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

VOL. V.—NO. 27.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS.

WRITTEN FOR HIS REGISTER.

Canada has drawn attention to the pretty legend how that a pious couple in Rome, who were wealthy and without heirs, praying to God to guide them to a wise distribution of their money, received answer that where they found the ground covered with snow on a morning in Summer there they should build a church under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin.

A friend to whom I gave this history asks, why such a roundabout way of doing things? What need has the Almighty of recourse to such a prodigy, to gratify the pious envy of saints? A sufficient answer to this, I suppose, is that it is not our business to criticise God's ways.

The coming of God in the flesh, that is in created nature, has transformed all things by lifting them to a higher plane. When He fixes their use—as of water in baptism or bread in the greater mystery—they are no longer mere brute matter but efficient instruments of Divine power.

Now, the symbolism of Snow is this: Its two prominent features are whiteness and cold, and they go together; for as soon as the snow begins to melt the lustre is gone. Whiteness is the outward sign of the state of the soul clothed in the robes of God's friendship; and the peculiar whiteness of snow, resting upon its coolness, is the state of those who by self-denial, watchfulness and mortification freeze their passions and appetites into obedience to right, reason and religion.

There is nothing very deep in this, or now, if you except the force of the miracle and the building of a church to our Lady under that title. These two last things have a religious turn to them, but the pagan myth of Diana, the chaste queen of the cool night, and her handsome brother, who lived always in the glow of the sun's heat. A very fitting turn, indeed, for the snow itself, founding a lotion to the Queen of Virgins on the basis of mortification and penance, fits in perfectly with the teachings of Christian morality and the example of all the saints.

The first of St. Eustachia, a virgin of Spain who suffered martyrdom in the Diocletian persecution. To insult the purity which she had preferred to life, the savage persecutors ordered her body to be exposed on the route of a troop of soldiers, who, it was expected, would trample upon and disgrace this temple of the Holy Ghost, for that is what St. Eustachia is called the bodies of saints. But when they reached the place, a fall of

snow so completely hid the sacred remains, that the men never suspected their presence; and when the Christian friars came, they found the body not merely untouched but fresh and fragrant as became a virgin Saint. The pious feast had continued after death what the severe atmosphere of mortification had so well begun in life.

The snow, then, under God's hand, can protect and warm as well as the fire, and it is always fresh and beautiful to those who love it. In our fastidious winter atmosphere of penance and self-denial has capabilities even of earthly happiness, which those only know who have voluntarily chosen it. St. Peter was a man of extraordinary fortification. He had driven hard and subtle every disorder of appetite or lust in his nature.

The coming of God in the flesh, that is in created nature, has transformed all things by lifting them to a higher plane. When He fixes their use—as of water in baptism or bread in the greater mystery—they are no longer mere brute matter but efficient instruments of Divine power. Now, the symbolism of Snow is this: Its two prominent features are whiteness and cold, and they go together; for as soon as the snow begins to melt the lustre is gone.

The sad news comes from Granvilliers that the Rev. John Burton died there on Tuesday, the 6th instant. This announcement will be a painful surprise to many of the Rev. gentleman's friends, who were not aware of his illness, which was only a few weeks' duration though brief, the disease—typhoid fever—was of that insidious nature which often baffles the skill of the physician, and ends, as it unfortunately did in this case, fatally to the sufferer.

The deceased was an Englishman and a minister of the Congregational Church. He was for some years pastor of that body, whose place of worship is on Church street, between Wood and Alexander streets. Here he was regarded, not alone by those of his own communion, but by others of a different persuasion, as a clergyman generously endowed with every requisite of his calling, and singularly favored with the spirit of God.

The Rev. John Burton was a member of the Council of all creeds and classes. True to the tenets of his own belief, he yet respected and saw something good in the belief of those who knelt at a different altar; and so he was admired and beloved by his numerous acquaintance. Dr. Burton was honored with the degrees of M.A. and B.D., and modestly he bore his titles, as is usual with men of worth and ability.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

Letter to Archbishop Langévin on the Eve of Departure.

An Important Reference to His Mission—The Imperative Duty of Catholics—Suspend All Discussion—Intervention of the Sovereign Pontiff.

OTTAWA, July 6.—Mgr. Merry del Val, on the occasion of his departure from Canada, addresses an open letter to Archbishop Langévin. After introductory remarks, he proceeds: "There now only remains for us hope that the holy work of peace and justice desired by the Holy See, and by all of us, will be fully accomplished. His Holiness will take all possible care in giving advice and indication to Canadian Catholics the line of conduct to follow."

Affairs have entered, in so far as Catholics are concerned, an entirely new phase, by the simple fact of the direct intervention of the Sovereign Pontiff. With him it remains to-day to finally determine their obligations by knowledge of the religious side of this question, and it is not, for us, nor for anyone else, a question of having his action in the matter. It should be quite evident to all good Catholics that they cannot invoke nor sustain the authority of the Supreme Pastor by bolting that of the bishops.

Dangerous Phase of the European Situation.

LONDON, July 6.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Coumerson, said that the delay in the settlement of the peace conference in Turkey and Greece was entirely the fault of the former. There was no delay so far as the powers were concerned, but Turkey had carried deliberation and circumspection to such an excess that the delay was not without danger.

The Marquis of Salisbury remarked: "If France and Austria were presiding at the conference, as he did in 1878, the result would be different. A powerful Russian army was then within a stone's throw of Constantinople and any suggestion from Prince Bismarck that a failure of the conference would result in the movement of that army undoubtedly produced that effect on Turkish deliberations which is desired now."

The Late Father Krein, C.S.S.R.

The St. John Sun, on June 25, gives particulars of the death of the late Father Krein, C.S.S.R. in that city. The paper says: The death occurred somewhat suddenly at 12:30 o'clock (midnight). Father Krein was in his usual good health the previous evening when he attended the meeting of the Young Women of the Holy Family in the basement of St. Peter's church.

In the afternoon at 5 o'clock all the Catholic societies in the city gathered to the church, which was crowded with people, who came from all parts to honor the memory of the deceased. Rev. William Wraylock spoke of Father Krein's qualities as a priest. He said: "The people of St. Peter's parish had lost a clergyman whose life had been before them for years. They had no reason to study his life by his words of instruction. They had witnessed his life and had been able to copy his example and be edified by his life as a priest."

India in Reckless.

CALCUTTA, July 6, 11 p.m.—All sections of the community are in a state of anxious expectancy as to the developments of the early future. It is reported that all the mills hands up the Hooghly have struck work and that they are preparing to march 8,000 strong, to reinforce the rioters here. The Government has ordered the military to intercept them.

St. Cecilia's Church.

During the absence in Ireland, where he goes for the benefit of his health, Father Borgin's place in St. Cecilia's Church will be taken by Very Rev. Father G.S.S.I.

Separate School Board.

The Separate School Board at its meeting Tuesday night by a resolution congratulated Ald. Hallam and the other members of the Jubilee Celebration Committee upon the success of their efforts and extended the thanks of the board for their courtesy to the children of the schools. A letter was read from Messrs. J. E. Ellis & Co. accompanying a presentation to the members of the board of bronze medals in honor of the jubilee.

Mr. Blake Gets Out of It.

LONDON, July 6.—Hon. Edward Blake, anti-Randall member for South Leinster, has withdrawn from the committee investigating the British South Africa Company's administration and the Jameson raid because of its failure to report Mr. B. F. Hawksworthy, Cecil Rhodes' lawyer, for his refusal to produce certain telegrams which it admitted passed between London and the Cape immediately before the raid, and which it is claimed would throw important light upon the forces then at work.

League of the Cross.

At the regular meeting of St. Mary's Branch, League of the Cross, the following resolution was recorded: "That we extend to our first Vice-President, Mrs. Thos. Braff our sincere sympathy with him in the death of his wife."

Catholic Truth Society.

The regular monthly meeting of this branch was held in the hall, cor. Queen and Spadina. The attendance was very large, but a very enthusiastic meeting was held. After the business of the meeting was concluded Mr. E. J. Hearn delivered a splendid address on the beauties of Killarney, for which he received the hearty thanks of the meeting. The annual picnic of the branch will be held in High Park, on Monday, July 6th. Mr. Hearn in the course of his address, said: The Trossachs in Scotland made famous by Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," are "not in it" as the Yankee would say with the beautiful Lakes of Killarney, the scenery around them possesses a peculiar charm, and variety, which the vegetation in a wild luxuriance, which cannot be properly understood or thoroughly appreciated until they are seen.

ST. JAMES', EGANVILLE.

SOLEMN DEDICATION OF A BEAUTIFUL CHURCH.

Impressive Ceremony—The Crowning Work of Father Dowdell's Life—Disseminated as a Memorial of Mercy and Laymen-Commemoration.

EGANVILLE, July 3.—But few remain to-day of the zealous priests who made the County of Renfrew the scene of their labors in the early fifties. Among the earliest resident pastors was Rev. Jas. McNulty, who arrived at Mt. St. Patrick about the year 1845. In the two years following he built the temporary churches at Renfrew, Douglas, Brudenell, Osceola and Eganville and established a mission at Sand Point. The remains of the church he erected here can still be seen on the Brudenell road about two miles out of town. It was not used after 1854, when the old St. James' church was built by Father Strain.

The first official document bearing on the history of the old St. James' Church reads as follows: "On June 22nd, 1854, the Roman Catholic Church, in the Village of Eganville, Township of Grattan, County of Renfrew, Upper Canada, was opened for public worship and blessed by His Lordship Joseph Guge, Bishop of Bytown."

Among the many visitors present were: Hon. John Costigan, Chevalier John Honey, P. Baskerville, Esq., P. A. Egleson, Esq., G. Sparke, Esq., and Mr. Brady, Esq. The Rev. Father Dowdell, Archbishop of Ottawa, was present in the Sanctuary. His Grace was assisted at the throne by Rev. E. Groulx and Father Latta ipe. His Grace the Archbishop presided at the dedication of the church. The Rev. Father Dowdell, who was the representative of Christ, its venerable brow illuminated with the light of heaven, its voice resonant with the harmony of its, its great heart beating for the redemption of humanity. His Grace's oratory its arms outstretched, now in prayer, now in supplication to man, awaiting anxiously the consummation of the unity of faith and worship and loyalty among all the nations of the world.

The impressive ceremony of the morning ended, the crowd adjourned to the beautiful grove adjoining the church grounds, where dinner and refreshments were served. A very pleasant afternoon was spent. At three o'clock on Sunday afternoon the Rev. Father Dowdell, who had been weeks preparing to receive the Sacrament of Confirmation assembled in the bow church, where he and were examined by His Lordship Bishop Lorrain.

At 7:30 p.m. the bells of the bell called the faithful again to the church to witness the first solemn benediction given from its altars. Before this ceremony, Rev. Father Girard, the Redemptorist who accompanies the Bishop on his Episcopal visitation, ascended the pulpit and preached a most instructive sermon on confession.

Ordination at Peterborough.

PETERBOROUGH, July 6.—Michael Joseph O'Brien was ordained a priest at St. Peter's Cathedral by His Lordship Bishop O'Connor. The newly ordained priest is a son of Michael O'Brien, section foreman on the C.P.R., and was educated under the late Mr. Lynch and at St. Michael's College and the Grand Seminary, Montreal. Rev. Father Fitzpatrick addressed the congregation. The occasion, he said, was one of interest and pleasure in seeing one of their sons, known from infancy to childhood, respected and revered, pious and humble, raised to the exalted dignity of the priesthood.

The Imprisonment of a Priest.

The Abbé Bailly, curé-doyen of Donzy, France, has undergone two days' imprisonment for an offence which in the opinion of the secular authorities who arrested him, Franco is one of the most shabby, viz. that of disobeying the edict of a mayor who in his contempt for "superstition" has placed his veto upon all religious processions within the limits of his jurisdiction. The Abbé Bailly is now classed with old offenders against municipal authority.

of friends arrived at 9:15 at the O. A. & P. S. Ry. station, where they were met by numbers of carriages to convey them to the church. Another train of ten coaches arrived from Ottawa some time later, and for almost half an hour continued to pass, the crowd passing between the station and the church.

The following is a list of the clergy present at the dedication: His Grace Most Rev. J. T. Duhanau, Archbishop of Ottawa; His Lordship Right Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic; Very Rev. Mgr. J. O. Routher, V. G. Ottawa, Ont.; Very Rev. G. Bouillon, Canon, Ottawa, Ont.; Rev. E. Groulx, Ottawa, Ont.; Rev. F. M. George, O.M.I., Hull, Que.; Rev. A. Labelle, O.M.I., Ottawa, Ont.; Rev. F. A. Lefebvre, Pembroke, Ont.; Rev. D. Leduc, Chaplain, Ont.; Rev. P. F. Ryan, P.P., Renfrew, Ont.; Rev. A. L. L. Renfrew, Ont.; Rev. F. L. French, Brudenell, Ont.; Rev. H. Martel, Noyonsburg, Ont.; Rev. J. Marton, Donzy, Ont.; Rev. J. O. Barrette, Maynooth, Ont.; Rev. Father Girard, Redemptorist, Montreal, Que.; Rev. P. S. Dwyall, P.P., Eganville, Ont.; Rev. P. Hart, Osceola, Ont.; Rev. A. Gagnon, Ottawa, Ont.; Rev. A. Barrette, Ottawa, Ont.

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At 10:30 a.m., His Lordship, assisted by the Rev. H. Martel and Rev. J. O. Barrette, as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively, proceeded to bless the new church.

The Bishop celebrated mass, at which he was assisted by the above named deacon and sub-deacon. Rev. P. T. Ryan, of Renfrew, was pastor of ceremonies. His Grace Most Rev. J. T. Duhanau, Archbishop of Ottawa, was present in the Sanctuary. His Grace was assisted at the throne by Rev. E. Groulx and Father Latta ipe. His Grace the Archbishop presided at the dedication of the church.

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THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Derry.

It has been stated that overtures have been made to Dr. Thompson of Omagh on behalf of the Presbyterian farmers of South Derry with a view of inducing him to become a candidate for the constituency.

Doneg.

A singular case has come to light in the Law Courts of Boston by the dispute over the estate of a person known as Colonel Flanahan, who died in April, 1875. For generations there lived in Canal street, New York, a family named Leggett, who were said to be being a Scotch family fifty years ago. About forty-four years ago there were three sons—Tom, Bill and Hugh. Bill emigrated to the far West about forty-two years ago to push his fortune. He worked in a foundry as a laborer, but in 1861 he joined the Massachusetts Infantry as a three-months man, where he was known as "Big Bill Leggett." After his period of service he went to New York, and there amassed great wealth. About twenty seven years ago he visited Newry, met many old friends and created a handsome tombstone over his mother's grave in St. Patrick's churchyard, Newry, and left again for America. Some years ago he died, and a brother of his named Tom, who lived in New York, and others set up a petition in the law courts in connection with the estate with the result that Tom became the happy possessor of some thing like £15,000 after paying all expenses.

Dublin.

The Corporation of Dublin and the Dublin United Tramways Company have come to an agreement regarding the proposed use of electricity for tramway traction in the city.

On June 20 the tombs and graves of Irish patriots in various parts of the city were visited by a deputation appointed for the purpose of laying wreaths upon them. The deputation visited in succession Werburgh Street Church, St. Michael's, Mount Jerome Cemetery and Glasnevin Cemetery. The deputation consisted of Messrs. William Rooney, Peter White, J. M. Lynch and Thos. Fitzpatrick.

At the preliminary meeting of the Maynooth Union the fact was mentioned that the Very Rev. Charles McCready, LL.D., New York, had written a letter, which would be read at the next meeting, in which he states that he and a number of Maynooth students in New York held a meeting at which they decided to issue a circular to all the Maynooth priests of the States, asking them to assemble on the 23rd June to establish a branch of the Union for America. He hoped to forward the names in a few days. The circular, which has been sent out through the States, is signed by the Rev. Peter J. Prendergast, P.P., Rev. John Gillooly, Rev. Denis O'Donovan, Rev. Patrick Daly, Rev. Thomas O'Keefe, Rev. Henry O'Carroll and Rev. George McDermott.

June 20, the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Theobald Wolfe Tone, was commemorated by a big demonstration at Bodensideen Grave yard, which is about a mile from Salinas. The demonstration was organized by the National societies of Dublin, and a very large crowd, with several bands, travelled down from the city by special train to take part in it. A procession was formed after the arrival of the special trains and marched from Salinas to the graveyard, when the large crowd visited the grave, and, after a large number of beautiful wreaths had been deposited on it, an address was delivered by Mr. O. J. Doran of Queenstown. Wreaths were sent by the O. J. Kickham Society, by Miss Mulligan, Belfast, the National Club, Dublin, the Old Guard, Henry Joy McCracken Literary Society, Belfast, Miss Maude Gonne.

Under date June 20 Maude Gonne writes to The Freeman:

I went to day, as I always do when I am in Dublin on Decoration Sunday, to St. Michael's Church, to place wreaths in honor of the noble martyrs of the cause of Irish liberty on the unmarked grave of Robert Emmet and on the tomb of the Brothers Shearers. To my surprise I found the gate barred and secured with a huge iron chain and a policeman standing in front. I called to the caretaker, who came to the door of his house, and in a most rude and aggressive manner told me I would not be permitted to enter the graveyard on this year or even to enter the churchyard. I inquired why, and was answered, "It's no good you asking questions, you'll not be allowed: that's all the answer you'll get." I then drove to St. Werburgh's. On entering Werburgh street I saw groups of people talking indignantly. On seeing the wreaths some of them called out to me, "You won't be allowed to put them on; it's a shame: numbers have been turned away to-day." At the church door I asked the policeman, who visited my yard gate, why I wished to visit. I said Lord Edward Fitzgerald's. He answered, "You can't, it's forbidden." Here at least the caretaker was civil: he came up and regarded me and then took the keys of the vault from him; he offered to take the wreath and place it for me on the following day, but the white blossoms would have been faded, so I refused.

The Government have disregarded the warnings addressed to them since the commencement of the present

year as to the deplorable state of distress in the Bohemian Union. The people have been for some months in a starving condition. The situation is considerably aggravated by the outbreak of fever in some of the islands off the coast. The fever first made its appearance about six months ago in Limerick, and it spread with great rapidity among the hungry population. Dr. Lavan, the medical officer of health, reported to the Dispersary Committee that he could not cope with it owing to the want of a nursing staff. It was found impossible to bring the patients to the mainland, so that they could not enter the hospital. The nursing was done by people on the island without any training, and the difficulty of getting any help was great owing to the island being four miles off from the mainland, so that the want of a doctor was what the doctor could not be there was very acute. The committee recommended that the necessary nursing staff be provided. They asked the Local Government Board to make some special arrangements, as the district was so poor that it was unable to provide the necessary equipment. In the meantime they got down two trained nurses from the City of Dublin Hospital, and some other country nurses in the district were sent to assist them.

The Freeman's Journal declares that those who differed most strongly in later days from Mr. Luke Hayden, M. P. for South Eusemacion, will join in regret for his death and respect for his memory. In the days of a united party he did good service in the common cause. In the battle against Coercion he was always well to the front. When the Farnellite split came Mr. Hayden took sides strongly with Mr. Russell, and it is to be regretted that in the progress of that unhappy conflict he allowed himself so much liberty of language. But of his sterling nationality there never was and never could be a question, and his kindly and simple nature won for him many friends even amongst political opponents.

An old house collapsed in Fountain lane, Omagh, and five persons were buried in the ruins. The house was a one-story detached dwelling, occupied by a woman named Mary Mullin and her family. At the hour it collapsed Mrs. Mullin, Kate Smith, her married daughter, Mrs. Maggie McCann, Kate McCrory, and two children of tender years named Annie Donnelly and Sarah McCrory were in the house, when without the slightest warning the roof fell in with a tremendous crash.

It is with regret that the people of the county Wexford learned of the death of the Very Rev. Martin Kinsella Cannon D.D., P.P. Blackwater, county Wexford. Father Dunno was one of the most respected and popular of county Wexford priests, and his death will be keenly regretted. He was 64 years of age at the time of his death, having been born near Gorey in the year 1833.

A correspondent of The Wexford People writes: "I regret to announce the death of Mr. John Power, Fishers-town, one of the Coolroo evicted tenants. Mr. Power, who leaves a widow and six children, had been in delicate health for the past two or three years, and lately contracted an ailment which led to his death on Wednesday. A great sacrifice was made by deceased in the memorable Coolroo agrarian campaign. From a splendid holding he allowed himself to be evicted in August, '88. It may well be said that at that time the Coolroo tenants fought valiantly, not only for their rights, but for the rights of Ireland, and their action caused many heartless landlords to wince and recognize that they could evict with impunity."

ENGLAND.

The death of Mr. Hugh Cullen, at Oak Hill Park, Old Swan, Liverpool, is announced. Mr. Cullen was the last surviving nephew of the late Cardinal Cullen, a cousin of Cardinal Moran, and head of the well known firm of cattle salesmen, Liverpool. The firm was established in 1809 by the late Mr. Cullen, brother to the Cardinal, and may be said to be the pioneer of the cattle trade in England.

The placing of the Ambassadors in the Jubilee procession has given rise to comment. The Papal Envoy was placed in the same carriage as the Chinese Ambassador. In Fleet street he passed almost unnoticed, but at Ludgate Circus a special cheer was raised for him as the carriage began to ascend the hill to St. Paul's. The same talent for inconspicuous mixture was shown in placing the Spanish and the American Ambassadors in the same carriage. Lord Roberts proved the most popular of the military heroes in the procession. In the Borough the crowd grew quite familiar in its terms of endearment for "Dobbs."

The following is a sample of the taste of English society journalism. It is a paragraph which appeared in a recent number of Modern Society, reflecting on the Young girls who are engaged in the making of Irish point lace, which has attracted so much attention for its beauty and excellence, and on the nuns by whom they are employed.

Some of the finest pieces of Irish point lace work ever executed in Youkhal, the great centre of the industry in Ireland, has been on exhibition. It is intended for presentation to her Majesty. The laceworkers may be seen during the summer months, seated on the lawns outside their more or less poverty-stricken homes. Jealously trying their needles, and gossiping or singing quaint Irish songs to relieve the monotony of their task. The majority of them are extremely poor girls and only a few appear to be able to afford the luxury of boots and stockings. They are employed by the merchants who receive nearly all the orders for work of this kind, and who must reap a handsome profit from the business. It is not strange, then, that the girls usually present a very anxious and almost abject poverty.

SCOTLAND.

A select gathering took place in Mr. Boyle's house, Oak Knowe, Dunsinnot, Glasgow, to present Mr. J. A. McArdle with a purse of sovereigns on the occasion of his being appointed to the post of chief sub-editor of The Macmillan Evening Chronicle, a new evening paper started by the proprietors of The Sunday Chronicle and other publications.

Catholics and the Diamond Jubilee

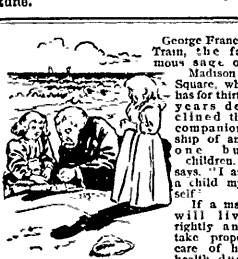
A circular letter from his Grace the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh was read in all the cathedrals of the archdiocese. It said: "The unprecedented years of reign which a bountiful Providence has accorded to our beloved Queen is in itself a subject of joy and congratulation. A yet deeper ground for thankfulness is furnished by the record of these years—a record of social and religious advancement and of an ever-growing spirit of philanthropy, far-reaching benevolence and toleration. We have special reason to recognize, and to record our appreciation of the large measure of liberty which in this country we enjoy, in marked contrast with the position of the Church in other lands under governments nominally Catholic. Above all, our gracious Sovereign is for us the highest embodiment in the civil order of that authority which is from God, to which the Apostle bids every power be subject: 'For there is no power but from God, and those that are, are ordained of God. Therefore he that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation.' (Rom. xiii., 1, 2). To the voice of duty must be added the promptings of that admiration and affection which her exalted personal character must command. A pattern in every department of private and public life, our Queen has ever shown herself ready to enter into the cares and sorrows of her subjects with all the sympathy of a heart which has itself sounded the lowest depths of domestic sorrow."

His Grace the Archbishop of Glasgow, in a circular addressed to the clergy of the archdiocese, recommends the celebration of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen by special services throughout the archdiocese on Sunday, 20th June in thanksgiving for the long and prosperous reign of her Majesty the Queen, and for the many blessings bestowed upon us during the last sixty years.

The Queen's Jubilee.

Sorrow is sent to teach us sympathy. Truth loves to be looked in the face. Be the architect of your own fortune.

George Francis Train, the famous sage of the Square, who has for thirty years been the companion of any of our children, says, "I am glad to find you are so interested in the subject of health. It is the great health builder and the great health preserver. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion and assimilation perfect, and gives the muscles strong, the brain clear, the nerves steady and every vital organ in the body healthy and vigorous. It makes firm healthy flesh that does not make corpulent people more corpulent. It does not make thin people thin and paper over the cracks. It makes the blood and drives out the poisons of malaria and rheumatism. It is the best remedy for blood and skin diseases. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of constipation. Grateful patients, who had been given up by the doctor, have recovered. Send at once one stamp to cover cost. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' is reproduced in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical and Surgical Advice. Address: Dr. R. W. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y."



The British Colonies and the Jubilee.

By J. F. SMITH, M. A. BARRIE, Q. C. M. P.

The papers are filled with accounts of the sayings and doings of the Premiers of colonies with responsible Governments who will have an important place in the Jubilee procession next Tuesday. It may be, perhaps, of interest to know that at the present moment there are twenty-five Home Rule Conventions existing in the world under the British Crown. The manifestation of loyalty on the part of the British Colonies on the Jubilee is a chief result of Home Rule. The fact that Ireland will take no part in this display is a necessary consequence of the denial to her of the right of self-government accorded to the colonies.

O'MConnell, in 1841, was quick in contrasting the case of Ireland with the case of the colonies, at a time when that contrast was not so poignant as at the present time. "I say," said O'MConnell, in his great speech in the Repeal Debate in the Dublin Corporation, "that the perfect right of the Irish people to a domestic parliament is a right inherent in the Irish people. The thirteen states of America before the Revolution each had a local parliament. Nova Scotia had a local parliament, Newfoundland, Jamaica, and several of the West Indian Islands had their local parliaments. A local parliament is, perhaps, springing up in the Cape of Good Hope. British Guiana, though under Dutch dominion some years ago, will have a parliament, and even Bosany Day has its own legislature. So that from the first to the last the British dominions are allowed to have a parliament. There is one everywhere except in our native land. We are the only stigmatized and degraded country under the English dominion, although it is in direct violation of every principle of the British Constitution."

Then O'MConnell made a remark which should not be forgotten and which the subsequent relations of her colonies with Great Britain proved to be unanswerably correct. "Let no man tell me that I broach dangerous doctrines when I allude to the thirteen united states of America which had local parliaments. It may be argued that they separated from England in consequence of these parliaments. No; they separated because England attempted to trample on their legislatures; they resisted the unjust and fatal aggression which was made upon them, and—blessed be heaven!—it was a successful resistance."

But a generation after the delivery of this speech by O'MConnell, Mr. Isaac Butt, at the Home Rule Conference in November, 1873, which laid the foundation of the present Irish Nation movement, adverted to a Colonial precedent, which has particular force from the presence of Mr. Laurier, the Canadian Premier, in England, to take part in the Jubilee demonstration, and his recent speeches. "The argument to be drawn from the example of Canada is," said Mr. Butt, "a strong one. In 1839 Canada was with difficulty held by force of arms for the British Crown. Canada was in open rebellion. Canada was at a distance from England, close to a great Republic, which was certainly not unwilling to incorporate the Canadian provinces with the States. The experiment was tried of giving Canada Home Rule. It has not disintegrated the Empire. Canada had two provinces, differing in race, in religion, in language, and in law. Lower Canada contained a great French population hostile to England, alienated from her by memories of recent conquest, and Catholic in their religion. Upper Canada was chiefly peopled by English Protestant settlers and by Puritans from Scotland and Irish Orangemen from the Bann. Home Rule was granted to Canada. The two provinces were united under one Parliament. With all these elements of distraction and disaffection and danger, is the Empire disintegrated? Has Canada flung herself into the arms of the United States? Is Canada torn by domestic dissensions? Canada, instead of being as it was in 1839 the most disaffected and rebellious dependency of Great Britain, is now the most attached to the English connection, the most loyal in its allegiance to the British Crown. Provinces that seemed arrayed against each other in hopeless antagonism and discord are now united together. With the differences and passions and the party strifes that agitate all constitutional governments—the French Catholics of Lower Canada and the English Puritans and the Irish Orangemen of Upper Canada meet in one Parliament to serve the interests of that common country, attachment to which is no longer at variance with a true allegiance to the British crown."

"The Dominion of Canada," says the Daily News of last Thursday, "but nearly a quarter of a century ago, is indeed a double example of the value of self-government. Canada has not only Home Rule within the Empire, but also Provincial Home Rule within the Dominion. The act which established the Canadian Constitution was passed in 1867 by the Conservative

How Old are You?

It makes no difference whether you answer or not. It is always true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age upon a woman's beauty so deeply, as gray hair. The hair loses its color generally from lack of nutrition. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Government of Lord Derby. One suit of it is that a French Catholic from Quebec is Prime Minister of Canada, and avow himself an English Liberal.

The Hon. Edward Blake, who has crowned an illustrious career in Canada by entering the Imperial Parliament to procure for Ireland the blessings of constitutional government, in a recent speech stated that one of his earliest recollections as a little child in Canada was to see the making of firearms, and to hear counsels of armed resistance to English rule. It is a fact that in the year of the Queen's accession to the throne, when the Canadians were among the Canadian churches to celebrate the event the congregations left their seats and walked out. Canada rebelled against a corrupt, irresponsible Government. The rising was suppressed, and little notice would have been taken of the incident until a new rebellion had culminated in a revolution but for a curious circumstance. In 1830—Sir William Harcourt has stated in a speech that he remembered the episode—twelve Canadian prisoners under sentence of transportation for treason passed through Liverpool on their way to Van Dieman's Land. The British public were startled and indignant, the prisoners were detained, their release was procured, and Canada was at last granted not a share but a real constitution with power "to execute as well as make the laws."

The history of the Australias, whose Premiers are likewise attending the Jubilee, is in its essentials, a repetition of the history of the Canadas—disaffection and struggle for separation which must ultimately have been successful till the concession of Home Rule, and then an era of loyalty and devotion to the interests of the British Empire.

The Premier of Cape Colony is also one of the Colonial statesmen who have come from their distant homes to take part in the Jubilee. Indeed Sir Gordon Sprigg appealed to the loyalty of the Cape Legislative Assembly to expedite public business so as to admit of his presence at the commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession. The people of Cape Colony, however, when governed from the Colonial Office were not so loyal. They rose in arms in 1849 and opposed the landing of a shipload of British convicts on their coast. I was, when in Cape Town, brought into the Town Hall to view the place where, on October 11th, 1849, the following startling resolution was unanimously carried—"It is the duty of all good and loyal subjects of her Majesty at once from this day to suspend all business transactions with the Government, in any shape or upon any terms, until it is officially declared that the Neptune, with the convicts on board, will go away as soon as all necessary supplies for her voyage can be put on board—and that all intercourse and connection between private individuals and his Excellency and heads of the viceregal departments shall be dropped from this day—the merchants, auctioneers, bankers, butchers, shopkeepers, and all other good and loyal people dealing only with such private individuals as they know and clearly understand to be unconnected with these departments by or through which supplies, sufficient to afford a pretext for the detention of the convicts, may possibly be obtained. And that, the measures already taken for this purpose being too slow for the urgency of the case, it is recommended that after this moment all shops and stores shall be closed as for a solemn fast, except for the accommodation of ordinary, private, and well-known customers, that his Excellency may no longer be in doubt as to the impossibility of detaining the Neptune, with her convicts, within the limits of this colony."

The revolt of the Colonists did what all their prayers and protests had failed to do. It was resolved to give the Cape a Constitution, and with the Constitution came loyalty. Edmund Burke once well said "Loyalty divorced from freedom is only a form of servitude." This same sentiment found its expression in the proclamation of the Dungannon Volunteers in 1779. "We know our duty to our Sovereign and are loyal, but we also know our duty to ourselves and are determined to be free."

One stupendous calamity has befallen Ireland during the present reign which must be regarded as the direct result of the destruction of her native Parliament. While the population of Great Britain has during this period been more than doubled, the

population of Ireland has been diminished by more than a half. As surely as the potato disease was a visitation of Providence, so surely was the great Irish famine a visitation of Providence. A million of human beings died of actual starvation, another million of famine fever, and countless multitudes were driven into exile when there was food enough in Ireland to support the time the number of its inhabitants. "Every one," said Lord John Russell in a letter to the Duke of Leinster in 1847, "who travels through Ireland observes the large stacks of corn which are the produce of the late harvest." While wholesale starvation was impending over the nation every port was carrying out its wheat and oats to other lands. Provisions from Ireland were scattered far and wide, and ships sailed out of Ireland laden with the corn, butter, packed beef, and cattle of the country. O'Connell adduced the example of Belgium, of Holland, of Russia, and of Turkey under analogous circumstances, and urged that the export of provisions from Ireland to foreign countries should be immediately prohibited, and that at the same time the Corn Laws should be suspended and the Irish ports opened to receive provisions from all countries. O'Connell's entreaty was unheeded, an entreaty which would have been readily accepted by an Irish Parliament composed exclusively of landlords and Orangemen; and the Irish famine which was the inevitable result was directly brought by what the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell has so eloquently termed "the rule of the stranger."

And yet another Jubilee reflection. I see in The Morning Post of Thursday last an article referring to a Royal residence in Ireland in relation to the approaching Jubilee rejoicing, and some weeks ago it was definitely stated that a Belfast merchant had offered an appropriate site for such a residence. Projects of this kind are somewhat discounted by the fact that the Queen out of sixty years' reign has spent only twelve whole days in Ireland. Royal residences in Ireland should form appropriate copy for the silly season. They have been talked of for at least seventy years. After the visit of George IV. to Ireland in 1821 O'Connell, in response to a proposal from Lord Carbury, pledged himself to give twenty guineas annually out of his private income to help in building an Irish palace for the King. While in 1860 Lord John Russell gave a definite pledge for the establishment of a Royal residence in Ireland. Again, how can Ireland, which is governed by the bayonet, rejoice in a Jubilee which is in Great Britain associated with the development of constitutional liberty. Irish political prisoners are kept languishing in prison, despite the protests of Irish Unionists of the type of Mr. Lecky, and English Ministers refuse to advise Queen Victoria to adopt a policy of amnesty which was cordially embraced by the Czar of Russia on the occasion of his accession to the throne. It must not be forgotten, too, that so long as the Coercion Act of the Jubilee year 1897 is still unrevoked, the people of Ireland are subject to the whim of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or his Chief Secretary. Here is what Mr. Gladstone said on the second reading of the Jubilee Coercion Bill.

"If I were an Irishman it is for the Lord Lieutenant or the Chief Secretary to say whether I am a criminal by this bill. He can send me to prison without my having the power of protest, even without the assistance of either judge or jury. It is for the Chief Secretary to make me a criminal or not, and if he makes me a criminal he does it beyond recall.

There would appear to be no limit to the possibilities of startling features in the sensational characters. Across the line the other day three men were shot at the door of a Methodist Church, and now at Strathroy, Ontario, one young man has been clubbing another during the Methodist service. Causes love affairs. The latter idea may have been borrowed from the melodramatic stage, where it is one of the most venerable and characteristic notions of human conduct "actor" to strike another over the head with a club or an axo.

How to CURE HEADACHE.—Some people suffer untold misery day after day with headache. There is rest neither day nor night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and can be cured by using Parrot's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Finlay Wark Lyndsaar, P. O. writes: "I had Parrot's Pills as a first-class relief for bilious headache."

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has decided, in accord with the Imperial Government, to appoint seven new Catholic Bishops to the vacant sees in the Dominion of the Empire.

The Bishops are not at all surprised that not one Irish Catholic name was included in the Canadian list of Jubilee honorees.

The editor of The Farmer's Sun, a paper that generally lacks neither literary brilliancy nor force in what it says, makes a remarkable comment upon the conferring of peerages on Canadians.

Pitt, in framing his constitution for Canada, attempted to introduce aristocracy. The genius of the New World refused the ungenial gift.

The Liverpool Catholic Times says: The really unique feature of the Jubilee has been the presence in London from all the self-governing British colonies of the Premiers who have been created members of the Privy Council.

Under the same date two despatches are published describing the Turkish situation. One says the Turks have attacked, taken and plundered a Greek village, massacring all the inhabitants who could not escape.

A little while ago The Globe was delivering itself of some high-minded sentiments, rebuking the spirit that would make our public men representatives of this or that class or race in the nation.

It is the unexpected that always happens. Politics a little while ago made Messrs Israel Tarto and Charlie Wallace bed-fellows. They are neither of them very much of a credit to country or party.

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The original version of God Save the Queen bears the familiar trade mark of so many and sundry English goods "made in Germany."

A newspaper correspondent at Rome declares that as a result of negotiations conducted by Mr. Lewis, ex-Minister for Russia at the Vatican, the Holy See

The Apostolic Delegates.

Mgr. Merry del Val's public message in the form of a letter to the Archbishop of St. Bonifacio, is the first authorized and direct reference to the probable result of his mission which has come from the Apostolic Delegate. It would be hardly possible, therefore, to over-estimate its importance.

An Irish Anti-Clerical Faction.

In former allusions to anti-clerical influence in Irish factional politics, The Register was disposed to treat the expressions of a few of Mr. Redmond's followers as hardly deserving of notice.

That political actors outside the sphere of morals, and that consequently they are not subject to the rules of morality, nor to any control on moral grounds, so that it is an invasion of civil rights if the pastors of the people, in the exercise of their pastoral office, pronounce upon the lawfulness of such acts in their moral aspect, or venture to condemn them, if necessary, as in conflict with the moral law.

Regular reading of the Irish newspapers furnishes us with no reason for supposing that a handful of Mr. Redmond's followers are not alone in their opposition to the clerical "invasion" of the political sphere when moral questions are under consideration.

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The bishops are simply delegated with the interminable discussions. The bishops are not the opponents of freedom of political action. On the contrary they proclaim the freest political rights of the people when they define the true sphere of the Church, as in the following terms:

There are, no doubt, many purely political matters about which the wisest and best men may disagree, and in which the pastors of the Church, as such, have no desire to interfere, nor to restrain freedom of thought and action, except when the means and methods employed are such as cannot be deemed conformable to the principles of Christian morality.

The commission which the Apostles received from Christ Himself, and which their successors inherit, was to teach the nations—politicians as well as private persons—all the truth of the Christian revelation—dogmatic truth and moral truth—and to condemn everything which, judged by that code, is untrue, immoral, or unjust.

It is purely a detail of political faction fighting that in one of the factions a cry has been raised against the clergy. We had this same trouble in a somewhat different form in Canada in the later stages of the school dispute.

Imperial Federation.

During his short stay in London Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not only become an aristocrat but an advanced Imperial federalist. We have no wish to criticize either feature of his conversion.

What is called the "colonial party" in the House of Commons includes some of the stoutest Irish Home Rulers among the Liberals, and if we mistake not one or two members of the Irish Party. The late Mr. Parrell, who was a sincere Imperial federalist, gave some of its impetus to the movement.

They can carry their plans in this shape the colonies will have to be content with shadowy promises of imperial greatness; which can never be attained without the granting of Irish Home Rule.

Horrors of India.

Plague, famine and rebellion are not the pleasantest Jubilee manifestations of the blessings of British rule in India. When we say "British rule," we mean English administration of the Indian empire. It will be answered that the millions of India are not fit for self government even though it should do them any good; and England will grant such right as soon as the people are worthy to receive it.

The attraction of the world is certain to be attracted more and more to India in the future. The Cosmopolitan lately sent a special commissioner, Mr. Julian Hawthorne, out to Bombay; and he has returned with a series of photographs from life of some of Her Majesty's subjects at the plague headquarters that are enough to make the blood run cold in one's veins.

Of England—the nation—we have the right to demand, Why should this be so? The mental and physical photographs which Mr. Hawthorne has brought back are pictures of inconceivable conditions. Doubtless similar horrors have existed in the world's history, but no record has been left sufficiently authentic to bring them vividly to our understandings.

The Indian horrors are full of peril for the British empire. Unless some thing is done to alleviate the indescribable misery of the people history must repeat itself there in war. While we are talking of Imperial federation, and a Canadian share in the expense of Imperial power, the Indian peril is a subject full of practical interest for us.

Catholics and Political Conditions.

Daniel Clino, of Stratford, writes to The Kingston Freeman favoring a convention of the Catholic Reformers of Ontario to take steps to improve their political standing.

How many Ontario Catholic Reformers are there in parliament? Not many, but there would be even less if the party wire-pullers could have helped themselves. Take the constituency represented by Mr. George McHugh. Any other Liberal in the riding would have been overwhelmed.

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The Archbishop Goes to Ireland.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto left this week for a visit to Ireland, partly official in its nature and partly for rest. He will be absent until the middle of September.

A Grand Outing.

The annual excursion of the St. Vincent de Paul Society will take place on July 19. They will be assisted by the St. Clement's Catholic Club, who have established a reputation for themselves as excursionists.

Successful Garden Party.

The congregation of Sacred Heart Church, King Street East, of which Father Lamerle is pastor, held a most successful garden party at Miss Park Tuesday. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and everything was done to make the occasion as enjoyable one to the large numbers of people who were present.

The Domain of Woman.

TALKS BY "LILIES."

Quaint old Quebec, the old world city in a new country...

Cartier, Champlain, Montcalm, Wolfe, all names indissolubly interwoven with the story of the sturdy French-Canadian town...

The peculiarity of Quebec is her strange, old-fashioned appearance—she is like a lady who clings to a bygone style in the midst of changing fashions.

After Montreal, Winnipeg and our ever beautiful and charming Toronto, Quebec seems like a city transported from old France, and set by fairy hands on the soil of the new world.

But she is charming with a quaint and historic charm all her own. Still, the eye is attracted upon her hill overlooking the broad St. Lawrence...

The railway station is not the best place at which to arrive, one gets a far better notion of the real beauty of Quebec if one sees it for the first time in mid river.

Like Gibraltar she stands serene upon an impregnable rock; hoary with age her white cliffs rise from out the river, bearing stately towers, solid bastions and green terraces...

It is once by rail, one steps out almost immediately into the world. The railroad station is situated in the lower town near the wharves...

When I arrived from Montreal on the way to St. Anne's, I asked a venerable looking "hobby," who was solemnly regarding the incoming passengers like a parrot...

"For where?" "St. Anne's, Ste. Anne de Beauport," I replied, laboriously, painfully conscious of a circle of glaring young eyes...

"And fare, how much?" I asked, idiotically, unable to get rid of the impression that some kind of patois resembling Chinese pidgin English was necessary to make myself understood...

I boarded the only boat I saw, and asked a man with his hands in his pockets whether it was going to St. Anne's. He grinned and said something I could not understand...

"Well, they don't go to-day, Miss," was the reply. "You had better take the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix railway, there's a train at five o'clock."

By the way I think the last verse of the National Anthem ought to be altered to suit the times. For instance it might very appropriately read thus:

God Queen Victoria, Happy and successful, God Save the Queen!

Probably the only people who are not out of pocket to a considerable amount by the Jubilee are the Street Railway Company. They must have made a nice haul.

The most wonderful incident of any and the most fortunate was the entire absence of serious accidents in view of the terrible conditions in which the trolleys were overloaded...

ture, with a tower and spires built without and separated from it on the south side, thus destroying all appearance of symmetry.

But once inside, the splendid edifice commands the instant respect and admiration of the visitor.

Never have I seen a more impressive church. The decorations are tasteful and magnificent without being in the least tawdry.

A large number of very fine paintings adorn the walls, and are very effective against the pure white background.

Pretty Montreal has been hugging herself hugely over the success of her jubilee demonstrations.

"The Government," says The Gazette, sweetly, "must be congratulated on the tasteful appearance of the decorations at the post office, the flags and bunting used must have cost all of a dollar and a quarter, if not a dollar and a half."

Surly a solitary Union Jack alone in his glory on top of a flagstaff belittles as much loyalty as is displayed by the big stores...

The decorations on Dominion Day were a sadly dragged and wretched affair. The few flowers devices more conspicuous for indelicacy than anything else...

One thing is consoling, among all the useless frippery, and the hundreds of cause to remember the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria as one of the brightest days in their clouded lives.

But even the Princess's idea, noble and generous and worthy of her tender heart as it was, could not escape the overwhelming fact of being a grumble.

The female members of the various charitable societies thought the money would have been better expended if it had been made over to them.

No doubt; and half of it would have been frittered away on board meetings and directors' luncheons and investigation of deserving cases...

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But it would need a volume in which to describe the many and varied aspects of Canada's historic city.

Exteriorly the church is not very striking. It is a plain solid stone struc-

ture, with a tower and spires built without and separated from it on the south side, thus destroying all appearance of symmetry.

But little of danger reeked the loads of humanity that were huddled together around the wings of the earth's magnetic power...

Perhaps the one thing that could console us in the suffocating heat of the baking up city in the morning...

When upon the plunge bath, always take care to wet the head first, the blood will run down wards.

Perhaps a few words on sterilizing milk will be of some value to you. It is often a matter of difficulty to find suitable food for infants...

It is a good idea to get a sterilizer, and as an occasional gust of cool air glided down the aisle, sighs of relief were gently wafted from the lips of baking humanity.

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When upon the plunge bath, always take care to wet the head first, the blood will run down wards.

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the how majestic, was son to the late Mr. W. Lewis, a native of the County of South Ireland, County of Clonmel, with several members of his family, all of whom settled in Montreal.

Melancholy Accident
LEAVELLE, June, 1897.—Grief unutterable reigned over the village when it was learned that an accident, fatal in its results, had occurred in this village.

Struck by Lightning.
QUEBEC, July 6.—An electrical storm of pretty big proportions is reported to have visited certain portions of the Lake St. John region yesterday.

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Degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Theology
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PEACE.

Breeding of Beauty. A holy face where fairer than the sun...

ST. ANNE LE PEATER. QUB. June 26.—It would take a volume to describe all there is to see in this far off spot.

The exquisite peace and beauty of the scene can scarcely be surpassed, it is a sublime combination of the glorious worship of God, with the majesty of the everlasting hills.

Across the river is a vast expanse of table land, the most of it dotted with farms and clearings.

Behind, and to the right and left, rises the majestic Laurentian range, their irregular slopes covered with a dense and impenetrable growth of forest.

June 27th.—(Sunday).—Five or six pilgrimages have arrived since yesterday afternoon, and from an early hour this morning the great Basilica has been the scene of ceremonies so striking and impressive as to live in the memory for years.

The altar is white marble, canopied by an immense white marble half dome, supported by six Corinthian columns.

On each side of the great west door is simply an immense mass of ornate, stonework, wooden legs and other appliances that have been left by the fortun-

nate clients of La Bonne Ste. Anne. From the floor right up to the roof of the church they are piled in hundreds, and the sight is such as to inspire the most despondent with faith and hope.

From an early hour this morning the church was crisscrossed with pilgrims of all sexes and conditions. The man and the halt, the blind and the deaf were all to be seen kneeling at the feet of the famous statue, imploring the assistance of Ste. Anne, bearing the relic that had been brought from her tomb and is fixed at the base of the column, and touching it with their rosaries and medals.

In the sanctuary the sight was one never to be forgotten. The Guard of Honor of the Sacred Heart had come on a pilgrimage from Quebec, and were stationed in the sanctuary, their dark blue coats with sky blue facings, white leggings and leather boots giving a most striking contrast to the scene.

Four of the soldierly guard acted as servers. They were so devout and served with such perfection and military precision that it was a pleasure to watch them.

It was indeed difficult to realize that they were not real soldiers; their bearing was altogether so gallant and soldierly, and their marching and evolutions so perfect, that I took them for a detachment of French regulars, until I was told they were only the Guard of Honor of the Sacred Heart, Quebec.

The relics of Ste. Anne were venerated after the Mass, and scores of people were touched with them, on the head, ears, eyes, &c.

Benediction was given four or five times, the Guard of Honor assisting in the afternoon, and leaving with the pilgrims from Quebec immediately after.

The Guard breakfasted and dined at the convent, which was filled for some hours afterwards with a most unconventional and unbusinesslike odor of tobacco smoke, and the members of the band treated the Sisters and lady visitors to a complimentary concert underneath the balcony.

Monday morning.—More pilgrims arriving by boat and rail, the great space in front of the church is almost impassable; inside, from five o'clock in the morning until nine, is a seething mass of humanity, for the most part "habitants" of French Canada.

There is a confessional in each of the side chapels and also in the sacristy, in which latter confessionals are heard at all hours. The reverend

clergy of Ste. Anne's, who are of the Congregation of the Holy Redeemer, are most kind and indefatigable. Their work must be simply unceasing. Even with the assistance of the large number of priests who come with the pilgrims the labor of the priests and his staff of zealous apostles are very great and entail long hours in the confessional, and during pilgrim ages at least almost ceaseless work of all descriptions.

Ascending the steps, kissing each one as we go, we reach the upper chapel. On the right Christ is standing at the pillar, stripped to the waist, and on each side of Him stands an executioner flogging Him with great knotted cords.

On the left Christ is bearing His Cross, before Him kneels Veronica, receiving from His hand the veil whereon is imprinted His sacred countenance.

The pictures of the Way of the Cross are set in beautifully decorated panels representing scenes from the Holy Land. Descending by the side stairs, the high lead towards the back of the lower chapel and are not visible from the front, we come upon the three last groups of the series.

To derive the full benefit of an ascent of the Scala Santa one should try and remember Our Blessed Saviour in His ministrations upon earth, His tender love for sinners, His gentle hands ever held out towards the sick and suffering with health and healing in their touch; the miles that His Divine feet trod in weakness to gather the multitudes and cease them the Scala Santa, and then come to the Scala Santa and look upon those features of the way that He was treated by the people whom He loved, stand before the Calvary, the sorrowing mother and the dead Christ; and the fearful tragedy of it all, the terrible and cruel ingratitude, will pierce your heart and bring forth a rain of tears, tears the most blessed and beneficent that human eyes can shed, because they are called forth by contemplation of the sufferings of Jesus Christ.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold, the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

One may go wrong in many different ways, but right only in one; and so the former is easy, the latter difficult; easy to miss the mark, but hard to hit it. When shall we learn that with all true men it is not what they intend to do, but it is what the qualities of their natures bind them to do, that determines their career?

Chats With the Children.

Brother suggested I ought to begin trying to trim it down. Mother said: "Better a three inch pin than a little half inch frown."

In July St. Nicholas, Captain H. D. Smith, of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, tells of his experiences "Hunting for Shells" from the Island of Ceylon to the Dry Tortugas.

The most celebrated pearl fisheries lie near the coast of Ceylon, the Persian Gulf, and in the waters of Java and Sumatra. The Australian coast in the neighborhood of Shark's Bay and at Roebuck Bay furnishes some very large shells, some of them weighing from two to three pounds each.

Pearls are of various colors, and in India the red pearls were highly prized by the Buddhists, who used them in adorning their temples. Pearls are formed to protect the shell fish. They are due to a secretion of shelly substance around some irritating particle, and their composition is the same as that of mother-of-pearl.

When Philip of Macedon approached by night with his troops to scale the walls of Byzantium, the moon, then new or in crescent, shone out and discovered his design to the besieged, who repulsed him.

One astronomer there was who lived up in a tower, Named Ptolemy Copernicus Flammarion McGowen. He said: "I can prognosticate, With estimates correct; And when the skies I contemplate, I know what to expect. When dark'ning clouds obscure my sight, I think perhaps 'twill rain; And when the stars are shining bright, I know 'tis clear again."

In the July Century General Horace Porter, in his "Campaigning With Grant," dwells upon Grant's aversion to liars. He quotes the following remarks from General Rawlins: "The General always likes to tell an anecdote that points a moral on the subject of lying. He hates only two kinds of people, liars and cowards. He has no patience with them, and never fails to show his aversion for them."

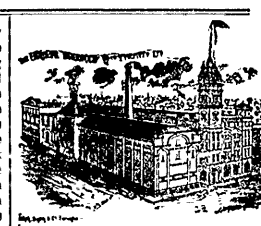
Nothing is easier than to dazzle the multitude with wild thoughts that seem new only because they are bold.

Pure BAKING Gold POWDER. Makes the finest cake in the world—you use less quantity than most other baking powders—and the cake will be lighter and of finer texture and will retain its freshness longer than when any other powder is used—no adulteration with ammonia or alum—at all grocers. — IN TINS ONLY —

75 \$ Newerled Bicycles. We Save Cost of New Tools. By continuing into 1897 the manufacture of 1896 Waverley Bicycles, bringing them up to date where ever required, we save to the buyer the cost of expensive machinery, and so can furnish these matchless bicycles at \$75. The 7 have no equal at the 1897 price.

Household Necessities THE E. B. EDDY CO.'S Telegraph Telephone Tiger... Parlor... MATCHES They have never been known to fail.

portant details with entire accuracy that he would mar the interest of the story. For instance, after returning from a walk around camp, he would say: "I was told so and so about the wounded by Dr. ... while we were talking this morning inside of his tent, and a half hour afterwards he would take the trouble to come back and say, as if it were a matter of the greatest importance, "I was mistaken when I told you that my conversation with Dr. ... occurred inside his tent, that was not correct; it took place while we were standing in front of his tent." There was much truth in this comment. No one who had served any time with the General could fail to be struck with his excellent memory, and the pains he invariably took to state occurrences with positive accuracy, even in the most unimportant particulars.



PURE WATER. In addition to the many modern improvements recently introduced into the O'Keefe Brewery, the latest is a powerful water filter, erected by the New York Filter Co., having a capacity of two thousand gallons per hour, and rendering the water absolutely pure before being used in their Ales, Porter and Lager.

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The Carrick Piper.

AN IRISH BALLAD.

The sun has hid his rosy face behind old Slava-na-moon.

I met callin there below, Oad blaw her many face.

"No callin dhas, tis glad I'd be another time to stay.

Trot, Slava-na-moon, you're rising there so early and so high.

Old Major Thrant lived there boyant a laundford hard and grim.

Oh! Famine and oppression are more sure than shotted guns.

You moon that rises big and sad full many a morn'g brings

The gentle Slava flows over pure by old Tybrughny's Tower.

Now praise to Mary's holy Son, there shines the cottage light.

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sovereign, and always carried his Book of Fate at his saddle bow. At all events we may find out what will happen to her, and he commenced turning the pages of the great book.

The poor man was surprised to see him turn pale and crimson alternately as he scanned the mystic symbols contained in the Book of Fate; but when again he raised his head to address the peasant it was with a smiling countenance.

But the great Ruler of the universe ordained that the child should not perish; hence it floated safely to the opposite shore, where a fisherman discovered it and carried it home to his cottage.

Many years afterwards, Sir Cahir, with several of his friends, came riding along the banks of the Shannon and halted at the fisherman's cabin to partake of luncheon.

The knight gazed upon the innocent face of the sleeper for a few moments, his heart filled with compassion, and taking out a pencil he forged a note in the handwriting of the knight, to the following effect:

DEAR BROTHUR—Marry the bearer to my son immediately. Yours, CAHIR.

When this dagger shall have tasted of your heart's blood, I will tie a heavy stone around your neck and throw your lifeless body into the sea—so prepare!

The unfortunate maid renewed her entreaties, and promised upon oath that if he would spare her life she would never cross his path again.

At length her tears and implorations softened the adamant heart of Sir Cahir a little, so that he sheathed his dagger and taking a diamond ring from his finger he flung it into the sea.

"By heaven I commend her instead of finding fault with her, for a better cooked dish I have never eaten—just let us see what she is like." The young cook was ordered to make a hasty toilet and appeared in the dining hall where, as the butler gallantly put, Sir Cahir the Proud and his gloomy son, Oscar, were waiting to receive her!

Then the proud knight bent down his head, not in humiliation but in sorrow, for he saw that whatever God decrees must be fulfilled.

"I have hastened here," said the knight, "to pay my respects to my nephew and his lovely bride, whom I intend to crown with as much gold as she can balance with her own weight."

WHEN PHYSICIANS FAIL TO EFFECT A CURE IN CASES OF ECZEMA TRY RYCKMAN'S KOO-ENAY CURE. IT HAS A RECORD OF CURES UNEQUALLED IN THE HISTORY OF ANY REMEDY.

Nothing a bad man owns can be so efficacious as the Koo-enay Cure for Eczema.

FARM AND GARDEN.

As a general rule, the smaller the seed the lighter should be the covering. We are very apt to cover too deeply.

Drained land will become warm and ready for the plow a week or more sooner than undrained land, as drainage is not intended to flow the water off from the surface, but to allow it to pass downwards.

The xx-oye daisy is an exceedingly troublesome weed; in fact, a dangerous invader on the farm.

How best to keep the house cool in summer is a grave problem," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in The July Ladies Home Journal.

THE CONVENTIONAL lightning-rods that one sees over houses and barns in the country and small towns afford but little protection to the buildings.

THE COUGHING and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harassing to themselves and annoying to others.

Nothing a bad man owns can be so efficacious as the Koo-enay Cure for Eczema.

DOMESTIC READING.

Criticism must never be sharpened into animosity. The man who rides a hobby will not believe that the world is big.

Our own actions are the accidents of fortune that we sometimes place to the credit of luck or misfortune.

The goal is not always placed to be attained, but to serve as a point to be aimed at. Such is the precept of "Love your enemies."

For NINE YEARS.—Mr. Samuel Bryan, Theford, writes: "For nine years I suffered with uterine and ovarian troubles, and tried every preparation I heard of or saw recommended for such disease, but could get no relief."

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER'S Job Printing Department.

We beg to call attention to this branch of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER'S business, which affords every facility for the execution of

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, 40 Lombard Street, Toronto.

FIRESIDE FUN.

Grandmother: "Now, Minnie, what's the plural of penny?" Minnie: "Plural of penny, grandmas? Why, pence, of course."

Asks: "How will it be when the New Woman reigns?" Grimshaw: "Oh, I suppose the only difference will be that 'trousseau' will be spelt 'trousers'."

Old Man: "That cat made an awful noise in the back garden last night." Young Man: "Yes, father; I suppose that since he ate the canary he thinks he can sing."

Author: "I am troubled with insomnia. I lie awake at night, hour after hour thinking about my literary work." His Friend: "How very foolish of you! Why don't you get up and read portions of it?"

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INFLUENCE OF THE NOVEL.

[WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.]

A great deal has been spoken and written about novels and their reading, judging by the prevalence of novel reading among the young particularly, one would be inclined to suppose, in the absence of other facts, that novel reading was indispensable, like eating and drinking, as saying one's morning and night prayers. The fact that the minds of young people are most easily formed or moulded during the novel reading period would seem to lend countenance to the idea that novels are eminently useful for mental instruction, and the formation of character. But on sober inquiry into the facts of the case, it will gradually and surely dawn on the mind that they are not useful for either the one or the other.

The men and women who have attained eminence for mental culture would seem to attribute the fact to the reading of novels. Just imagine any of the great men famous in any department requiring mental power, learning or culture attributing their success to the reading of the novels. That such reading is formative of the character of the young reader is true, but in a sense condemnatory of the practice. Take the average novel and what does it disclose to the mind of young readers who dives into its contents? No ghost indeed steals across the pages of the novel to warn away the reader. It is well if it did. On the contrary the reading is generally full of human sympathy and fellow feeling, which disarm hostility and expiate the mind and heart of the reader. Everything is entrancing, winningly pleasing. The scenes are picturesque, beautiful, even sublime sometimes. The persons written about are either exceptionally very amiable in a certain sense or are exceedingly interesting on account of their parts in the plot. Nevertheless all is not gold that glitters on the pages of the delightful novel. The reader, not to mention the very improper waste of time for which he is responsible, is made to form fantastic and airy views of life; the nice and clever people who are gifted with a certain omnipotence within the sphere of their fanciful lines are sure to fail to materialize in real life in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, and that exquisite voice or bewildering natural charm will not likewise duplicate itself in the rugged pathways of real life. Hence one source of novel-reading disappointment for the avid reader, and worse a cause that accounts for his being an impracticable missionary.

But if the foregoing was all that could be advanced against novel reading, the fact would be fortunate. All the pretty things said about the novel people of the novelists' creation is as a rule about some natural, some utterly human phase of their being or character. If virtue is extolled it is because it is successful over vice; if a worldly sense; genius, talent, brain power are defied when the possessors are not the villains of the novel, because they achieve worldly success and again that worldly applause in which the novelist joins with the concerted acclamation of all the powers and feelings of his mind and heart. The beauty of some of the characters mentioned is likewise idolised, or described in a sensual course fitting in with all this world-wise applause. And too often also lurks in the depths of the deceitful world sensual thoughts and images concealed by the gloss and brilliancy of select words, as poison is concealed in the sugar coated pill. In answer it may be said that they afford relaxation to the tired brain, but so does opium to its unfortunate victims.

Yes indeed novels are powerful for the formation of the character of the young. I have no statistics at hand but I make bold to write that careful observers have quoted alarming statistics from the criminal records showing that novel reading was the bane of youthful offenders.

Novels also tend to make their reader curious and prying in regard to their neighbors, a very desirable trait to hanker after by youthful readers. These and other serious objections could be urged, if space permitted, against novel reading, but I must forbear for the present at least. Some years ago the writer was addressed by his spiritual adviser not to read a novel, and this fact is more forcible, or should be so, than anything I have written, as he was in authority to give the advice.

Temperance and Longer Days.

W. H. Lucy tells a pretty good story in *The North American Review*. Once upon a time there was a serious minded Irish member named Blake (not to be confounded with the ex-Premier of Canada, sitting member for South Longford), who is remembered for a brief correspondence he read to the delighted House. It was introduced in a speech delivered in debate on the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. Mr. Blake had, he confidentially informed the House, an uncle who regularly took six tumbblers of whiskey toddy daily. This troubled him and after much thought he resolved to write and remonstrate with his relative. The following was the letter:

Ms. D. 10. 18. 1—I write to say how pleased I should be if you could see your way to giving up your six glasses of whiskey a day. I am sure you would find many advantages in doing so, the greatest of which would be that, as I am persuaded, it would be the means of lengthening your days. The uncle replied: My DEAR Nephew—I am much obliged to you for your dutiful letter. I was so much struck by what you said, and, in particular, by your kind wish to lengthen my days, that last Friday I gave up the whiskey. I believe you're right as to my days being lengthened, for, behold! it was the longest day I ever remember.

Discovery of Greek Papyrus

The daily papers of Monday contained the following cable despatch from London: "Several weeks ago I cabled the news of the wonderful discoveries made in January last by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt on the borders of the Libyan desert of the oldest papyrus known bearing the words of Christ. The value of this find in the interest it will arouse in the whole Christian world proves its estimate. It comprises a dozen leaves, each 5 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches in size, remarkably well preserved, and clearly written in uncial characters of the ancient Greek. It dates about 60 years after the Crucifixion.

"It has easily been translated, and is found to consist of detached sayings of Christ, without context, each beginning with the words, 'Jesus saith.' A translation will soon be published by the Egypt Exploration Fund. An immense edition at a few pence per copy will be provided, so as to reach everybody.

"Prof. Petrie's winter explorations in Egypt have also been wonderfully fruitful. The bulk of his collection is in two groups, separated by a gap of more than thirty centuries; the later documents being an enormous mass of papyrus from the Roman city of Behneka, west of the Nile, about one hundred miles south of Cairo, and the earlier a great variety of objects which throw a flood of light upon the habits of a people, evidently in a high state of civilization, who occupied Lower Egypt centuries before Abraham, and almost as far back as the date assigned by Archbishop Usher to the creation of the world.

"The papyrus comprise 4,000 documents. They were not found in a secret chamber or a cave, but were mixed up with the soil. Evidently they represented the clearing out of a library. The rolls represent a wide range of literature, history, law, and ethics. Besides, there are a number of earlier Christian documents, among them logia and anecdotes which were current in the churches at a very early date, and in some cases may have been consulted by the authors of the four Gospels.

"The contents of this library probably range from the first to the sixth century. It has furnished to the literary archaeologist at least as many papyrus as have hitherto existed in the whole of Europe. The discoverers expect that ten to twenty years will be occupied before the papyrus are fully deciphered."

The subject of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt's "find" has for weeks been discussed in the European press. The Paris Univers says that keen attention has been excited over it in the French capital. In England the critics have been generally interested in spite of the Jubilee. The Times gives an account of the Grenfell and Hunt expedition which is interesting as bearing upon the probable value of the discovery. It says: Last Winter MM. Grenfell and Hunt, of Queen's College, Oxford, sent by the Society of the Egypt Exploration Fund—to which we owe the discoveries of Mr. Flinders Petrie the Winter before—on a mission to Egypt, made excavations at Bersna, the ancient Oxyrhynchus. * * * One day MM. Grenfell and Hunt found a large quantity of papyrus, which they discovered piled together almost as though a veritable archive had been abandoned there. These papyrus be long to the period between the Roman conquest and the beginning of the Arabian epoch. They are for the most part in Greek, but some are in Latin, Russian and Arabic. What is the tenor of their text?

It seems that MM. Grenfell and Hunt were somewhat pressed in their task as explorers, and that they were obliged to give more time to their digging than to their texts. All of us who have been engaged in the task of deciphering Greek papyrus know the continuous patience required for the work. * * * Among the first papyrus collected at the commencement of the excavations was one of the third century, which "apparently contained a collection of the Logia or sayings of the Lord. Some of these Logia are not to be found in our gospels; and others present many divergences from the parallel texts of our gospels. The age, characters and value of these Logia are probably destined to be the subject of considerable speculation, but there is no foundation for the entirely unauthorized and incorrect statement which identifies this discovery with Papias declares to have been collected by St. Matthew."

Thus The Times, in an article evidently communicated by authorized persons. The Times appears to know what it is talking about, and The Univers

inclines to conclude that MM. Grenfell and Hunt have discovered Christ's own texts of the same class as those recently found by M. Schmidt in Coptic; in other words, apocryphal texts, in the style of the "Pistis Sophia," or the "Gospel, according to Marion." The most to be hoped for is that the papyrus of Bahneka may give us some more pages of the Gospel according to St. Peter, found at Akhmim, or of the "Gospel according to the Egyptians." The presence in the fragments read by MM. Grenfell and Hunt of texts which are not in our canonical gospels assures us that we have to deal with some apocryphal work, and no other.

For the Logia Kuriaia, judging from the style of our synoptic, evangelists can teach us nothing of the sayings of the Lord "that we do not already know from the synoptics.

Chalice Confirmed.

MONTREAL, July 6.—Yesterday's mail from Europe brought to the Archbishop's Palace a letter from the Vatican, conveying the official intimation of the appointment as Archbishop of Montreal of Very Rev. Canon Bruchesi. The formal documents including the Papal Bull and other necessary papers, are expected to follow within a week. Until they arrive it will not be known definitely who is to preside at the consecration ceremony in St. James Cathedral on August 5, but the general supposition is that Mr. Begin, Coadjutor to the Cardinal will perform that office.

On Thursday evening Canon Bruchesi, the Archbishop-designate will be presented by the Society des Artisans with a tribute of homage and respect. The presentation will take place in the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial.

Bonrke Cochrane Describes the Pope.

After a visit to Rome Mr. Bonrke Cochrane, describing the Pope, says: "It is difficult to describe his appearance, but at first glance it is easy to understand the remarkable effect which he produces on all who come in contact with him. I am not easily impressed by men. Wherever I have met the occupant of great office I have usually been puzzled to account for his elevation. I have generally found that if the chief of the great is imposing the back is apt to be hollow, and as I have frequently stood behind the chair of greatness I do not think I am likely to be much affected by any pomp and circumstance which may surround it."

"But of the present Pope it may be said in all sincerity that he fills, amply and completely, the throne which he occupies. Fully mindful of his history, leading as it does the chasm between the Rome of Theobald and the Rome of Leo XIII, I believe I am speaking the language of moderation when I say that the most interesting thing about the Papacy is the Pope."

Resolution of Concurrence.

At the last regular meeting of Ladies' Auxiliary, A. G. H. Div. No. 4, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by the hand of Death, Mr. James Croake, father of our beloved sisters, Mrs. Thos. Leahy, Mrs. Chas. Gray, Miss K. Croake and Miss M. Croake.

Resolved that we the members of Ladies' Auxiliary A.O.H., Div. No. 4, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this their hour of affliction, and pray that God and His Blessed Mother will bestow that consolation which mortals cannot give. Resolved that these resolutions be spread on the records of our society, a copy sent to the sorrowing family and the same be published in the next issue of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. Signed on behalf of the Auxiliary, MARGIE RANLEY, President. ETTIE ARTHURS, Fin. Sec.

The Impeachment of Signor Crispi.

The Italian papers are daily full of notes and comments on the Banco di Napoli scandal in which Signor Crispi's name is largely mixed up. Indeed, the whole affair would most likely have already been forgotten by the public were it not for the fact of Crispi's connection with it. The news daily published is of the most contradictory kind, but it would seem that in reality there is a decided intention on the part of the authorities to bring the former President of the Ministers to account to trial.

British Pilgrimage to Lourdes.

A national pilgrimage from the British Isles to Lourdes in honour of the Immaculate Mother of God is being organized for the beginning of August. The expenses of the journey will be exceptionally low. The pilgrimage, of which detailed particulars will be given later, will stay in Lourdes about five days.

The Corpus Christi festival was blessed with magnificent weather this year all over Spain. The reverence and good order that everywhere prevailed, notwithstanding that the lines of the procession were more crowded than in former years, show that the Anarchist outrages last year were the acts of isolated people.

The mosaic which Mr. Sambucetti presented to the Queen with an autograph letter from the Holy Father enclosed in a gold casket adorned with jewels is a beautiful work of art.

The future destiny of the child is always to work for the good of his fellow-men and honor acquired by unrighteousness are as a floating cloud. We cannot help all who suffer, but at least we can have sympathy for all. A child is not a toy to please, a servant to do our bidding, nor a necessary evil, but an immortal soul, to be influenced for good or evil.

A MATTER OF JUSTICE.

IS THE WAY A YOUNG LADY OF NEW BRUNSWICK VIEWS IT.

Suffered From Headaches, Pain in the Side and Heart Palpitation—She Thinks Similar Sufferers Should Know How She Found a Cure.

Miss Anna Miller, of Upper Southampton, N. B., is a daughter of Mr. F. A. Miller, a wealthy and influential farmer, and the young lady is a general favorite among a large circle of acquaintances, who have had occasion to congratulate her more for complete restoration to health, after a severe and trying illness. When a correspondent of The Gleaser called upon her, and requested that the facts might be given for publication, the young lady, though not at all desirous for publicity, nevertheless gave her consent in the hope that her experience might prove beneficial to some of the many young girls whose condition of health is very similar to what hers was previously, though not at all certain that when her illness began her mother was unable to look after the affairs of the household and the duties largely devolved upon her. She felt herself growing weak and easily tired, but felt that she must keep up. She says: "Notwithstanding my efforts I found myself growing weaker and worse. My appetite failed, my complexion became shallow and my eyes sunken in my head. I was troubled with dizzy spells, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart until at times I felt as though I would suffocate. I was almost constantly troubled with a pain in the side, and severe headaches. When I went up stairs I was obliged to rest. Life had become almost a burden until at last I was forced to give up and keep my bed. My friends feared I was going into consumption and our remedy after another was tried with no beneficial results until I was induced to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. In less than three weeks I was able to leave my bed and go about the house, and the use of the Pink Pills a few weeks longer completely restored my health and strength and drove away all symptoms of pain which had made my life miserable. I feel that in bringing this matter before the public I am but doing my simple justice to suffering humanity, and I hope that those afflicted as I was will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. I might add that other members of our family have used Pink Pills with equally good results."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for Miss Miller, they will do for thousands of other young girls throughout the country whose condition is similar. They restore the glow of health to pale and shallow cheeks, correct functional derangements, and create a feeling of new life and energy. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Refuse all pink colored imitations and other medicines said to be "just as good."

Without a model, and an ideal model, no one can do right.

LATEST MARKETS.

Table with market data for Toronto, July 7, 1897. Includes receipts of grain, wheat, straw, and various commodities with prices per bushel or unit.

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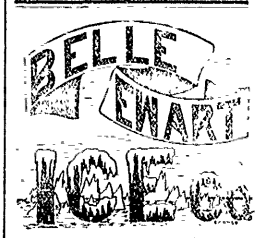
THE RECEIPTS OF FRUIT WERE HEAVY BY EACH BOAT AND RAIL—1,600 PACKAGES BY EXPRESS AND OVER 1,000 BY BOAT. WE QUOTE:—

Strawberries, 20c to 35c per quart box. Cherries, 20c to 25c for small baskets, and 50c to 75c for large baskets. Canadian new potatoes are selling well at \$1.60 per bushel. Watermelons are quiet at 25c to 30c each. Gooseberries are also quiet, 20c to 25c per basket for small, 50c to 60c for large. 2 1/2 lb varieties, and 30c to 40c for Downings. Tomatoes sell well at \$1 to \$1.10 per case. Canadian cabbages are selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen, and American bushels, 50c to 60c per dozen, and American barrel, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

WESTERN MARKETS.

MONTREAL, July 5.—Grain—Business in grain markets are quiet. P. 1st, No. 2 in 60 lbs to store, 50c to 60c; oats, No. 2 in store 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2 30c to 40c; buckwheat, per bush, 40c to 40c. Flour—There is very little news in connection with the flour market just at present and business is on the quiet side. Values here are:—Winter wheat patents, \$1.10 to \$1.40; spring rollers, \$1.05 to \$1.35; and in the flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85. Manitoba spring patents, best, \$1.10 to \$1.25. Meat—The market is quiet at \$2.00 for rail and \$2.10 for city. The same in large lots. Ford—The Manitoba miners are in full blast for coal and the Ontario miners \$12. Manitoba shorts are held at \$14. The market in the market is the result of the hay crop. Cheese—The market continues its downward curve by boat and rail this morning, for which the rating price was but 7c, and out-

lets of the 8th of these goods very little spot business was done. At the moment the value of western grain is here uncertain. Last week 41,500 bushels were put out and the total shipment to date has been estimated to 131,017 bushels, against only 1,275,000 bushels last year. This is an increase of 81,300 bushels and considering the unfavorable state of the market at the present time it is a big one. Butter—There is a pretty lively feeling in the butter market and prices range about as follows:—Finest creamery, 17c to 20c, 18c to 19c; 1st quality, 17c to 18c; 2nd quality, 16c to 17c; 3rd quality, 15c to 16c. Heavy Canada sweet pork, long cut, \$11.50; heavy Canada short cut, clear, \$11; choice refined compound, \$11.05 to \$1.10; 6c to 6c; extra pure, \$1.05; best, 8c to 1.2c; hams, 11c to 15c. Provisions—There has been a pretty good business done in smoked meats at steady prices. A range follows:—Canada short cut pork, heavy, \$11; heavy Canada sweet pork, long cut, \$11.50; heavy Canada short cut, clear, \$11; choice refined compound, \$11.05 to \$1.10; 6c to 6c; extra pure, \$1.05; best, 8c to 1.2c; hams, 11c to 15c.



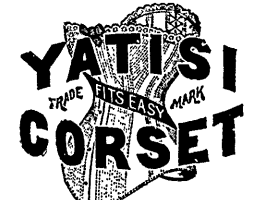
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