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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. II.—No. 26.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Register of the Week.

The whole world was shocked at the announcement of the assassination of President Carnot of the French Republic, on Sunday evening at Lyons, by an Italian anarchist named Santo, only 21 years of age. The President had just left the Chamber of Commerce banquet given in his honour, to drive to the Grand Theatre. He had taken his seat in the carriage when the assassin, seizing advantage of the confusion caused by the demonstrative crowd outside of the Chamber of Commerce, jumped on the carriage step, hastily drew a knife from a paper he was waving, and stabbed the President. Santo was immediately seized by the infuriated mob and would have been torn to pieces had not the police extricated him. The President died at 12.45 Monday morning.

The vast audience assembled in the Grand theatre, to witness the performance, were growing impatient for the arrival of the Presidential party. When a murmur was heard of the tragedy they refused to believe the truth of the report, and as the Prefect, M. Rivaud, and M. Chaudrey, the deputy, entered the President's box the audience rose in a body. M. Rivaud advanced to the front of the box and in a voice broken by sobs said:—"The President of the republic has been assassinated." The announcement was received with the greatest horror and cries of vengeance were heard all over the theatre. M. Rivaud continuing said, "that in the Rue de la Republique a wretch who had approached M. Carnot under the pretence of presenting a petition, stabbed the President with a dagger."

Mario Francois Sadi Carnot, the late President, was born in Limoges, Aug. 11th, 1837. He belonged to a family noted for their adherence to Republicanism. His grandfather, Lazare Carnot, was Minister of War from 1793 to 1797, when France was fighting with the whole of Europe. From the skill displayed by him in repelling the assaults of Monarchical Europe he was given the title of "Organizer of Victory." His father at one time was an ardent disciple of Socialism as promulgated by one St. Simon, but he revolted and in 1830 exposed this doctrine. He became Minister of Education under the second republic. So that M. Carnot came of a thorough republican stock. He was educated at the Polytechnique and graduated as an engineer in 1863. When the crisis of 1887 broke out he was in power as a res-ult of the financial and judicial scandals which affected his family. M. Carnot was not counted as one of the candidates. But the dignity of

his character and the honesty of his life recommended him to the position of Presidency which he obtained on the second ballot of 616 votes against 188 cast for General Laussier. Thus he rapidly rose to the position of first citizen of France and died in the service of his country, the victim of a disorder, which is shaking Europe to her very foundations.

The inter-colonial conference which is to open at Ottawa the 29th inst. will be of interest to the Commerce of Great Britain and the colonies. Besides the Canadian representation, the conference will be composed of the following representatives. The home Government—the Earl of Jersey. Victoria—Hon. Sir Henry Wrixon, Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, Hon. Simon Fraser. New South Wales—Hon. F. B. Sutton. Queensland—Hon. A. J.

the 20th of February last. The Supreme Court gave its reply to the six questions submitted by the Governor-General-in-Council. The reply was that the constitution "does not sustain the appeal of the Manitoba minority for remedial legislation." The court stood three against the application, Chief Justice Strong and Judges Taschereau and Gwynne, and Judges Fournier and King. The following are the six questions, which were submitted:

1. Is the appeal referred to in the memorials and petitions of the Roman Catholic minority and asserted thereby, such an appeal as is permissible by sub-section 3, of section 93, of the British North American Act, 1867, or by sub-section 2, of section 22, of the Manitoba Act, 33 Victoria (1870), chapter 3, Canada?
2. Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be subject of appeal under the authorities of the sub-sections above referred to or either of them?
3. Do the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of

minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor-General-in-Council?

Thousands of people viewed the remains of Archbishop Tache as they were lying in state in St. Boniface Cathedral. Messages of condolence were received from numerous archbishops and bishops throughout Canada and the United States. Bishop Grandin officiated at the solemn Requiem Mass yesterday. Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa, Bishop Shanley, N. Dakota; Bishop Lafleche, Three Rivers; Bishop Larocque, Sherbrooke, and Bishop Moreau of St. Hyacinthe, were present at the funeral obsequies.

The Duchess of York gave birth to a son Saturday evening. The news was received with cheers and singing by the crowds who read the bulletin at the Mansion House, London.

The results of the Provincial elections give Sir Oliver Mowat a large majority, the Liberals having 50 seats, the Conservatives 25, patrons 14, P.P.A. 8, and uncertain returns. That is the answer of the Province to the Pseudo-Conservatives of Ontario. Where are the P.P.A.'s? Mr. Madill will now prepare to go against Sir John Thompson. At least that was the second item in the programme as announced. But since the first has proved such an utter failure, the second had better be postponed.

Toronto elected the four Conservative candidates by the following large majorities: Marter, 854; Howland, 2010; Ryerson, 1605; Crawford, 1514. Hamilton elected its two Liberal candidates, Hon. J. M. Gibson and J. T. Middleton. Hon. Mr. Harty was defeated in Kingston by a majority of 9.

Cardinal Rampolla informed the Roman Correspondent of the London Telegraph that there was a great feeling of regret at the Vatican caused by the assassination of President Carnot. He gave two principal reasons, first because M. Carnot had been the means of smoothing several difficult questions between France and the Holy See, and secondly, because he made himself personally liked in Vatican circles. Cardinal Rampolla added "that the event showed, that anarchism was directing its efforts against the very rulers who were trying to bring peace and contentment among the poor and afflicted."

"Ecclesiastical information of a particularly interesting character has been received by the Daily Chronicle from its Roman correspondent," says the Liverpool Times. It appears a number of Anglican clergymen dissatisfied with the Anglican church as a whole, are eager for its union with the See of Rome, and have addressed a communication to the Vatican as to the possibility of such a step. They are seeking information and making suggestions regarding certain points of difference. The first is to the effect "that a congregation of cardinals should, with the approval of the Holy Father, take up the Anglican question and authoritatively deny the 'branch theory.'" Misunderstandings on this point, they say, keep many Anglican clergymen from being reconciled to Rome. The question of the validity of Anglican orders is another point that is again troubling them.



Most Rev. Alexander Antonin Tache,

Late Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Thynne, Hon. W. Forrest. Tasmania—Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald. South Australia—Hon. T. Playford. New Zealand—Hon. A. Lee Smith. The Cape—Sir Henry de Villiers, Sir Charles Mills, Hon. T. H. Hofmeyer.

The three principal topics which will occupy nearly all the attention of the conference are. (1) development of inter colonial trade; (2) cable communication between Canada and Australia; (3) improvement of the imperial highway between Great Britain and the east via Canada.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given leave to appeal in the case of the Manitoba School Act. This appeal is allowed to the Catholic minority of Manitoba against the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, given at Ottawa on

Barnett v. the City of Winnipeg and Logan v. the City of Winnipeg, dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority, which were acceded to them after the union, under the statutes of the province, have been interfered with by the statutes of 1890, complained of in the said petitions and memorials?

4. Does the sub-section 3, of section 93, of the British North America Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba?

5. Has his Excellency the Governor-General in-Council power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has his Excellency the Governor-General in-Council any other jurisdiction in the province?

6. Did the Acts of Manitoba, relating to education, passed prior to the session of 1890, confer on or continue to the minority "a right or privilege in relation to education" within the meaning of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or establish a system of Separate or dissentient schools within the meaning of sub section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867? If said section 93 be found to be applicable to Manitoba, and, if so, did the two Acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them, affect any right or privilege of the

HON. JOHN MORLEY.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland Speaks at Newcastle.

Mr. John Morley, Secretary for Ireland in Lord Rosebery's Administration, speaking recently at Newcastle, discussed questions of the day at some length. In the course of his speech he said:

Your Chairmen has well said that we have suffered one enormous loss. Who will undertake to measure the loss which we and you and the country suffer from the retirement of that noble and heroic figure? (Hear, hear.) The time has not come to estimate all the services which his 62 years of unbroken devotion to public work have rendered to this kingdom and to the people of this kingdom; and, not only to us, but to Europe, where his name has for many years become understood as a symbol for the great and the holy causes of peace, of freedom, of nationality, of deliverance all over Europe for the bondmen and the oppressed. (Cheers.) If it is not to dissect and analyze those gifts and singular qualities both of brain and heart which have made him what he is. I hope there are none of us in the humor—I certainly am not in the humor—for this cool and critical operation. I do not care, now the first time upon which I address a Newcastle audience after his retirement, I do not care to tell of all his qualities and gifts. There were two public objects, two great human causes, which have made him the most illustrious Englishman of his time. (Cheers.) It was my good fortune, it has been my good fortune, to stand close by his side during every phase of that great controversy, and every fluctuation of that fierce political struggle which we have witnessed in the last eight years. We had many a heavy political march, we had more than one dark and dangerous place. His heart never quailed, his ardor was never damped, his strength and power of mind and zeal were unflagging and indomitable. The loss of that daily companionship will for some of us rob Parliamentary life of its most sovereign attraction. (Cheers.) Of his private qualities this is not the place for me to speak—of his consideration, of his kindness, of his patience, of all those fine, lofty and generous qualities which survive 60 years of the wear and tear of Parliamentary and public contention, this is not the place to speak; but the more all this is known, the more fully the story of that character is told, be sure that the more you will sympathize with those of us who follow him into his well-earned retirement with an affectionate and unalterable gratitude and reverence. (Cheers.) But the battle must still be fought; the torch which he kindled with us glows with light and must be handed on; and I hope and believe that that torch—this meeting convinces me of it—will not be extinguished because he has retired.

Now, I will pass on. Let us look at some other measures which you are interested in. The Chairman has referred to what is called the registration bill. (Cheers.) The attitude of Opposition upon the bill is rather remarkable. They declared during the discussion of the home rule bill that we had no mandate for home rule, but that we really got our majority upon the various articles of the Newcastle programme. Well, I thought they would at least accept the verdict of the constituencies upon the Newcastle programme. Not at all. (Laughter.) You know what the registration bill deals with. It is a very moderate bill. It says in the first place that the period of qualification for getting on to the register shall be reduced from twelve months to three months. (Cheers.) Is there any Tory in Newcastle who will venture to stand on this platform and tell you that it is not a scandal that it may take a man

more than two years after he comes into residence in a house to get on the register? No one can deny that is a scandal which we are bound to attempt to redress. Secondly, the bill proposes to abolish the necessity for having a house rated and the necessity for having the rates paid. The reason for that is perfectly sound and solid. Many in Newcastle have the rates paid by the landlord. (Hear.) Is it not, then, a monstrous thing that because my landlord has omitted to pay the rates of the house or tenement in which I live I am to lose my right as a citizen to vote? We attempted to deal with that. Thirdly, we have a provision that proposes that all the polling shall on one day. (Loud cheers.) Well, I see that you approve and value that provision. I would like now to give you a figure. It will be the only one that I will trouble you with. In the year 1880 the actual number of days between the first and last election was 26. ("Shamo.") In 1885 there were 21 days between the first and last election. In 1890, which, I think, you and I will remember—(laughter)—there were 20 days between the first election and last, and in 1892, which we remember still better—(laughter)—25 days. Now, surely, a practical, business-like people, like the people of this island, will not fail to see that the absurd inconvenience of suspending business, of throwing all the important centres into more or less of idleness and distraction for 20, or 25, or 21 days, is a monstrous abuse which the Legislature ought to put a stop to. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, we come on to the question of double revision. Well, upon that there is a great difference of opinion. As your Chairman has said very truly, a matter which everybody knows all about is not very easy for the Government or for Parliament to settle. If nobody knows anything about a question it is pretty easy, I fancy, but if everybody knows all about it it becomes extremely difficult. (Laughter.) Now, last year there was a question of the register being revised twice in the year. Last year we proposed that there should be an officer. (Cheers.) Well, I have advocated that 50 times on this very platform that there should be a public officer whose business it shall be to see that every man who is entitled to a place on the register shall find his name there when the time comes. (Cheers.) Well; but that happened last year? On examination it was found that this proposal was received with disfavor in many quarters of the House. There were difficulties as to the appointment of this registration officer, and after examination the Government felt that this proposal was not well received, and so we were driven to the proposal as to which your Chairman has spoken. We were quite alive to the force of all objections as to the cost. Some of these objections are stated in the report of your Liberal association. We are quite alive as to the force of these objections, but this is in no sense a party matter. This is a matter in which the Government would be right in deferring to the judgment and the experience of the House as a whole, and to that judgment, when it is maturely formed after discussion, in a matter of this sort the Government will, of course, offer no irreconcilable opposition. (Cheers.) Then there is a fifth proposal which I must say one word about. We have introduced some restrictions on plural voting. (Cheers.) You ought to take an interest in that, because on this platform the phrase of "one man one vote." I think, was first heard in modern political controversy. (Cheers.) What do we say? We say that though a man may be possessed of various qualifications he shall not use that electoral power to more than one place during the currency of one registry. (Cheers.) It is not doing all we would

like, but it is doing something. For what is said in answer to that? What are the criticisms? Lord Salisbury said the other day, "It is a scandalous thing to disfranchise 700,000 persons." That is to say, the 700,000 persons who have got plural qualifications. We say they shall vote in only one place during the currency of that register. They make their choice, and they must not vote in any other place. Now, what is the logic of saying that that deprives a man of his franchise? I have seen it very well put that you might just as well say that because the law forbids a man to marry more than one wife at once, therefore it prevents him from marrying at all. (Laughter.) We have gone—and I think the Chairman has fairly recognized it—we have gone as far as we can in the direction in which we all desire to go, because we have to consider time and what is possible, what is attainable. I do not profess to think that the bill settles the question. For my own part, years ago—I think in the year 1884—I gave notice of my intention to move—I had only been a year in the House of Commons—to move for the introduction of a second ballot. (Hear, hear.) I believe that is a most salutary proposal, and all that has happened since in the electoral fortunes of this country convinces me that some time or other, and the sooner the better, that proposal will find favor with Parliament. Well, then there is the lodger. It does not closely affect us in Newcastle, I believe, for I think that out of our enormous register of 32,000 voters there are only some 1,500 or 1,700 lodgers. But the more you look into that question of the lodgers the more does it become clear that you cannot effectively deal with it, so intricate is the matter unless you come to that which in old days before I was a member of the Cabinet, I used to discuss with you—until you come to this, that every audit man shall have a vote, that every audit person shall have a vote. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.") I am for going step by step—(laughter)—and I am for taking the law as it is present is, and that every audit shall have a vote. Then there is another proposal which I have advocated on this platform hundreds of times—the payment of returning officers' expenses out of the public fund. But how can we obtain it in face of the persistent and resolute obstruction confronting us in the House of Commons, and a standing obstruction confronting us—if you can say that that is confronting you which is behind you—in the House of Lords? (Cheers.) We have done the best we could, and we believe that the proposals we have made will be of great service. How do they meet us? In the disingenuous and equivocal way that they meet us in all our proposals. They say:—"This is a very fine bill, no doubt, but the House of Commons ought not to accept this registration bill without a redistribution bill." (Hear, hear.) I hear somebody at the bottom of the hall approving that, and I approve it in a way, and I do not forget where I am speaking. Do not let my friend there suppose that I forget that Newcastle, with 32,000 to 33,000 chosen electors, returns only two members. I'll just point out to you, by the way, that Newcastle as at present represented might just as well return no members at all. (Laughter and cheers.) I am very sorry to touch upon delicate subjects—(laughter)—but do not forget that at this moment in nearly every division Newcastle is wiped out, because one member goes one way and the other goes the other. (Hear, hear.) Well, that is your fault, not mine. (Laughter.) You do not make the best use of the representative privileges that you have. But still there is no doubt that this city ought to have a third member—(A voice—A fourth)—and perhaps even better than either of your present two.

("No.") But how ridiculous a position the Opposition found themselves in in the course of their resistance to this bill. They did not face it in front and move the rejection of the bill. They said:—"This is a fine bill, may be, in most of its proposals, but you must have redistribution." They were thinking of Ireland, and Ireland only, and no doubt, if you are going to have a scheme of redistribution Ireland will have to lose a certain number of members. Yes, but they overlook something. They overlook this—that if they are going to meet our principle of "one man one vote," or an approach to it, with their principle of "one vote one value," what will become of the nine University seats which are safe Tory seats—(cheers)—and all of which will disappear? More than that, they found out before the debate had gone on for an hour that they would lose in the small boroughs, and, I repeat, before an hour had gone by, though the question of redistribution was their ground for opposing the registration bill, redistribution dropped entirely out of the debate.

Loretto Academy, Guelfh.

The school year of Loretto Convent, Guelfh, closed on Thursday the 21st inst. The usual commencement exercises were dispensed with this year, it being considered better not to interrupt what has proved to be a year of earnest work and gratifying progress, for the preparations necessary to the holding of a public commencement. Therefore, when His Lordship, the Bishop of Hamilton, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Murphy, Hamilton; Knapfer, Berlin; Burko, Oakville; Kenny, Dumortier; Kavanagh and O'Loane, Guelfh; entered the study hall and took his seat, preparatory to conferring the prizes, he was greeted by the pupils of the academy only, and a very pretty picture they presented, this "rosebud garden of girls," seated in their study hall, which had been transformed into a bower by means of fragrant flowers and trailing foliage.

When the distinguished visitors had seated themselves, Miss Ethel Day stepped forward and read an address of welcome, while bouquets of beautiful flowers were presented His Lordship and the other Rev. gentlemen by a number of the pupils.

Following the reading of the address was a chorus by the school, which was rendered in an artistic manner. The conferring of the medals and prizes then took place. The following is the list of the young ladies who were the happy recipients of medals:

Gold crown and graduating medal—awarded to Miss Laura Dorsey.

Gold medal for Christian doctrine, presented by His Lordship, Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton—awarded to Miss Ida Coghlan.

Honorable mention—the Misses Doyle and Watkins.

Gold medal for mathematics, presented by the Very Reverend Monsignor McEvoy—awarded to Miss O'Meara.

Gold medal for English prose composition, presented by Rev. F. Burke awarded to Miss Doyle.

Silver medal for instrumental music—awarded to Miss Lyon.

Silver medal for arithmetic and algebra, presented by Rev. J. P. Doherty—awarded to Miss Hewitt.

Silver medal in commercial course—awarded to Miss Watkins.

Silver medal for portrait painting in oil, presented by Mr. Christie—awarded to Miss Cummings.

Silver medal for figure painting in oil, presented by Mr. Christie—awarded to Miss F. Lee.

Silver medal for general proficiency in fancy work—awarded to Miss Black.

E. H. A.

The Committee of the Toronto Branch have completed arrangements with the Hamilton Boat Co. for the annual excursion by the Palaco steamers Macassa and Modjeska, and with the Rev. Father Burke, P.P., for a Picnic at Oakville on August 6th, 1894. Brass and String Bands will accompany the excursionists, and a most enjoyable day may be relied upon.

THEY NEVER FAIL. Mr. S. M. Boughner Langton, writes: "For about two years I was troubled with Inward Piles, but by using Parmelee's Pills, I was completely cured, and although four years have elapsed since then they have not returned." Parmelee's Pills are anti-bilious and a specific for the cure of Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Piles, etc., and will regulate the secretions and remove all bilious matter.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has contributed 100 guineas to the new school and monastery at Castlebar.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

St. Michael's College.

The usual annual commencement of this the highest Catholic educational institution of Toronto took place on Thursday morning last at half-past nine. The hall in which the exercises took place looked its prettiest decorated with green and festooned with the college colors, and well filled with "fair women and brave men."

Besides his Grace the Archbishop, who presided, and the members of the faculty, the following clergymen were present: Very Rev. Vicar-General McCann, Very Rev. Dean Cassidy, Rev. Fathers Maddigan of Dundas, Hand, Walsh, (Trogon, O.S.S.R., Lamarche, Cruise, and Carberry of the city, Kilhullen of Adala, and Gallagher of Pickering. Amongst the laity we noticed R. Elmaley, Esq., Dr. Cassidy, M. Teely, Esq., of Richmond Hill, J. J. Murphy and R. Lewis, Esq.

The following musical and literary programme was admirably rendered by the various young gentlemen who took part. A great addition to the musical portion was Mr. J. Costello, who lately entered upon his studies after gaining distinction for singing in New York. His adaptation of a song to the N. M. C. won rounds of applause and a hearty encore.

- PART FIRST. 1. OVERTURE "The Earl of Essex" Boettger. 2. SALUTATORY Mr. H. Duval. 3. CHORUS "Hunting Song" W. Inter. 4. RECITATION "The Conquered Banner" Ryan. 5. PIANO DUET "From the Hungarian Overture, Erkel" Messrs. FANSON, STANTON, FAY AND NOONAN. 6. IRISH AIRS THE ORCHESTRA. 7. DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS. PART SECOND. 1. WALTZ "Souvenir de Bruxelles" Albert. 2. SOLO AND CHORUS "With Thy Prophetic Oracle" Mr. J. Costello and THE COLLEGE GLEE CLUB. 3. BRANCH "The Middle Ages" Mr. F. P. McHugh. 4. SOLO Mr. J. Costello. 5. RECITATION "Lord William" Mr. F. P. Kennedy. 6. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. 7. MARCH "Defence and Defiance" Frost.

At the close His Grace delivered a short but interesting address to the students whom he congratulated upon their success both in the prizes they had gained and the creditable way in which they had that day done their parts. But principle and not success should be the motive and guide of a young man's life. To form this principle, to engrave it in the soul, to develop not only the understanding, but the will and the heart is the great work of Catholic education. His Grace concluded by wishing the students a pleasant vacation and renewed vigour to start another year with increased energy and further success.

We give the list of medals, scholarships and prizes:

- MEDALS. CAMPBELL MEDAL—Classics (Archdeacon Campbell)—F. P. McHugh. HONORS—D. Powers. O'CONNOR MEDAL—Mathematics (His Lordship the Bishop of Peterboro')—T. Stanton. DOWLING MEDAL—Literary Association (His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton) P. J. Howard. HONORS—1. J. E. McRae 2. C. Collins. MADDIGAN MEDAL—Commercial Course (Rev. Father Maddigan)—J. Reid. HONORS—1. A. Barter. J. McCann.

- SCHOLARSHIPS. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—(His Grace the Archbishop). 1. C. Collins. 2. F. P. Kennedy and J. E. McRae, equal. CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE—(Mgr. Rooney)—J. E. McRae and C. Collins, equal. HONORS—F. P. McHugh, T. Stanton. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—(Mgr. McEvoy)—J. E. McRae. HONORS—C. Brady, C. Collins, F. Kennedy, F. Doyle. ELSLEY BURSARY (R. Elmsley, Esq.)—A. O'Leary. HONORS—V. Murphy.

- PRIZES. GOOD CONDUCT. SENIOR DIVISION—(The Provincial and The Superior)—J. T. Kelly. HONORS—J. Hefferon. JUNIOR DIVISION—(Mgr. Heenan)—E. G. A. O'Kelly. Accessit—J. L. Ryan.

- SOCIETY PRIZES. ST. MICHAEL'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION—(Very Rev. Dean Egan)—J. E. McRae. Accessit—F. P. McHugh. ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE DRAMATIC CLUB—(Fathers Scollard and Redden)—F. P. Kennedy. HONORS—P. J. Howard, A. Staley. ELOCUTION. (R. Lewis, Esq.) F. Doyle and F. P. Kennedy, equal. RHETORIC. EXCELLENCE—(Very Rev. Father McCann, V.G.)—1. F. P. McHugh. 2. H. Duval. HONORS—H. Noon. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—H. Noon. HONORS—F. P. McHugh.

- LATIN—F. P. McHugh. HONORS—H. Duval. GREEK—F. P. McHugh. HONORS—H. Noon. ENGLISH—F. P. McHugh. HONORS—H. Duval. BELLES-LETTRES. EXCELLENCE—(Very Rev. Dean Cassidy)—1. Arthur O'Leary. 2. V. Murphy. HONORS—W. Lalonde, T. O'Donnell. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—A. O'Leary. HONORS—V. Murphy, T. O'Donnell. LATIN—A. O'Leary. HONORS—V. Murphy, W. Lalonde. GREEK—A. O'Leary. HONORS—V. Murphy, E. Pageau. ENGLISH—A. O'Leary. HONORS—W. Lalonde, V. Murphy. HISTORY—A. O'Leary. HONORS—V. Murphy, W. Lalonde.

- FIRST LATIN. EXCELLENCE—(Rev. Father J. Walsh)—1. J. Kelly. 2. J. Hefferon. 3. J. Loach. HONORS—Hugh Duffy, J. O'Grady. CATECHISM—Hugh Duffy. HONORS—J. Kelly. LATIN—J. Kelly. HONORS—J. Hefferon. GREEK—J. Hefferon. HONORS—J. Leach. HISTORY—J. Kelly. H. Duffy, ex aequo. SECOND LATIN. EXCELLENCE—(Rev. Father Kennedy)—1. E. O'Donnell. 2. J. Fraser. J. Do. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—J. Do. Accessit—L. Callan and J. Danahan. LATIN—E. O'Donnell. Accessit—J. Fraser. ENGLISH—E. O'Donnell. Accessit—J. Fraser. GREEK—J. Fraser. Accessit—J. Penders. HISTORY—E. O'Donnell. Accessit—J. Fraser.

- ELEMENTARY LATIN. EXCELLENCE—(Rev. Father Jeffcott)—1. T. Moylan. 2. W. Costello. 3. W. Foley. Accessit—J. Coppinger. J. T. Reilly. CATECHISM—W. Foley. Accessit—T. Moylan. LATIN—W. Costello, W. Foley, equal. Accessit—T. Moylan. ENGLISH—J. Coppinger. Accessit—T. Moylan. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—J. T. Reilly. Accessit—J. Leonard.

- FIRST COMMERCIAL. EXCELLENCE—(W. Guinane, Esq.)—1. J. Reid. 2. A. Barter. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—J. Reid. Accessit—J. McCann. ENGLISH—J. Reid. Accessit—A. Barter. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—A. Barter. Accessit—J. Reid. BOOK KEEPING—J. Reid. Accessit—A. Barter. PHONOGRAPHY—A. Barter. Accessit—J. Reid. MECHANICAL DRAWING—J. Reid. Accessit—J. McCann. TYPE WRITING—A. Barter. Accessit—J. Reid. ALGEBRA—J. Reid. Accessit—A. Barter.

- SECOND COMMERCIAL. EXCELLENCE—(Rev. Father McMahon)—1. A. Clavot. 2. J. McCarron. 3. P. J. Ryan. Accessit—F. Snider. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—E. O'Kelly. Accessit—P. J. Ryan. ENGLISH GRAMMAR—J. McCarron. Accessit—P. J. Ryan. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—A. Clavot. Accessit—J. McCarron. SCIENCE—P. J. Ryan. Accessit—A. Clavot. DICTATION AND SPELLING—J. McCarron. Accessit—F. Snider. READING—J. McCarron. Accessit—E. Kelly. BOOK-KEEPING—P. J. Ryan. Accessit—F. Snider.

- THIRD COMMERCIAL. EXCELLENCE (M. Teely, Esq.)—1. M. Lamburn. 2. Leo Ryan. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—P. Campbell. Accessit—M. Lamburn. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—J. Ryan, M. Lamburn, (equal). ENGLISH GRAMMAR—P. Campbell. Accessit—R. Emperor. SPELLING—M. Lamburn. Accessit—Leo Ryan. MENTAL ARITHMETIC—R. Emperor. Accessit—C. Krauss. READING—C. Krauss. Accessit—F. Feohan. SCIENCE—R. Emperor. ACCESSIT.—P. Campbell, C. Krauss (equal).

- ELEMENTARY ENGLISH. EXCELLENCE—J. T. Noonan. Accessit—J. Reilly. M. Cooney. CATECHISM—J. T. Noonan. Accessit—J. Reilly. GRAMMAR—J. T. Noonan. Accessit—J. Connors. READING—J. T. Noonan. Accessit—J. Reilly. PENMANSHIP—W. J. O'Reilly. Accessit—J. Reilly. SPELLING—J. T. Noonan. Accessit—W. J. Reilly.

- GEOGRAPHY—J. T. Noonan. Accessit—J. Reilly. MATHEMATICS. FIRST CLASS—(Very Rev. Father Bergin). ALGEBRA—T. Stanton. Accessit—A. O'Leary. TRIGONOMETRY—T. Stanton. Accessit—A. O'Leary. SECOND CLASS—(Rev. Father Hand). ALGEBRA—1. A. Staley. 2. J. Kelly. GEOMETRY—1. F. Coty. 2. A. Staley. THIRD CLASS—Algebra—1. J. Fraser. 2. J. Hayes. GEOMETRY—1. J. Fraser. 2. J. Dec.

- ARITHMETIC. FIRST CLASS—1. C. Molten. 2. H. Duffy. Accessit—J. Reid. SECOND CLASS—T. Moylan, A. Clavot. THIRD CLASS—1. W. Coppinger. 2. E. Bradley. Accessit—R. Barter. FOURTH CLASS—1. J. T. Noonan. 2. F. Feohan. Accessit—M. Donnelly.

- FRENCH. (Rev. Father Frachon.) FIRST CLASS—1. F. P. McHugh. 2. J. Ward. Accessit—J. Bench. SECOND CLASS—1. T. Stanton. 2. W. Kinsey. Accessit—J. Kelly. THIRD CLASS—1. J. Leach. 2. J. J. Walsh. Accessit—J. Heatherington.

- GERMAN. (Rev. Father Rohleder.) FIRST CLASS—E. O'Donnell. Accessit—P. J. Bench. SECOND CLASS—J. H. Corcoran. Accessit—P. Snyder.

- PENMANSHIP. FIRST DIVISION—G. Hillman. Accessit—F. Dillon. SECOND DIVISION—G. J. Anderson. Accessit—J. M. Donovan.

- MUSIC. FIRST DIVISION—W. Fannon. Accessit—J. Foy. SECOND DIVISION—J. Noonan. Accessit—G. Hillman. THIRD DIVISION—E. Pagan. Accessit—J. Brady. VIOLIN—M. A. O'Brien. Accessit—E. Girardot.

- SINGING. JUNIOR DIVISION—L. Caouette. Accessit—F. Feohan. PLAIN CHANT. H. Duval. Accessit—H. Duffy.

- UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS. THIRD YEAR—F. V. O'Brien—First class Honors in Mental Philosophy. SECOND YEAR—W. Roach—Honors in Mental Philosophy.

A. O. H.

Toronto, June 18th, 1894

To the Editor of the Catholic Register.

It was with a pleased expression upon his face that Bro. Daniel Glynn ascended the platform to call the regular meeting of Div. No. 3 Ancient Order of Hibernians to order on the evening of June 7th; and no wonder the genial President felt satisfied, for on looking around him he observed the usual good attendance; every officer being at his post, and every seat in the well-furnished hall occupied. Many visiting Brothers from the other Divisions in the city were present: among the most prominent and active were noticed Bros. M. J. Ryan and M. F. Hyland of Div. No. 2, and Bro. Ed. Rutledge and Francis Higgin's of No. 1.

After the meeting was duly opened a communication from his Grace Archbishop Walsh was read, accompanied by a receipt for \$50 from the Irish Parliamentary Party, thanking the members for their generous aid. The sentinel announced the presence of the Rev. Dr. Treacy; and, upon the Rev. Father entering the hall, he was greeted with a burst of applause and escorted to the platform. Much business was put through in quick order, and many valuable suggestions calculated to strengthen the Order in Ontario were offered to the delegates to the Provincial Convention at Stratford.

The President, in reply to a brief speech, then introduced the Rev. Dr. Treacy, the recently appointed Chaplain of No. 3 Div., who, upon rising, was again the recipient of much applause. The Rev. Father spoke at some length, advising the member on their duties towards the Church. Touching upon the Irish question, he strongly advised the members to read more of Irish History—to study it, and to debate Irish subjects more frequently. By so doing we would acquire a thorough knowledge of the wrongs and sufferings of our native land, and of the same and patriotism of hundreds of her sons, who gave up their lives for love of their country. No man, he said, who studies the History of Ireland can fail to see what she has suffered, what her children have undergone, how they have been persecuted and driven into exile. The Rev. Father eulogized the name of the immortal Emmet, Tone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Parnell. The mention of each of these glorious names in Irish History was received with bursts of applause, and upon the Rev. Father resuming his seat the enthusiasm was at its height. Brief speeches were also delivered by County Delegate,

Bro. Hugh McCaffrey, and Bro. Ryan of No. 2, who tendered a pressing invitation to Rev. Dr. Treacy to attend the next regular meeting of No. 2.

Bro. J. P. O'Neill read, in the Irish language, the speech of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Scannell of Omaha, Neb., delivered before the National Convention of the A.O.H., assembled in that city in May last, on the preservation of the Irish Language and the action of the A.O.H. in the endowment of a chair, to be called the "O'Connell Gaelic Chair," in the Catholic University, Washington, D.C., at a cost of \$50,000, for the teaching of the ancient tongue. Bro. O'Neill was vigorously applauded upon resuming his seat.

Bro. Wm. Kelly recited "Pat's Bondsman" in his usual inimitable style, and songs were sung by Brothers M. F. Hyland, M. J. Ryan, Daniel Glynn, Thomas Lambbrick, Wm. Quigley and Wm. Kelly. The Division again resumed business, when the Secretary was instructed to issue a friendly challenge to No. 2 Division to a debate, to take place on the 6th of July in No. 3's Hall. The question most likely to be chosen, will be "Has it been beneficial or not to the Irish Race that they have not retained the Irish Language?" Great interest is being taken in the coming event, as this will be the third meeting between Nos. 2 and 3, and the honors, so far, are about evenly divided.

Four applications for membership were received and acted upon, and Prayer and the singing of "God Save Ireland" brought to a close one of the most successful and enjoyable meetings in the history of No. 3. The officers of No. 3 are: Brother Daniel Glynn, President; Jno. Brennan, Vice-President; P. Lowe, Financial Secretary; Geo. J. Owen, Recording Secretary; Wm. Moore, Treasurer.

Business Chances.

BRECHIN, June 18th, 1894.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register:

DEAR SIR—Kindly permit me, once more, to inform the readers of your excellent paper of a few good business chances in this town. Brechin is beautifully situated on the east shore of Lake Simcoe, eighty miles from Toronto, on the Midland division of the G.T.R., and the proposed extension of the C.P.R. from Toronto to Sudbury. It has a population of about three hundred, and is surrounded by excellent farming land in a good state of cultivation—including the famous Point Mara, the best land in Ontario. The Mineral wells from which the famous "Udor" water is procured are in the immediate vicinity of Brechin, and the climate, too, is quite salubrious. Now there is a standing offer of a free site, convenient to the railway, for a good flour mill. The nearest mill at present is eight miles distant. There is also a good opening for a competent butcher, as the nearest is eight miles. This is an excellent opportunity for a man who would be able not only to attend to the local trade, but could also carry on a wholesale trade with Orillia, and buy cattle for the Toronto and foreign markets. There is plenty of cattle to be had, as there are Ranches thousands of acres in extent a few miles from town.

Our Druggist left a short time ago to be nearer his former home, and as his place has not as yet been taken, there is a good opening for a paying business in that line. As our veteran shoemaker, Mr. J. J. Barker, lost the most of the implements of his trade by the recent fire, he wishes to dispose of his business; and as his was the only business of the kind in the town, it is a good chance for a live tradesman.

There are, too, a number of good, improved farms for sale in this section. Besides the inestimable boons of a fine, large church and a resident priest, Brechin affords a special advantage to Catholics with families, in its large and efficient Separate school, endowed by its founder, the late Mr. Foley, to such an extent that no taxes are necessary unless for special improvements. Hoping that some of your Catholic readers will avail themselves of these advantages, and thanking you for the use of your valuable space, I remain, Yours gratefully,

K. J. McRAE, P.P.

Memramcook. N. B.

On June 12th the students of St. Joseph's College celebrated the 25th anniversary of St. John the Baptist Academy. A sumptuous dinner was served to the visitors in the refectory of the College. In the evening a dramatic entertainment was put on by the St. John Baptist academy, when the two comedies *Le Medecin malgré Lui* and *Le Voyage a Boulogne sur-mer*, were well performed by the members of the Academy. Between the two comedies, a presentation of a statute of Rev. Father Lefebvre the Superior of St. Joseph's took place.

Several good speeches were made, but the one of the evening was made by Dr. E. P. Doherty, on behalf of the English-speaking portion of the students. He paid a high compliment to Father Lefebvre, the founder of the College, and said the occasion was all the more appropriate, it being the 30th anniversary of his coming to Memramcook—and 30th of the founding of the College.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Third Biennial Convention at Stratford on June 19th and 20th

Across the floor, where the "Bird of Freedom" holds the fort in face of all creation, the Ancient Order of Hibernians is reputed among societies the most numerous, the wealthiest and most influential. In its ranks are found men of every grade, from the humbler walks of life; and side by side at its councils sit the Judge, the Senator, those learned in law and medicine, the mechanic, and the unskilled laborer. Its cognized by the Church, bishops and priests are numbered as chaplains of the Ancient Order; and wherever it has gained a foothold, its best friend is the pastor, who appreciates the worth and beneficence of the Hibernian organization. The funds of the Order in the States go into the millions; and hundreds of thousands of dollars return to members as "sick benefits," and to their families in case of death.

Of this magnificent society the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Ontario is an offshoot. Some four or five years in existence here, the Order has made such headway as to count Divisions in the Counties of York, Frontenac, Peel, Wentworth, Welland, Perth and Elgin. While most if not all of our Catholic societies are cosmopolitan in their character—admitting, as they do, all nationalities to membership—the Hibernians are open to none but Irishmen, or their descendants. To become a member of the Ancient Order, the applicant must show that he is a son of the Green Isle, either by birth or descent; and this will account for the hold which the Order has taken on the affections of our young Irish Canadian citizens, whose pride of race is paramount to all other passions, save love of their Faith. There is a happy blending in the love borne to the land of our birth and that we bear to the land of our adoption; and he who cherishes the hallowed memories of the fatherland is seldom or never found wanting in fealty to the land of his adoption. Hence it is that in every land the children of the Gael have proved their devotion to the flag of their new allegiance, planting beside it on the "deadly breach" the Sunburst and the Shamrock.

On the 19th and 20th instant the Ontario branch of the A.O.H. assembled in the city of Stratford. It was the third biennial convention held in the Province, and the following delegates were in attendance: For the County of York—Provincial Secretary John Falvey, County Delegate Hugh McCaffrey, Division No. 1 (Toronto)—President J. Rutledge, J. Traversa, Division No. 2—Secretary M. J. Ryan, Treasurer P. Falvey, Patrick Boyle, Division No. 3—President D. Glynn, P. J. Lowe, Division No. 4—President, J. Falvey, Secretary M. J. Rahally, Division No. 5—President Hugh Kelly, Peel County—County Delegate F. J. Golden, Wentworth County—W. J. Mulvale, P. F. McBride, T. O'Dowd, Hamilton, Perth County Provincial Delegate H. Guerin, Provincial Treasurer Guerin, J. Dolan, M. S. Donovan, J. Dillon, J. Smith, Stratford; Messrs. Fleming, Burns and Gleeson, St. Mary's, Elgin County—County Delegate P. J. Handley, Frontenac County—J. J. Bohan.

On Tuesday morning the delegates met in C.M.B.A. hall, and proceeded thence to St. Joseph's Church to hear Mass. The pastor, Rev. E. B. Kilroy, D.D., addressed the delegates from the altar-rail. The Rev. gentleman said that, worthy children of the Church as they were, he had much pleasure in meeting them; and, though not familiar with the vernacular, he understood it sufficiently to bid them a *cordiale saluta* to Stratford. Father Dolan was celebrant, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Kealy of Dublin, Ontario. It was a masterly discourse, breathing from beginning to end a religious and patriotic fervor which deeply impressed all who heard it. Referring to the origin of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Father Kealy said the parent body had done service in Ireland of heroic character. When it was a felony to offer the Holy Sacrifice the members of the Order stood guard in the glens and on the mountains while the priest broke the Bread of Life to the faithful flock. Sixty or seventy years ago, said the preacher, the Order was instituted in America; and the Christian zeal and devotion which marked it in the old land marked it in the new. The old Hibernians, though strange to the country, soon imbued the national spirit, and it is on record that no class in the citizenship of the Republic more gallantly served the Union in the time of danger. In the early days of the Revolution, when the liberties of the "thirteen colonies" hung in the balance, Washington had no truer allies than the Irish; and what was true then is true today—the Irish are, when fairly treated, everywhere and always faithful. It was so in France and Spain, in Austria and other continental countries, where Irish names are stamped on the battlefield and written in the most luminous pages of European statesmanship. During all these ages, whether at home or abroad, the Celt clung to his Faith, even as we now find it symbolized on the banners of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Ever and always faithful to the creed of St.

Patrick, they also cherished an unquenchable love for their native tongue. But dark days overtook that, too; and for a time it seemed that the people and their tongue were to be exterminated for ever. Iniquity of the most subtle ingenuity was plied with an unsparring hand, and all the diabolism of a fierce and relentless government was exercised with the determined purpose of exterminating the Irish, root and branch; but all the strenuous efforts of the inhuman monsters failed, and we see to-day in the old island home, our kith and kin battling bravely for Ireland's right to govern herself, and millions of her exiled children the world over ready and willing to back her demand with their moral and material support. And while the old Faith survives, unruled and untarnished, what do we behold the Ancient Order of Hibernians doing in the matter of the old tongue? We see the grand old Order setting us all a noble example by endowing a chair of Irish Language in the Catholic University of Washington, and setting aside out of its funds for that purpose the princely sum of fifty thousand dollars. Deeds like this speak more loudly than words; and this endowment will be the noblest scroll on the escutcheon of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Go on, then, fellow countrymen and fellow Canadians. Your fathers were neither afraid nor ashamed to proclaim the faith that was in them. Neither are you, whose pride it is to be Catholic and Irish, and whose motto is the purest that could be engraven on your hearts the sacred motto—"Friendship, Unity and True Christian Charity."

The foregoing is but the merest skeleton of Father Kealy's sermon, which, as we have said, was a finished effort, and delivered with a resonant eloquence which filled the spacious church from end to end.

Mass having been finished the delegates returned to the hall, where they were visited by Mayor Monteith, and warmly welcomed by his Worship to the "Classico City." He expressed the hope that the deliberations of the convention would be fruitful of good results, and invited inspection by the delegates of Stratford's institutions, of which there were several worthy of a visit. Mayor Monteith concluded by tendering to the delegates the freedom of the city. Suitable acknowledgment of the Mayor's courtesy was made by President Hoy and Mr. Boyle.

After Mayor Monteith had retired the following address, on behalf of the Stratford Division, was read by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. R. A. Kennedy:

To the Officers and Members of the Ontario Provincial Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians:

BROTHERS—Greeting—The members of Division No. 2, A. O. H., extend to you their hearty welcome on this your first meeting in the city of Stratford. It is an honor we greatly appreciate to have among us so influential an assemblage as is gathered here today. We extend to you all the freedom that free Irish hearts can give, and hope and trust that you will avail yourselves of all the liberties, and you will feel that you are as free as if assembled around your sacred fireplaces at your homes. On behalf of our fellow Protestant citizens we can assure you they will do all they can in their power to make your visit here a time ever to be remembered. The several officers and committees will inform you of the programme of entertainment.

Again we bid you a hearty welcome, and our wish is that your meeting here will be one that you will look back upon with pride and satisfaction.

On behalf of the division.

R. A. KENNEDY, Chairman. JOHN DOLAN, Secretary.

This fraternal greeting, which at once made the "strangers" perfectly at home, was responded to by Mr. Patrick Boyle, who, on his own as well as on behalf of his co-delegates from a distance, gratefully thanked the Hibernians and our separated brethren of Stratford for kindness and attentions that would long be remembered.

It being noon an adjournment took place till one o'clock, at which hour the convention reassembled, when Dr. Kilroy and Father Kealy entered the hall. The Reverend gentlemen were received with enthusiasm, and Father Kealy was requested by President Hoy to open the regular proceedings with prayer, which his Reverence did. Dr. Kilroy addressed the convention on the importance of its work, and counseled those who took part in it to be prudent in speech and act, and above all to set a good example to their fellow-citizens by practicing the virtues of charity and good-will. He then withdrew from the hall, as did also Father Kealy half an hour later.

Calling the convention to order, President Hoy took up the first item of business, which was the appointment of a committee on credentials. The committee having reported, the delegates answered to their names, after which came the reading of the minutes of the last convention. Upon the question of their adoption, it was moved that a certain clause in the report of the finance committee be amended; and this having been agreed to, the minutes were passed.

The President appointed the following committees: On Finance; Standing of the Order; Revision of By Laws; Grievances; Resolutions; Printing; Life Insurance. It was six o'clock when this duty was dis-

charged, and an adjournment was moved till eight o'clock next morning, in order that the committees might have ample time for the preparation of their respective reports.

As a mark of honor to the convention a promenade concert was held in the drill shed on Tuesday evening. It was a most agreeable entertainment, and reflected credit on the ladies and gentlemen who managed it. Better still, the gathering was not unaided, either religiously or nationally. Pretextants as well as Catholics were there; and English, Scotch and German were fairly sprinkled amongst the Irish. The concert was of a piece with the uniform courtesy of the people of Stratford, whose good nature and hospitality were so refreshing in those evil days of the Klux Klux and Dark Lantern.

It was near twelve o'clock on Wednesday when the committees had finished their labors, and no time was lost in taking the result into consideration. One by one the reports were subjected to close scrutiny. The prunings and purgings not uncommon in such cases were resorted to, till finally each report passed with general concurrence.

The election of officers for the ensuing two years, next and last in the order of business, was declared as follows:

President, Hugh McCaffrey, Toronto.
Vice President, J. Dillon, Stratford.
Secretary, John Falvey, Toronto.
Treasurer, M. Guerin, Stratford.
Insurance Secretary, T. O'Dowd, Hamilton.
Chaplain, Rev. E. B. Kilroy, D. D., Stratford.

Votes of thanks were passed to the brethren of Stratford; also to its citizens and press; and the proceedings of the third biennial convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Ontario closed with prayer and the singing of the national anthem, "God Save Ireland." BURNISHOLE

C. M. B. A.

The seven Branches of the C.M.B.A. in the city purpose holding a joint Excursion and Picnic to Oakville, on Monday, 23rd July next. This is the first time the Toronto membership has undertaken an outing of this character, but judging from the success that has always attended their efforts in other respects we feel confident that the results of this will be satisfactory. It is expected that similar excursions will be run there on that day by the Branches at Hamilton, Dundas, St. Catharines, Merritt, Thorold and Niagara Falls, so that those who go, will have an opportunity of becoming acquainted not only with the Toronto membership, but also with the "clan" from the above places. The idea is a good one, and a pleasant day's outing is guaranteed to those who take advantage of the occasion. Keep Monday 23rd July free from engagements that you may be at Oakville on that day. A good programme has been arranged.

At a regular meeting of Branch 111, C.M.B.A., Toronto, held on Thursday 14th inst., the following resolution of Condolence was unanimously passed.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call to Himself the beloved wife of our most esteemed Financial Secretary Bro. V. P. Fayle, be it resolved that this Branch place on record its sincere sympathy while bowing with submission to the Divine will, and testify its feelings, deep sorrow and regret at the loss sustained by Bro. Fayle and family, of a loving and kind wife and true mother, and we pray that the Almighty God may comfort them in this their hour of trial and affliction, and that this branch tender to Bro. Fayle and his sorrowing family its sentiments of sympathy and words of Condolence and offers its heartfelt prayers, that He, who doeth all things well, may give eternal rest to the soul of the faithful departed. Resolved that it be recorded in the minutes of this Branch and a copy sent to the CATHOLIC REGISTER.

J. J. BOLAND, Rec. Sec.

At the last meeting of Branch 30, Peterborough, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom who seeth all things for the best, has seen fit to remove by death, the sister of our esteemed President, F. H. Brennan, M.D.

Resolved that we the members of Branch No. 30, while we humbly bow to the Divine Will, nevertheless recognize the great loss sustained by our esteemed President and tender to him and his family our sincere condolence in this the hour of their sad bereavement.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. Brennan and family, inserted on the minutes, and sent to the local papers, the CATHOLIC REGISTER and Catholic Record for publication.

THOS. DOLAN,
W. J. DOLAN,
THOS. J. DOLAN, } Committee.

At the regular meeting of Branch 105 C.M.B.A., London, Ont., held June 12th, 1894. Moved by Bro. Dr. M. J. Henavan, seconded by Bro. F. McNeill, that the sympathy of this branch be extended to our Worthy

Grand Secretary, Bro. S. B. Brown, in the great loss he has sustained by the death of his beloved sister Mrs. Sullivan, and we pray that the giver of all good may comfort him in his great affliction, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Bro. Brown, and also inserted in the CATHOLIC REGISTER and Catholic Record. JAS. ROXBOROUGH, Rec. Sec.

At the last meeting of Branch No. 30, Peterborough, the following resolution was adopted.

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom who seeth all things for the best, had seen fit to remove by death, the sister of our esteemed President, F. H. Brennan, M.D.

Resolved that we the members of Branch No. 30, while we humbly bow to the Divine Will, nevertheless recognize the great loss sustained by our esteemed President and tender to him and his family our sincere condolence in this the hour of their sad bereavement.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Brother Brennan and family, inserted on the minutes, and sent to the local papers, the Catholic Record and CATHOLIC REGISTER for publication.

THOS. DOLAN,
W. J. DOLAN,
THOS. DOLAN, } Committee.

Musical Examination at Loretto Abbey.

The excellence of the department of musical instruction at Loretto Abbey has for many years been a subject for favorable comment among those interested in this special sphere of work. Under the direction of such well qualified and highly cultured teachers, the standard of work attained at this well known seminary for young ladies challenges the admiration of all who are acquainted with the results as shown in the annual examinations, which this season have been conducted by Mr. A. S. Veit of the staff of the Conservatory of Music. In the piano department there is at once evident a refined influence combined with an admirable thoroughness in technical training which is most commendable. In the competitions for prizes in this branch of musical work the following pupils were successful: For the gold medal, Miss Butler of Deseronto; silver medal, class five, Miss McMahon; highest standing in fifth division, Miss Carey; in fourth class, Miss Lynn; in fourth class, section two, Miss Annie Carey; in fourth division, Miss Gormally; third class, Miss Buggy, and second class, Miss Edith Buggy. Besides these pupils, medal winners of previous years who are pursuing the full graduation course were examined and obtained high averages. Miss Guttin of Owen Sound rendered Liszt's Rhapsody No. 2 in a very artistic manner and with excellent technical skill. Praise is also due Miss Miller of Toronto for a clever performance of Hummel's La Bella Capriccio. The vocal pupils under Mr. E. W. Schuch's instruction sang with admirable taste, demonstrating the careful and successful character of their training in tone production, style and other details which are but too frequently neglected by many of our vocal teachers. In the violin and harp departments the engagement of thoroughly qualified instructors is producing desired results, and the general equipment of the Abbey for musical work is a matter for honest congratulation to all connected with the faculty of music in that institution.

Picnic at Pickering.

The Annual Picnic in aid of the Catholic Church was held in Gordon's Grove on Wednesday June 20th. The day opened very unfavorably for outdoor enjoyment, as rain fell until about eleven o'clock, when the clouds disappeared and all was sunshine and smiles. The popular Pastor Father Gallagher was present with a kind greeting for his friends as they came, also the following visiting clergy, Rev. Fathers Killeen, Adjala; Hurd, Toronto; and Jeffcott, Oshawa. The Lacrosse match between Whitty and the League of the Cross Club, of St. Paul's Toronto proved rather an easy victory for the former, or as some of the local sportsmen put it "these Toronto fellers wasn't in it." The following is a brief list of other games, one hundred yard race 1st, J. Body, Toronto, 2d, T. Henderson, Pickering College, the other contestants were left behind. Standing long jump, won by H. Cavanagh, Highland Creek. Putting heavy shot, 1st Philip Kehoe, Pickering, 2d Joseph Cowan, Pickering. The vaulting high jump was the contest of the day, between T. Henderson, Pickering College, C. McGuire, Pickering, A. O'Leary, Pickering, up went bar until the nine feet notch was reached, this being the top of the poles and as each contestant cleared it, they agreed to divide the prize. The Pickering orchestra was present discoursing sweet music and the young people enjoyed themselves with the merry dance, altogether a very pleasant afternoon was spent.

As a blood-purifier, the most eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most powerful combination of vegetable alteratives ever offered to the public. As a spring and family medicine, it may be freely used by old and young alike.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders.

The Yearly Statement of a Highly Satisfactory Character.

Handsome Profits and Dividends.

The Nineteenth Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the Banking House of the Institution June 20, 1894. There were present:

H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt (St. Catharines), William Ramsay of Bowland (Scotland), R. L. Benson, Robert Beaty, G. Maclean Rose, W. Gibson Cassels, Thomas Walmesley, Rev. E. B. Lawler, J. G. Ramsay, Colonel James Mason, C. Forrest (Fergus), Richard Donald, David Kidd (Hamilton), J. Kerr Osborne, T. Sutherland Staysnor, Robert Jeffrey, John Stewart, E. B. Oaker, William Hendrie (Hamilton), Hugh Ryan, W. B. Hamilton, J. Henry Paterson, George Robinson, W. C. Muir (Port Dalhousie), L. J. Gould (Uxbridge), E. H. Gooch, Dr. John Urquhart (Oakville), Robert H. Ramsay, Joseph Whitehead (Quebec), D. R. Wilkie, etc.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. H. S. Howland, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie was requested to act as secretary.

The secretary, at the request of the chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

The Report.

The directors have much pleasure in meeting the shareholders, and beg to submit the Nineteenth Annual Balance Sheet and statement of profits for the year ended 31st May, 1894.

Out of the net profits of the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, maintaining the fund to cover rebate on discounted bills, and after laying aside the annual contribution to the Officers' and Employees' Guarantee Fund (authorized under Bylaw 15):

(a) Dividends have been paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum and a bonus of one per cent.

(b) Rest Account has been increased by \$50,000.

(c) Bank Premises Account has been credited with \$1000.

Your Directors desire to place upon record their conviction that the policy of the Bank in the past of maintaining a large proportion of its assets in cash and in readily convertible securities has been throughout conducive to the immediate advantage, as well, as they believe, to the permanent welfare of the institution; the pursuit of any other policy must be at all times fraught with danger and uncertainty out of all proportion to the apparent profits realized therefrom; but particularly so during a period of financial excitement such as existed during the past year over the greater portion of this continent.

It is with deep regret that your Directors have to record the death of their late esteemed colleague, Tom R. Wadsworth of Wexon, who since the organization of the Bank has taken the deepest interest in its management and fortunes, and to whose faithful service they now bear testimony.

The vacancy on the Board occasioned by Mr. Wadsworth's death was filled by the election of the Hon. John Ferguson.

The additions to the premises at head office referred to in the last annual report are about completed, and will supply much needed accommodation, besides tending to the health and comfort of the staff. Suitable premises have also been constructed at Portage la Prairie, Man. The premises at the corner of Yonge and Queen streets, Toronto, have been enlarged and otherwise improved.

Your directors are gratified at the prospect of the passage of a Dominion Insolvent Act, but trust that the amendment to clause 62 of the original bill, which would, in the interests of other classes of creditors, deprive banks of their contract rights recognized by law as the basis of all banking, will not become law.

The growing importance of British Columbia and the close business relations already existing between that Province and points at which this Bank is represented has suggested to your Directors the necessity that exists for the representation of the Bank in that Province. Your Directors would recommend the opening in due season of a branch of the Bank in Vancouver or other Provincial financial centre.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
H. S. HOWLAND,
President.

Statement of Profits For Year Ended 31st May, 1894.

Balance at credit of account 31st May, 1893, brought forward..... \$ 24,488 84
Profits for the year ended 31st May, 1894, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts..... 282,073 09
\$ 306,561 77

From which have been taken:
Dividend No. 57, 4 per cent. (paid 1st December, 1893) \$ 72,128 00
Dividend No. 58, 4 per cent. (payable 1st June, 1894), 72,178 28
Bonus of 1 per cent. (payable 1st June, 1894)..... 19,545 28
173,851 56
\$ 67,488 27

Written off bank premises and furniture account... \$ 5,000 00
Carried to Rest Account... 50,000 00
\$ 55,000 00

Balance of account carried forward Rest Account \$ 22,638 27

Balance at credit of account 31st May, 1894..... \$1,100,338 00
Transferred from profit and loss account..... 50,000 00
Premium received on new capital stock..... 1,067 00

Balance of account carried forward \$1,151,405 00
Nineteenth Annual Balance sheet, 31st May, 1894.

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation..... \$1,901,168 00
Deposits not bearing interest..... \$1,352,928 28
Deposits bearing interest (including \$48,426 11, being amount of interest accrued on deposit receipts to date)..... 7,350,923 11
\$3,705,019 40

Due to other banks in Canada..... 229 12

Total liabilities to the public..... \$9,905,412 54
Capital stock..... 1,457,625 00
Rest account..... \$1,152,232 00
Contingent account..... 31,643 88
Dividend No. 58, payable 1st June, 1894, 4 per cent. and bonus 1 per cent..... 97,723 60

Former dividends unpaid..... 329 25
Rebate of bills discounted..... 26,779 25
Balance of profit and loss account carried forward..... 22,638 27

\$13,511,867 18

\$13,501,904 04

Assets.

Gold and silver coin... \$ 384,163 69
Dominion Government notes..... 1,112,023 00
\$1,497,186 69

Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation..... 76,000 00
Notes of and cheques on other banks..... 229,751 08
Balance due from other banks in Canada... 250,009 37
Balance due from agents in foreign countries... 250,002 92
Balance due from agents in the United Kingdom... 179,183 89

Province of Ontario securities... 662,110 27
Municipal and other debentures... 732,489 92
Canadian, British and other railway securities... 130,642 03
\$1,640,637 65

Loans on call secured by stocks and debentures..... 1,382,447 39
\$ 3,597,161 85

Other current loans, discounts and advances... 7,124,903 99
Overdue debts (loss provided for)... 57,549 91
Real estate, the property of the Bank (other than bank premises)... 65,645 08
Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank... 63,674 12

Bank premises, including safes, vaults and office furniture, at head office and branches... 255,838 04
Other assets not included under foregoing heads... 14,537 71

\$12,301,394 63
D. R. WILKIE,
Cashier.

The scrutineers subsequently reported the following shareholders elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, William Ramsay of Bowland, Robert Jeffrey, Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Staysnor, Hon. John Ferguson.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. H. S. Howland was re-elected president and Mr. T. R. Merritt vice-president for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.
D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.
Toronto, 20th June, 1894.

The Lord Chancellor has intimated his intention to appoint Mr. Edward Mulrooney, P.L.O., Ballintogher, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Sligo; also Mr. Patrick McGriskin, of Killyclougher, a justice for the county Leitrim.

It may only be a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In the country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

DON'T WORRY!
TRY
SUNLIGHT SOAP
IT BRINGS
COMFORT
ON
WASH DAY

HOLLIDAY'S CELEBRATED EAST KENT ALE AND PORTER
NOW ON SALE
At all First-class Wine Merchants, Hotels and Clubs. Try it.
If your dealer does not keep it Phone 3100.
T. H. GEORGE, Sole Wholesale Agent,
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FOR TREATMENT OF
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Father Mollinger's
Great Remedies
Conquer Disease

Cataract Cure..... \$1.00
Cure for Epilepsy and St. Vitus Dance 1.00
Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cure 1.00
Rheumatism Cure (three separate prescriptions combined)..... 2.50
Blood Tea, for constipation and purifying the blood..... 25
None genuine without my name on each package.
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For sale by all druggists.
LYMAN KNOX & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, Montreal and Toronto.

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Granite and Marble Monuments
Mural Tablets, Fonts, Etc.
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— Telephone 4210. —

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TRY THEM
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Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day steadily sure. I furnish the work and teach you free. You work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully, remove every day's work, a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; don't fail to write today.
Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.

Evening Hymn.

By Francis J. McNiff, S.J., in the Pilgrim of Our Lady of Martyrs.

Now the livelong day is done,
Ave Maria!
And the stars gleam one by one,
Ave Maria!
Now from out the old church-tower
Tells the restful evening hour
Save us from the darkness' power,
Ave Maria!
So my life will speed away,
Ave Maria!
So will fade my little day,
Ave Maria!
Mother, when my passing-hour
Tells from out the old church-tower,
Save me by thy gracious power,
Ave Maria!

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Proceedings of Eleventh Annual Session.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

After routine business had been disposed of various standing committees were appointed, consisting of Constitution Committee of 15 members, with E. J. Cummings, Chicago, Attorney of the Order, as chairman. Canada was represented on this committee by Rev. Father Adam, Montreal, Ph. De Truchy, Toronto, and M. Quinn, Ottawa. On the Finance Committee the Canadian representatives were F. X. Billidoux, Montreal; George Warde, Ottawa; Capt. Talbot, Quebec, and Capt. Pouliot, Ottawa.

Telegrams of fealty were sent to his Holiness the Pope and to the High Chaplain of the Order his Grace Archbishop Feohan of Chicago. In reply the Papal blessing was received from Cardinal Rampolla; also blessings and words of encouragement and praise from their Graces Archbishops Feohan of Chicago and Cleary of Kingston.

The reports of the officers showed the Order to be in a very flourishing and prosperous condition. During the year, notwithstanding the stringent financial condition of the country 68 new Courts were established with a membership of 1,965; 21 of which, with a membership of 554, are in Ontario. The number of Courts at the present time is 445; 157 of which are in Canada. The total membership is 29,579; Canadian membership, 8,372.

During the past year \$209,000.00 has been paid to endowment beneficiaries; \$53,888.34 for Sick Benefits, and \$8,147.51 for Funeral Expenses, etc. The average age of members of Subordinate Courts is 33, and the total cost of assessments for the year \$8.60. That there is no extravagance in the expense of management can readily be seen, by the fact that \$3,930.71 covered the entire expenses of the year, including salaries, rent, legal expenses, etc. The total receipts of General Fund were \$33,094.91; and Expenditure, \$32,612, leaving a balance of \$482.51. During the year there were 197 deaths, a total of about 7 to each 1,000 of membership. The Auditing Committee's report showed the financial condition of the Order to be satisfactory, and the work of the officers well done.

The principal amendment to the Constitution was that of the establishment of Provincial or State Courts, substantially as follows:

Each State or Province having a total membership of 250 in good standing shall be entitled to organize a State or Provincial Court, the first convention of which will be called by High Court on first Tuesday in June, 1895, and will meet annually thereafter. Each Subordinate Court shall elect one Representative and one alternate to State or Provincial Court. One representative and alternate for each 500 members and fractional part of 500 over 250 shall be elected at annual session of State or Provincial High Court to represent it at High Court Annual Session, providing that if State or Provincial Court has less than 500 and more than 249 membership it will be entitled to one representative. State or Provincial Courts shall transact business as follows; Adopt Constitution for itself, not to conflict with High Court Constitution, approve By-Laws of Subordinate Courts, hear all appeals from Subordinate Courts or members thereof, organize new Courts, and appoint D. H. C. R.'s in their territory, and elect a full board of officers. Expenses of State or Provincial Courts to be met from a special assessment of 50 cents per member of such Courts, which they are privileged to levy. High Court Session will be held annually on the second Tuesday of September, commencing on second Tuesday, 1895.

Other important changes are as follows: Section 4, article IX., amended so as to prevent special assessments from being called in same month as quarterly dues are payable.

Sec. 1, article V.—That accused party should be furnished with copy of charge five days before trial.

Sec. 2, article V.—Making distinction between brothers and sisters of the half and whole blood, in beneficiary certificates.

Sec. 5, article XI.—Local Courts to be given full option as to payment of sick benefits.

Sec. 6, article III.—On a member changing his parish a transfer to be allowed for a fee of 50 cents.

That an approved medical examiner of a new Court cannot be its organizer.

That a directory of the officers, times and places of meeting of subordinate Courts be inserted at least once a year in the *Catholic Forester*, the official organ of the Order.

Sec. 2, article X.—Amended by the adoption of a graduated scale of assessments, or assessment according to age.

(For the latter a committee of five was appointed to consider and report upon the most serviceable and equitable basis, said committee to send their report to each and every local Court prior to April 1st, 1895.)

At time of initiation each member pays into his Court an advance assessment of one dollar. This money is not the property of the Court and cannot be used by them. Any Court failing to have the full amount of the assessment on hand is liable to suspension forthwith.

Local Courts, with a membership of fifty or over, are given the privilege of forming clubs of five members, and initiating them at charter members rates.

During the convention his Grace Archbishop Ireland attended the session and delivered an address of welcome and encouragement. Rev. Father Hollman of Chicago responded on behalf of the Annual Session. His Worship Mayor Smith of St. Paul also attended and delivered an address of welcome. An all night session on Friday concluded the work of the convention, with the designation of Ottawa as the place of meeting for the convention next year, and the election of the following officers:

- High Chief Ranger, Thos. H. Cannon.
- High Vice Chief Ranger, T. J. Callen.
- High Secretary, Theo. B. Thiele.
- High Treasurer, Michel Cyr.
- High Medical Examiner, T. F. O'Malley.

The treatment accorded the Canadian Delegates both in transit to, and in attendance at, the Convention, was all that could be desired. Full privileges of speech were accorded them at all times on the floor, and an attentive hearing given. They were also represented on all the important Committees. The position of presiding officer of a body of 440 men, is at times no sinecure, especially so when, as at times happened, subjects were discussed, of which many diverse views were held, each individual rising to speak at the same time in support of his peculiar ideas. On such occasions the strength of the chairman is shown. Voluntas could not say more than that in all these situations H. C. R. John Schubert proved himself the right man in the right place. His rulings were fair and impartial, his grasp of subjects broad, and his course dictated by absolute fairness. In conclusion a word of praise must be given the Grand Trunk and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company's for the accommodation given and kindness shown. Messrs. Lisag of the former and Richot, Past Vice High Chief Ranger (through whose efforts principally the G. T. R. was chosen by the Canadian delegates) of the latter, personally attending to St. Paul's and return.

FR. DeGRUCHY.

Sacred Heart Court 201, Toronto.

Guelph.

An immense congregation assembled at the Church of Our Lady at 8 o'clock Mass on Thursday, 21st inst. to witness the solemn and impressive ceremony of Confirmation, which was administered to 223 children by His Lordship Bishop Dowling of Hamilton.

Before administering the sacrament of confirmation, His Lordship examined the candidates and, finding them thoroughly prepared for the reception of the same, the sponsors selected for the purpose presented them. The scene was a most interesting and impressive one, the dense throng of kneeling figures and bowed heads, the endless procession of white clad girls, looking, in their wreaths and veils, the very incarnation of youthful innocence and purity; the equally large number of manly little boys, whose earnest faces showed that they understood and appreciated the significance of the step which they were taking, approaching the communion rail to receive the sacrament which shall strengthen their zeal for God and right.

At the conclusion of this ceremony His Lordship addressed a few earnest words to the children, exhorting them to be true to the vows which they had taken.

The Mass was celebrated by the Bishop, Rev. Father Kenny, S.J., officiating as deacon, and Rev. Father Klepfer, of St. Jerome's College, Berlin, as sub-deacon. The musical portion of the services was contributed by the pupils of the Separate Schools, who sang a number of English hymns in a sweet and well-trained manner.

"It has cured others and will cure you" is true only of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The motto suits the medicine and the medicine the motto. What better assurance could you have that a remedy will cure you, than the fact that it has cured such multitudes of others?

Mr. Michael J. Balfo has sold farms to 61 tenants in Roscommon for £7,800.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

THE STRANGE POSITION IN WHICH A BRANTFORD MAN FOUND HIMSELF:

Physicians Could Not Agree As to the Nature of His Trouble. Fell Away to a mere Skeleton—Was Unable to Move About—Continuously Suffered Terrible Pains.

From the Brantford Expositor.

Some years ago the Expositor gave the particulars of the remarkable cure wrought upon Mrs. Avery, who lives at Pleasant Ridge, a few miles out of the city, and the case created much interest among the people of the city and vicinity. We are now in a position to give the particulars of another wonderful cure that has occurred in the city since the first of January. The then unfortunate, but now happy and healthy man, is William G. Woodcock, who resides at 189 Murray street. He is an Englishman, and has been out from Kent, England, about eleven years. A baker by trade, he accepted a position with Mr. Donaldson, and came to this city about two years ago. A reporter called on him a few days ago and interviewed him with reference to the cure which has been spoken of, and the following story was told by him:—

I came to the city two years ago and worked at Donaldson's bakery. For nearly a year previous to the first of January I had been troubled with some disease or sickness but was able to do my work, but about the month of September last I was completely used up and had to quit work. The trouble seemed to be an excessive weakness; at first from my knees to my feet, but afterwards from my hips to my feet. I obtained advice and treatment from several medical men, some of whom said the trouble was a bodily strain, others that I was run down so that I was very weak and open to take almost any disease. Although they did not agree as to the cause, all advised me to tightly bandage my limbs from the knees down. I did so, but this was of no avail, and became so weak that I was not able to move even around the house. The pains I suffered were terrible, and the only way I could relieve myself at all was to lift one foot off the floor and extend it straight out from me. In November I was in the hospital fourteen days, and was treated with typhoid fever, and although I cannot say for certain yet I do not think that I had the fever at all. When I was taken from the hospital I could neither eat nor sleep, and was still suffering the most intense pain. I continued in this way, more dead than alive, until the first of January, 1894, when I concluded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I sent to Mr. Bachelor's drug store on New Year's Day and bought six boxes of pills. At this time I could not stand at all, but in about a week I throw away the bandages which I had been wearing on my limbs, and in two weeks I could walk first rate. By the time the six boxes were finished I was fit to work and in the best of health. I did the hardest day's work on Saturday last that I had ever done in this country and felt none the worse for it. When I was weighed a week ago I tipped the scales at 136 pounds and when I came out of the hospital in November I did not weigh over 100 pounds, so you may easily see what Pink Pills have done for me in that way." Every statement of Mr. Woodcock's was corroborated by his wife who was present at the interview, and if appearances are correct Mr. Woodcock is enjoying the best of health and can do many hard days' work yet. He is also very positive that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and nothing but them relieved him of his terrible disease and probably saved his life.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a remarkable efficacy in curing diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or an impairment of the nervous system, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. and sallow complexions, and effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. They may be had from any dealer, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price.

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and have, like thousands of other people, to avoid all food prepared with it, this is to remind you that there is a clean, delicate and healthful vegetable shortening, which can be used in its place. If you will

USE COTTOLENE

instead of lard, you can eat pie, pastry and the other "good things" which other folks enjoy, without fear of dyspeptic consequences. Deliverance from lard has come.

Buy a pail, try it in your own kitchen, and be convinced.

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.



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The N. K. Fairbank Company,
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1-y REV. J. R. TEEFY, President

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- A Flower for each day of the Month of May 10
- New Month of May. Cloth 40
- The Young Girl's Month of May. Paper 10
- Our Lady's Month. Cloth 10
- Tickets for the Month of May, per package 6
- A Flower every Evening of the Month of May Cloth 35
- Little Month of Mary. Leathertto 35
- The Child's Month of May. Paper 10
- " " " Cloth 18
- New May Devotions. By Rev. A. Wirth, O.S.B. Cloth 1 00
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SOUVENIRS FOR HOLY COMMUNION.
The Great Day; or Souvenir of Holy Communion. Cloth 45
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THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1894.

Calendar for the Week.

June 28—S. Leo II., Pope and Confessor.
29—SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles.
30—Commemoration of St. Paul
Apostle.
July 1—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost.
The Most Precious Blood of Our
Lord.
2—Visitation of the Blessed Virgin.
3—S. Paul I., Pope and Confessor.
4—S. Irenaeus, Bishop and Martyr.

Religion and Politics.

Of the many so-called principles of this century few are so false and insidious as the oft-repeated assertion that you may take your religion from priests but you should never take your politics. Religion and politics belong to separate domains: each has its rulers, and one should never encroach upon the other. There is a certain element of truth in the statement—but like all such arguments involving only an element of truth, the falsehood of the principle laid down is more difficult to fight. When, for example, a state undertakes the education of its people it immediately assumes to itself a function it cannot fully and satisfactorily perform. It does more: it trespasses upon ground belonging to the church which a Divine command sanctioned and which centuries of Christianity have hallowed with the memories of learned teachers and historic institutions. That the State cannot properly educate its people is proven by the very contest through which we are passing. What is the fruit of all the Public School education we have had in this country? We ask the question in all the earnestness of patriotic citizens. Look at the strife that has been kindled in this fair Province within the last few months. Look at the impression which those educated in our Public Schools have of the great Catholic Church. What are the social virtues which rising generations in this country are learning? So far as one may judge by party politics and the spreading organization of a bigoted society, the only virtue is selfishness, and the only impression formed of our Church is a false one. This is Public School education. Its fruit is bitter: for the tree is evil. After forty years of trial, with all the aid a government could give it, and all the sympathy a people prejudiced in its favor could lend it it shows forth in a large section of its graduates nothing but bigotry and error. It may have taught the puzzles of mathematics, but it has failed to teach the science of social fraternity; it may have taught the primer of reading, but it has armed its votaries with the weapons of prejudice. People will look to its graduates in vain for virtue of heart, solidity of intellect

training and the true formation of a Christian character.

But our proposition covers more ground than that of education. We often hear Catholics asserting that they take their religion from their priests but not their politics. The power of religion in politics comes from Him Who claims to be King of Kings and Lord of Lords, Whose principles are to be carried into every walk of life, and Whose authority is derived, not from man, but from God. That the Church is above the State need frighten no one any more than that the spiritual is above the temporal. We stand by that; we live by it; we fall by it. Its principle comes to us, with the sanction of a law higher than any human law, and more sacred than any political constitution. People may not take their politics from their clergy, but history bears us out in saying that whenever the latter have interfered it has been in favor of the liberty of the subject, upon whose rights the majorities have infringed in modern times just as pagan Caesarism did in ancient Rome and feudal rule in mediæval Europe.

Death of Archbishop Tache.

The death of this venerable prelate at Winnipeg on Friday last needs something more than mere chronicling. As his life for forty-nine years is interwoven in the material growth and political development as well as the religious advancement of a Province, so his biography is a long and important chapter in Canadian history. He was not only a great man: he was a great bishop, an apostolic missionary—one of the heroes of our Canadian Church whose labors of zeal accomplished so much for his people, whose memory will be in benediction, and whose death-bed was as saintly as his life had been edifying. For years his health had been poor; but a hardy constitution brought him through sufferings which would have prostrated others. But it was only a fortnight ago that all hope was abandoned, and it was known that Archbishop Tache lay dying. A few moments before his death he addressed those around him: "Pardon me for all injuries I may have done you, forgive me for the troubles I have caused you, pray for me." At seven minutes past six he turned again towards his friends, saying quite calmly, "Farewell, I go to heaven. Pray to God for me." Then casting a last look upon them he breathed forth his soul in peace and joy. Such an end was worthy of such a life.

Alexander Antonin Tache, Archbishop of St. Boniface, comes from one of the oldest and most famous of Canadian families. He was lineally descended from Joliette the famous discoverer of the Mississippi, whose grand-daughter married Jean Tache the great-grandfather of the late Archbishop. His uncle, Sir Etienne Pascal Tache, was for a time Premier of Canada. The subject of our sketch was born at Riviere du Loup (en bas) on July 28rd, 1828. The young Alexander prosecuted his classical studies in St. Hyacinthe College, whence he proceeded to the Grand Seminary at Montreal, for theology, and returned to St. Hyacinthe to be

professor of mathematics. About this time the great missionary order of the Oblate Fathers arrived in Canada, and the young M. Alexandre Tache entered their Novitiate at Longueuil in 1844. In this year also the Hudson's Bay and North West Territories were separated from the diocese of Quebec, and formed into a vicariate over which Bishop Provencher, of saintly memory, ruled with the zeal of an apostle. This saintly prelate invited the Oblate Fathers to the vast field that lay open to their devotion, and which they have ever since cultivated with glory to religion and to the good of souls. The young novice Tache was the first to offer himself for the mission and was accepted. On June 24th, 1846, he and Father Aubert embarked, and reached St. Boniface on August 20th. On October 12th of the same year he was raised to the priesthood, and shortly after was appointed with Father Lafloche now Bishop of Three Rivers, to Isle a la Crosse, a station situated one thousand miles from St. Boniface. But the difficulties surrounding such a task only developed the dauntless character of Father Tache. Meanwhile Bishop Provencher had cast his eye upon the young missionary as his coadjutor and successor. The future proved the wisdom of his choice. He was consecrated Bishop at Viviers in France by Bishop Guibert afterwards Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. After the death of Bishop Provencher in 1853 Mgr. Tache removed from Isle a la Crosse to St. Boniface, which has since been erected (1871) into an archiepiscopal see, now comprising three dioceses and two apostolic vicariates.

His career since his taking possession of his See was a series of struggles and trials. In 1860 fire destroyed his church and residence. Shortly after, a terrible inundation took place, causing great misery. In 1868 all the crops were destroyed by grasshoppers and the buffalo chase proved a failure. In the following year dissatisfaction prevailed on account of the reported transfer of the Red River country to Canada. With grave apprehension for the state of the country Mgr. Tache proceeded to the Vatican Council, but had to hurry back at receiving news of the Riel insurrection. The Bishop entered into negotiations with Riel and secured peace. The last important issue in which Archbishop Tache was immediately connected was the burning question of the dual language and the Separate Schools. He has died without seeing these questions settled. He has gone to his reward with the conviction of all who knew him and who have watched events, that he fought a valiant battle for the right and conscience of his people. In his death the Church has lost a saintly prelate and Canada a noble and devoted son. He is an honor to the country that gave him birth, the church he served so well and the religious community to which he belonged. May his soul rest in peace.

Correction.

The correspondent, "A Volunteer," whose letter appeared last week is under a wrong impression. Capt. Bliss received his commission and was duly gazetted on June 1st.

President Carnot.

The civilized world was horror-stricken when Monday's despatches contained the awful announcement that Sadi Carnot, President of France, had the evening before been assassinated by an Italian anarchist who gave his name as Santo. The illustrious but unfortunate victim had gone to Lyons in connection with the International Exhibition. A most enthusiastic reception had been tendered him upon his arrival in the city on Saturday. On Sunday evening the President was starting for the theatre where a gala performance was to be given in his honor. A man rushed out of the crowd and sprang upon the step of the carriage which was the first of a long procession. And just while M. Carnot was waving his right hand and saluting in response to the ovation given him, the assassin stabbed him in the abdomen. The autopsy showed that the knife had made a dreadful wound in the liver. His death took place shortly after midnight. Amidst the tragical surroundings of such an end, it is gratifying to know that the poor victim received the last rites of the Church which were administered to him by the Archbishop of Lyons.

The excitement which prevailed throughout Lyons, Paris and all France can be more easily imagined than described. Denunciations of foreigners, and especially Italians, were loud and angry. A few acts of vengeance took place, such as the looting of restaurants, but even these acts are greatly to be deplored. They endanger peace. France feels what the world feels, that Italy is not accountable for the deed. It is anarchy. Against anarchy therefore, a mourning nation must arm itself. It contains a lesson of greater import. It is not enough to arm against anarchists. The axe should be laid to the root of the tree. Anarchism is the natural outcome of godless education. As long as France and Italy encourage such opinions as have held sway in these countries during the last century, so long will the hundred-headed monster appear again and again. Another point lies in the day upon which the tragedy occurred. President Lincoln was shot in a theatre on Good Friday. President Carnot was stabbed on a Sunday when on his way to a theatre. When a nation is plunged in the first agony of its grief, it is not the time to point out moral lessons. But the blessing of God cannot rest upon those in high places who thus desecrate His days of public worship, and set such an example to their people.

Ordination.

In the absence of his Grace the Archbishop, Bishop R. A. O'Connor of Peterborough officiated at the ordination which took place on Sunday morning last in St. Basil's Church at the nine o'clock Mass. His Lordship raised the Rev. Mr. Michael Spillane of the Archdiocese of Toronto to deaconship, and Mr. William A. McDonagh of the Archdiocese of Kingston to sub-deaconship.

It was no small pleasure to have the good Bishop come back to the scene of his student life and perform functions of such a character. His Lordship returned to Peterborough on Monday evening.

"The Catholic Vote."

The *Mail* in its issue of the 22nd inst., strives with remarkable ingenuity to derive a little comfort for itself from the present state of the Catholic vote, hoping that while it is practically solid, it "will be marked by dashes of diversity." Like most of the articles on Catholic subjects which appear in its columns, that upon the Catholic vote is remarkable rather for what is left unsaid than for what is said, and aims more at falsifying our religion and people than at spreading truth. When it tells us that the vote in question is "tending towards an undesirable cleavage such as all thoughtful people must regret;" when it strives to base an argument for Ontario politics upon the Galileo question and Catholic opinion of Darwin theory, it is going far out of its way to gather dust which it may throw in people's eyes. No doubt the *Mail* feels that it is an authority on cleavage. How far has its cleavage affected the Conservative party of the Dominion? It comes with poor grace for the *Mail* to say one word about cleavage in the question of voting. If that journal were not altogether lost to self-respect, it would be silent forever and a day upon such a topic. A newspaper that has striven, not in season but out of season, not in good repute but evil repute, to split a great political party, should never undertake to lecture others.

The *Mail* asks: "Why should the teaching which preserves in a child the faith of his fathers be weighted with disabilities in view of the battle of active life in which he will soon have to take a hand?" The disabilities with which the lives of our young men are weighted come not from the teaching of Separate Schools, but from such lessons as the *Mail* has been teaching for years—from the unfair prejudice which knocks our young men about from pillar to post, and succeeds too often in driving them out of the country. What prospects to-day does Ontario offer a Catholic young man of education and talent? He finds the only issue forced upon his Province is aimed like a covert, under-the-belt blow at his schools. His social and business prospects are burthened with the sneer and raillery if not ostracizing bigotry which many others have and, do not hesitate to show, for his religion. These are the disabilities with which the teaching of this country is weighted. Why should it be so? If the *Mail* would reflect with unselfish calmness it would see the reason.

Again it asks: "Why should any political exigencies lead to the perpetuation of a system which is against charity and in favor of class hatreds?" That is exactly what we want to know. We have been putting that question to ourselves with remarkable patience and have got no answer. We have asked Mr. Meredith with no better results. What are the "political exigencies" of Ontario? They are in sooth nothing but Sir Oliver's too long innings. Mr. Meredith has bowled until he has disgusted many of his old friends, and wearied himself. But will the *Mail* answer its own question? Are we to be told that because we wish our children educated according to religion—

because we wish God to reign over the School as well as the Church, to form the character of the growing boy and girl, that therefore we are perpetuating a system against charity? So far from this being the case we hold that charity, religion and social virtues are most carefully taught in our schools. It is in Public Schools that the opposite takes place. What Catholic boy that has gone through a Public School and has not been made to feel the hatred his companions and, sometimes his teacher, had for his religion? Let the *Mail* teach respect for our consciences and feeling, and the political exigencies will vanish, and the crystallized Catholic vote dissolve. If Separate Schools were done away with to-morrow their principle would remain—Catholics would still be obliged to educate their children not in Godless Public Schools but in private schools over which religion would preside. The education of our people depends upon no political exigency. It is cultivating no class hatred: we leave that for newspapers like the *Mail* and Societies like the P.P.A.; and they are doing their work with more zeal than their cause deserves.

Literary Notes.

Donohoe's Magazine with its beautiful illustrations is always welcome to the sanctum. The June number contains some interesting matter, the opening article is a second paper on "Is popular government to fail in America," and criticises severely a remark made by Mr. Bayard, the American ambassador, to England, in a speech he made in the Guild Hall, London, at the Library Committee banquet, which was that: "It was impossible to make men equal, because God has put the stamp of inequality upon them." A sentiment like this is not in unison with the Declaration of Independence, but as the wealth of a country grows, its aristocratic tendencies will increase. Some other articles are "Ancient Schools of Ireland," by Rev. D. T. J. Shahan; "Harper's Ferry and the one who made it famous," by Catharine Frances Cavanagh.

The June number of the *Canadian Magazine* has its usual varied and interesting articles. J. W. Tyrrell the intrepid Canadian who has spent so much time in the unexplored regions of our immense territory has contributed "Three years among the Eskimos." "The safest ships afloat" is an account with illustrations of the fine C.P.R. steamers sailing between British Columbia and China. "In North-Western Wilds" is a continuation of an article by William Ogilvie with illustrations of different points in the Mackenzie River basin. Other contributions are "A Japanese view of Japan," "Foot distortion in China," by G. Archie Stockwell, M.D. "How to beautify a home," by Mary Temple Bayard.

In the June number of the *Cosmopolitan*, Catholic readers will be interested in the description of the "Home of Joan of Arc" by W. D. McCracken with illustrations of Lepage's picture of the "Maid of Orleans" and Maillart's "Joan of Arc meeting the spirits." Other articles are "The Fjords of Norway," by H. H. Boyesen; "Modern letters as well as of law, survivals of an age when cultured leisure was possible, when men even of busy lives could afford moments for the exercise of their varied gifts, and were not, as is the tendency of to-day, forced by the stress of competition to devote themselves more or less to a special

German Drama and its authors," by F. Spielhagen; "The Panama Scandal," by Maurice Barres; "Dinner, very informally," by W. D. Howells. "In the world of art and letters" are contributions from such charming writers as Agnes Ropplier, Andrew Lang and I. Zangwill.

The *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* for June, contains some unusually interesting matter. A beautiful frontispiece is a picture of the Sacred Heart from a painting by Brother M. Coronas, S. J. "A Christian Artist and his Work," is an account of M. Galliat of Lyons, the designer of religious ornaments, and has illustrations of the ostensorium designed by this artist and presented by the League of the Sacred Heart to St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

The *Rosary Magazine* for June contains many articles of interest, amongst which "The Blessed Virgin and the Minnesingers," by Richard M. Johnson, has some translations of poems written by these sweet troubadours of the Rhine in honour of Our Lady. The word "Minnesong" signifies not alone a love song, but a song of love that is pure. "Catholic Education" by John H. O'Neill, gives the necessity of Catholic Schools. "A Catholic child, well grounded in the lessons of its Catechism, is better educated than the proud and self-sufficient philosopher who periodically essays to shake the faith of the world by his utterances from the chair of a Faraday."

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Weekly Correspondence of the Register.

LONDON, Eng., June 15th, 1894.

The abnormally cold weather which had prevailed with us so far this summer yesterday gave place to a warm, bright, and but for the dust, an ideal June day. It would be interesting to know what two foreigners visiting London for the first time, one about a week ago, and the other to-day, would have to say upon its climate, judging from first impressions. That a genuine hot wave has reached us may be judged from the fact that for the first time this session a window was opened in the House of Commons last night. Members, too, seemed to enter into the spirit of the change, and donned their lighter clothes. Of course Mr. Leonard Courtney wore his buff waistcoat, and Sir Richard Tompso had on his white waistcoat and blue tie. But these are the everyday costumes of the wearers, and will go down to posterity in the same category as Mr. Burns, Mr. Havelock Wilson, and Mr. Kier Hardie's representative head-gear.

For several days past the bulletins issued from the bedside of the Lord Chief Justice have shut out all hope of his recovery. People were not surprised, then, this morning to learn of his death. It is unnecessary in this place to enlarge upon many of the characteristics of the great career which has thus been brought to a close. By his generally regretted demise England loses not only a great Judge, but one of the most interesting figures of a generation now represented by a small, and alas, rapidly-diminishing band. With him dies out the tradition of literary judges, men of groove. It is possible that there has been a gain by the change—that depth of learning may compensate for some loss of breadth of view—but this is a moot point on which it would at present be futile to speculate. England to-day has to mourn the loss of one who not only earned for himself a great name in his own profession, but proved himself, by the variety of his mental and social gifts, worthy of the historic fame which he inherited, and to which he added living lustre.

Mr. Bernard Coleridge will succeed his late father in the peerage, and a

vacancy will be caused in the representation of the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield, but the seat is considered a safe one for the Ministerialists. Important judicial changes will, of course, result from the same cause, chief among them, it is universally assumed, being the appointment of Lord Russell, of Killowen, to the Lord Chief Justiceship.

A sensational rumor was flying about for a day or two to the effect that one of the leading members of the Nationalist Party had committed suicide. He had, it was said, addressed a last and pathetic message to his country, and there were even found some members who were able to give quite detailed particulars of his sad end. But the report proved to be altogether unfounded. The redoubtable Dr. Tanner was the hero of the amusing episode, and general gladness was expressed on learning that his indisposition was not serious. Dr. Tanner has had the advantage of a public school training, having been educated at Winchester; and although sometimes his political enthusiasm gets the better of his discretion, he is in his private relations with members exceptionally popular.

In "Things I Have Seen and People I Have Known" Mr. Sala gives us a foretaste of the autobiography on which he has long been engaged. The affluence of his material may be judged from the circumstance that the two volumes of recollections which he has just published are quite independent of the narrative of his life which he is still writing. Mr. Sala is an old man now, and he modestly tells us that his memory is not a good one, that he has to correct it constantly with the aid of a reference library and that he thinks remorsefully of its many blunders. But he has a theory that no man ever forgets anything, that everything he has read or seen is locked away in a drawer in his mind, and that if he does not recall it when it is needed, that is merely because he has mislaid the key. If this be true, Mr. Sala has the most wonderfully minute assortment of keys, ready for every emergency. These two volumes are packed with interesting matter. Every story is remembered in its right place. Round the two greatest figures of modern English fiction, Thackeray and Dickens, Mr. Sala has gathered a mass of biographical detail perfectly new even to the most omnivorous reader. To both of these remarkable men Mr. Sala was bound by the strongest ties of personal regard. He served Thackeray in the old "Cornhill;" he served Dickens more closely still in "Household Words." He has formed an admirably clear and sound judgment of two masters in English literature, who were totally unlike in character, aim, and temperament. Far removed now from the atmosphere of flattery which surrounded Dickens, Mr. Sala sees without difficulty the limitations of that dazzling genius, the narrow groove of the man's mind, his absolute ignorance of many things on which he habitually expressed himself with authority. Perhaps the most wonderful thing about Dickens is that he is the least literary of all great writers. He knew little or nothing of the literature of his own or any other country. He was totally destitute of culture in art. Thackeray, on the other hand, was a man of wide accomplishments, of culture in the best sense. It is evident that he impressed Mr. Sala with a much greater force of mind than Dickens possessed. He had a peculiar temper, of which Mr. Sala gives some curious illustrations. He was essentially a very proud and melancholy man; but he inspired love and reverence in a very rare degree, and the tribute which Mr. Sala pays to his personal character is animated by a devotion which the lapse of time seems to have intensified.

Taken at our Word.

E. C. D.

Before the tabernacle, full of fervor,
And all aglow with love's sweet urgency,
We bow our happy heads, and pleading murmur:
"Oh! Heart of Jesus, draw us close to Thee!"

The words are said, the sigh to heaven wafted,
We quit the golden atmosphere of prayer:
And all around is cold and dark and rapid,
The shadow of the cross is everywhere.

The shadow in y, the cross itself keeps pressing
Our worn and wounded shoulders, night and day.
And every sensible delight and blessing
From our troubled lives, seems swept away.

Where are they now, the light, the glow that heated
The peaceful soul with love's glad ecstasy?
Are these crushed hearts the happy ones that pleaded
"Sweet Heart of Jesus! draw us close to Thee!"

A whisper thro' the dark ' so close, so tender,
We tremble at the sweet, complaining sound:
"Oh! who can ever reach My Heart's deep centre
But thro' the thorns that wrap it round and round?"

"A cross is planted on its fiery summit,
The blood is gushing from its wounded base,
The heart that nestles closest to My bosom
Must bleed and suffer most in My embrace.

"For it is written: Love must reign in anguish,
And triumph in profound humility,
(In bitterest abjection, live and languish)
Before it can rejoice in unity!"

"So be it," we respond, and pressing nearer,
We thrust our bleeding hearts upon the thorns:
In blood and tears the Sacred Heart grows dearer,
And love rejoices even while it mourns.

Weekly Retrospect.

As the month of the Sacred Heart is just at its close, we publish the following beautiful lines composed by a friend in England, as a fitting tribute to the sweet devotion of the past month, and may be an incentive to offer a perpetual lamp in some of our sanctuaries:

OFFERING TO THE SACRED HEART OF A PERPETUAL LAMP.

In honour of Thy Heart, O Jesus!
That pledge to us of love Divine,
A little lamp here burns before Thee,
A constant prayer at this Thy shrine.

Accept and bless it, O my Jesus!
While hour by hour the live-long day—
Fit token of our humble pleadings—
Keeps gentle watch its flickering ray.

But most of all in silent night,
When seeks repose our wearied frame,
Be supplicant to plead our cause,
At this bright lamp the burning flame.

And with its rays accept, sweet Jesus,
Of our poor heart each pulse and beat:
In union with Thy own Heart's throbbings,
May ours, too, thro'—Thine Heart to greet.

For sad neglect and profanation
Unto Thy Heart we would atone;
Jesus! our contrite hearts disdain not,
Our past transgressions, Lord, we own!

Conversion it will plead for sinners,
To persevere—of graces best—
And comfort, blessing for the dying,
For suffering souls "eternal rest."

Amen, sweet Jesus, one special blessing
For each this roof beneath I pray—
Friends far and near, loved ones and children
Hide thou within Thy Heart away.

C. M. S.

May our hearts be "perpetual lamps" burning with love for the Sacred Heart of our Lord.

The excessive heat of the past week has been such that even the Editor's sanctum has been made almost past endurance. Just fancy an Editor succumbing to the heat and just before an election too, by the time this number of the REGISTER is out, all the anxiety regarding Ontario will be laid at rest and for four years more, peace and quietness, we hope, will prevail. The poor Editors will have recovered from the heat of the elections, but not of Father Sol, we're afraid.

The Flower of the Holy Ghost.

A strange and beautiful flower in Panama is known as the Espiritu Santo. There rests upon its heart a snow white dove—pure, perfect, exquisite—with gently opened wings, the very image of meekness and holiness. Mary the Lily of Israel, is the true "Flor del Espiritu Santo." This wondrous blossom is but a feeble image of her whose purity lured the Eternal dove from Heaven.

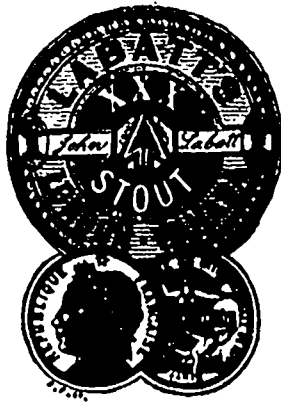
An election for the post of solicitor to the Limerick Market Trustees, rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. P. S. Connolly, was held on May 30th, at the Chamber of Commerce, resulting in the return of Mr. H. Blackall.



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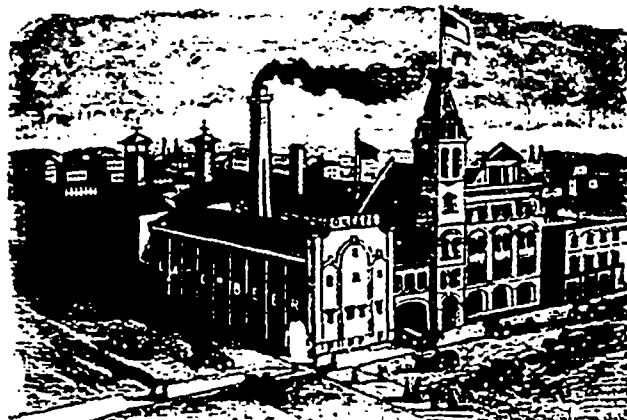
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Lukewarm water.....two gallons

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TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of June, 1894, mails close and are due as follows:

| | Close. | | Due. | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. |
| G. T. R. East..... | 8.00 | 7.40 | 7.15 | 10.40 |
| O. and Q. Railway..... | 7.45 | 8.00 | 7.35 | 7.40 |
| G. T. R. West..... | 7.30 | 3.25 | 12.40pm | 8.00 |
| N. and N. W..... | 7.30 | 4.20 | 10.05 | 8.10 |
| T. G. and B..... | 7.00 | 4.30 | 10.55 | 8.50 |
| Midland..... | 7.30 | 3.35 | 12.30pm | 9.30 |
| C. V. R..... | 7.09 | 3.00 | 12.15pm | 8.50 |
| G. W. R..... | a.m. p.m. l.m. p.m. | | | |
| | noon | 9.00 | 2.00 | |
| | 2.00 | | 7.30 | |
| | 6.30 | 4.00 | 10.30 | 8.20 |
| | | 10.00 | | |
| U. S. N. Y..... | 6.30 | 12.00 n | 9.00 | 5.45 |
| | | 4.00 | 10.30 | 1.00 |
| | | 10.00 | | |
| U.S. West'n States | 6.30 | 12 n. | 9.00 | 8.20 |
| | | 10.30 | | |

English mails close on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 p.m.; on Wednesdays at noon, and on Saturdays at 7.00 p.m. Supplementary mails to Monday and Thursdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for June: 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.

T. O. PATTERSON, P.M.

SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

Lettist.

Sergeant Booth, R.I.C., stationed in Manorhamilton for six years past, having served in the force 25 years, has retired on a pension.

Limerick.

We regret to have to record the serious illness of the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, the worthy parish priest of St. Mary's, Limerick, brother of the late deeply lamented Very Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, P.P., V.G., whom he succeeded as parish priest of St. Mary's. We regret, also, to learn that the Very Rev. Dr. O'Flanagan, P.P., Adare, recently promoted to the Archdeaconship of the Diocese, in room of the late Archdeacon Halpin, is not in good health, and that the Rev. George O'Connor, P.P., of Patrickwell, is also suffering from long-continued illness.

All the employees of the Army Clothing Factory Company in Limerick, have been out "on strike" owing to a reduction of wages. On May 31st a meeting of the employees was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of conferring with the representatives of the Trades Council. Fully 500 of the workers, mostly females, were represented by Mr. Gavin, President of the Trades Council, which, at a private meeting, had decided to advise the employees to resume work, pending the return of Mr. Taylor, managing director of the factory, from Egypt. After the matter had been fully discussed it was agreed to adopt this advice, and that work be resumed on the following Monday.

Louth.

Recently, a working man, while engaged in taking down a portion of the wall of an old thatched cabin near the ancient burial place, the Chord, Drogheda, found a bronze penny belonging to the reign of King James the Second, and dated 1639. The coin is in excellent preservation. On one side it bears King James's head, with the Latin words, "Iacobus II., Dei Gratia." On the opposite side is the Crown, with the letters on either side, "I.R." and round the edge the words, "1639, Mag. B. Fra. et Hib. Rex." meaning King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, which was the title assumed by Henry the Seventh, and which was retained until the "Revolution" ousted James, the last of the Stuart Kings.

Mayo.

On May 29th, at the Franciscan Monastery, Achill, the ceremony of profession of a novice took place, when Mr. Bernard McGrath of Clara, Kings County (in religion Brother Louis), became a member of the Order. Very Rev. Canon Grealy, P.P., officiated at the ceremony, assisted by a large number of the local clergy.

We announce, with deep regret, the death, on May 24th, of Victor G. Kennedy, Esq., J.P., of Barrishoole House, Mayo, and Clonard House, Belfast. He had been for some time past suffering from congestion of the lungs, to which he succumbed on the date mentioned. He was 74 years of age and unmarried, leaving a brother and sister to succeed to his property. He was a gentleman, courteous and obliging, and to his tenantry he was a model landlord, taking, also, a great interest in the Home Industries Movement by buying up frieze made by the people and sending it to foreign markets. His funeral took place in Belfast on May 26th and was private.

Monaghan.

Mr. Francis Hanratty, publican, Crossmaglen, died suddenly on May 25th. Deceased was apparently in good health up to a short time before his demise. He complained of a pain in his side, for which he was medically treated, but it was not considered serious.

Roscommon.

A legal professorship in King's Inns, Dublin, was filled a few days ago by the Benchers who appointed Mr. Strich, of the Coonaught Bar, Crown Prosecutor for Roscommon and Sligo. The post is worth £300 a year and is held for three years.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. John Carty, of Ballydooley, which took place on Sunday, May 27th, in the 74th year of his age. The interment took place on the 29th, in the family burial ground, Athleague, the funeral being very large and respectable.

Sligo.

Dr. Roe, coroner for North Sligo, held an inquest on May 29th, on the body of John Rooney, of Clough, near Clifoney. It appeared in evidence that the deceased left his house about two o'clock on the previous day and was found drowned about 2.30 or 3 o'clock in a pond a foot deep, convenient to Mr. Tottenham's spar works at Ballintrillick. Rooney was suffering from cancer of the mouth, and it is supposed it was with a view of putting himself beyond the pain which it occasioned that he committed the desperate act. The unfortunate man leaves a widow and six children.

Tipperary.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, on his recent tri-annual tour in the southern parishes of his diocese, was everywhere received very warmly by the people. At Drangan, where he held Confirmation, the village was gaily decorated, banners bearing appropriate mot-

toes being hung across the streets. At Fohard his Grace confirmed about 200 children and presided over the closing ceremonies of a very successful mission given by the Jesuit Fathers from Dublin. At Clerihan his Grace confirmed about 40 children. There was a large gathering of the parishioners and the local life and drum band with a banner, turned out, and played his Grace to and from the church. On May 31, his Grace held Confirmation at New Inn. In all the parishes his Grace visited he expressed himself highly pleased with the correct and intelligent answering of the children. He spoke of the satisfactory condition of the parishes and the cordial unity that existed between the priests and the people. He also took occasion to refer to the laxity of some parents in sending their children to the Catholic schools.

Tyrone.

Mr. Harry Verner has disposed of holdings to 436 occupiers in the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan for £50,393.

It seems that Mr. T.W. Russell has claimed a lady's privilege of changing his mind, and that on reflection he has come to the conclusion not to resign his seat for South Tyrone. There is more in this reconsideration of his position than appears on the surface. At all events, whatever be the cause, the Orange Party appears to have caved in, and to have left Mr. Russell in command of the situation. There is, however, a third party in South Tyrone that has not been consulted in those delicate negotiations, though it will have a good deal to say to them when another election comes round, and that is the Radical and Catholic portion of the constituency; and if the calculations made shall turn out to be anything like correct, and, still more, if one other registration of voters be carefully attended to, these will step in and spoil any nice little arrangement that has been entered into by these high contracting parties.

Waterford.

On May 28th, the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, conferred Confirmation on 130 children in SS. Peter and Paul's, Clonmel. The Clonmel National Foresters (C. J. Kickham Branch), attended in full regalia, as a guard of honor, on the occasion. Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien and Rev. C. J. Flavin were deacons at the throne. The other priests present were—Rev. Fathers Everard, Dooley, N. Walsh, Byrne, Kelly, O.S.F.; Buckley, and Harrington. The Bishop, in the course of his address, spoke strongly in advocacy of the claims of temperance, and in condemnation of Catholic parents sending their children to so-called "model" schools.

A deep gloom was cast over Waterford, on May 31st, when it became known that Mr. Thomas Widger, senior chief of the firm of T. Widger & Sons, had died early that morning. He had attended Clonmel races on the previous day, and after returning from the races he proceeded to his house, and before retiring to bed complained of being unwell. His illness rapidly became serious, and at an early hour next morning Drs. Connolly and Whitty were sent for. They found the patient suffering from acute congestion of the lungs, and from the first considered the case hopeless. Mr. Widger was well known in sporting circles, and the news of his death is certain to be received with widespread regret. His funeral took place from his residence, Mayor's Walk, after Office and High Mass, at Ballybricken church, on June 2d, and his remains were entered in St. Mary's church-yard, Ballygunner.

Wexford.

The hour of five o'clock p. m., on May 30th was the last hour for receiving nominations for Councillor for Selkirk Ward, Wexford, in the room of the late Mr. John Redmond. Only one paper—that of Mr. Michael O'Connor, provision merchant, 101 Main street, had been received; and accordingly he was declared returned unopposed.

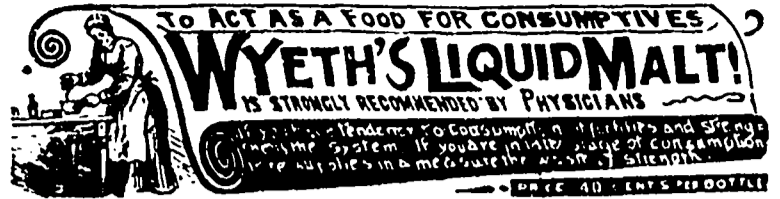
On May 29th, Denis Byrne (popularly known as "Den" Byrne), of Ballyedmond, having lived some three years over the age of three score and ten allotted to man, was laid to rest in the old graveyard at Kilmuckridge. The respectable funeral cortege that accompanied his remains to the grave amply testified to the esteem in which he was held. He had spent a great many of his latter years in the employment of Mr. Doyne, of Wells in whose work he was up to within a few weeks of his demise.

Wicklow.

We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Margaret Marr Lacey, of Liverpool. She was a native of Arklow and Superintendent of the Catholic Children's Society House in Liverpool, in which capacity she displayed unflinching zeal and energy and had been instrumental in settling satisfactorily close on 1,400 children in Canada. She regularly crossed the Atlantic twice every year in discharge of her arduous and responsible duties frequently being so weak that she had to be carried ashore at the end of her voyage.

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The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, St. Lawrence Church, Hamilton, Rev. F. T. McEray; Thorold R. C. Church, Rev. J. F. Sullivan; Hespeler R. C. Church, Rev. E. P. Slaven; Little Current R. C. Church, A. P. Kilgannon, Esq.; Renous Bridge R. C. Church, New Brunswick, Rev. E. S. Murdoch. We have also supplied Altars to Rev. Father Walsh, Toronto, Rev. J. A. Kealy, Mount Carmel, Father McGee, St. Augustine, V. G. McCann, Toronto, Rev. G. B. Kenny, Guelph, Rev. J. C. Homan, Dundas, Rev. R. Maloney, Markdale, Father Roman, Wallaceburg, St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, Sacred Heart Convent, London and Sacred Heart Convent, Halifax, N.S.

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A Mexican Cathedral.

Giaour, the Mexican correspondent of the *Southern Cross*, of Buenos Aires, Brazil, gives this brief description of the magnificent Cathedral in the capital of Mexico: "On entering its doors for the first time we stood fairly bewildered by its magnitude and vastness, as well as by the richness and splendor of its interior decoration. Your cathedral in Buenos Aires is a plain, unpretentious structure in comparison to this. In fact, no cathedral in America can be at all compared to it in point of size and magnificence. It is 475 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 175 feet high. On each side of the imposing facade two towers, surmounted by cupolas, rise to the height of 247 feet. The cathedral is built on the site of an Aztec pagan temple. The work was greatly delayed by the marshy nature of the soil. In 1615 the walls were only twenty feet above ground. Philip the Third, desirous of hastening on the work, sent out his own architect with a simpler plan. It was inaugurated in 1667 with great pomp and ceremony; but the choir was not finally completed until 1730, when the wonderful balustrade which divides it from the sanctuary was put up. It is composed of silver and bronze. The building of the cathedral cost the Spanish Government two million dollars. Several millions more were spent on the decoration of the interior. The interior is composed of five naves, which gradually decrease from the central to the lateral ones, which are occupied by fourteen chapels. The floor is of wood, which is kept scrupulously clean. The cathedral contains several paintings by Murillo and other Spanish masters.

They Never Came Back.

"It was a rainy day," said the bookseller, "and the wet shoes and dripping umbrellas of customers had made the floor quite wet and slippery just inside the store door. All our clerks happened to be in the back part of the place when the door opened and a large and very stout lady hurried in. Just as the door swung shut behind her she slipped and fell flat upon the floor.

"Before any of us could reach her she picked herself up with surprising quickness for a woman of her size, gave a stony stare all around the room, and then, without uttering a word, turned around and opened the door and walked out in the most dignified manner."

"None of us has ever seen the woman since, and I suppose her pride will prevent her from ever coming into the store where her first appearance was so mortifying.

"It was only a day or two after that," the salesman continued, "when we lost another customer. A lady who had bought a book from us a week or so before came in and asked to exchange the volume for another one she thought she would rather have.

"I explained to her that it was our rule never to exchange books, and though I talked as politely as I could I could see she was getting angry every second. She was indignant, and didn't hesitate to say so, and she had begun to make me rather nervous, when, in the midst of what was really a regular tirade, she snapped out:

"I suppose your rules are as unchangeable as the laws of the Pedes and Mersians—I mean the Pedes and Mesians—or—I mean—the Merds and—"

"And then she stopped, took a long breath, made a break for the door and disappeared, and we have not yet exchanged that book."

The Vicar-Apostolic of Kiang-Kiang China, has received 100,000 francs indemnity for the damage inflicted on Catholic property in his jurisdiction during the recent riots. The native Christians received about 7,000 francs besides.

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A Need of Our Times.

The armies of the unemployed are made up of all classes. The members hail from all parts of the country and represent every national and religious element of our population. Those from the far west under the leadership of Gen. Kelly, are mostly Irish or Irish Americans. There are hundreds of Catholics among these poor workmen—no doubt of it. But there is no priest to accompany them on their long and weary journey across the continent, nor ever go among them when they halt for rest or refreshment, to cheer their drooping spirits, to show the sympathy of the Church with them in their privations and sorrows, to counsel them against lawlessness. The class of people represented by these knights of labor has largely drifted away from the Church and the ministers of religion have not as yet gone after them. They have no apostle, sad to tell; and, sadder still they do not seem to feel the need of one. If St. Francis were living in our time and country, we feel sure he would be found ministering to the commonwealers, as the most spiritually destitute portion of Christ's flock in America.

Think of the numbers—increasing year by year we are told—in all our large cities who never go to Mass who are as far from religious influence as though they were in Darkest Africa; who live and die unmindful of God and eternity. We are building countless costly churches, which in the next century will be empty or frequented only by the sex that is devout. No church where there is not a school will be needed then. Much priestly energy is expended in efforts to propagate supererogatory devotions when thousands upon thousands need to be impressed with the necessity of morning and night prayers, and with the obligation to attend Mass on Sundays. Men are exhorted to be patriotic who take no thought of their heavenly country. Total abstinence is preached to scores, when untold numbers have long since ceased to approach the life-giving Sacraments. The time has come when preaching should not be restricted to churches, or priestly ministrations confined to regular parishioners. Apostles men of God, lovers of the lowly are needed for the strayed sheep and the neglected lambs far removed from the influence of parishes. These new Apostles need not be canonists or cosmogonists, only fearers of God and lovers of souls. It will not help them to know the structure of the sunnet, to be skilled in ecclesiastical habiliments, or to be Very Reverend. We hear much in the praise of men who are said to be in touch with the times—who can feel the public pulse; but one must be poor, and love the poor, to feel the great, throbbing heart of humanity.

How, it has been asked did St. Francis influence the masses so wondrously? By preaching to them the life of the spirit, not by teaching them doctrines and precepts of men. As in the days of our Blessed Lord, there is now much "washing of pots and cups." The Commandments of Almighty God are lost sight of to hold the traditions of men. Trade disputes and race struggles and political strifes are things of a day; like fevers and agitations, they pass away and are forgotten. "The life of the spirit remains, and is the one thing in the world that has an infinite value." Oh, for a St. Francis! —*The Ave Maria.*

The Rev. Finlow Alexander, sub-dean of the Episcopal Cathedral, Fredrickton N.B. has severed his connection with that church and embraced Roman Catholicism, as soon as the Bishop of Fredrickton became aware of the circumstances, he suspended Mr. Alexander and cancelled his authority. It is said this action was taken because it was the intention of Mr. Alexander to publicly explain his reasons for his change of views. He was then cut off from doing so.

Catholic News.

Bavaria has a priest 95 years of age, the Rev. Hofbauer, parish priest of Straubin. He has just celebrated the 70th anniversary of his ordination.

Mgr. Hefner, Bishop of Mayonco, the worthy successor of Mgr. Ketteler, has fallen heir to an estate of \$75,000, and has given the whole amount to his diocesan seminary.

The Rev. Dr. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in New York has joined the Protestant advocates for a system of education that includes moral training. In a sermon recently he denounced the public school system as a failure because of its failure in this regard.

On June 17 the Pope received the women of the Association for the Assistance of Poor Churches, among them the Misses O'Connell, descendants of Daniel O'Connell. He talked with them all for some time. In conversation with the Misses O'Connell he said that he met their ancestor fifty years ago and had ever since considered him a great Irish patriot.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, recently had added a new wing to the pavilion in the Vatican gardens which adjoins the tower in which he seeks refuge from the heat of midsummer. The structure is elegant in appearance and very comfortable as regards its internal fittings, being provided with an elevator and various modern improvements.

Prof. Stockley, professor of political economy in the University of New Brunswick has followed Mr. Alexander's example and come over to Rome. Mr. Stockley has only been out from England a year. His detractors whisper about that Stockley was originally a Roman Catholic and only embraced Episcopalianism in this country for effect.

Convent Schools.

The parent entrusting his pure child to these academies, has always the satisfaction of knowing that from the moment his daughter enters the portals of the academy until the time she leaves it, she is under the eye of her superiors. No strange company can visit her. Even if the company has the permission of her parents or guardians, the visit is always in the public reception room, the time allotted brief, and there is a third party present. Under no circumstances can she go outside the premises without a companion; no two pupils are allowed an intimate friendship. They must associate in bands of three or four, and these bands are being constantly changed. The correspondence goes through the hands of a specially appointed directress. Perhaps, to some, this may seem harsh and unnecessary discipline, but it is the true and genuine kind. The parent receives his child back as best he would have her, the type of modest, chaste womanhood. Cultured in mind, elevated in deportment, prudent in manners, with the sense of the dignity of Christian womanhood; fortified to defend herself against the wiles of a false humanity, since she is enveloped in the graces of purity and modesty — invulnerable defences. — *Pittsburgh Catholic.*

They Remembered Him.

A circumstance happened in connection with the failure in business of a well known inhabitant of Yorkshire which caused much amusement. The bankrupt was asked the momentous question, "What are you prepared to offer?" and in reply stated that he had no assets whatever.

"What is there now, Joe?" asked a jolly looking creditor.

"Nothing replied the bankrupt.

"Well, you can sing. Come, sing us a song."

Joe fumbled with his hat and said he hardly liked to sing.

"Come, strike up," exclaimed the creditor; "let's have something for our

braus." Thus urged, Joe cleared his throat and began the ballad. "And You'll Remember Me." As the plaintive melody fell on the ears of the creditors some of them began to feel indignant, but the humor of the situation at length burst upon them, and the finest line was greeted with roars of laughter. — *London July.*

THE MARKETS.

Toronto, June 27, 1894.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Wheat, white, per bush..... | \$0 62 | \$0 00 |
| Wheat, red, per bush..... | 0 61 | 0 00 |
| Wheat, spring, per bush..... | 0 61 | 0 62 |
| Wheat, goose, per bush..... | 0 69 | 0 60 |
| Oats, per bush..... | 0 40 | 0 41 |
| Peas, per bush..... | 0 63 | 0 65 |
| Barley, per bush..... | 0 42 | 0 43 |
| Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs..... | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Chickens, per pair..... | 0 50 | 0 75 |
| Turkeys, per lb..... | 0 09 | 0 10 |
| Butter, in pound rolls..... | 0 16 | 0 18 |
| Butter, in dairy tubs..... | 0 16 | 0 16 |
| Cabbage, now, per doz..... | 0 50 | 1 55 |
| Celery, per doz..... | 0 40 | 0 45 |
| Radishes, per doz..... | 0 15 | 0 00 |
| Lettuce, per doz..... | 0 15 | 0 00 |
| Onions, per doz..... | 0 10 | 0 15 |
| Potatoes, per bag..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Rhubarb, per doz..... | 0 15 | 0 00 |
| Turnips, per bag..... | 0 30 | 0 40 |
| Apples, per bbl..... | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| Straw, sheaf..... | 7 50 | 0 00 |
| Hay, timothy..... | 10 00 | 12 00 |
| Hay, clover..... | 7 00 | 8 00 |

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

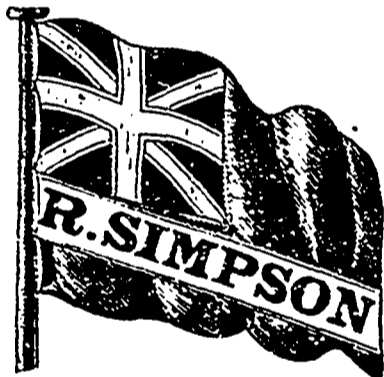
Toronto, June 26—The trade in export cattle was very easy, and prices weakened, the price paid for choice being 4 1/2c, with several sales at 4 and 4 1/4c per pound. Butchers' cattle brought from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c.

The supply of milk cows was light, and everything was sold, in one or two cases as high as \$50 each was realized.

There was a tolerably good demand for sheep and lambs. Shipping sheep brought from 3 to 3 1/2c per pound.

Choice calves are in demand, but inferior will not sell.

Of the five hundred hogs here all sold at steady but unchanged prices. Long lean bacon hogs are in active demand.



South-West Corner Yonge & Queen Sts. BUILDING SALE.

IT'S beyond the limits of newspaper space to give anything approaching a complete list of daily bargains. The fact is, a bargain is found in every article you touch, for the objective point now is to get down quickly the size of stocks.

| | |
|--|---------|
| COTTONS. | |
| 36-inch Factory Cotton, regular price 7 1/2c, now..... | 5c |
| 36-inch White Cotton, special, regular price 12 1/2c, now..... | 9c |
| 72-inch Bleached Sheetting, regular price 20c, now..... | 16c |
| 36-inch Lonsdale Cambric, regular price 16c, now..... | 12 1/2c |
| MUSLINS. | |
| Wiss Choik Muslin, regular price 12 1/2c, now..... | 6 1/2c |
| 42-inch Hemstitch Lawn Flouncing, regular price 25c, now..... | 12 1/2c |
| Spotted and Figured Muslins for dresses, worth 15c, now..... | 10c |
| Victoria Lawn, pure quality, regular price 9c, now..... | 6c |
| HOSIERY. | |
| Ladies' stainless Black Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, regular price 20c, now..... | 13c |
| Stainless Hose, Black, Tan, Grey, cardinal, regular 30c, now..... | 20c |
| Extra Lisle Hose (double heel and toe), 3 pairs for..... | \$1.10 |
| Black Cashmere Hose, spliced seams, regular price 35c, now..... | 23c |

R. SIMPSON,
Store Nos. 170, 174, 178, 178 1/2 Yonge street, 1 and 2 Queen Street West.
8 W. corner Yonge and Entrance Yonge at Queen streets, Toronto. Entrance Queen at W.

TAXES, 1894



TUESDAY, JULY 10th.
MONDAY, SEPT. 10th.
SATURDAY, NOV. 10th.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to a by-law No. 3, 253, passed on the 7th day of May, that provision is therein made for the payment of taxes for the current year in the manner following, that is to say:

- The taxes for the year 1894 shall be payable on the day of the passing aforesaid, nevertheless to extension of time being given in the interest and convenience of the ratepayers, for the collection of the same by instalments or otherwise, and on the days and times hereinafter mentioned.
- Items of general taxation less than ten dollars, and for Statute Labor and Snow Clearing, shall not be sub-divided, but shall be payable on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1894, the day named for the collection of the first instalment of divisible taxation.
- Rates of assessments under the head of, or as Local Improvements, shall be payable on Monday, the 10th day of September, 1894, unless the same becomes payable upon default, as hereinafter provided.
- The payment of all other taxes for 1894, save and except items thereof less than ten dollars, and for Statute Labor, and rates or assessments under the head of, or as Local Improvements, as in the preceding sections mentioned, may be deferred and collected by instalments, payable as hereinafter provided.
- A sub-division of each item of taxation, save and except items less than ten dollars, for Statute Labor for Snow Clearing, and rates or assessments under the head of or as Local Improvements, as aforesaid, shall be made into two instalments, in manner following, that is to say: the first instalment, which may be paid on or before the said 10th day of July next, shall consist of one-half of the total amount, together with any broken sum or fraction in the sub-division of the same added thereto so as to leave a residue, without any broken sum or fractional part of a dollar, which upon punctual payment of the first instalment and local improvement rates, may be paid on or before the tenth day of November next, as hereinafter provided.
- The payment of all taxes may be made to the City Treasurer at his office in the City Hall, or such place or places as he may appoint, or to the Collectors of Taxes of the said City, at the times and places hereinafter provided.
- The payment of taxes under the second section of this By-law may be made, as provided in the preceding section, at any time on or before the 10th day of July next, without any addition thereto.
- The payment of taxes under the third section of this By-law may be made, as provided in the sixth section hereof, at any time on or before the 10th day of September next, without any addition thereto, unless the same becomes payable in default, as hereinafter provided.
- The payment of taxes under the fourth section of this By-law may be made, as provided in section six hereof, at any time on or before the dates mentioned in section five without any addition thereto, unless the same, or any part thereof, becomes payable upon default, as hereinafter provided.
- On the punctual payment of the first instalment on or before the 10th day of July next, but not otherwise, an extension of time may be given for the payment of the second instalment, or local improvement rates, on or before the 10th day of September next; and on the punctual payment of the second instalment, or local improvement rates, on or before the 10th day of September next, but not otherwise, an extension of time may be given for the payment of the third instalment, being the second portion of the taxes mentioned in section four hereof, to the 10th day of November next.
- An addition of five per cent. shall be made to every tax, rate or assessment or any part or instalment thereof remaining unpaid after any of the dates named for the payment thereof and being the actual instalment or instalments then in default; and it shall be the duty of the Collectors appointed for the year, immediately after the said several days named for payment as aforesaid, to collect at once by distress or otherwise, under the provisions of the Statutes in that behalf, all such taxes or instalments of taxes, rates and assessments, or any part thereof, as have not been paid on or before the said several days named for payment as aforesaid, together with the said percentage charge of five per cent. upon the amount in default of every unpaid tax, rate or assessment.
- Ratepayers who may not desire to avail themselves of the principle of divisional payment, but prefer paying their taxes in bulk on or before the 10th day of July next, shall upon such payment in bulk on or before the said day, be entitled to a reduction of one and one-half per cent. on the payment of the instalments which might be deferred to the 10th day of September and the 10th day of November next respectively.
- Ratepayers who prefer in paying the rates mentioned in section three hereof to also pay the taxes payable on the 10th day of November next on or before the 10th day of September next, shall be entitled thereupon to a reduction of one per cent. on those rates the payment of which might be deferred to the 10th day of November next.

Collectors can be called upon at their several residences, which are situate as under, at any reasonable hour, previous or subsequent to the hours named for attendance at the public offices, and the St. Lawrence, St. Andrew's, St. Paul's, St. Mark's and St. Alban's Halls, will be open as their public receiving offices as under, in which the collections will be taken from 9 till 1 and 2 till 5 o'clock, for 4 days preceding the said 10th day of July, 10th day of September, and 10th day of November, and to the hour of 7 o'clock p.m. on the last mentioned days, of which all ratepayers are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

| WARD. | COLLECTORS. | RESIDENCES AND PRIVATE OFFICES. | PUBLIC OFFICES. |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------|
| No. 1. Div. No. 1 | Samuel Vance..... | 143 Shuter St., South side, near Sherbourne St. | St. Lawrence Hall. |
| " 1. " 2 | John A. Mills..... | 202 Seaton St., West side, North of Wilton Ave. | " " " |
| " 2. " 1 | T. B. Whiteside..... | 375 Sackville St., or 102 Sherbourne St. | " " " |
| " 2. " 2 | J. John Kidd..... | 95 Seaton St., E. side, bet. Queen St. and Wilton Ave. | " " " |
| " 3. " 1 | M. Nasimith..... | 14 Mattard St., North side, near Yonge St. | " " " |
| " 3. " 2 | H. Pritchard..... | 29 Draper St., East side, near Wellington Place. | " " " |
| " 3. " 3 | J. C. Lander..... | 737 Yonge St., North-East corner of Bloor St. | St. Paul's Hall. |
| " 4. " 1 | Edward F. Rush..... | 102 Farley Ave., North side, East of Portland St. | St. Andrew's Hall. |
| " 4. " 2 | J. J. Funston..... | 48 1/2 Sussex Ave., North-West corner Spadina Ave. | " " " |
| " 5. " 1 | J. R. Watson..... | 63 Argyle St., South side, West of Dundas St. | " " " |
| " 6. " 1 | James Hunter..... | 205 Dunn Ave..... | St. Alban's Hall. |
| " 6. " 2 & 3 | J. D. Woods..... | Dundas St., North-east corner of Bevercourt Road. | St. Mark's Hall. |

Cheques tendered in payment of taxes must be "marked," and made payable to the Ward Collector. Ratepayers are further reminded of the comfort and convenience to themselves and all concerned resulting from early payment, and not waiting until the last days, when there is always a large number of parties attending.

R. T. COADY, City Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, City Hall, 5th June, 1894.

TRIED AND RECOMMENDED.
I have used with beneficial results K. D. C. and have recommended it to a great many of my friends, all of whom speak very highly of it. To all who suffer from indigestion I can heartily recommend it as the best.
J. H. TIMMIS,
Secretary-Treasurer City Printing and Publishing Co., Montreal, P.Q.

Trusts Corporation
OF ONTARIO
And Safe Deposit Vaults.
Bank of Commerce Building, King St TORONTO.
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000.
Capital Subscribed, \$800,000.

Hon. J. C. AIRKS, P.C., President.
Hon. Sir R. J. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G., Vice-President.
Hon. S. C. WOOD, Vice-President.

The Corporation undertakes all manner of TRUSTS and acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, TRUSTEE, ASSIGNEE, LIQUIDATOR &c., or as AGENT for any of the above appointments. Estates managed. Money invested. Bonds issued and countersigned. Financial business of all kinds transacted.
Deposit rates to rent all sizes. Valuables of all kinds received and safe custody Guaranteed and Insured.
N.B.—Solicitors bringing business to the Corporation are retained in the professional case of same.
A. E. PLUMMER, - Manager.

MILITIA.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of Clothing for the Militia and Permanent Corps, comprising Tunics, Trousers, Great Coats and Caps. Militia Store Supplies and Necessaries, consisting of Boots, gloves, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Iron Bedsteads, Brooms, Brushes, Saddles, Horse Blankets &c. Hard and Soft Coal; Hard and Soft Wood. (English measure) for the heating of all Military Buildings in each of the Militia Districts, will be received up to noon Thursday, 5th July, 1894. Tenders to be marked on the left-hand corner of the envelope: Tender for "Militia Clothing," "Militia Store Supplies," "Coal," or "Fuel Wood," as the case may be, and addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

The contracts for Clothing are to cover a period of three years from the 1st July, 1894, those for Store Supplies and Necessaries, Coal and Wood, are for one year from 1st July, 1894.

Printed forms of tender containing full particulars may be obtained from the Department at Ottawa and at the following Militia Stores, viz.: The Offices of the Superintendents of Stores at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Winnipeg, Man.

Every article of Clothing, Store Supplies and Necessaries to be furnished, as well as the material therein, must be of Canadian manufacture, and similar in all respects to the scaled patterns, which can be seen in the Militia Stores at Ottawa. This does not apply to material for salubrious.

No tender will be received unless made on a printed form furnished by the Department, nor will a tender be considered if the printed form is altered in any manner whatever.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian Chartered Bank for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. BENOIT, CAPT., Secretary.
Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, 2nd June, 1894.

THE TRIUMPHS OF DUTY.

CHAPTER XXII.
SOME HAPPY DAYS.

"Let us all go back to one house," cried the Duke of Peterworth. "Let us all dine together, and talk it well over. Where shall it be?"

"Oh! at Lord Charleton's, decidedly," observed the Marquis of Seaham. "He must wish to see Lord Stanmore; and we deserve to be present at the meeting."

"Very true, my dear faithful friends," said Lord Charleton. "Let us have the enjoyment of an unconstrained dinner of us four only: giving God thanks, and then, as the duke says, talking it all well over."

As Lord Charleton turned from the heated room to his carriage, he perceived Sir Bentley Burder waiting for him, whom he took warmly by the hand.

"Your time, Sir Bentley, is more precious than mine: fix your own day to meet Lord Stanmore at dinner in Carlton Gardens."

"I think, my lord, I can name Sunday."

"Be it so, then. Shall it be seven or eight?"

"Either, my lord, will be equally convenient. I feel much gratified."

"It is I, Sir Bentley, who am the man deeply obliged."

So all the carriages rolled away; three of them, however, keeping in the same direction, and depositing their several lords in the entry of Lord Charleton's house, in Carlton Gardens.

"Is Lord Stanmore within?" was the first inquiry.

"Yes, my lord; came in about half an hour since; is in your lordship's own study below."

The three friends entered together, and Lord Stanmore, who had risen from his chair, stood silently awaiting the announcement that he was henceforth nobody, according to the laws of the country, and dependent solely on the faithful love of Lord Charleton.

"My dearest boy," said the earl, "what do you expect?"

"The constancy of your parental affection," returned he calmly, but very gravely, "and the friendship of the duke and marquis."

"And all you ever had or expected besides, Arthur," said Lord Charleton, placing a hand on each shoulder of our hero. "The arbitration is favorable—or rather has been anticipated, and rendered unnecessary, by the preponderating weight of evidence on our side, that you, and no other, are the true Arthur Philip Dieudonne Bryce Woolton, Viscount Stanmore, and future Earl of Charleton."

"Which last title may God long avert," said the duke, smiling, and shaking Lord Stanmore warmly by the hand.

The marquis could not speak: so great a rush of feeling—of tender feeling—overcame him, that, detaching Arthur's hand within his, he seated himself by the table, on which he leaned, while Lord Charleton and the duke related the most important parts of the day's proceedings. The next half hour found the little party dispersed in the various dressing-rooms, attended by valets with all the luxuries of a renewed toilet. The marquis had sealed with an envelope the precious ring that had lain in the obscurity of his waistcoat-pocket so many days, and directing it to the Lady Violet Chamberlayne, sent it by one of his own footmen, whom he had detained beneath the address he wrote "Laudate Dominum." Having thus tenderly cared for the feelings of his young daughter, the marquis stretched himself on a chaise longue, until the summons to dinner; but, instead of falling asleep, refreshed his mind by an investigation of that of his temporary valet, Monsieur Julien, who had re-

spectfully attended to his lordship's toilet.

Julien had confided Mademoiselle Lucille Brontel to the care of long-known and respected friends, en route from Somerset House to Carlton Gardens, and had reached home in time to attend on his lord's guests. Finding that Mr. Temple had already shown the duke his room, Julien devoted himself to the marquis.

"Well, Julien," said Lord Seaham, "let me a little into your secrets. Having made this wonderful conversion of Mademoiselle Lucille, are you going to marry her?"

"Oh! no, my lord marquis," replied Julien, very gravely. "I wish her to become the foundress of a new Order of the Church—an order of penitents—of those who have offended by the tongue."

"Ha!" exclaimed the marquis; "a large community, Julien. No fear of want of members, but difficult to keep the peace."

"Not only difficult, my lord marquis, but impossible without good rules, and obedience to those rules."

"A great deal of silence, Julien?"

"Yes, my lord, a great deal of silence, but not total. The tongue is not to become a dead member, but a well-regulated and useful one, making reparation for the past."

"Why, Julien, you are a wonderful man. I am considering whether I ought to look for wings to your shoulders or a cloven foot."

"Neither, my lord marquis; there has never been anything wonderful in me. But a great many things have passed under my observation. I have been, from a boy, observing and thoughtful. God has led me particularly to remark and regret the sins committed by the tongue—sins confined to no class of society, pervading all ranks."

"But, Julien, is it not a pity to confine this reformation to a cloister. Can you not extend the reform over all classes by means of associations, confraternities, third orders?"

"Yes, my lord marquis; that is my wish, that is my hope. If your lordship were not so harassed with foreign business, I might be encouraged to submit the rules to you for your enlightened observations."

"Are they drawn up?"

"They are, my lord. Those for the convent, and those for the world. I can take the latter to St. James' square, when the London parliamentary season is over, and your lordship is starting for the country."

"Why, what a patient man you are, Monsieur Julien: like your good earl, with his thirty years at Marseilles. The parliament may not be released till August, and we are now only at the end of May."

"That is but a little interval, my lord, for me who have been wishing to have a reparation made to God since I was quite a lad. It seems to me, that when God wills a new service to be performed for Him, He throws in the path of him or her, who is to be the humble instrument, so many striking circumstances in that particular line of service, that, at length, the mind becomes quite ardent to have something effected; and, at length, in God's own good time, the moment comes for every detail to appear clear—the moment for action."

The dinner was then announced; the marquis wrote in his pocket-book—"Julien, valet to Lord C.—new Order—penitents—evil tongues—rules—confraternities—speak to the duchess of P.—August." In the leaf preceding had been written—"Murat—Naples—Warn the A. at B.—write the A. at V."

The marquis was passing through the door-way, when Julien, who had opened it for him, said:

"One moment, my lord; I must detain you to mention that I am not the originator, even on earth, of this

Order of the Holy Tongue. There is one who has felt called by God to institute it, but desires to remain hidden. This person drew up all the rules, and requested me to become the agent in London and Paris, just when I was travelling to bring proof of the evil tongues against Madame de Courtrai. I had, as I told you, my lord marquis, been inspired since my youth to desire such an association, and that was just the moment to fire my zeal. The coincidence was very remarkable; but you see I was not really the first institutor. The truth above all things, my lord, when it injures no one."

With still greater regard for Julien, Lord Seaham descended to the cheerful little dinner party; the conversation being, at first, kept up chiefly by himself and the duke; for Lord Charleton and his grandson seemed more disposed to listen to the tranquil sense of peace after the storm. A couple of hours had passed thus pleasantly, when the duties of the State were again thrust on Lord Seaham, by the arrival of his carriage, containing his most confidential secretary, Mr. Pemble. Lord Charleton offered his private study, which was accepted; but the conference did not end, as the marquis had hoped, in being left at liberty to accompany the duke to Stanhope street, and carry the good news to the dowager duchess. The two carriages rolled off, the one to Mayfair, the other to Downing street, while the two owners of the mansion entered their domestic chapel.

Nearly the whole of the following day was spent by Arthur with the family of the marquis in St. James' square, and principally with his faithful Violet. Oalm happy hours these, enhanced the details which Lord Claud had enabled the marquis to give of her immovable constancy. Lord Stanmore also saw Lady Clara, and gratefully acknowledged the precious letter that, as a relic, he still wore. Both aunt and niece found traces of the adversity that would fain have claimed him. Violet observed, with tearful emotion, that his spirit seemed subdued; but Clara, remembering the almost prophetic adjuration of Sir Henry Moreland, at Marsden Park, silently prayed that the good effects of the past trial might endure to the end.

On the 1st of June, the grandsire and his heir, remembered, as a duty to early friendship, a long-announced matinee-champetre in the grounds of a certain Mrs. Colville, whom Lord Charleton had known and esteemed during his long residence abroad. She had returned rich to England, a few years before the re-purchase of Woolton Court, and had bought a lovely place on the banks of the Thames, at Chelsea. Shy, proud, and diffident of her own power to inspire or retain the friendship of others, she had shunned making any claim to that of "Mr. Bryce, of Marseilles," suddenly made known to her by a mutual acquaintance as the Earl of Charleton. They met; however, accidentally in London; and so much real regard was evinced by his lordship in the mutual pleasure of meeting, that Mrs. Colville ventured to request the honor of his company at the "fete champetre, with pretty little Arthur, if the Easter holy-days were not over."

Lord Charleton promised for himself, and conditionally for "pretty Arthur," now six feet high. He now remained our hero of the day, and requested him as a favor to himself, not to accept any other engagement.

Dear England was kind enough to smile her best on that summer day, amid the walks and grottes, and rock-work, and waterfalls, and views of the river, and sudden turns and surprises, with aviaries and water-fowl, and garland arches, and a Welch harper, around whom amateur villagers danced most merrily. It was consistent with Mrs. Colville's timidity that she preferred to the regular breakfast tables

in the banquet style, refreshments awaiting her guests at every turn temptingly arranged, and offered by Damons and Delias of most approved Arcadian descent. After paying their respects in true cordiality to their hostess, Lord Charleton wandered here and there with the being he most loved on earth, in perfect enjoyment of his society and appreciation of the scene around them: Arthur appeared to be in a sympathetic mood.

"How delightful it is to know no one here!" exclaimed he. "I think I enjoy this festive scene more than anything presented to me as pleasure, since our arrival in London."

At length they stopped at a vista commanding the river, not far from which appeared a little empty bower.

"Let us enter there," said Lord Charleton; "the view must be the same as from this spot."

They turned to enter, but another and unperceived shady little walk led to the same unoccupied arbor, to which advanced, at the same moment, a middle-aged gentleman and a young lady, apparently his daughter. Both parties drew back, bowing politely; then each protested they were not fatigued, and begged not to prevent the others from entering, till at length the stranger addressed Lord Charleton by his title, who, looking more directly at the former, recognized Mr. Gerard Woolton, while Lord Stanmore, who had been watching the averted head of the young lady, now ventured to claim a fair cousin in his partner at Lady Whyne's ball. Lord Charleton, surprised and gratified at being thus sought by relations he had feared would continue estranged, if not antagonist, gave both father and daughter an affectionate and joyful greeting.

"There is really not sufficient room for four persons," at length observed Hortense to Arthur; "we are too young to be tired. Let us walk to the cascade, and hear the band. They have finished their monotonous repetitions for the dances, and are now commencing strains worth hearing."

With a graceful farewell to Lord Charleton, the beautiful girl led the way, and our hero followed, leaving the plaintiff and defendant of an anxious cause in the bonds, apparently of a fast cementing friendship.

CHAPTER XXIII.

VERY EQUIVOCAL PROOFS OF FRIENDSHIP.

The youthful people proceeded, arm in arm, to the spot where the instruments of harmony invited them; our hero feeling and professing that the charge of so newly-found and lovely a cousin, would make any cascade, and any music, seem perfect to his senses. The agreeable lassitude he had felt after the mental tension of the preceding days, was now succeeded by an animation and enthusiasm that was not lost to his companion. From an embarrassed and even pained expression, near the bower, her countenance became the sunny dial of their first meeting; yet she was, for her, very silent. Was she quite engrossed by the music, or had she on her mind something difficult to be confided? Arthur at length became aware that such must be the case; he first rallied, then entreated, and finally drew forth the words:

"The chief arbitrator still says the same thing."

"The chief arbitrator," echoed our hero, greatly amazed. "Is it possible that your father has left you uninformed of the result of the examination?"

"There was no result," said Hortense. "The arbitration has not been given. All yet remains suspended; and it is for that reason I mention to you, for your own sake, that there is a way to effect a private compromise. Why do you force me to say this? Why cannot you understand me?"

"I do—I do understand you; and oh! Hortense, when this suggestion was first made, had you then replied less proudly, the proposed union be

tween us would have caused the most terrific struggle in my heart, for you fascinated me as you have many others; but even then I was betrothed, and now—"

"Yes; you were insulted by my reply," interrupted she. "But remember that I fully believed what I said; and I said the truth so far, that if you were not Lord Stanmore, you were the son of a peasant—of a common soldier."

"But even had it been so, the secret would have been kept. I had received the education of a nobleman; I had the tastes, the feelings, the habits of one; and all this my friends of the nobility recognized and appreciated! they promised me fidelity, and would have kept it."

"But for all that you would have been base-born."

"No, Miss Woolton; no one born in lawful wedlock is base-born. Besides, I cannot feel that honest lowly station is base, or that I need have blushed for the brave young soldier who fell for his country on the sands of Africa."

"Who you are," said Hortense, "is not yet decided. You are risking more than you are aware of by stifling the feeling you have for me under this foolish resentment. Let us return to the arbor, where our two natural guardians sit, and declare ourselves pledged to each other. All will then go smoothly for the future Earl and Countess of Charleton. If not, you will bitterly repent this sullen anger for a few rash words. My father never will look upon you but as a peasant changeling."

He is welcome to his thoughts," returned Lord Stanmore; "but now listen to me—you, his daughter, whom I do love and admire with the pride of a relative. I have no sullen anger, or anger of any sort against you. On the contrary, I feel most grateful for the benevolent and cousinly wish to sacrifice yourself to the general peace and welfare of the family. I am not so blind as to suppose that you would be otherwise than a victim, were I to act as you propose: and other ties bind me. The Lady Violet Chamberlayne, daughter of the Marquis of Seabam, whose young heart had, with her father's approbation, been given me some months before this late discussion, has remained constant to a betrothal that did not rigorously bind her. It has been in vain to represent to her, in detail, that the accidents of my life were changed. I was the same, she pleaded. She has remained heroically firm to me. I am hers forever!"

A short pause followed. Hortense Woolton then said, in a solemn manner: "Remember, I have warned you."

"You do not seriously mean," said Lord Stanmore, "that your father, in the first rage of disappointed ambition, would attempt my life!"

"Not, perhaps, your life," she returned, in the same solemn tone; "but in youth and health and prosperity there are things still more precious than life. However, I have warned you. Let us go down nearer the river; my father talked of boating from these grounds. We can all return together."

As Miss Woolton arose from where she had been seated, she placed, as a signal, her delicate handkerchief on the end of her parasol, and waved it high above her head. One of the hired attendants immediately informed her, respectfully, that servants in livery were not permitted to enter the gardens; but that he would immediately go to one entrance, and send to the other to secure her carriage. Miss Woolton took the man a little aside to explain to him the return by the river; and immediately, as if awaited an opportunity to speak in confidence, the voice of his own valet, Mr. Temple, in very bad French, commenced, thus translated: "My lord, I beg of you not to turn round to me, or seem to hear or know me in the least. No one knows my

person in these gardens, therefore I can warn you. There is a plot, my lord, to get you down the river to the docks, and put you on board one of the Jamaica merchant vessels, with some false story against you, as a runaway. That young lady meant no good by the signal of her handkerchief on the parasol. Oh, pray do not turn towards me, my lord! If you wish to give any orders, call my little dog, and talk seemingly to him, if you please, my lord."

"Or rather as you please, my good friend," replied Lord Stanmore. "Here Cherry! Cherry!" and the little dog ran chirping to the summons: "where is my grandfather, pretty Cherry?"

"My lord is gone home," said Temple, "having had a false message from his grandson, that he had suddenly felt ill, and had borrowed Mrs. Colville's carriage to return to Carlton Gardens."

Lord Stanmore continued to play with the dog, while he ruminated thus:

"So, the kidnapping to Jamaica, and the imprisonment in that island, was the worse than death, of which that extraordinary girl has warned me. But how inconsistent in her, to first warn, and then betray me? Is it revenge against me for my fidelity to Violet, or ambition that can endure no longer the one obstacle to her personal elevation? Who can tell! Does she herself know her own heart? Has she one?"

In the midst of these unanswerable question, a note was placed in his hand:

"We are all waiting for you. I was obliged to leave you to take the man for orders to papa. We are all going in the boat as far as Whitehall Stairs, and to sup in Carlton Gardens. Follow the bearer of this. HORTENSE."

"Ha! syren," thought Lord Stanmore, "I will not let you know that I have unmasked you. Present my compliments to Mr. and Miss Woolton, and that I regret I must renounce the pleasure of the water-party, having to pay my respects to Mrs. Colville before I leave her hospitable grounds."

"Mrs. Colville is gone down to the water, sir, to see the party off. I'll show you the way—the nearest way, sir. Oh, here is Mrs. Colville, and here are all the water-party. It's to be the original time, I suppose, and then all her own guests being gone, Mrs. Colville will go in the pleasure-boat, and sup at the Earl of Charleton's in Carlton Gardens."

"Oh, that is the original plan, is it? Made while Lord Charleton was here this morning?"

"Yes, sir, precisely."
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A WONDERFUL CURE.—Mr. David Smith, Coe Hill, Ont., writes: "For the benefit of others I wish to say a few words about Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. About a year ago I took a very severe cough, had a virulent sore on my lips, was bad with dyspepsia, constipation and general debility. I tried almost every conceivable remedy, outwardly and inwardly, to cure the sore but all to no purpose. I had often thought of trying Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, so I got a bottle and when I had used about one half the sore showed evident signs of healing. By the time that bottle was done it had about disappeared and my general health was improving fast. I was always of a very bilious habit and had used quinine and lemon juice with very little effect. But since using 3 bottles of the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY the biliousness is entirely gone and my general health is excellent. I am 60 years old. Parties using it should continue it for some time after they think they are cured. It is by far the best health restorer I know."

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M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

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THE CHURCH IN HAMILTON.

Dedication of St. Joseph's.

Rev. Father Hinckley, who has been placed in charge of the new St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, at the corner of Locke and Herkimer streets, has every reason to feel proud of his church and parishioners. The neat and commodious edifice was dedicated Sunday morning with a splendor of service that would have done credit to a much more pretentious church and parish. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by his Lordship Bishop Dowling, he having as his assistant priest Very Rev. F. Marjion, provincial of St. Michael's college, Toronto. Rev. Dr. Kloepfer, of Berlin, and Rev. Chancellor Craven were the deacons of honor, and Rev. Fathers Brady and Murphy were deacon and sub-deacon of the mass.

At the opening of the service the church was blessed with elaborate ceremony by Mgr. Heenan, Father Murphy, acting as sub-deacon, the rest of the visiting clergy and acolytes. The walls were sprinkled outside and in and a blessing of consecration pronounced.

To Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, was allotted the task of delivering the gospel, and he was assisted at the throne by Right Rev. Mgrs. Heenan and McEvay. Fathers Ryan, of Toronto, and O'Reilly, of this city, were present in the sanctuary, and Rev. Father Coty filled the important position of master of ceremonies.

Archbishop Walsh's sermon was well suited to the occasion, and, owing to the great heat, was very much abridged. It did not suffer on account of its brevity, however, for the venerable Archbishop has the happy faculty of condensing thought and saying something worth remembering in every sentence he speaks. He chose for his text the words addressed by God to Solomon on the completion of the great Jewish temple: "For now have I chosen and sanctified this house, that My name may be there forever and Mine eyes and My heart shall be there perpetually."

"Those words of God may be applied in a fuller sense," said he, "to this Christian Catholic Church. The great heart of God shall be always here. His words shall be preached in purity. The prayer of faith shall ascend on wings of hope, and souls shall be rescued from the slavery of sin and won back to God. You have done a great work in building a house for the need of the imperishable soul. The great material creation is one vast temple raised to God's glory. It shows forth His wisdom and glory and goodness. Yet this great God whom the heavens cannot contain condescends to dwell in temples made with the hands by His people. Solomon's temple was the pride and joy of the Jewish nation. But the enemies came and carried away the glories of the temple. They afterward set to work to build another temple, and it was promised that the desire of nations, Jesus Christ, should fill it. No matter how small or poor your temple, it is great because the Son of God dwells therein, and this is why the Catholic people give their gifts as did the Jews of old to rear their temples throughout the lands. The temple was the place of sacrifice. Jesus on the cross by His blood fulfilled the old law. One drop of that blood would have redeemed 10,000 guilty worms. It has washed the shores of all ages and all times, and washed away the sins and impurities of all men, under certain conditions. There must be a sacrifice or religion is no religion at all. The church is the place where Christ exercises the office of redeemer still. Jesus is still the teacher in the sermons preached. We are but the echo of His voice. In the sacrifice of baptism, confirmation, penance, communion, ordinations, marriage ceremonies and in every great relation of life, in all great epochs of life, the Catholic church is our joy and hope. As long as these houses shall stand they shall proclaim the faith, hope and charity of the people who planted the seed that has grown into a mighty tree that shadows the whole land."

The speaker referred in complimentary terms to the good work done by Bishop Dowling in the establishing of churches and schools throughout his diocese. He praised the people for their liberality and loyalty to the church and trusted that they would always remain faithful, and that God's blessing would fall richly upon them in their labors and sacrifices.

Bishop Dowling thanked the Archbishop for his kind words, and the people for their presence at the service. He said he believed that if men would not come to the church, the church should go to the men, and that had been and would be his policy in connection with the work of his diocese. He firmly believed in multiplying the churches.

The offertory, amounting to \$150, was then taken up, and the closing of the high mass concluded the service.

At 4:30 in the afternoon a sermon to the French Catholics was preached by Rev. F. Marjion, in commemoration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, and in the evening musical vespers were conducted, Father Ryan preaching a suitable sermon.

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We are offering men's all-wool tweed sack coats, which were selling for \$6 and \$7, for \$4. Men's all-wool tweed cutaway suits, former price \$10 and \$11, for \$6, and equally great reductions on higher-priced suits for men.

English striped Flannel Blazers that sold for \$3.50 now go at \$2.50. Fine black lustre and Russel Cord Coats, never sold for less than \$2.50, now offered at \$1.50. Young men's Lustre Coats, former price \$1.50, now 90 cents. Boys' Star Shirt Waists and Blouses, regular prices \$1.25 and \$1.50, are now selling for 75 cents.

Boys' lined Knee Pants, which were cheap at 50 and 65 cents, now going for 25c, and reductions of from 35 to 40 per cent. have been made in the prices for boys' all-wool 2 and 3 piece suits, which are now selling at from \$1.25 up.

OAK HALL,

115, 117, 119, 121 KING STREET EAST.

THE OAK HALL BUILDING.

The evening crowd was large, if not larger, than that in the morning.

The music was a special feature of the opening services. St. Mary's capable choir with its energetic leader, D J O'Brien, being present and having charge of things musical. Kallawoda's mass in A was the morning event, the soloists being Misses M Broadbent and M Griffin and Jas McPherson and J F Egan. The beauty of the mass was increased by the work of an orchestra—W Anderson, leader; I Lomas, second violin; G Steele, viola; C Russell, cello; C Locke, double bass; D Anderson, flute; J Cherrier, oboe; W Howard, clarinet, and Miss Bella Marks, pianist.

In the evening Schmidt's musical vespers were sung, Misses Broderick, Mary Bastien, A O'Brien, and A Horoman, C Marks, H J Thomas and J F Egan taking the solos. Miss M Cleary also sang Wiegand's Ave Maria, and Mr. Egan sang Lambillotte's Benedicta Maria, with chorus. At the conclusion of the morning service the orchestra played the Tancredi overture.

The morning admission to the church, in order to avoid overcrowding, was 50 cents. At night a general admission fee of 25 cents was charged. —Spectator.

THE PUBLIC should bear in mind that Dr. THOMAS' EUCALYPTIC OIL has nothing in common with the impure, deterring class of so-called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and really efficacious—relieving pain and lameness, stiffness of the joints and muscles and sores or hurts, being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

Among those called to the English Bar, recently, was Denis Charles O'Connor, eldest son of The O'Connor Dcn. It is the intention of Mr. O'Connor to practice at the Parliamentary Bar.

On May 29th, a man named Thomas Davis was killed by his own bull at Coolaney. He was leading the animal to drink, when it became restive and butted the unfortunate man against an ash tree, crushing his life out.

Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly has made the following clerical changes—Rev. John Myloto, C.C., Knock, to Letterfrack; Rev. Martin Loftus, C.C., Letterfrack, to Cong; and Rev. P. Vardon, C.C., Cong, to Knock.

At the meeting of the Limerick Amnesty Association, on May 31st, a resolution was unanimously adopted calling on all Irish counties to immediately hold conventions for the purpose of furthering the Amnesty cause.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Fittings, &c., New Drill Hall, Toronto," will be received at this office until Thursday, 12th July, 1894, for the several works required in the construction of Fittings for the new Drill Hall, Toronto.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of R. C. Windeyer, Architect, Toronto, on and after Thursday, 21st June, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied, and signed with the actual signature of tenderer.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 16th, 1894.

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J. W. LANGMUIR,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Military Store building, Fort Osborne, Winnipeg," will be received until Wednesday, 4th July, 1894, for the construction of a Military Store building, Fort Osborne, Winnipeg.

Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department, and at the Clerk of Works Office, Winnipeg, after Friday, 8th June.

Persons are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 25th May, 1894.

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