permeate all clucation, aven to the final grades of University study. The Holy Father, as is his wont when instructing the fathful, calle on them to join togetiler, to lay aside fruitles and inopportune controversies, and to have for the utmost unportune of the prin. and inopportune controverses, and it habor for the propagation of the principles of the Church, which are the gain of families, if parent and child while, as well as of communities and nations.

Conjuror: "I say, lad, your mother can't get egge without fowl, can she?' Lad: "Of course she can." Conjuror: "Oh, how's that?" Lad: She keeps ducks."

ducks."

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough outminates in tubercular consumption. Give head to a cought there is always dauger in delay, get a bottle of Books's Anti-Consumptive Syrin, and cure yourself. It is an inclinear unsurpassed for all threat and hing troubles. It is compounded from several hortes, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exercing a woodwidth influence in curing consumption and all linear inclinations are considered.

Death of Mother M. Stanislaus Mc-Carthy.

Dublin, Aug. 18.—The Freeman's Journal sumulnees the death, after a brief lilites, of Metter M. Stamelaus McCarthy, of St. Mary's University Coitege, and Sin Hill Convent, Biack rock. The regret will be shared by all lovers of Uathohe literature, to whom the occassional writings of "8 M. S" had revealed a soul of exqueste tunderness and sweetness, and by that ever-widening rele by whom the great work that is being done, in the spirit of St. Dominion and St. Thomas, for the higher education of liteit women, is known and appresisted. Mother Stantslaus was one of the most gifted among that gifted hand of laddes whose labors have made of Ston Hill, Blackrock; the Convent, Eccles street; St. Mary's University College, centres of progress and far reacting influence in one cause of Cathohe culture. Mother McCarthy inherited her gentus for pure and devotional poetry. She was teducated at Son Hill Convent, and there she entered retigion on the 18th of December 26th, 1249. She was educated at Son Hill Convent, and there she entered retigion on the 18th of December 26th, 1249. She was educated at Son Hill Convent, and there she entered retigion on the 18th of December 26th, 1249. She was educated at Son Hill Convent, and there she entered retigion on the 18th of December 26th, 1249. She was educated at Son Hill Convent, and there she entered retigion on the 18th of December 26th, 1249. She was educated at Son Hill Convent, and there she entered retigion on the 18th of June, 1370. For useally thirty years, there fore, she had led the samily and used in the form of the Schools, and some of the moatbrilliant achievements of the students of Son Hill and St. Mary's were the result of the Archbishop of Dublin entreated to the Dominican Sisters the organisation to some form shadow of the task. The College owed much to her and will owe still more, for Mother Stanislaus' most sevence of forts were given to the result of the proper of the proper of the proper of the sake when she should be aumonosed to hear of the most redge of the stinct of retirement was never broken, except when some call was made upon the sympathy. Then, her char by overcame all limitations, in her eagerness to comfort the distressed. Her character made a deep and lasting impression upon her pupils, and her example was even more fruitti than her teaching. In the loss of so true a Sister, and so sealous and second plished a member of their Orler, the Dominioan Nuis of Sion Hill and St. Marsy, will have the sympathy of St. Marys, will have the sympathy of all those who justly appreciate the work that they are doing for Ireland.

Lady Loder Becomes a Catholic.

London, Aug. 18—The Dowager Lady Loder, mether of Mt. Gerald Loder, senior member for Brighton. has been received into the Roman Oatholic Courch. Her ladysh p has been a muniform supporter of St. Andrew's Ritualistic courch, Worthing.

CHRONIO DERAMORMENTS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BLOOD are speedily returned by the active principle of the ingredients sentering into the composition of Permulee's V, getable Pilis. There pilis act specifically on the deranged organs, simulating to action the other active the principle of the system, thereby returning diseases and renewing life said vicinity to the afficient. In this first the great secret of the popularity of Parmulee's V-gotable Prins.

Bubbles or Medals.

DUNNES US IRCUIDED.

OBEST SAFSAPATHAN. When you took of it how contradictory that term is 1 or 10 re can be only one 1 stin, anything some best sarsaparilla. As there is one highest teromap in, one longest suver, one deepest ocean. And that less that partial is a still the rubl. You can measure mount on height and cecan depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could it you were chemists, that then do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it,—and thorroughly. They went bethind the label on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, except Ayer's 5. So It was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no prom for anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsaparilla tectived the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are plus to prick such bubbles. These others are blowing nore best sarsaparilla." bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's. A COUNTRY C



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THINSDAY AUGUST OF 1807.

Calendar for the Week.

Aug. 20-8. Zephyrinus. 27-8. Joseph Calasauctus. 28-8. Augustine. 29-12th aft. Peut. 39-8. Roso of Lima. 31-8. Addan. Sept. 1-8. Gites, Ab.

By dec'ining the title of Lord Glen-oc Sir Donald Smith has shown his good sense, because he could have no ressible right to it. He is to be Lord nunt.Re val. and the Montrealers are not likely to object in his case.

A great deal depends on sotting a fashion. The present royal visit to Iroland, as was expected, has turned agreeable event; and one of its incidental results has been to make it ionable for the English press to Irish sconery and encourage h tourists to cross St. George's

Farmers who a little while age were feeling too depressed to think that wheat could over rise again are now rub bing their eyes in doubt whether or not the dollar a bushel quotation is but the stuff that dreams are made of. It is all stuff that dreams are made of. It is all true, however, and likely to continue so. Short crops and famine in the old world must mean prosperity for the agriculturists of this continent, Providence being bountiful towards them. All the latest reports from Canadian points represent a good crop in the Dominion, and adding the code crop to the good. and adding the good crop to the goo price congratulations are in order the long-suffering agriculturist.

Nows from India increases in gravity. The insurgent Afridis swarm in the Khyber Pass and have captured and burned a few forts. There are unconfirmed reports of the slaughter of native troops. English newspapers have undertaken to represent the uprising as instigated by the Sultan in retaliation for England's objection to the annoxation of Thesaltz Possibly the object tion of Thessaly. Possibly the object of this is to turn attention from the deplorable state of things in the Indian deplorable state of things in the indian ompire. A little while age the British pross was busy representing the Sultan's influence as absolutely nil in Iedia. The present trouble may amount to more than a rouble may amount to more little war " in the long run.

The Presbyterian Witness rejoices in the knowledge communicated to it a few weeks ago by The Redistra that the Catholic Church and Science are inseparable friends. But it regards as a piece of inconsistency with history our statement that they have always been friends. How about Galileo? We invite our Halifax friend to study Father Ryan's lecture published in this issue of The Redistra friends, that infallibility applies equally and impart The Presbyterian Witness rejoices in infallibility applies equally and impartially ofther to all members of the church or to all utterances of the Popos touching all subjects whatever, such, for instance, as physical science. On the general question we cannot offer our contemporary a better assurance than the words of Popo Loo in his latest enegclical where he says:

"If over an epoch required to ask from science and orudition weapons in delonse of Catholic faith, that epoch is assuredly ours, in which the rapid advances made in all hranches of civilization frequently furnish the cucuies of infallibility applies equally and impartially either to all members of the church

tion frequently furnish the cuomies o sault. The same forces must be devoted to repel their attack; the groun occupied before them a spatched from their hands with which they strive to break every link between God and man. Catholics, thus strengthened in mind and endowed with suitable enlightenment, will be able to no wise hostile to science, but is actually its perfection; that, even in points which at first sight appear-incompatible or contradictory, it can harmonize and unite so perfectly with philosophy that the lights of both are mutually strengthoned more and more; that nature is not the fee, but the companion and hardmaid of religion; and, finally, that the inspirations of religion not only ouried all kinds of knowledge, but add strength and life to letters and the other atts." o hostile to science, but is actual

Political Attitude of Catholic Oitizens.

A Toronto evening attachment of A Toronto evening attachment of the Tory party voltide has been publishing a series of scusational reports concerning the formation, or proposed formation, of a Catholic League in Ontario. We do not believe that there is any foundation for these reports, and we are inclined to regard their circulation now to regard their circulation now as being inspired by no real sympathy with those Oatholics who have lately becomership treated by thonow Liberal managers of government offices. We have not heard of any responsible or intelligent Catholics who have associated their names so far with a defensive organization of the kind described

A Dominion Government organ, p fessing Oatholio principles, lately suggested a convention of Catholic Liberals, apparently to help in furthering the aims of a few individual nartisans on that side of nolities. But the plan found no support and died, we believe, aborning.

The Globe has been writing in the new "national" and "patriotic" strain against the notion of Catholics finding fault with existing political conditions It is enough, we are told, to make the chief government organ "tired." But is it not selfish in The Globe to make so much of its own feelings of weariness? We presume to say that those Catholic employes of government who were queted in order to make room in the public services for fully identified P. P. A.'s feel a great deal more "tired" than The At all events they have more reason to complain of the peculiar strain of political conditions. Let us attention of The Globe to a few particular cases. A partisan commission deprived of their living the following Catholics who were on the staff of the Kingston Penitentiary before the change of the government William Sullivan, deputy warden; P. O'Donnell, stor-keeper; James Devlin engineer. Charges had been made against these men as well as the warden; and it must have impressed them of course with the principle of "equal rights" upon which the equal rights" upon which the when the warden was retained in his position because he was an Orangeman having a strong political pull, whilst they were sacrificed to satisfy the virtuous zeal of the governm here were charges against all, and the commission recommended the dis-missal of all, the warden standing at the head of the condemned list. Why then the discrimination? Yet The Globe never said in that connection that it was " tired."

There were no charges, false or true preferred against P. Hurley, caretaker of the dry dock at Kingston. Still be had to walk the plank, and no explan-

ations were offered one way or another. But the end is not yet. Let us continue the Kingston list. Sergeant Leyden and Sergeant Brogan at the Military College were dismissed without charges or explanations being made or offered. Both were first-class officers. William Saunders, gardener at the Royal alilitary College, was also dis-missed and a Protestant appointed in his stead. Mr. Saunders was an efficient and thoroughly satisfactory man at the work and no charge was laid against him. We recommend the tired feelings of those individuals to the consideration of the editor of The Globo. There are others. James McGlynn, fishery officer at Wolfe Island, was dismissed for offensive There are others. partisanship alleged to have been displayed in June, 1896, although was no election in that county in that year. A Patron Orangem was appointed in his place. The ci was appointed in his place. The civil service law in the United States, a nation which according to The Globe is the home of disreputable and dishonest politics, declares that no civil corvent shall be dismissed from office on account of political or religious belief. The law has been so interpreted by a legal decision in the superio ourts, and President McKinley issued an order to all branches of the service emphasizing the true intent of law. Doos it not make The Globe the least bit tired to reflect Canada stands in so unfavorable a light compared with the United States on account of the corrupt and dishonest management of our civil service after a change of government has taken

In spite of the new born "national-ism" and "patriotism" of which The Globe makes a loud boast we are convinced that its professions are just as dishonest as the unfairness of the Liberal government in dealing with Catholics. This patriotic partisan declares :

The safe and just principle is that no man is to be either chosen or rejected on account of his religious faith.

The Globe knows that most of the

avoda honolinem slassimsife were ordered on account of religionth, along with the fact that religion nominces of Orangeism or P.P.A. ism oveted the positions.

The Globe also takes occasion to

Wo do not see what cause Catholics have for being discontented with a Munistry which contains such mon as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sonator Scott and Mr. Fitzpatrick.

As for Sir Wilfeld Laurier he is the Premier of this Dominion and the representative of no section or class of the people. The attitude of the Pre-mier, in as far as it must be perfectly free from the suspicion of class influence was made clear in the person of the late Sir John Theompson, whose views in this regard we think Sir Wilfrid Laurier shares. In the selection of the other members of the Government the principle of representation is alwave supposed to be followed. in Canada but in England. Mr Fitzpatrick may be a recognized repre sentative of a class; but Senator Scott nost emphatically is not. Those who would regard Senator Scott as the representative of the Irish Catholics of Ontario or any other part of Canada are not the people supposed to be represented; and furthermore, if their regard is at all sincers, they must ow very little about the Senstor's peculiar claim to representative per

sonality. If Senator South were what he nose for he certainly con'd not have allowed the dismissal of Mr. Daniel McAllister of Cobourg to have gone on without protest. After twenty years in the public service Mr. McAllister was disnissed without excuse or explanation It was an act of such wanton injus tice as to have provoked the indigna-tion of the Liberals as well as the properties in the district. We have esion the copy of a peti sent to the Minister of Custon Paterson, on this matter and signed by all the representative citizens of Cobourg. This petition declares that:

The people of Cobourg are very indig-nant at the action of your department in retiring Mr. McAllister on a very small allowance which we know to be an act of great hardship, inasmuch as he has always proved himsolf to be a trustworthy, diligent, courtcous and competent officer and very popular with all sections of our community.

If Mr. McAllister had been a civil servant under the government of the United States, so despised by The Globe, the law would have declared his vested interest in the office, and no politico-religious enemy could forced the Government to deprive him of his livelihood without the Govern being rendered pecuniarily regent sponsible.

We venture to say that neither the Catholics of Ontario, who resent the harsh treatment Mr. McAllister has suffered, nor the leading men of Cobourg who protested against this unjustifiable instance of dismissal for partisan or religious motives ever thought of representing the case to Senator Scott. They would just as soon have thought of talking to the man in the moon or the President of man in the moon or the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway about it. In short if Mr. Scott insists upon posing in the pages of the govern-ment organ as the representative of the Irish Catholics of Ontario it will become the duty of a misrepresented people to show the very invidious posi tion in which the hon, gentleman i placed by the editor of The Glob when such statements are made.

Let it not be supposed that Catho es are clamoring for salaried office under the Government simply because they are Catholics. Nothing could be farther from the truth and a more deliberate misrepresentation of the facts. What Catholics object to is that they should be driven out of the public service simply because they are Catho No matter what plausible facmay be rut upon the affair the facts stand for the upprincipled motive at the and for thoungrincipled motive at the totom of this discriminating policy, nich the Government would seem to two adopted from the P.P.A. Of practice of such essentials as urse the P.P.A.'s were just as loud justice and piety be not relegated bottom of this discriminating policy, which the Government would seem to have adopted from the P.P.A. Of

shouters for the principle of "equal rights" as The Globe is to day. atholies are not to be shaped into political wedge like Orangeism or P. P.A. ism without wreater provocation than they have so far suffered. They are simply annoyed at the way tires are being treated. Under the Conser vative Government complaints of un fair treatment were not unheard of but a profession was then kept up of proportionate share in public recog tion. As a consequence, in the postal excise, customs, military and poni ontiary departments, some respon ugh never the best positions, were held by Catholics. In the city of Kingston under the new Government the asylum has come under Liberal regima and as a consequence there is t an office of any value held by a atholic. This is but an instance of the general tendency. The Liberals are diligently applying themselves to remove from office every Catholic appointed by the Conservatives.

Pope Leo on Education

The letter which Pope Lee has ad dressed to the bishops of Austria Germany and Switzerland, commemo rating on the tercentenary of the death of Blesged Peter Canisins, the labors in the realm of knowledge o that great Jesuit priest, is a most important pronouncement on the Catho lie position in education. The entire letter is rather long, and we need quote only those passages in which the Holy Father speaks to the entire Catholic world concerning religious education. He says:

"Now this practical work is in especial evidence in the education of youth, which is a matter of so much importance that it demands the largest share of their energies and care. For this reason, of all others, we strone ously exhort you, venerable brethren imploring you to watch carefully over the maintenance of the schools in the integrity of the faith, or even, if need he to restore faith in them, and to your care as well on the schools founded by past generations as or those more recently established, and not only on children's schools, but on those called secondary or academic. As to the other Catholics of your country, they should, even at the of the greatest efforts, see that in the instruction of youth the rights of parents, as well as the rights of the Church, be restored and upheld.

"The principal rules to be observed in this matter are as follows :

" In the first place Catholics are not especially for children, to adopt mixed schools, but should have their own schools, and should select for them excellent and well approved teachers. Very perilous is the education in which religion is either vitiated or non-existent, and we see that in schools known as mixed either of these elternatives is frequently realized. Me must not allow themselves to be easily nersuaded that instruction and piets can be kept separate with impunity.

If it is true that no part of life, public or private, can be exempt from the duty of religion, neither is there any age when this duty can be less ignored than that early period when wisdom is lacking, when the mind in fresh, and when the heart is exposed the mind is to so many fascinating causes of ruption. To so orangize education as remove from it all points of contact with religion is to corrupt in the sou the very seeds of beauty and virtue, and to bring up, not defenders for the for the human race. buppress God and what consideration can be alleged to keep young people to their duty to call them back to it when they he turned aside from the straight path of virtue and are moving downward to

In the second place, not only should religion be taught to children at certain hours, but all the rest of the instruction should, as it were exhale a perfume of Christian piety Where this is not the case, when sacred aroma does not ponetrate and enliven the minds of teachers and nupils, instruction, of whatever kind it e, will produce but little but will, on the contrary, be ofter attended by very large inconveniences. For almost every science brings with it its own perils which the young can-not escape if their minds and hearts be not held in check by divine

to a secondary place; that youth, impressed only by what comes under eyes, should not be allowed to let powers of virtue grow feeble; the while teachers are laboriously unfold ing before their eyes the ele some tiresome science, the young should not be permitted to have no care for that true wiedom whose ginning is the fear of the Lord, and to whose precepts they should con-form every moment of their lives. Let, then, the transmission of the various branches of human knowledge emain conjoined with the culture of Let every degree of instru the soul. tion, in whatever line it may be, be penetrated and animated by nd let religion so rule by its majesty and awcetness as to leave, as it were in the souls of the young a stimulu to well-doing.

"On the other hand, since it has

always been the intention of the Church that all kinds of studies should principally subserve the reli gious formation of youth, it is neces sory not only that this branch of instruction should have its place and that this place should be the principal one, but, further, that nobody ghould exercise such important functions without having been judged fitted therefor by the judgment of the Oburch and confirmed in their office by religious authority."

Some Scientific Suggestions.

The very great variety of subject dealt with during the week by the members of the British Association assembled in Toronto preclude the possibility of touching upon the educational influence of the numerous meetings except in the most general and fragmentary way. The p with lengthy, but withal incomplete. re ports of sectional meetings, the effec of which upon the reader of average intelligence was rather confu than otherwise. It may perhaps be of some use to mention a few import. ant points or suggestions not included in the trackless wastes of type that not the eye every lawful mo during the proceedings of the British Association

It would be a pity to treat the scientists in the "glad hand" fashion that Toronto has made a custom of towards Christian Endeavorers all other convention folk, hurrahing around them because they spenmoney in the city, and dismissing them without regrot to admit the next batch of visitors in whose pockets is a surplus of currency.

The British Association came teach us Canadians many things about our own country we did not know The little hand book supplied to the members was in itself sufficient evidence that much remains unknown The young men and women of Canad access to a vast supply of material for scientific investigation : and if the British Association had nothing more than to encourage our young people to practical inquiry into the things of life and death in nature, the gathering here would have been a success from the Canadian point of viow. Anyone who has attended either the general or sectional meet-ings could not fail to have been impressed by the real popularity of all the discussions. A child might un-derstand Prof. Milno's explanation of derstand Prot. Annu s variance.
earthquakes or a bicycle girl feel a
glow of interest in something as slow
of movement as a worm, when deof movement as a worm, when de-scribed by Prof. Miall. It would have paid the Ontario Government to ful Prof. Ravenstein's lecture room with school teachers in order to give them some idea how interesting graphy can be made. The san opularity prevailed in all the de partments, even to Mr. Bryco's elucidation of economics or Sir John Evans conjectures regarding the wondrous antiquity of man.

This matter of popularity is all the more significant h guificant here in Canada where ment printing offices are in-Govern cessantly turning out volumes upon volumes of blue books and reports professing to deal with our animals plants, climate, undeveloped resources of mine and forest, and all such com mon subjects of investigation for amateur and other scientists. Our shelves are loaded down with Govern ment publications; but not one of them possesses a particle of interest on account of the tremendously toolnical style in which they have thrown together. Paste and soissors, scissors and paste; and oh for the

touch of the unfortunate tax payor's vanished cash! We are alto too technical and statistical in matters, and it is to be hoped that if our Governments persevere in pro-ducing an annual output of many tons of reports they may be converted at least from the error of wasting so

nuch white paper.

It is the natural consequence of the endeavor to promote the popularity of seience that so many of the field societies in England are composed of working men. With the aid of modorn photography and the diffusion of literature in the English language it is not out of the question for any man of common school education to ac-complish valuable results in the field of biology or natural history, by devoting some of his spare hours to study and observation. In Canada the Indian and the Indian customs are vanishing from amongst us, and some animal life as well as the opportunity for recording it are going the same road. Popular clubs might indeed turn to the work of science in a hundred different directions.

One remark made by Sir John Evans in his inaugural address is rendered more noteworthy by the present rising of the Afridia in porth orn India against the Imperial Government. England some considerable time ago learned the error of trying to suppress the religion of conquered to suppress the religion of conquered peoples by persecution. The Indian Government is now given credit for honest respect for native religious ustoms, and upon the results of this common-sense policy the loyalty and good will of the Afridia have hereto. been relied upon. Now the dis are coming down the Khyber Pass in arms, and everyone is asking, What is in the air? The passage in Sir John Evans' address, to which we have alluded, may bear upon the point. Speaking of the establishment of a bureau of ethnology as a department of the Imperial Institute he gaid:

said:

I trust that in considering the question it will always be borne in mind that in the relations between civilized and unceivilized nations and races it is of the first importance that the projucies, and especially the religious or semi-religious and caste projudices, of the latter should be thoroughly well known to the former. If but a single will the war "could be avoided in consequence of the knowledge acquired and provening by the hirrant of ultimology provening by the hirrant of ultimology provening the province of the knowledge acquired and suight cultainate in warders, the cost of such an institution would quickly be saved.

Sir John Evans is not the first to say that the English do not, and eve never can, understand their Indian subjects. The result is inces ant war.

The observation made by Sir John Evans is, in a sense, not entirely inapplicable to Canada. Although there is no question of race prejudice between the people of this country and their neighbors in the United States, the papers on both sides of the have been breathing a great deal of fire and fury at each other of late. It may become advisable to establish at Washington and Ottawa departments of ethnology to get at the root of the misunderstanding. They clearly want war on the Klondike. It was their thirst for blood and sensational "copy" that called upon Lord Aberdeen to say, after Sir John Evans had finished, that the Canadians truly love the Americans. His Excellency did not include the editors, perhaps, and we had better start the ethnologists upon their track without delay.

More Royaltles for Ircland.

More Royalties for Ireland.

The Archduchess Stephanic of Austria propose to spend a few weeks in Ireland during the autumn, visiting Dublin, Connenara and Killarney among other places. The Archduchess is a very go-ahead lady, and evidently inherits her taste for travel from her father, the King of the Bolgians, who is rarely at rost in his own country. Her visits to England, owing to the state with which she has to be treated, being the widow of the Orown Prince of Austria, have occasionally caused considerable bother at Court. It was said last year or the year before that when she intimated her intention of spending the regatta week at Cowes it was convoyed to her on the part of the Queen that her presence would be inconvenient, but the Archduchess went all the same.

The Best Philes.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "Wo have been consing Parmeloes Fills, and find the best Phis we over used." For British Constitutions of the contract of the constitutions of the constitution of the constituti

Sunnyside en Fete.

dreat was the rejoiong among the uenizens of the small white cets in the big dermiteries when Saturday morn-ing, August 21st, dawned bright and clear

From five o'clock a m. and even clear

From five o'clock a m. and oven carlier various pairs of bright eyes hurst wide open, and heads bothed up hero and there while their owners wendered eagerly whether it was time to get up. How slowly the moments seemed to pass before the clauge of the theoreta bell echocal and echoed through the louse, calling out with an unwould not of give in the noisy voice, "Tumble up! Up junged little mades in curl papers and pigtalls, and small boys in any garmonts sendeded about, scarced value to contain their excitement, and unite incapable of behaving with ordinary early affections.

Yatious surreptitions exentations were could be obtained of the proceedures in the grounds, and much conjecture was rife about what they were sung to do.

mers in the grounds, and much conjecture was rio about what they were going to do.

The children are very good children indeed, and there is never any treuble with them; but a Unarden Party capitals please. Mr Printer) in their very own grounds! why it was enough to speed mers and the properties of the prediction of

lett were the swings and shooting gaitry together with the booth creeted
by the kincera Tea Co. of which more
presently.

The cool green of the grass, the waving trees and the secont of flowers, with
the waters of the lake shimmering and
dancing in the warm saushine made
the secue one of the prottiest imaginsible. A platform was creeted against
the side of the house for the children's
preformances, so that overyone could
view them in perfect comfort.

Visitors began to arrive as soon as
the gates were open, and soon the
grounds were a scene of animation.

Everybedy was at liberty to wander
all over the institution at their own
sweet will, and they availed thomselves
of the privilege, pomortaing overywhere, even to the kitchen, gardens
and entbuildings in the rear, where the
neat fields were laid out with rows of
regetables, feuced in by high clean
trimmed hedges.

It was not until later in the afternoon
that visitors began to arrive in greater
force. Meanwhile the stall keopers had
been busy for several hours preparing
for the anticipated rush.

The booths presented a most attractive appearance, a large quantity of
thyvarious friends. St. Paul's caudy and
flower table was in charge of Mrs.
Treman, assisted by the Misses Treman
and Mahonoy. The ladics worked hard
and succeeded in disposing of the whole
of their stock including a large pail of
covollout icc cream.

Our Lady of Lourdes' table was
in charge of Mrs. Fauconbridge, who is al-

of their stock including a large pail of oxcellon tice cream.

Our Lady of Lourdes' table was incharge of Mrs. Facconbridge who is always to the fore when any charity is in lead of assistance. Mrs. Falcoubridge was assisted by Mrs. Falcoubridge was assisted by Mrs. Falcoubridge was assisted by Mrs. Falcoubridge was nesisted by Mrs. Falcoubridge owns of the mrs. Ward and Mrs. Harris. St. Mary's was well represented by Mrs. Horbert and Mrs. Murphy, assisted by Miss Finnigan, Miss Frayer, Miss Carolan, M

me, I shall honceforth boware of

ivideorea!

The cateralisment by the children in the atternoon was watched with much pleasure, the little performers being loudly applauded, the club drill, facey marching and the Spanish dance being especially appreciated. The little ones looked very pretty indeed, one would never have imagined them to belong to a charitable institution. Each individual child bore unmistakable ovidences of more than maternal care, and the bright roay little faces and shining golden earls were as pretty and attractive as though the little owners had been born and bred ut the lap of luxury. The heart of overy woman in the crowd beat with a tender feeling for the mites, and one folt so glad that they at least were as pretent and the property was a transported and cared for in this happy haven. But there are many more out in the cold word, bester and bufforted and cursed a hundred times more brighest than the very animals, for they at least can retailate; licked and bufforted and half starved poor little souls, would that we could gather them at in. His shippy on the Children's kid Secuty of St. Vincent de Paul, that Sant of the tender heart who could not bear to see the helpless suffer—the commune good that it and such institutions as Sannyakide are doing no man can measure, some of the programme was opened with a string, from the programme was opened with a string function by the olivest played very grandfully and with considerable knowledge of expression are romarkable. He sings like the best word one of the large half where the strings in the large half where the very many substances and expression are romarkable. He sings like the best voice and his power of expression are romarkable. He sings like the best contess that I do not know which, looked simply lovely. I thought ber the substance of my poor, oppressed and and such inchilation of falling in low with proty monter of my poor, oppressed and most low in the little lady in white muslin over blue silk, with bot cellent rectaitions.

hady in white mustic over blue silk, with the ruby butterfly on one corner of the below corsage. Mr. Shaw gave two excellent recitations.

It was not thought advisable to keep the audiones too late, on account of the difficulty of inding seats in the late cars. I must not omit to mention Signor Dinelli, who did good service as accompaniet.

Outside the booths were still serving claunorous customers when the bracing air had rendered unusually hungry. The dancing platform was in full swring, led by the sweet strains of Mr. Harry Troman's orchestra; the Chiucas lauterns and electric lights if up the animated second and tar away in the distance the lights of Long Branch winkled like stars. Innumerable pieces of paper and cardboard boxes strowed the grass, the candy was all gone, and the eatables hearty. Cars came rumbling up every fow minutes, and were besieged by the oxcited and struggling crowd, and it was not until nearly midsulit that the last straggliors left. The lights were put out, and the grounds and house left to sink into sleep and sincue.

There is a Shortage.

There is a Shortago.

Springerikh, Mass., Aug. 24.—An extensive conquiry into European crop conditions, conducted by the Orango Judd syndicate of sprindural nowspaper proprietors, including The American Agriculturist of New York, The Orango Judd Farmer of Chicage and The New England Homostead of Springhold, Mass., indicates that the food crop situation abroad is indeed grave. Estimates of Europe's (including England) needs of wheat imports rauge all the way from 300 to 400 million bushels. Europe's wheat crops for 1895, 1894 and 1803 averaged about 1,500,000,000 bushels. In the famine year of 1891 it was only 1,200,000,000. The impression is gaining ground that Europe's wheat crop this year is oven less than in 1891.

League of the Cross.

League of the Cross.

Jeague of the Cross.

The regular unceting of St. Mary's Branch of the League of the Cross was hold in their hall on Farley Avc. on Tuesday ovening, Aug. 21, Mr. P. Lowe, the President, in the clair. Soveral matters of interest were suggested and discussed, principally in regard to the society, for the coming mouths, which requires to be of a very bendicial character to mombers. The election of officers for the Dramatic Club resulted as follows: President, James E. Whelau; President, James E. Whelau; President William Henry; Rec. Secretary, Daniel Murphy; Treasurer, James Kelly.

The Dramatic will hold a meeting ou Sunday afternoon, 29th, at 2.30. Any member of the Branch wishing to join may make application.

PRELIX.

Death of a Cardinal.

The death is announced of Mgr. Monescillo, Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, at the age of 85.

Master: "Who can tell me what usoful article we get from the whale?" Johnny: "Whalebone." Master: "Right. Who can tell me what we get from the seal?" Tommy: "Sealing.wax."

Tay Ir.—It would be a gross injustice to confound that standard healing agent.
—Da Tuonas Echectrato Oir.—with the ordinary suguents, lotions and salves. They are oftentines inflammatory and astringent. This Oil is, on the contrary, outnoutly cooling and soothing whom applied oxtendily to rollove pain, and powerfully remediat when awallowed.

Obliuary.

Mrs. Thomas Boland—a venerable lady who had made Brockton (Toronto) her home for the last fifty years—passed to her oternal roward on Thursday, August 19th, at the patracribal ago of 88. Mrs. Boland's maiden name was Catharine Olanoy, and she first saw the light in the gallant county of Olare, Ireland, long before its patriotic electors sent the Liberator to Patlament. She came to Canada when a young girl, and married in Brockton, then a comparative wild on the outskirts of this city. Her husband died seven years ago, since which the aged widow had lived in the old homestead, visited and consoled by her children and other relatives residing in Brockton. A pious Catholic and a kindly neighbor, she was scrupulous in her religious duties and generous to the Church, whose material wants she aided long and homeste. Mrs. Thomas Bolandand generous to the Church, whose material wants she aided long and liberally; while the calls of those in distres, and they were not a few, never went by unknown to her charity. The Requiren Mass was offered up at St. Helen's Church by R.v. Father Cruise, and the remains were interred in Bt. Michael's cemetery. Mrs. Boalmad was grandmether of Mr. Thoms Boland, barrister, of the firm of Macdonell & Bolend, Terento. May her soul rost in peace. oul rost in peace

Twenty-Nine Years a Bishop.

Twenty-Nine Years a filshop.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore on Monday colobrated the twenty ninth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop, in the home of Major John D. Keiley at 212 Olermont avenue, Brooklyn, where he has been a guest since Saturday.

Many congratulatory telegrams were received, among them one from Archbishop Corrigan of New York. It was couched in the kindlest language and conveyed the best wishes of the sender to the distinguished prelato.

The Cardinal took luncheon with Mgr. Duffy, pastor of St. Agnes' Church, at Hopt and Sackett streets, Brooklyn. After luncheon, accompanied by Bishop Foley of Detroit, and Major Kelley, he boarded a special car and took a long trolley ride.

Humano Squire: "Now, you young rascals, what were you doing in that copse? You know I strictly forbid birds-nesting!" Young Giles: "Please, sur, us warn't budsnesting ur I Us on'y went into see as no one adn't bin a-meddlin wi' the heggs, sur!"

DISEASE CONOUERED.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS GAIN ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

Reporter's Searching Investigation Into a Case at Grangeville-The Cislms Nade on Behalt of This Medicine Patly Horn Out-The Greatest Realing Medicine of the Age-

Dehalt of this Medicae You's area of alfrom The Orastest Resting Medicae of the Are.
From The Orasgestile San.

In a cosy little house in Margaret
street, in this town, live Mr. John Garrity, his wife and family. They are indeed a happy family, although a fow
years ago a sadder household would be
hard to find. Their happiness was not
cocasioned by the sudden obtaining of a
fortune, but by something more precious
—the restoration to health of a wife and
mother when everyone whispered that
sho must die. Our reporter head of
Mrs. Garrity's illness and cure, and for
the benefit of our readers investigated
the case; what he learned is well worth
repeating. A fow years ago Mr. Garrity
kept a well-known hotel at Choltenham,
and was known far and wide for his
kindness and hospitality; ill wife, too,
was noted for her amisbilly. However,
sho was stricken with a peculiar sich
ones, her heath failed rapidly ounds her
worlds be Enable greated to unterly-free
points, and a continued pain in the heck
of her hoad almost drove her frantic.
Physicians were no attendance, but the
dectors all said there was no bopo. Mrs.
Garrity saw death staring her in the
face, and the thought of leaving her little
children caused her much sadness. Sho
was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink
Fills, but thought they could not possibly
do her any good when physicians had
failed to allowiate her sufferings. Hoping, however, almost against hope, sho
was noticed to try Dr. Williams' Pink
Fills, but thought they could not possibly
do her any good when physicians had
failed to allowiate her sufferings. Hoping, however, almost against hope, sho
was noticed to try Dr. Williams' Pink
Fills have done for no. Why, its
stances trained, was the ways keep a box
of Pink Pills in the house."

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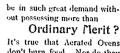
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titue to invest will be on SEPT. let, when
FALL TRUI begins. Scores of young peosee, I direct to good situations during the last
expelon. Particulars cheerfully given

"I must be the captain," said Dick,
"'cause my apa was a captain in the
arry, and of course know more bout
it than you do"
"But I'm the bigcest," said Jim,
"and in all the pictures the captain is
bigger than all his men,"
I think" said Jonnie, "that the
captain ought to be the bravest one,
cause ho must keep his men from

captain ought to be the bravest one, cause he must keep his men from running away when the gives fire off. "If de guns is don' ter do off, I's don' away wite now," said hitle Amy, her eyes getting round with fright." "You little geosey-possey," said Jennic, putting her arm around her, "don't you know that sick guns can't go off?"

go off? 't' tell you what we'll do," said Deck, "let's take turn about being captain till we see which is the best—us boys, I mean; course girls can't be captains nor nothing like that—and I'll be it first." "Why can't girls be captains?" de manded J-unie, bracing herself up in front of Dick. "I know that they have been.

front of Dick. "I know that they have been.

"Now just tell us when," succring ly questioned Dick "I know that there west't any in my papa's army."

"My roamma read me a story about a brave, strong queen named—named Hippy-le-ter—or something like that, and she rode in a chariot and her long hair flew back in the wind and a whole lot of women named Amezons followed after her, 'cause they were braver than the men in that country. And when she was taken prisoner—"Yee, yes, you see that she was beat! Of course a lot of women was going to get beat. We don't want our captain to get beat, do we, Jim? I'll show you how a captain should stany her with the strong the same and the sa

his ground."

Jennie's face fell for a moment, then brightened as she said trumphantly:

"Well, Deborah never got beat; she was braver than Barsk, for he said that he wouldn't go a step to the battle uuless she went with him. So there now, Matter, you see what vomen in the libble can do!"

"Well you are no wennen of the

now, Mater, you see what women in the Bible can do!'
"Well, you are no women of the Bible, and you can't be our captain, 'cause we won't let you," said Dick, 'but you may beat my drum if you will beat it real loud, and take care not to burst the head in."

The women question being settled, 'aonie took the drum and prepared to fall into line. Jim, with a very long sitck for a gun, stopped up beside her, white little Amy on the other side held up her stock and tried to blok as much like a coldler as possible. Dick placed himself in front of his company and held his head as high as if he were a major general.
"Now, 's said Captain Dick, "stud ready, my boys. All put out your side."

ready, my boys. All put out your

right foot."
All put out the left foot, which the captain did not notice.
"Ground your arms."

Amy dropped down and stretched her arms out on the ground. The boys laughed and Amy was about ory, when Jennie stopped her drum beating, ordered them to "shut up," and comforted the little girl.

and comforted the little girl.

Order being restored, Dick went on drilling his soldiers in a lordly way. Then he told them that the enemy were hidden behind those bushes, which was a fort. "And now, my men," said he, "you must be brave as lions, and run up and kill om. You mustu't be scared, even if the cannons fire at you. Soldiers and tarfaid of nothing, you know. You must be brave like your captain, and do whatever you see him do." He closed his speech with a swagger.

Just then a hir humblehee came

speech with a swagger.

Just then a big bumblebee came
buzzing by and—dabl it hit captain
Dick right in the face. "Oh! Oh!"
yelled brave captain Dick, and dropping his gun he ran screaming across
the fi-ld as if a dozen cannons had
been fired at him.

Dozen won Limits and American

Down wont Jim's and Amy's guns, and, like true soldiers, they scampored off after their captain, and away wont the angry bee like an enemy at their heels.

Jennie was left standing alone beat-Jonnie was loft standing atone beating her drum, not knowing the cause of the flight of the army. But when she heard Dock's continued cries of distress, she hurried to where he was rolling on the grass. Learning what was the matter, she remembered what to do, and quickly gathering some rag weed rubbed it on the swollen check until the smart was eased. They weed routed to the swoten cheek until the smart was eased. They looked like a very doleful little group of solders as they sat on the ground looking at their brave captain with his cheek puffed out as if he had a walout in his mouth, and his face smeared with teers and dirt mixed with green

ragweed.

Presently Jennie said, with a twinkle in her eye: "It took more than a bumblebee to make Queen Bobydisha run, and when she was beat she never cried a single bit."

"I don't care if she didn't!"
whined Dick. "I know that you'd' 'a' cried if that old bee hud stung you."

(By a Frenchman, Henri de Parvillo,)

(By a Freenomman, Henri de Parvillo.)
It is well known that an isolated tree offers a most dangerous attraction to lightning. In the wools the peril is greatly diminished because the electristy is sentered on all sides, and the great mass of brainches and the great mass of brainches and leaves in reality forms a protection.
Moreover, there are certain trees whose essences enable them to epopy relative immunity from the olouds that earry concealed weapons. Pech in Lacesche concluded that trees with reois that go deep into a hund soil are more apt to be struck than even their taller neighbors in drier spots. Trees in damp places are always on duotors of electricity, no matter what the depth of their roots may be Hollman has proved by many ox amples that lightning prefers cake, and rarely touches beeches. Additional testimony goes to show that the resistance of trees to ofcertried discharges varies according to their series. It has been prove dithat this

the resistance of trees to observed also harges varies according to their essence. It has been proved that this resistance is increased or dimmished in proportion to the greater or smaller amount of oily or greasy matter contained in the wood. We are, therefore, brought to the conclusion that the marked diff rence in the proportion of the kinds of trees that are commonly struck by lightning, and the kinds that apparently criply immunity must be measured by the variation of their power as conductors. Now, the poplar, for in-tance, possesses little or no pressy substance, and it is a good conductor of electricity. It is dangerous to those who trust it for shelter. On the other hand, a poplar in the neighborhood of a bouse may perform the service of a lightning red. Colladen long ago contended that poplare planted near dwellings might, under favorable croumstances, be excellent lightning conductors. He adds with great reason that the position of trees in regard to distance from the dwelling must be taken into account. Some time ago there was a splendid poplar in the Rue Lisfontion at Auteuit, only a few metres from a little hotel. One day during a thunder storm the poplar attracted the lightning. It bounded from the tree to the roof of the hotel, and of the bedicoms, where it amasked things generally. Fortunately nobod was in the room. The propristor has no more faith in poplare. But the trouble was that the tree was to near the house. There was a deviation in the lightning's course. It less the tree and ran along the time of the obtimence with its soot, formed a good conductor.

Dr. Hess recently examined ten poplars always constitute a point of attraction for lightning, their protect in their immediate neighborhood. Thisy should not be left estanding any closer than ton metres from a metallic roof or any other kind of roof. And, moreover, the nature of the soil should be taken into account. If certain poplars are easily struck by electric fluid, it is because their 10 the said and is leasted during a thunder sto

THE ROLIPSK OF THE SUN.

Just before totality, to occur at two minutes after three o'clock, easy Mabel Loomis Todd in the September Atlantic, I went over to the little light house, taking on my appointed station on the summit, an ideal vantage ground for a spectacle beyond any thing else I ever witnessed. Grayer and grayer grow the day, narrower and narrower the croscent of shining sunlight. The sea faded to leaden nothingness. Armise of crows which, had pretended entire indifference, fighting and flapping as neual on gables and flag-poles with unahated forvor, finally succumbed, and flaw off with heavy hapte to the pine forest on the mountain side. The French man-of-war disappeared in the gloom, the junks blended in colorlessness; but grass and verdure suddenly turned strangely, vividly yellow-green.

It was a moment of appalling suspense; isomething was bung watted for; the very air was portentous.

strangely, vividly yellow-green.
It was a moment of appalling suspense; jomething was boing waited for; the very air was portentous. The flocks of ciroling soa guils disappeared with strange ories. One white butter ity fluttered by vaguely.

Then an instantaneous darkness Lapid upon the world. Uncarthly night enveloped all things. With an indescribable outflashing at the same second, the corons burst forth in worlderful radiance. But dimly seen through thinly drifting cloud, it was nevertheless beautiful, a celestial flume of the worlderful addinger. Simultaneously the whole northwestern sky was in stanity flooded with a lurid and startlingly brilliant orange, across which flocks of liquid firm, while the west flood outself pluid darker, like flucks of liquid firm, while the west and some output west gloamed in shining /lemon-yellow. It was not like a sunset; it was too sombre and terrible.

whined Dick. "I know that you'd 'a' cried if that old bee had stung you."

You cannot say that you have tried overgthing for your rheamatism, until you have taken Ayor's Palls in the part cannot have been have been cured of this complaint plut 'enuss I was a girl, you acc. "I wan of these Pills alone. They were Alary Relm in Sunday-School Visitor.

Kara as a standard cathartic.

PARM AND GARDEN.

PARM AND GARDEN.

Manuro made in summer wastes much faster than it dees in winter. The warm weather hastens its decomposition, but it is easy to provent sorrous less by keeping the exercinent piled and so covered with earth that no ammonia can escape. Where cows are allowed to lie in the barnyard during the night much of their liquid excrement is wasted. All such wastes detract from the profit of durying, when, as mits and butter prices now are, the most must be made of every thing to keep the balance on the side of profit. Whenever green material is plowed under, use lime. About thirty business per acro will answer, and if ten bushels per acro will answer.

penetical in many ways. Lumo is plantial and should be used on all farm

Arsenato of soda is used instead of Paris geen in some parts for spraying, says C. O. Abbe in The American Acriculturist. Oalker worm in a scen completely destroyed by it. When Paris green was only partially off-otive. To prepare this, dissolve the arsenie by builing with carbonate of soda. This insures a complete solution, which can be kept ready to make a spraying compound when wanted. To make material for *90 gallous of apraying mature, heat two pounds of white arcenie with eight pounds of eal coda crystals of carbonate of soda—rashing soda—found in every grocery and drug store) and two gallons of water. But these materials in any iron pot not used for other purposes for fitteen minutes, or until the arcenie disactives, leaving only a muddy sediment. Put the solution into a two-gallon jug. The spraying maxture can be prepared any time and in the quantity needed by slaking two pounds of lime, adding forty gallons of water, and pouring into this one punt of the stock arsenie celution. Mix by sitiring thoroughly and the epraying maxture is ready for use. The arsenie in ferty gallons is qual to four mineces of Paris green. The arsenie in ferty gallons is qual to four mineces of Paris green. The arsenie in ferty gallons is qual to four mineces of Paris green. The arsenie of soda, 250.; fofty pounds seal soda, 250.; fofty pounds seal soda, 250.; forty pounds lime, 200.; total, 700. Cost per barrel, three and one-quarter cents. The advantages of this method ore that it is very cheap, and the matorials can be found in any village. The stock material (arsenie of soda) for sadiy propared, and can be kept in that form for any length of time, ready for making a appraying solution with lime water. The arsenite of lime in the quantity required for spraying will not burn the leaves or injure th excess. It will be uniform in quality & 1 not vary in strength, as Paris green often does. It makes a milky colored spray, and the color on the leaves will sho does. It makes a milky colored spray, and the color on the leaves will show.

Through the summer turkoys will not require much food save at night to keep them in the way of coming home. They are great foragers, and insects, nuts, seeds, garden produce, etc., keep them in good condition. If your area is small and your neigh hors particular, it is best to exercise great caution that they do not destroy

bors particular, it is best to exerose great caution that they do not destroy crops.

When the flock breaks up in the fall by the males and females dividing, you may begin to increase their rations of food, but as they fatten very quickly do not feed strongly until a month before market day. Then keep them busy at home, remember high or to feed more than will be roadily eaten at once.

As killing time draws nearer feed oftener. Give a variety. Don't depend on corn alone, and don't expect to make good turkeys with sour, damaged grain. Select the best 'hens' for breeding purposes, and don't take everyone's advice on how co grow turkeys. Find out for yourself.—American Agriculturist.

The Marquis of Bute, it is reported, will erect a Cathedral at Rothesay, Buteshire, Scot., in the near future.

TWENTY YEARS

_of LUMBAGO.

YET KOOTERAY CURE CONQUERS.

DOMESTIC READING.

Reading enrighes the memory

Reading enrishes the memory. It is rare when injustice or slights patiently boine do not leave the heart at the does of the day filled with mervellous peace.

Those who disbelieve in virtue because man has never been tutud perfect might as reasonably deny the sun because it is not always noon.

noon.

Inat may be right which is not pleasant, and pleasant which is not right; but Christ's religion is both There is not only peace in the end of religion, but peace in the way.

religion, but peace in the way.

To be continually subject to the breath of slauder will turnels the purest virtue, as a constant exposure to the atmosphere will obsoure the brightness of the finest gold; but in either case the real value of both continues the same.

Panishment is a fruit that, unsus peated, ripens within the flower of the pleasure which concealed it. Cause and iffect, means and end, seed and fruit cannot be severed, for the effect already blooms in the cause, the end pro exists in the means, the fruit in the seed.

It is no use for one to stand in the

seed.

It is no use for one to stand in the shade and complain that the sun does not shine upon him. He must come out resolutively on the hot and dusty field, where all are compelled to an tagonize with stubborn difficulties, and pertunniquely strivennal he conquers, if he would deserve to be crowned.

On the annuals of that theorehic

On I the angush of that thought that we can never atone to our dead for the stinted affection we gave thom, for the light answer we returned to their plaints or their pleadings for the little reverence we showed to that sacred human sout that lived so close to us and was the divinest thing God had given us to know.

had given us to know.
We all know that life is made up chiefly of little pieseatres and little pans and how many of the former are in the power of the mistress of a house to provide its almost unpossible to calculate. But let any elever woman simply take it to heart to make everybody about her as happy as she can, and the result, I believe, will be always wonderful.

always wonderful.

They little understand the rue interest of woman who would lift her from the important duties of her silotted station to fill with fantastic dignity a butter but less appropriate nodie; nor do they understand her true happiness who s-ek to annihilate distinctions from which she derives advantages, and to attempt innovations which would depreciate her real value. valua.

value.

Once in a while one meets with a single soul greater than all the living pageant that passes before it. As the pale astronomer sits in his study with sunken ayes and thin fingers, and weighe Uranua and Neptune as in a balance, so there are meek, slight women who have weighed all which this planetary life can offer, and hold it like a bauble in the palm of their slender hands.

slender hands.

The noble nature loves monotony no more than it loves darkness or pain. But it can bear with it, and receives a high pleasure in the endurance or patience, a pleasure noceasary to the well-being of this world; while those who will not submit to the temporary samoness, but rush from one change to another, gradually dult the edge of change itself, and bring a shadow and wearmess over the whole world from which there is no roore escape.

escape.

Past and present and future are all as one day, known to the Lord; and as the present is the fruit of the past, so it is the seed of the future; what the world now is can never be explained but by the reverent study of the providential causes that have been at work in the past; what the world is to be in the future can only be prodicted by a reverent study of the results now reached and the causes now at work; the Kingdom of Heaven is an organism steadily developing under the Divme Hand.

So long as an opinion is strongly

under the Divme Hand.

So long as an opinion is strongly rooted in the feelings, it gains rather than loss in stability by having a preponderating weight of argument agamst it. For if it wore accepted as a result of argument, it might shake the solidity of the conviction; but when it re. as solely on the feeling, the worse it fates in argumentative contest the more persuaded its adherents are that their feeling must have some deeper ground which the arguments do not reach; and while the feeling remains it is always throwing up fresh entrenchments of arguments to repair any breach in the old.

Hard to Remove.

"Habit" is hard to remove. If you take away the first letter, "a bit" is left. If you take off another letter, you still have a "bit" left. While if you take off another the whole of "it" remains. If you remove another it is not "t." totally used up. All of which goes to show that if you wish to get rul of a had habit you must throw it off altogether.

Not one complaint has ever been made by those using Ayer's Strapavilla secording to direct ins. Furthermore, we have yet to learn of a case in which it has tailed to afford benefit. So say hundreds of druggists all over the country. Has cured others, will cure you.

PIRESIDE PUX.

Mother: "Johnny, why don't you give Ethel the hon's share of the range, as I told you? ' Johnny: 'Ou, that's all right, mother; lions have out or any are.' don't cat orangea

on't eat oranges."

"Our church tower goes nearer Heasen than the tower of any other control in town," proudly remarked a resident of an interior town to a victor from the city, "Well" replied the latter, "I don't known, church that needs it more."

"Treddle's an awful fool, ain't he?"

"Treddle's an awful fool, ain't he?"

"The's in lowy ou know." "What has that to do with his being a fool?

"Don't you know the definition of love? "Two souls with but a single thought, etc?" "Well?" "That allows Treddle just half a thought, you see."

Board School Girl (music-seller):
"Please, sir, have you got that song called 'The Starving Martyr'?" M.
S.: "No; don't keep u." B S. G (peeple xo); "'The Starting Motor, then? M S.: "No; but I have the Saubat Mater, if thats what you want." B. S. G. (dubously): "I it take it, and see if it will do I guess my singing-master would know if it's right."

my singing-master would know if it's right."

Phrenologist: "Oh, my lad, you have the bump of ambution very strongly developed—abnormally so—in fact, you ought to rise in life."

Alf. Opkins: 'So I was adoin', gov'nor, but I tell off the ladder on to my head, and I guess that bump don's count for much, the?

Magistrate (to prisoner): "What are you?" Prisoner: "A dock laborer, yer washup." Constable: "Why, he's searedly ever out of prison, your worship!" Prisoner: "Well, I'm always bein' sontened the 'ard labor in this 'ord dock, so if I ain't a dock laborer, wet am I? Yab!"

Mies Jellus (to Miss Maturo, who is

Miss Jollus (to Miss Mature, who is Mana Johns (to Mana Jacuro, who is handsum, but not so young as sho used to be): "I believe you paint your cheeke?" Miss Maturo: "No, I don't; Naturo paints thom" Miss Julius: "Then I must say I wonder at Nature choosing such a worn-out piece of canvas to work on !"

pieco of canvas to work on l"
Three tailors resided in the same
street. One of them, thinking to out
strip the others, put on his sign-board
one morning: "The best tailor in
Eugland." The second one, seeing
this, at once put the following on his:
"The best tailor in the world" The
other was not to be done, and put on
his: "The hest tailor in this street."

Poor (liris.

The poorest girls are those not tought to work. There are thousands of them. Rich parents have petted them, and they have been taught to despuse labor and depend upon orthose for a fiving, and are perfectly hilpless. The most forform women belong to this class.

It is the duty of parents to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition. They do them a great wrong if they niglect it. Girls should be taught to earn their own hving. The rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly round, the rich are likely a become poor, and the poor rich. Skill added to labor is no dis-dvantage to the rich and indispensable to the poor. Well-to-do parents must educate their daughters to work; no reform is more imperative than this

Discourtesy at Home.

Probably on half of the rudeness of yourles of this day, that later in life will day, lop into bratality, is due to the failure of parents to enforce in the family circles the rule of courtegy. The son or daughter who is discourted one to members of the family, because of familiarity with them, is very likely to prove rude and overbearing to others, and very certain to be a tyrant in the household over which he or she may be called on to preside. may be called on to preside.

X Rays for Customs Inspection.

The X rays inspection is now in full working order in France, Formerly only about a third of the trunks and parcels were examined. Now all are shadowed on the screen at the railroad stations, and the examination is far more rapid than by the old method. Oig-rs, eigerettes and other contraband rolled up in olothing are readily discovered.

School Teacher: "Now, Bobby, spott needle," Bobby: "N-a.i.d.t-e." School Teacher: "Wrong, There's no 'I' in needle," "Well, 'tain's a good needle, then."

TRIL THE DRAF.—Mr. J. F. Rollock, Dringust, Porth, writes: "A constoner of mine baving been cured of deafues by the use of Da. Thomas Educacrate Oit. wrote to Ireland telling his triends there of the cure. It consequence is received an order to send half a descen by express to Woxford, Ireland, this work.

WAVERLEY BOOK OF THE STATE OF T RUN EASIEST

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BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE \$ KI SONSONO POPONO POPONO POPONO POPONO KARANTA KARANTA

CHAPTER I

Dalving deep in the labyrinths of sience and plulosophy, the carnest undent is confronted by the awfulness at majesty of the power who is the unitain head of all that seems so full mystery to the common under anding of man. Truth is indeed attack that the common was the tragedes that come into our over that lives.

y the trajectors that come may our yeary day lives.

This is the story the lawyer told us a was sat by the table on Christman, we and we chatted over the walter and the wine.

On thristmas Eye I always think I George Horton. He is one of the we men that I really love. You now we lawyers see too much of the samy side of human nature to have

As we lawyers see too muon of the cappy side "of human nature to have see many attachments, flooring had the soul of a poet and brain of a dreamer. Always aking of the hidden things of unce-wlways puzz mg over the un mysteries that he about our 11-day life, he had no fancy for the pan or common place, and neither is not inclination for the distance of the residence of the control of the distance of the residence of the residence of the control of the see to the control of the contr time nor melmation for the alle ammee know, of our modern youth. The contained an English father and a Spanish mother, he had the strong common sense and fine physique of the one, and from the other a tinge of that strange mysdiesen that lurks in the nature of every child of Spain. So when, after a lonely youth- for he was early loft an orphan—he married sweet Luttle Marie Le Chair, we were all glad, and thought his happiness assured.

sweet Little Marie Lo Clair, we wereall glad, and thought his happiness
assured.

Marie was a gentle, amiable girl,
with a face that one could not forget
and the eweet nature of a genuine
lady. Bhe, too, was an orphan, altogether alone in the world, and when
Georga found her she was teaching
the little ones in a school kept by an
old French lady. This kind woman
had taken the girl from her dying
mother's arms, and veared her as her
own. But the good madam died about
the stime, and Marie was left alone—
without home or friends. What won
der, then, that she gladly flaw to the
shelter so lovingly offered her!
And they were happy.
Their tastes were congenial, and
each helped the other.

She was simple and earnest, he was
sympathetic and etrong enough to lift
her up into those realms of though
where he loved to dwell. If her spirit
had to sear to meet the grandeur of
her husband's soul, so that her love
was a sort of adoration, he was se
carnest in his sympathy that ere long
they were almost as one in everything.
Both were found of reading, both were
good musicians, and together they
several years of this wedded life

rmony. Several years of this wedded life seed speedily away, and then came o tragedy that lurks so near the

est lot. o terrible cholera came one sum

nappiest lot.

The terrible cholora came one sum mor to our shores, and the young wife was one of its earliest victims. In an hour, without warning, nay, almost in the twinkling of an eye, she was gone. Occope Horton was like one bereft of reason. He was stattled, stunned, bewiddered and moved to the lowest depths of his being.

"Is this the end of all our desrempanionship? said he. "Can it to chat the one who is part of me, nay—who is my real self—can leave me and I still live on? Where is my wife? Yesterday she smiled upon me and now ale lies deaf to all my calls. It cannot—must not be so "—and on he raved and growned, like one suddenly distracted.

In those days of sgitation and alarm,

In those days of agitation and alarm. ctims of cholors were hurried and buried in a few short

broken-hearted husband with motherless babe pressed tender es upon the dear, pale face, and owed her to the gates of the ceme where the beloved form was placed a temporary vault, or receiving couse, to await the coming of cold cather for its final disposition.

house, to await the coming of cold weather for its final disposition.

In our city at that time lived Dr. William Owene, a skillot scientific scholar. Its was always investigating, trying to dig deep into the mystories of human life—and well known as many to dispose the second the second the second to difficulties. In those days there was no legal method by which he could obtain the material so desired for certain experiments he was making, so he had offered a large coward for a "subject" (as he called 1) in order that he might study into the secords of this terrible cholera Late in the night, after the day of Matric's death, Dr. O wens was aroused by a gentle double knock at the entrance of his surgery. He knew the signal and hastened to open the door The unexposted something was quickly brought in, and, receiving a roll of money, the messanger lurried off and left him alone with his coveted prize.

The decotor carefully closed the our-

Ties.
The doctor carefully closed the oursine, saw that the doors were looked,
nd, with instruments at hand, turned
the long table. Gently he lifted
he heavy voil. He saw a pale beau
ful face, and a moment later a pair
dark blue eyes suddenly looked into
is own.

ils own.
He started back in horror. What moment of surprise! But the doc-

tor was not easily daunted, and in a fow minintea was busily and eagerly at work restoring life and reason to the lovely stranger.

The place was well situated for such experiments. The two rooms of the surgery were in the midst of a large square or garden, back of a handsome dwelling homeo—fitted up with every appliance of modern medical skill, and so arranged as to be absolutely qulet and free from intrusion.

dwelling house—fitted up with every appliance of modern medical skill, and spepliance of modern medical skill, and spepliance of modern medical skill, and so arranged as to be absolutely qulet and free from intrusion.

All night the doctor worked with stimulants and electricity and every other and that might recall the fucitive life. He was untiring in his cflicts and at last was rewarded by saccess. A securing miracle had been wrought it was not simply the awakening from steep of one who had seemed dead, but it was not simply the awakening from the different one. The eyes so blue and beautiful opened upon a world as unknown to them as to the new bornhown to them as to the new for an old English house-keeper. Everything about the place was costly and tasteful, and the garden was a bower of verdure and bloom.

Very early in the morning, while it was yet dark, he conveyed the strange guest to a richly appointed room in the great house and called the old house keeper, to whom he merel; said that this was a long expected patient and one who must have the tonderest care. The kindly woman took the invalid to her heart and watched over her with loving sff-ction.

The room was bright and luxurious, and when Marie opened her eyes in this strange place it was like beginning a new life. She remembered absolutely nothing of her past, and when was a different from her former self as is the butterly from the dull brown worm.

While she was the life of George Horton sho was emble, serious, one

was as different from her former self as is the buttedly from the dult brown worm.

While she was the life of George Horton she was simple, serious, quest in her instincts and thoughts, rarely laughing, and tenderly attached to those about her. Now she seemed gay and lively, her thoughts light and full of childight merriment.

It has been said that the brain is the flower of the body, and in the case of Marie Horton it seemed that out of the dust of the flower which had decayed a new and brighter blossom had come forth.

At first the physician was deeply

the dust of the flower which had decome forth.

At first the physician was deeply interested in her as a strange and almost unque case. He studied her in that light, and as he did so his litter est grew. It was not strange that he should at length love a patient so winning and one who owed her life to his care.

But he was greatly puzzled when he thought of her past. He did not know her name. He had never seen any one like her. She could not sid him in his search, for she remome bered nothing. Perhaps if she had awakened amid familiar surroundings she might have recalled something of her other lift. It is true, now and then, when she heard some word, or saw some object that had figured in her past experience, there would some a fant climmer, as though memory strugglee to become free. Thue, she did not know her own name, but when Dr. Owens, by chance, spoke the common name, "Mario," she looked up quickly and smiled, as if the word had some pleasunt association.

The doctor told his patient nothing of how she had come to him

She understood that she had been ill, and was, for good resons, under his care, and with this knowledge she

But he was greatly puzzled when he thought of her past. It did not know her name. He had never seen any one like her. She could not sid him in his search, for she rome be breed nothing. Perhaps if she had a waskened amid familiar aurroundings a when eight have recalled something of her other lift. It is true, now and the whom so heard some word, or saw some object that had figured in the past experence, there would come a faint glimmer, as though memory as faint glimmer, as though memory as truggles to become free. Thus, she if the word had none, "Mario," she looked up of the weak and she had been men name, bux here if the fow who remained to the last and some pleasant association.

The doctor told his patient nothing of how she had owned to him.

She understood that she had been ill, and was, for good reasons, under his care, and with this knowledge she seemed contont.

Her new nature was so loving and affectionate that she felt hoppy in the society of one who cared for her so tenderly, and lavished rich stores of gratitude upon him. It was a strange, a mysterious ceae. The physician was troubled, although delighted with his now found charge. Who was she? Where were her friends? He made cautious inquiries for the man who had brought her to birm, and found that he was dead. Within twenty four hours after leaving the surgery in her so that the shock had in the conting of the period was buried with him.

CHATERI H.

When George Horton lost his wife, when he kaseed her awot face for the last time, he for the rich was buried with him.

When George florton lost his wife, when he kaseed her awot face for the last time, he for the rich proposition of the period was buried with him.

When George Horton lost his wife, when he kaseed her awot face for the last time, he for the priod was buried with him.

When George florton lost his wife, when he kaseed her awot face for the last time, he for the priod was buried with him.

When George of the period was buried with him.

When George her friends and tonea salies to seed t

of premature interment. one stayed in town uncompelled by absolute necessity; and the tragic fate of the young wife and mother was soon forgotten in the midst of a city's

and slender, now she was queenly and mejestic in form and bearing, whilst her hair, once light and ourly, grow thick and dark and was wrapped in massive braids about her head. In her other hide she was shy and liked no other society than that of her husband and baby.

But as the deagliter of a celebratee and the attent his state of the state

scholar and physician she shone like a star in the sould world, and enjoyed herself with all the zest of a light-

a star in the sound world, and enjoyed herzelf with all the z.st of a lighthearted girl.

They travelled everywhere. Amid the storicd lands, where civilization first had its hirth—in the wild countries of the North, among the orage and peaks of Switz-rland, and their life was a long dream of happiness. At lest they great rired of wanduring, and the doctor proposed that they return home. So, after years of absence, they embarked upon one of the great occan steamers, and started on a merry voyage to America.

The ship was full of passengers, and among them were two who somehow attracted the attention of the young woman, a sed faced man, with thought interest in lovingly, and was, doublessly, his daughter. These two were devoted to each other, and inclined to keep to themselves Marie could not help looking at the child. Her glances followed the little one every where—in her walking, and talking and playing. Sho could not tell what there was about her that was so attractive, and often, as she looked into the bright. her walking, and talking and playing. She could not tell what there was about her that was so attractive, and often, as also looked into the bright, blue eyes, her own would fill with tears and a strange pang would seize her heart. She hung tenderly about the ci id, and in her winning manner soon won the little creature to love her in return. They became absolutely dovoted to each other, and the pale-faced father looked on and sighed when he thought that there was something about the pretty now friend that reminded him of his long-lost wife.

When the vovage was almost over a storm arcse, and smid the hurry, the agitation, and confision, the noble ship took fire. Boats were lowered in laste, and the women and children

histo, and the women and children lifted down and placed in them, while the men saved themselves as best they could.

trol and took her under my care. With a number of legal brethren to aid me I examined the papers left by Dr. Owens in my hande, and thus the strange story came to light. The doctor, with the thoughtfulness of a scientific student, had carefully written an account of all the circumstances connected with the strange raceting with darie, how he had first saved her life and afterwards adopted her. He mentioned her peculiar montal condition, her utter lorge-fulness of the past, how he had vainly cought a clue to her former life, and closed by saying that "no doubt some great shock of mind or body would awaken the dermant part of her inture, and she would remember once more." So when the chipwreck-d woman per sisted calling herself "Mre Horton," and asked for her hubband and child, the mystery was explained.

siaced calling herself. Mee Hotton, and asked for her husband and child, the mystery was explained.

The dector's prophecy had come to pass. She could not recall the shipwreck, nor any part of her later life, but, strange to say, her early married days seemed but yeelerday. I sent a friend to tell the wonderful story to Goorge, for I felt unequal to the task. It was on Ouristmas Eve when he came to the hospital and found his wife, his long-lost Marie. I cannot tell you about their meeting. Many seemed to take up her life just where it had broken off and it was impossible for her to realize that she had existed away from George and the baby. It was see long before she could believe that the little guit thus the loved so much was hir baby grown large.

But George Horron, with his poet nature and his mind prepared by the lofty thoughts in which he delighted, was not surprised at the strange story, for he well know the truth spoken by the master.

"There are more thing in heaven and tash."

the master.

"There are more things in heaven and earth.
Than ver were dreamed of in your philosophy."

The reunited once have Invest since then many bappy years, and on Gurist mas Evo when the whole world of Corristendom is giving thanks for the King, they have double r.joieng over the anniversary of their new life.

Truths Told In a Few Words

Truths Told In a Few Words.

A child's respect for its parents is not secured by over-leniency any more than by over-severity.

A daughter should nover seek nor be allowed to "outdress" her mother, in every family the mother should be the best dressed member.

The discarded finery of a daughter should never constitute a mother's wardrobe. No one feels especially dignified in the presence of one whose old clothes she is wearing, and a mother should at all times preserve her dignity before her children. The mother who nover loses her queenliness will never lose her crown.

Preventable misfortunes consist, chi fly, of manifold things, little to do, but immense things to have done. The man who earns one dollar and spends two, and the man who earns two and spends one, stands on either side of the hair-line between ruin and safety.

Parents generally receive that measure of fitial respect they deserve—not always, perhaps, but very generally.

When a mother allows her daughter to appropriate her wraps, gloves, veile, or other articles of personal attire, etc.

When a mother allows her daughter to appropriate her wraps, gloves, veile, or other articles of personal attire, she begins a poltoy of familiarity which sooner or later breeds contempt. A respect for one's belongings engenders a respect for their possessor.—August Ludies' Home Journal.

"What comes after T?" asked a teacher of a small pupil who was learning the alphabet. He received the bewildering reply: "You do—to see Lz.."



file, ... incs. od and most

Nobedy But Mother.

How many battons are missing to-day?

Nob-dy knows but mother.

How many playthings are strewn in her way?

Nob-dy knows but mother.

How many thitables and spools has she missed?

How many burns to be cuddled and klesed?

Nobel know?

Nobody knows but mother.

Nobody knows but mother.

How teamy moddy shoes all in a row?

Nobody knows but mother.

How menty shockings to darn do you

Nobody knows but mother.

How many little torn aprone to men?

How many hours of toil must sho spend?

What is the time when her day's work

shall and?

Nobody knows but mother.

How many caree does a mother-heart know? Nobody knows but mother How many 1.78 from her mother-love flows?

flows? Nobody knows but mother w many prayers by each little white bed? How many tears for her babes has she

shed? How many kisses for each early head? Nobody knows but mother

IN HIS STEAD.

(FROM THE PRESCH.)

Lory the blacksmith was plainly out

Lory the blacksmith was plainly out of sorts.

Generally, when his work was done, he would throw himself on the bench m front of his cottage, and give himself up to that delicious languor which is the roward of toil and is known only to the active. And he would take a ring of beer with the apprentices before sending them away and shutting up the forge and raking out the ashes. But to night he did none of these things; on the contrary he remained at work until summoned to his supper, and then he seemed to come reluctantly.

His wife watched him with troubled eyes.

His wife watched him with a cases of the case of the matter with him? I sho reflected uneasily. Can he have had bad nows that he is afraid to tell me. Can anything be amiss with our boy? But she did not dare to put her conjectures into words, but busied hereelf accordingly with giving her three fair haired urohims their

her three fair naired brouns their supper.

Recently the blacksmith pushed aside his plate in anger.

"Wrotches!" he muttared; "cowardly anoaks!"

"What has put you in such a temper, Lory?" his wife inquired timelly; the nhe burst forth and his wrath found vent:

"This has put mo into a temper," he said fiercely, "to see five or six despicable fellows in French uniforms walking about arm-in-arm with the Bavarians; a few more, I suppose, of those traitors—what is the vile word they use?—"opte" for the Prussian nationality; and to think that vory day we should have to look on at these false Alestians coming back and degrading themselves like this. I should like to know who has been standing treat for them!"

The wife attempted to say something in their defence.

"What can you expect?" she observed deprecatingly. "Poorfollows! I it is not altogether their fault either. Just think what a long way "If Aligiers is. The coldiers get hot.—3 ekc out there, and then they can't resist the temptation of coming home, and leaving the army altogether."

The blacksmith brought his huge fist down upon the table with a noise like thunder.

"Hold our tongue, wife!" he said fiercely, "what do you women know about these things. You heve so much with children that you end by having leas sense than a baby. I tell you these men are wrotches, renegades, and the basest of cowards. If our Christian wale were capable of such infany, I'd run him through the body with my morn is George Lory and that I have served my tume as a French soldier"

And as he spoke the blacksmith pointed to his disused sabre, which hing up on the wall just above the portrait of his son, a Zouave in the brillant uniform of his country, at sight of which the old black-muth grow sanded and even began to laugh.

"A nice fellow I am to get into such a firs! A si four thoristian would ever think of beccuning a Prussian when he floered so many of them himself during the war!

And quite restored now to good humor by this pleasant relection, the blacksmith cheerily finishe

tavern.
His wife, after putting the three little ones to bed, took her work and began to sew in the garden outside the porch.

porch.
From time to time she sighed

From time to time she sighed heavily, and thought to berself:

"Yes, yes; it is all very well: I dare say they 'are' cowards and seneaks and what not! But, all the same, their mothers are very glad to have them back." She recealed the time when her own bry had been with ter before the fattl number was drawn which compelled him to become a soldier. Just at this hour of the day he had been went to work in the carden. She looked at the well where he used to fill the water.pot; who remembered what a fine fellos he used to look with his fair ourly hair,

which was shorn off when he joined his regiment. Seldenly the star of, the little gate at the hend of the garden was opened; the dogs were not making a sound, nevertheless the man who had just come in was crosping along by the wall like a robber. "Well, mother?" Her son stood before her. It was Christian biraceif, looking miserable and ashamed in his dishonored uniform. Foor wretch! he had come back with other soldiers, and for the last hour or long-t he had been skulking round the house watting for his father's absence before daring to show himself.

ing round the house waiting for his father's absence before daring to show himself.

But would have blamed him, but her courage failed her. It was so my since she had seen her bay.

And then he gare such good reasons for coming back. He was 4c home sick, so tired of his exit, so impatient of the strict discipline, so fratted by his fellows, who derided him for his Aleatian accent, and inchosamed him "the Processar." His mother believed him implicitly, and brought him fatte the sound of voices, and rushed in with bare pattering feet to welcome their my brother.

They pressed him to cat, but he was not hungry, only thirsty, and heyenched his threat pretty frely until a step was heard in the yard outside, got away, until f explain to him." She rushed into a corner behind the great siove and then resumed her needle, work with trembling fingers. As ill luck would have it the Z. cave cap had been left on the table, and it was the first thing that mot the black-imable sope as he came in. The mother's white face and as it of confusion told the rest of the story. He understood at a glance.

"The boy is 'here'!" he eaid, and his was versterible.

told the rest of the story. He under-stood at a glance.

"The boy is 'here' I" he said, and his voice was terrible.

He sized his sword and made a ruch at the corner where his on was crouching behind the stove; the next instant the mother had flung herself between.

rush at the corner where his son was crouching behind the stove; the next instant the mother had flung herself between.

"Lory! for Heaven's sake don't kill: I wrote to him to come back. I said you wanted him in the forgo." She held back his arm with cree and sobs. The children heard her, and wept with terror in the darkened room. The blacksmuth stopped, end looked fixedly at his wife.

"What; was it you who made him come back? * * Very good, let him go up to his room. To-morrow I will see what is to be done" * * Christian awoke next morning in his own bed after a troubled sleep, broken by perpetual nightmares and groundies panies; the sun was already pouring in through the tiny lattice-windows framed in a garland of thickly flowering hope. Down below the hammers were sounding on the auvil. The mother was kneding at her bedside. She had been there all night, such was her fear at her husband's indignation. As for him he had walked about the house till daybreak opening and shutting the cupboards, pulling out the drawers, and weeping hot teers of shame and anguish.

When the morning came he went up to his son's room. He was dressed as if for a journey with high leggings, it is son't be went with high leggings, wide-brimmed hat and solid mounts in sick. He went straight over to the bed.

"Come I get up!" he said briefly.

stick. He went straight over to the bed.
"Come! get up!" he said briefly.
The young man in confusion reached out his hand for his military gar-

out his hand for his military garments.

"Not those!" said the father sternly.

"But, my dear," said the mother, who had crept up timidly after him, "be has nothing else to put on."

"Give him my things then; I shall never want them again."

And while the young man dressed himself the father carefully folded up the uniform into a parcel, which he brought down stairs without a word of explanation.

Still in ominous silence he led the way to the force.

broogst down stars without a word of explanation.

Still in ominous silence he led the way to the forge.

The beliows were at work, everyone was builty occupied, and us he looked around, the young soldier was overcome by the memories of his childhood and youth, which the sight of the great ein-d recalled to him.

A great wave of tenderness surged up within him, an acting desire for its father's forgiveness came over him; but when he would have spoken he was met by an inexorable look of severity that paraly zed his speech and freze the words on his lips.

At last the blacksmith broke the silence:

"Lud," he said, "there is the anvil, and the tools and overy thing else—its all yours. And so is all this, ine added, pointing to the little garden now bettned in sunshine. "The bires and the vineyard, and the horse are all yours since you have sear-fleed your honor for these things, it is only fair that you should have them.—you are now the mester here. I am going away, you owe five years still to your country. I shall serve them in your stead."

"Lory, Lory!" said his wife despiringly, "Oh where are you going?"

"Father!" entreated theyoung man.

A BISHOP IN THE WILDS.

His Lordship of Peterborough Returns After a

Neath Absence in the North.

Petermonorum, Aug. 21.—His Lordship Bishop O'Odonor has returned from an opiscopal trup to some of the parishes in the northern part of the dieces of Peterborough. The tour was of an official character. He returns with a fine color of health and agility of movement that indicates he has been borefited by his trip. He ravelled all day and even at night sometimes. His journey covered a vast territory in the roughest part of the province. He prenched here, lectured or addressed a congregation there, blessed churches and inspected chools at other places, and is back to he head of the discoss buoyant in spirit, and prepared with fresh vigor for his work.

The tour began on July 8th, when,

the head of the diocese buoyant in spirit, and prepared with fresh vigor for his work.

The tour began on July 8th, when, accompanied by Mr. John O Brien, a student for the priesthood, he left Peterborough for Owen Sound. There he took one of the C.P.R. steamers and salled through beautiful Georgian Bay to Sault Sto. Marie, and thence to Port Arthur. In Selvop O Connor's labors commenced at Port Arthur. In Fort William the Catholic Church has a convent and church, both of which are new structures, the original build ings having been destroyed by fire two years ago. Across the river from the town is an Indian reservation where there is a school and an Indian orphanage, in which the Bishop takes pardonable pride. The orphanage is the home of forty Indian children, who ere trained in religion, education and mechanics. To the Bishop the whose trained in religion, education and mechanics. To the Bishop the their of the Indian serios, which mumber eight, was very interesting. He found the work flourishing, though the labors of the priests were of the most arduous nature. The Indians are Ojibaways and are nearly all Catholics. That is the case nearly all catholics. The Indians are mostly Protestants. The livelihood of the Indians is obtained principally by fishing in the winter. The reserves are many, but the population in each small. The Catholic Indian population is over two thousand. The priests in charge have in summer and in different ways in the winter.

On coming down the C. P. R. from Port Arthur the Bishop had to leave

the winter.

On coming down the C. P. R. from Port Arthur the Bishop had to leave the train and take a 68 mile trip by cance to Milchipicoten. He was accompanied by some Indian cancoists, Mr. O Brien and a priest, and the trip was one of the experiences that the Bishop will always remember. They had to make sevoral portages, ranging as long as three or four miles. A portage in that part of the country is not to be compared with one in Haliburton or Muskoks. In Algoma the path is wide enough to walk and no more. The bottom is rock, which one would think had been thrown around careleasly to prevent a passage. A thick torest fenced the path off, and several times the bishop got into camp wet to the ekin, after a rain the trees and underbrush soon soked the traveller through. At other times the heat was intense, as it was during the first three weeks of tip. The files and mosquitoes were abundant. At hight the party camped in the best spot available and were away early in the morning again. Nearing the end of the trip the exciting incident occurred and a bear was the cause. The cance was gliding along along narrow lake when a bear, black and thin, was eapeled swimming towards shore. The Indians' hunting spirit was aroused and they started in pursuit. Being without guns the chances of procuring the animal were small, but two of the rod men went on shore, procured stones and made wooden spears, while the others, the bishop amongst them, prevented the bear from landing, which was a difficult thing as brain showed fight and they could not risk coming to close to his preton. The rude waspons did not prove fatal and finally the animal got to shore and ran over the rocks to a berry patch and the party proceeded on their journey, the longest and most tedious of the tour. At an Indian service the Bish op preached in English, his sermon being translated into Ojibway by the priest. The priest always preaches in the Indian makers and Inception, the Indian missions, that of Rod and Indian his lordship alluded to the fact that I

80 miles south west of Sudbury. None of these places are large, being only rallread pounts, and the priest usually is paster over half a dozen places. From Sudbury west, Chapleau, Cartor and Schreiber, railway divisional points whore the railread employees reside, are the leading stations. In Balfour and Rayside the principal Oatholic settlement is found, there being 260 Catholic families. The land in these townships is good and in Balfour coal was being found. Lumsden and Biezard, two unorganized townships, further north, were unsettled, but the land promised to be fortile. During the Bishop's absonce the confirmed 617 candidates; blessed three new cliurches—Cutler, Blind River and Walpiqate—erected during the past twolve months, as well as two cemeteries. At every point he visited he was cordially received by the people.

The Bishop thinks the section of

the past tweive mentile, as wen awe two cometeries. At every point he visited he was cordially received by the people.

The Bishop thinks the section of country slong the C. P. R. will never amount to anything unless there comes a mining boom. The rook is plentiful, but the fertile land is searce. The occupation of the men is principally railroading and the little villages are inhabited by them, along with a few business men. Along the Soo line, in or around Walmipatan and Massey, his Lordelip says things are at present dull, the mactivity in lumbering being the cause. The reason is attached to the uncertainty regarding the Government's intention towards the lumber duties to be imposed to neet the action of the American Government through the Dingley Bill. In other years, the Dishop states, trafile was large at this time of year, as men were beginning to move into the lumber camps, but this is not the ease this year and the people in the north are certainly depressed, feeling the winter will be hard for the men who usually go into the woods to earn a livethood.

Bishop O'Connor leaves next month on another trip, which will take in the parishes between North Bay and for six weeks. The diocess of Pederborough is one of the most extensive in the province, extending from Lake Ontario, through to Lake Superior, and the Bishop's teak in supervising these is onerous.

Mayor Bingham Honoured.

Mayor Bingham Honoured.

Ortawa, Aug. 24 — Mayor Bingham was invested yesiorday with the insignia of the Order of the Holy Seputione, to which the has been admitted by the Pope. The honour is bestowed by the Pope. The honour is bestowed by the Pope. The honour is bestowed to the Church, and entitles the recipiont to the Ulurch, and entitles the recipiont to the Ulurch and entitles the recipiont to the Ulurch and entitles the recipiont to the Ulurch and entitles the recipion to the Ulurch and entitles the recipion to the Ulurch and entitles the recipion to the Church and entitles the shady of the Pope has temporal power. Chowalier Bingham as he is now designated; are chiraltie muitutions, both Catholic and Protestant, and the last and year's salary is to be divided a public apuate in a higherto neglected part of the city.

LATEST MARKETS.

PLUCTUATIONS IN WHEAT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The wheat market broke badly again to-day. Foreigners bought and sold wheat on opening, but sold most. The main cause of the break was the liquidistion of long wheat in both markets, higher prices are expected to rule again. The tollowing are the quotations on the New York Foduce Exchange to-day, together with the closing prices of the previous day:—

Provious day. Open. High. Low. Close

Wheat—
Aug.....1 05½ 103 103½ 977 977
Sept...1 05½ 103 103½ 977 977
Dec....1 01½ 100½ 101½ 955 952
CHICAGO, Aug. 25—The wheat market
closed at 90½ ofo December, within 40 of
the low price of the day, but there appeared
to be rather atrong under current.

to be rather atrong under current.
Wheat is dull, two loads of hay selling at 88c. New oats are nominal at 25c. Hay ateady, 15 loads selling at 83 to 89 at on, One load of strew sold at 3, 75 a ton, Dressed hope nominal a 37 25 to 87 50.

| do red | |
|------------------------------|------|
| do goose | 00 |
| Buckwheat | 00 |
| Rye | 00 0 |
| Oats 0 25 Peas 0 46 | 00 0 |
| Peas 0 46 | 00 |
| | 00 |
| | ၀၀ ၀ |
| | 00 |
| | 9 W |
| Straw 7 00 | 3 00 |
| | 7 50 |
| | D 11 |
| | 0 14 |
| | 0 12 |
| Chickens 0 49 | 00 0 |
| | 10 |
| Potatoes (now) per bush 0 40 | 0 50 |
| Spring lambs 0 063 (| 08 |
| | 90 (|
| | 05 |
| | 08 |
| Voal 0 05 | 00 |

All round the market is steady and unchanged. Plums, nor basket, 200 to 50c. Stuskmelons, per basket, 20c to 50c. Stuskmelons, per basket, 20c to 50c. Dearbon, 20c. Lawter the steady of the control of

Friend (making a call): "You are not looking very robust. Do you onjoy good health?" Mrs. Stayati-Holmo (with a sigh): "Indeed I od But I hardly ever have a chance to."

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