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The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the $rest_{\xi,\varepsilon}^{-1}$ -Balmez.

Vol. 111.-No. 37.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

British Politics.—On the 5th the Imperial Parliament was prorogued until November 15. The election in the South Division of Kerry, made necessary by the decision of Donnis Kilbrico (Anti-

decision of Donnis Kilbriae (Anti-Parnollite), who was returned from both South Kerry and North Galway, to sit for the latter constituency in the House of Commons, took place on the 6th and resulted in the choice of Farroll McCartytto), who received 1,209 votes to 171 cast for Murphy, the Healyite. In the recent general lection Kilbride was returned without

election Ribride was returned without opposition.

European.—Kaiser William has issued a reoript, which is published in the othicial Reichsanzeigo", expressing his thanks for the loyal greetings he met with during the Sedan Day celebrations. "Coming, as they did, from everywhere in Germany and from distant quarters of the globe, these countless testimonials to the memory of Kaiser Wilhelm I. and his warriors prove the gratitude of the men of our time, and remind us from what bloody seed grow the united fatherland. A people so honoring its dead and so mindful of the past will ever prove true to the Kaiser and the empire and will know how to defend itself against the enemies of the united fatherland, who revited the memory of the great Kaiser, thus wounding the Germans' noblest recollections."

Canadian.—Principal Grant in the first of his letters from Manitoba to The Globe, takes the ground on the school question that since the decision of the Privy Council the people of the province have had no opportunity of expressing their views on the subject. He declares that the government of Manitobs: "made a great mistake or summarily abolishing, instead of reforming, the old school system. They have been at war ever since with the projudices, the feelings and even the religious conviction of a section of the population that deserved to be treated with the utmost consideration. They believe that the war would end if it was not supported from without, but on this point I venture to disagree with them. It will end only when they make concessions which, to the mass of the people interested, seem reasonable, and the sooner these are made the better. A Government is unwise which arrays a permanent force against itself, and there is no force so permanent, and at the same way, it seems to me that the Federal Covernment, and at the same way, it seems to me that the Federal Covernment of Province —I mean the sentiment of Province all means of the population that deserved to be treated to be an eason on the province and and hild

mean the sentiment of Provincial self-government."

Owing to an obstruction in the pipe, the conduit supplying Toronto with water from the lake burst on Thurs day morning and rose to the surface inside the Island. The city has since been supplied with impure water from the bay, which must be boiled before drinking in order to avoid disaster to the public health.

It was reported by cable on Tuesday that Mr. Chamberlain Colonial Secretary has formulated a scheme for a crack Canadian line of steamers:
The subsidy proposed to be paid by the British Government to the Cauadian Government in aid of the new service as \$80,000 (\$400,000) a year, and as this is a vital point of the scheme the decision of the treasury sanctioning or refusing this expenditure will determine the fate of the proposal. The scheme provides for building a new fleet of crack steamers for the service, those for New York starting from Southampton and those for Canada from Liverpool via the north of Ireland.

land.

The Soo canal was officially opened for traffic on Monday morning and all comers were passed through. M. J. Haney of Hugh Ryan & Co., contractors, was present and received many congratulations on the final opening of Canada's latest national work.

It was reported on Monday that Mr. E. L. Newcombs. Canadian Deputy Minister of Justice, will shortly return to Canada, and will carry with him certain modifications of the Canadian copyright act of 1889 suggested by the Colonkal Office.

Rev. Father Oline, a new Irish priest for the Toronto Archdiocese, arrived in the city on Tuesday evening. He has not yet been permanently sta-

WINTER LECTURES.

Rev. Dr. Treacy Preaches the First of the Series,

The Catholicity of the Church Treated Con-troversially -Rev. Father Ryan will lecture

It has been arrenged that a course of lectures will be delivered at St. Michael's on Sunday ovenings henceforward through the winter months by Rev. Dr. Treacy and Rev. Father Ryan, roctor of the Cathedral. These lectures will be entirely on controversal subjects and their object will be to show, first of all, that Christ established one Church for the salvation of men, and that He imparted to His Church certain characteristic signs or marks by means of whole all men might ever recognize the true Church amongst other denominations.

The opening lecture was delivered on Sunday evening by Rev. Dr. Treacy, and in the large congregation there were many Protestants to whom the lectures should be particularly interesting. Dr. Treacy spoke substantially as follows:

christ established a religious society or Church for the salvation of men. That Church alone contains all the doctrines of Jesus Christ. There, and That Church slone contains all the doctrines of Josus Christ. There, and there slone, men must seek that mystical light of divine faith that first shone in the darkness of paganism 1800 years ago, and which still continues to shine in the paganism of our modern civilization. For as the moon reflects the light of the sun on the darkness of the earth, so the Catholic Church reflects the light of Christian faith in the darkness of our souls. That Church alone is the only way ta heaven in the ordinary providence of God, for as there is but one Lord, one faith, one baptism, so also there is but one true Church. But now comes the very important question—which is the true Church? We are surrounded by different religions, each of which claims to be the true Church of Christ and although we are perfectly certain that

ALL THREE RELIGIONS CANNOT HE TRUE

ALL THESE RELICIONS CANNOT BE TRUE for they contradict each other, yet some one of them must be the Church established by Christ. How, then, shall we be able to recognize the true Church amid this batch of contending oreeds? It was very easy for those who lived in the time of the Apostles to know the true Church, but in our days when the various Christian sects are seemly so much alike, it is very difficult to recognize the true religion. For this reason Christ made provision for the future. He imprinted on His Church certain marks or signs by means of whole all men might easily recognize it. As we recognize a friend either by the sound of his voice or else by certain marks on his person, so also we may easily recognize the Church of Christ by the marks or signs which He imprinted on it to distinguish it from churches of human institution. The most important mark of the true Church is its Catholicity. The true Church is Catholic, i. e., universal. It is Catholic in it ersonories for our salvation. This peculiar mark of Catholicity was imprinted on the Church by Christ Himself. Christ did not establish a Church for one race or one generation, but for all men and for all generations. As the marits of the first Incernation were applicable to the whole world, so also the second Incarnation—the Church must be adapted in its constitution and doctrine to man of every age, race and country. This is the meaning of the world that our Lord addressed to His Apostles in Matth. 28, 19-20. "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, contain all Christian truth and last forever. Again St. Mark, 16, 15. He says: "Furthermore, Acta 1, 8. "Ye shall be witnesses unto Me both in Jerusalem, and na all Judes and in Samaria and unto the uttermost part of the earth." Ever since the beginning of the World that our Lord addressed to His Apostles, the children Schnitz have on the Hast of the Holy Catholic. When St. Polyvary, disciple of St. John the Evangelist det he pricests ad people of Syaraa, of which place he was Bishop, seat a letter to

given to all true ('hri-tians in the first century of the Church. And long before that time St. Ignatius, says "Whorever Ohrist is there is also the Catholic Church." The same name of Catholic was given to the children of the true Church in the old professions of faith found in the old professions of faith found in the ohurches of Alexandria and Jorusalem, and it was recognized as being the true title of the follower of Christ in the Council of Niceas in the year 325 This title of Catholic was bestowed on all true Christians to distinguish thom from other sects, which, though professedly Christian were not founded by Christ. Thus the holy writer, St. Pacian, writing in the year 392, says: "While the Apostles lived Christians were not called Catholics, but immediately after the death of the Apostles, when horseics and false religions arose, then

THE CHILDREN OF THE APOSTLES assumed the name of Catholic to dis-finanial them from all others. "Enassumed the name of Catholic to distinguish them from all others. "Entering, therefore, into any city" oxclaims the same holy Father, "I meet Chiristian sects of every denomination." By what other name shall I recognize the true Church of Christ unless by the name of Catholic 7 "Christian, therefore, is my name, by Catholic my surname." St. Oyril, of Jorusalom, writing about the year 37G, says in his instruction to converte: "Whenever you enter strange oides do not ask simply for a church, for other denominations also call their temples churches, but ask for the Catholic Church, that is the proper name of our Holy Mother the Spouse of Jesus Christ." The name of Catholic is therefore the characteristic mark of the true Church of God. It was the title imposed on the Church by the successors of the Apostles, by Polycarp, Ignatius, Cyril and Augustine. It was the stamp of orthodoxy, the seal of divine truth and the essential mark of true charity. Catholicity is then, the characteristic mark of the true Church of Christ. Yet, even in our days many Christian sects will true Catholic. Doubllessly you will true Church of Christ. Yet, even in our days many Christian sects will true Catholic of the 19th century; that by common consent that name has been given to those who are in communion with the Church of Rome. Yet, dear brethere, although such is our belief, is not well to have that faith strengthened and corroborated by the belief of the primitive Christians? What did the early Christians think on the subject? Did they believe that all Christian sects were Catholics and therefore members of the true Church, or only those who were affiliated with the See of Rome? The early Fathers and Christianity in their writings and christianity in their wr

that those only were Catholics who were subject in faith and morals to her episcopal authority, and who received from her as from the fountain of truth, the saving dootrines of Jeaus Christ. St. Irenaeus, Bishop and Martyr, writing in the 2nd century aya: "All Christian churches must depend on the Church of Rome as on their source and foundation." To confirm that statement I might quote St. Opprian in the 3rd century. He says: "The Church of Rome is the womb, the root and foundation of the Catholic Church." And Athanasius, writing to Pope Felix II. In the 4th Catholic Church." And Athanasius, writing to Pope Felix II. In the 4th century says that the Church of Rome has ever been the teacher and guardian of sound and userring Catholic faith. And finally St. Jerome writes: "You are a true Catholic if you have the faith of Rome." Even the late Dr. Dollinger, who was the founder of a new seet celled Old Catholics, say in his work on "the Divine Origin of the Papsey,": "All Christiandom was Roman Catholic, and that from the activest ages, and he who was not in communion with the See of Peter. Although others may call themselves catholics yet they answer to other names, any St. Augustine, from their founder, their place of origin, or from their founder, their place of origin, or from their founder, their place of origin, or from their own peculiar from their founder, their place of origin, or from their founder, their place of origin, or from their own peculiar from their founder, their place of origin, or from their own peculiar doctines, but we received ours from Christ Himself. Unconnectosaly or not

doctrines, but we receive ours from Christ Himself. Unconaciously or not rest themself. Unconaciously or rest themself. Unconaciously or rest themself. Unconaciously or rest the public records of the nation, in the blue books of Parliament, in the statutes of the law, in the statutes of the law, in the codinary conversation of daily lie, Catholie has no ether significance.

They tell a story of an Anglican clergymen of very High church views who always boasted that his church was Catholic. One evening after convention, where he had warmly advecated the necessity of retaining the name of Catholic, he walked into the street, and was proceeding leisurely to his own home when a man apparently from the rural districts stopped him and asked him where was the Catholic Church of the parish? Immediately without reflection he pointed to the cross of a neighboring spire and said. "That is the Catholic Church; Father Murphy is the pastor." People in their sober senses always tell the truth. There is an old rule of logic, and one that is equally applicable in grammar, that the words we make use of should have a common meaning, a meaning that is given them by all classes. And by the universal consent of all ages and nations the common meaning of the words Catholic Church is that church off Rome. We have seen, therefore, that the Church of Rome. Is the only Church that has vindicated the ROM TO ELEMP CATHOLIC, and is therefore the true Church of God. Her catholicity is the highest jewel in her crown. She is Catholic, says the Cateolian, because she has subsisted in every age and will last to the end of time and will be spread throughout all nations. Extended throughout all nations. Extended throughout all nations. Extended throughout all nations. Extended throughout the whole world by the express command of Christ Himself:

"You shall be witnesses for Me in Jerusalem, in Judes, in Samaris," and unto the ends of the earth the Catholic Church, of which Rome is the Head may well proclaim the universality of her mission. Her sons have gone forth from the See of Peter, from the gates of Rome, and have carried the doctrines of Christ to the ends of the earth the Catholic Church, went with them by her mission from the Boo of Rome. In more recent times, when civilization opened up the gates of the earth to the east and west, and men poured to take possession, the Church of Rome, the Catholic Church, wen try the missionary planted by its sine the banner of the cross. Even in our own days, with a rejuvenescence ever flourishing, with vigor unimpaired that could come only from a giant oak whose roots are planted firmly in the soil of past ages, the Catholic Church has cast her offshoots in every part of the civilized world, so that to-day all men may receive her doctrines, assist at her serifice and prooure for them selves eternal salvation. Has not she been the first to establish religion in these new countries? Coming with Columbus in the Pinta 400 years ago she has colonized and civilized these countries in the name of Christ. Her saintly orders of men and women have borns the part of countries of the countrie

sne nas colonized and civilized these sountries in the name of Christ. Her saintly orders of men and women HAYE BORNE THE PAITH OF ROME to the confines of the land, from the citadel of Quebee to the Falls of Niagars, from the Isle of Vancouver to the shores of Anticosti. In the burning heat of Summer as well as in the biting blasts of Winter they journeyed onwards bearing the bread of Ochthole faith to the nations of the north, until Catholic rames are inscribed on the pages of our bistory and Ochthole faith to the nations of the north, until Catholic rames are inscribed on the pages of our bistory and Ochthole places are imprinted on the face of our country.

Their memory liveth on your blifts. Their baptums on your shore.

Their dalect of yore.

This is how the true Church of God, of which Rome is the head, has manifested her catholicity to the nations of the searth, and while we glory in her remown we should ever remember that it is our secred duty to further her seared cause for the conversion of the nations by the fevor of our prayers, the frequency of our communions, the good examples of our lives and that kindly disposition and humble spirit which have ever been the real marks of the followers of Jesus Christ,

Mr. Talgman of Kingston Conservatory of Music played a splendid violing solo with organ accompaniment. It was very much appreciated by the audience who were entranced by the dudoct notes which he evoked from his beautiful instrument.

than Roman Catholic. The words of ayronymous, the meaning is the SI. MARY'S CHERCH.

Sunday.

the the telescondary of the 'histornation' The fits extend the Masical service Aerono by Father Ryan.

Immediately prior to the celebration of Sedemi High Massert St. Mary's on Sumlaymorninglundiracethe verhibedop of Toronto blessed the new original telescondary of the telescondary of

fying dead, would you not think that was sufficient to convince that God was amongst them? But the Jows in their pride

REFURED TO BELIEVE

and the curse of the Lord fell upon Jerusalem. They of whom He had said. "How often would I have gather-od together my children as the hen detigatine the chickens under her wing," were doomed, and it was then that painting, sculpture, architecture and music fell to the earth once more Faganism domineered over Europe, and it was only in the Catacombs of Rome, in the crypts, in the silent, lonely and dark places that praise was offered to God. There the Christians gathered together, and lifted up their voices as they waited for the day of liberty. And, at last, after the ton persecutions, they came forth, and thereupon began the performance of wonders by the Catholic Church. Not only did the Christians find art prostituted and sculpture debased but painting too had been disgraced and music appealed only to the base passions of men. Then began the regouration of art. The painter and the sculptor were ennobled, and their genins directed towards the amelioration of the world. That wonderful regoneration it was that produced the glorious Oregorian chaut, and long subsequently, the marvellous music of Telestina. The Church continued to ennoble the professions so that Michael Angole and Raphael in their time because men of duptive in their time because men of duptive in the world for forty cipit was his acttanordinary conceptual of the Mosey you will remember that Raphael before undertaking the wooderful painting of the Blossed Virgin, spont twenty four hours to the world for forty cipit he had been derived the state of Mosey you will remember that Raphael before undertaking the wooderful painting of the Blossed Virgin, spont twenty four hours to gover and the saudy of the Blossed Virgin, spont twenty four hours to the world for forty cipit with its had a subject to the state of Mosey will remember that Raphael before undertaking the wooderful painting of the Blossed Virgin, spont

ion.
There came afterwards that extra-ordinary movement over north and

to the character of the Mulghty of they came back to stained glass windows del

who and declary of the temples of tool. To days an analys find a mon cathing the church was a transfer of the church is the charge and the chu

Reraisg and Kresing Music.
This musical programmo rendered was as follows:
Masa—Farmer's Mass by choir; Soloiate, Miss Elliett, Miss Clark, Mr. Warde.
Solo, Ecc Deus, Mr. Coatello.
Organ Voluntary—Hatiste and Gloria, Mozart's 12th Mass. Miss Adele Lamaitre.
Vespers—Glorar's Musical Vespers; Soloiate, Miss Clark, Miss Elliett, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Ward and Mr. Anglin. Solo; "O Salatistis," York, Mrs. Campbell: Avv March, Council, Mrs. Campbell: Avv March, Council, Mrs. Campbell: Avv March, Council, Mrs. Campbell: Avv March, Anglis, Soloiate, Miss Adele Lemaitre.
Miss Adele Lemaitre.
Description of the Organ.
Thonew organ at which Miss Lemaitre prosided was made by the well known piano and church organ house, the R. Williams & Sons Co. Limited. The instrument is one of their fine church hip organs, and it was greatly admired both during the Mass and at the Vespers in the evening for its unagulficant score as well as for its boautiful finish. The following is the specification of the organ:

MOTHER LAND.

Latest Mails from Ireland, Eng. land and Scotland.

ter from Mr. Affred Webb to 1115 Materiord (out-tituents Vital Statistics of Ireland tor the Past Year Address of Cardinal Vaughan at Liverpool—Death of a famous Scottish Jesuit—An Interesting Budget of Sens.

Antim.

A rather and fatality has taken place at Blackwatertown, a short distance from Armagh by which a little girl of tender year named Mary Elizabeth Dubban, bost her life. She got a 6 shalling silver piece into her mouth, and was struggling violently to get it out. When the doctor arrived on the seene, the child a mother had managed to get the coin out of her mouth, but the child almost immediately succumbed.

A Bellast despatch on the 27th, says, Mr. De Cobain, formerly M. P. for East Bolfast, was charged at Bellast with assaulting a woman named Sarah Mur tagh, who, it was alleged, visited him concerning rent.

Sunday, the 22nd Sept. next. is the date fixed for the conscerntion of Most Rev. Dr. Henry, the Bishop-deet of Down and Commor. The solomn and impressive ceremony will take place in St. Patrick's church, Bellast, and the consecrating Prelate will take place in St. Patrick's church, Bellast, and the consecrating Prelate will take place in St. Patrick's church, Bellast, and the consecrating Prelate will take place in St. Patrick's church, Bellast, and the primate of All Ireland.

Anagh.

The Boy W. F. Johnson, M. A. F.R.S.

Armagh.

amagn and Fridate of An Ireland.

Anasgh.

The Rev. W. F. Johnson, M. A., F. R. S., of Armingh, whose important collection of British insects has been secured for the Natural History Department of the Science and Art Misseum at Dublin, has done more for the study of entomology in the Emerald Isle than any other living naturalist. As regards Colcoptera, he has succeeded in adding a considerable number to the Irish living, which, so far as his own observations go, contains two hundred and fifty or more species which do not appear to have been recorded from clsewhere in Ireland. He is the author of immunerable papers in the entondoglical and natural history magazines, and he also rendered very great assistance to Canon Fowler in the computation of his well-known work, on "Colcoptera of the British Isles.

Coxt.

A Queoustown despatch says, two

ish Isies.

Cork.

Queenstown despatch says, two
ics were discovered on the 20th,
ting in the harbour. They are no
bet the bodies of Cornolius Beamish,
Henry Beamish, who, with their
tert, John Beamish, were drowned
muty in the vicinity of Roche's Pointtough the foundering of their little
th during a gale of wind. Both
ics were found adjacent to Cuskinny

"

bodies were found adjacent to Cuskinny Bay.

At Macroom Petty Sessions on the 20th District-Inspector Bonnss, Mill-street, charged John Crouin, a farmer residing at Horsemount. Ballingarce, with having, between the 20th and 28rd of August last, put in a field a quantity of cabbages in which were stack needler, pins, portions of hairpins, and pieces of iron, with intent to injure the cows of James Sullivan.

The mackerel fishery around Skibereen has been attended with a degree of success that exceeded the most sanguine hopes of all interested.

Baths.

of success that exceeded the most sanguine hopes of all interested.

Daths.

Mr. Alfred Webb, left 'on the 27th to take steamer for Melbourne, thus carrying out a plan of travel he has for some year contemplated. In conversation lie expresses himself more strongly convinced than ever of the uncessity and desirability of Home Rule; and he is particularly hard on those inclined to attribute present trials or disagreements to any other than their true source—the weakening effects of the Act of Union.

The thirty first annual report of the Registrar-General for Ireland is issued. It shows that during the year 19-91 the marriages registered in Ireland were 19,002, the births 103,354, and the deaths 83,528. The marriage rate was somewhat above the average for the preceding ten years, the birth rate shight increase. The estimated population in the middle of the year was 4,600,699. Of the children born during the year 13,922 were boys, and 31,482 girls. 102,470 or 97.8 per cent. were liegitimate, which, says the Registrar-General, it is unnecessary to returns for more increase. The marriage of children born in Ulsterwhow were light movimens it is seen that the return for more increase. The marriage of children born in Ulsterwhow were light increase, it is unnecessary to return store the were illegitimate, which, says the particular of the provinces it is seen that the continuation of the provinces it is seen that the continuation of the provinces it is seen that the continuation of the provinces it is seen that the continuation of the provinces it is seen that the continuation of the provinces it is seen that the continuation of the provinces it is seen that the continuation of the provinces it is seen that the continuation of the provinces it is seen that the continuation of the provinces it is seen that the continuation of the provinces it is seen that the continuation of the provinces it is seen that the continuation of the provinces it is seen that the continuation of the provinces it is seen that the continuation

Lady Cadogan, the wife of the new Lord Lieutenant, is a perfect horsewoman.

The Irish pilgrims to Lourdes and Montmatrie left Dublin on the 27th by the L and NW 980 boat from North Wall. They numbered about a hundred, including several clergymen. The party are very representative and count from all parts of treatments and count from all parts of the programments of the priests of the archidocess of Westminster will travel with the Irish pilgrims to Lourdes. The American and Irish pilgrims will meet at Montmarter, the later under the care of the Fathers of Mercy, and another French party will also be met there organized by the Passioniat Fathers of Paris, so that the united parties at the Montmartre colebrations will number between three and four hundred. Father Ring was early at the North Wall and personally looked after the comfort of each member of the party as he or sho arrived. Mr. Moore, of Cook's, was also present and assisted Father Ring the continued of the party set off under the happiest auspices. The Dubin Horse show which opened on the 26th is pronounced the greatest tree yet held by all accounts, and give the fair weather nothing is likely to surpass its record.

Mrs. Lat Touche, of No. 1 Edy Plac Dubin, who was accidently thrown on

Mes I a Touche, of No. 1 lely flace Publish who was accidently thrown out of net trap on the 10th mist, died at St. vincent's Hospital on the 20th.

Advices from South Men a instrucenced at Extracourt, Co. Unload, a few miles from town, amounted that Mer Arthur Eyro, eldest son of the late woll-known Colonel Eyro, has succeeded, after a prolonged and poolous chase, in capturing a colosial white rhinoceros, which is beleaved to be the last or our of the last of its species. It appears that a long time since Mr. Ceel Rhodow was requisitioned by the authorities of the South African Museum to secure it possible a complete specime of the very tarr, and in arrly a thine twift rhineceros, Mr. Rhodespenninged to emply if it were possible, and every effort was a let occurred to object in view but miss accessfully, until Mr. Eyro, who was in the country, volunteered to try his skill.

Every.

country, which was in the country, which tered to try his skill.

The cycling correspondent of the Sunday Times describing a cycling turn in Ireland, writes with reference to the Kerry highlands: "But however turner you resign yourself into your hotelberger's hands at Kitlarn's, you must refer my our reputation as a cyclist by making the tour of the your chert your reputation as a cyclist by making the tour of the farmer was a cyclist by making the tour of the farmer was a cyclist by making the tour of the tries kingdoms. Ride first to Kenunare, and their diverge to Sucen, not forgetting to note the beautiful bridge over the Blackwater, or to climb over the wall user by, and view the mouth of the river. Kenunare to Sucen is as line a ride as one could wish for anywhere. From Suceni ride on to Cahirdaniel and Waterville. No hay round the English coast can be mentioned in the same breath as that at Waterville, which is a little paradise set in a magnificent environment. While there Valentia Island should be visited. Then the road to Cahirdanie has the way lies through Glenbeigh and Killerglin back to Killarney, a splendid hapaorama unfolding itself nearly the whole way. Until lately few but cyclists and anglers knew of this magnificent circuit, but it was too good to be lost to the world, and a line of railway has been laid part of the way round, and coaches complete the journey. It is 'the boom of 1805."

Louth
The foundation stone for the new convent for the Sisters of Mercy consequent on their introduction as nurses to the Droached tenion Hospital was kaid by the Chairman of the Board. Mr Thomas Malone on the 25th. The stone was blessed by Very Rev. John Curry, P.P., St. Mary's. Father Curry in the course of a few appropriate remarks congratulated all concerned on the practical step taken in the introduction of the nuns that day.

The building of a new Catholic church at Ferbane, which has been in progress for some time past, is advancing speed; ily towards completion, and after a brief period the neat fittle town by the Bresna will be able to beast of a Catholic place of worship which will be a handsome addition to the occlosistical architecture of the important diocess of Artlagh and Glomancoolse. For many years the old church had been found quite inadequate to supply the requirements of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the placial, and in spice of the many the business of the spice of the spice

with the exception of this fatty devolopment there is nothing uncommon in his physical propertions. He says he would be very glad to exchange the monotonous workhouse life for an exhibition tour it are yellowness would take an one of the same that the work of the same that the working of the same that the working of the same that the working the work of the same that the working the same wells, an American army reserve man, who originally belonged to the county Kerry. When the Revealth wells were disturbed by a man using disturbed by a man using James Wells, an American army reserve man, who originally beinged to the county Kerry. When the Revealth wells became very excited, and kept interrupting the row, centleman to such an extent that he could not proceed till Wells had been removed.

Information has been received at Longford of threatened evictions on the past of Lady Granard. As is generally known, the Granard estate is heavily encumbered, and the trustees of Maynooth College are the mortgagees. About two years ago the tenants entered into negotiations with the mortgages to purchase their holdings while Lady Granard struggled to purchase the entire the continuous offered £100 more than the peasants. But the trustees of Maynooth, recognising the generous offer of the tenants, and knowing their impoverised condition, at yed the hand of Lady Granard in the anticipation of some settlement being come to.

conductors, new y-remains and in the anticipation of some settlement being come to.

Mr. James Patrick Farrell, who was returned unopposed for West Cavan on Monday in the room of Mr. Vossey Knox, elected also for Londonderry Cily, is a loranalist, and lives at Longford, where he was born in 1855. He was educated at St. Mel's Collego, and became associated with Nationalist politics both as a writer in the Irish provincial press and as a speaker. Six years ago he

Ho

Maye.

At a regatta held on the 29th at Kilkerimonth, Communaracoast, two brothers unmed O blaherty, who were competing in a cancerace, capshed the boat and were precipitated into the sea. One of them was drowned, and up to the present here has been no trace either of the body or of the cance.

body or of the cance.

At the Coolan y, County Sligo, Potty Sessions tourt on the 25t. District Inspector I hompson, It. I.C., appeared to proceed a man manuel. Win. Moffat on the serious charge of having on the night of the 21st. June has fired soveral shots into the house of a man manuel Finne gain, who resultes at Rucckados, more than the country of the first of the fibers of the most of the modern and that defendant cance to his house on the might alleged, and fired into it.

On cross examination by Mr. McCar thy, solicitor for the defendant, citness said he did not recollect having made a deposition before Capitain O'Hara, J. P. Annaghmore, on the 18th July, in which the charged two men manuel Adrew Finnegan and Pat Moffat, with the offence. Mr. McCarthy then produced the deposition in which it appeared that witness swore positively against the men Finnegan and Moffat, and not against the defendant. Sergeant Feeley also swore that he was present at the making of the deposition all knowledge of which witness yow denied. Mr. Henn, in dismissing the case, said it [was increditable that a man should swear as witness did. He would themiss the case on its merits.

in dismissing the case, said it was increditable that a man should awar as
witness did. He would dismiss the case
its merits.

The funeral obsequies of Rev. E.
White, P. J. the late lamented paster of
Tarmoniarry, whose death look place
on the 25th were colorated in the partial
elements of the colorate of the partial
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elements of the colorate of the colorate
elements of the colorate of the colorate
the High Mass de Rension was celetrated by his Loriship the Most Rev.
Pr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin. He was
sasisted by Rev. Father Morgan as
deacon. Rev. Father Morgan
of the College
Sligo as master of cremonics.

Typerary.

On the 27th says a Templemore correspondent an evicted tenant Rody
Glecson was arrested, as he refused to
ind bail for his future conduct. He was
conveyed under a police escort to inder
go one month's imprisonment in Clon
med Jail. It is clear that with the advent of a Tory Government to power the
most drastic section of the Balfour
Coercion Act is virtually in force. Much
sympathy is felt for Gleeson, who has
now been compelled to leave the bedsido
of his clidest daughter, who his ill with
faver. Two more of his children are in
the following Mr. W. H. Carrell,
Muster and Leister Hask one of the
Promoters of the testimonial to J. M.
Prans Tamuss,
August 24th, 1895.

Ryan, the Irish champion high jumper:

"The PALACE. THERLES,
"MY DRAR MR. CARROLL—I have just learned, and with much satisfaction, that you and other Tipperary friends are starting at estumonial to Mr. J. M. Ivan, to leastly control of the World. About to leave to have just only in the property of the property of the property of the world. About to leave home, I have only time to say that I wish the movment every success, and enclosemy subscription of two guiness towards the contemplated fund.
"I remain, my dear Mr. Carroll,

"Archbishop of Cashel."

"W. H. Carroll. Eag."

"W. H. Carroll. Eag."

Waterlord.

The following lotter was read at the meeting of the Dungaryan Board of Guardians (Mr. Edward O'Sheapresiding) from Mr. Alfred Wob!

"BEAR MR. DONEN "Fours of the 23rd to hand, enclosing resolution regarding my retirement from Parliament, passed by the board of your union on the previous day. The board of your union on the previous day had been supported by the board of your union on the provious day had been supported by the board of your union on the provious Advisor of the board of your union on the provious Advisor had been supported it. Mr. Power, the seconder; and the other members preach, and approving. And let me say that I house Mr. Koohan for openly dissenting when he could not sperve. The resolution is but another instance of the uniform kind; and the suppose that the other members prepagated to the division. Went cannery in Ireland. My experience of extensive people have been of a pleasing character. I shall always regard it as a cause for thankfulness and pride that I have for so many years represented it in Farliament—would that it had been in our own Parliament." This is not the occasion upon which to

would that it had been in our own Farliament!

"This is not the occasion upon which to discuss the situation in Ireland, or particularly to enter into the reasons for my taking larly to enter into the reasons for my taking make one comment. You all have largely to do with money affaige, and you are qualified to appreciate any force that may be in it. I have known many carried undertakings is jured by the misapplication of or malversation of lunds. I have known others lowered in the estimation of the outside public by false outside accusations. But this Irish cause of ours is the first I have heard of being damaged to the verge of ruin by also lutely senseless statements from within as to the sources from which money was recoived and the manner in which it was speat—statements made by those whose patent interest it was not to make them—artesimals not clearly and

ade the best use of his opport and acquired from this valuation conse-tion has varied and knowledge of Irish idious, inequalled probably since the time of O Dor, van, the cannett Irish archicologist. Bishop Murphy, who spent a fortune on books, employed the whole family of the O Lorigans in transcribing.

England.

Mother seperter of the Serie Cour.
The Community of the Serie Cour, underling on Standay, under the presidency of the Cardinal Archbeshop of Paris, elected Mother Pigby to be Superior of the Uniter my place of Mother Sorterious, deceased She is an Englishwoman by hirth, heng a member of the family of which Lord Pigby is the head, but, contrary to public expectation, this fact did not operate against her claims.)

the family of which Lord Digby is the head. But, contrary to public expectation, this fact did not operate against her claims.

Conserve of Lole Fuller.

Lois Fuller, the American netrowshas become a Cuttode. An Irish priest must lead the Market of the Church.

Rev. Renelin Vaughta, having presented to the Holy Fuller, Law Mill, a copy of his "Surpture Took." Inserved to the Holy Fuller, Lev. Mill, a copy of his "Surpture Took." Inserved from the Church was the Control of the Holy Fuller, Lev. Mill, a copy of his "Surpture Took." Inserved from the Market of Cardinal Rampool. The Holy Father, Law Mill, a copy of his "Surpture Took." Inserved to the Holy Fuller, Lev. Mill, as copy of his "Surpture Took." Inserved to the Holy Fuller, Lev. Mill, a copy of his you sent to him of your book, entitled "Scripture Text-Book," and to assure you that he is much pleased with the care which you have taken to comply with the experient on Biblical Studies. In fulfilling with real pleasure this venerated command of his Holmess, I have to add that he affectionately sendsyon his Apostolic blessing. Thanking you also for the copy of your book which you have kindly presended to me, I am, with much esteem, your dovoted servant, "In. Cardinal Remondar, I. The rejoicings in Flintshire over the birth of a son and her to Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart., will be long remembered as the descent, in the direct line, from father to son of a famous Welsh family is thussecuted. The Mostyns of Talacro, like the Mostyn and the Tortover, who was Earl of Hereford before the Norman Conjuest. The Talacro family arches sonior branch of the old stock, whilst Lord Mostyn comes from the junior branch. One of the ancestors was Ruchard, Lord of Mostyn, the loyal subject of Henry VII. who, having sheltered he ling at Mostyn Hall, afterward received on the Field of Bosworth his Majesty's sord held in recognition of his fealty. Sir Pyers Mostyn, up and talter was an arient Esteddifotur, and had the honor in 1822 of encertaining the critical for the process of the li

commands a full view of the river Dec.

The Explish Martyrs.

The Catholics of Monumouth and neighborhood paid their annual; pilgrinage to the tomb of the venerable martyr, Father Kemble, on the octave day of the Assumption, Thursday, the 22nd inst. At the invitation of the Row J. B. Mooro, Rev. George Cormack, of Cardiff, celebrated Mass in the morning at the chaltar used by the martyr, and with his challee and missal which are reverently preserved at Monmouth. In the afternoon the people assembled round the churchyard cross, at the foot of which in Welsh Nowton parish Father Kemble's commiss have rested since 1679. Father Cormack, in cassock, surplice, and stell presched from the steps of the cross by the tomb, which was with affectionate picty decked with floral weathers and preached from the steps or the cross by the tomb, which was with affectionate piety decked with floral weathes and crosses. Amongst other things he remarked as follows: "No child of the allowing the control of the steps of the control of the contr nor farmament, nor Steware spared the sword for a whole contury and a half. The venerable Father Komble, whose name was held here in general benediction both among Catholics and Protestants, was lappy in two circumstances of his martyrdom—lat. In his trir there was no confusion of the issue; he was arraigned and condemned on the sole charge of his priestly character; both Bates and Bedloe, with whom he was confronted, declined to identify him with their pretended Catholic plot. 2nd Through the influence of friends his body was, after the head had been cut off, spared further multilation, and was borne here to a resting-place near his town people of Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, to be a center of comfort, inspiration, and devotion, and a rallying place from year to year for those pious pilgrimages which for more than two conturies have continued to perpetuate the memory of his courage and Christian life. Those Protestants who witnessed Father Kemble's martyrdom declare they never saw one die 'so like a gentleman, and so like a Christian'; every true Christian is gentle, and Father Kemble's bofore all clos an example and incitement to gentleness and Christian isoadfashoess.

Rassoners at Holywell.

Rassoners at Holywell.

The Guild of Ransom, in their pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Wjnefride
last week, had a happy time. The Rev.
Father Fletcher, the Naster of the Guild
has been a prominent figure of late in
the quaint old town of Holywell, where
he is becoming well-known, and the
pretty badge of the Ransomers is everywhere seen. On Wodnesday evoning
the Ransomers and other pilgrims
attended Bouediction in the church, and
attended Bouediction in the church, and
attendad Bouediction in the church, and
afterwards assembled at St. Winefride's
Hall, where a short address was delivord by Father Fletcher, in the course
of which he said their guild was an
association to pray for the conversion of
England, and in their procession to the
well they should always pray for the
poor sufferure who came to this holy
spot and thank God for the countless
hossings, both spiritual and temporal,
which He had granted at Holywell, and
the many wonderful cures He had performed through the intercession of St.

Winefride. They must pray that England melitions on the seat to sea the cut miss of the that merities the cut miss of tool had runned and only their churches and abbeys, but what was more teerible the faith of the people had been rained, too, at the Reformation The state of England now in matters of religion was an absolute and entire confusion of thought and doctrine. As they went forth on their procession bet them may that tool would be pleased one more to build up the faith in this land, establic logs for Temperance.

At the League of the Cross annual

more to build up the latth in this duct
table lieps for Temperanes.

It the League of the Cross annual
demonstration at the Crystal Palace,
London, on Monday, the 26th of August,
there was a very large gathering, which
filled the building as it is selden; filled
in the course of the year. From every
part of Leadon, north and south, came
argo contingents of men and women
and children with the full complement
of bands and banners. The High Level
Station at the Palace Gates presented a
spectacle to be long remumbered as
train after train contributions were
tiving freight. The platforms were
througed to sufficiently in the cleaner
visitor must have found it hard to pass
its way through the dense masses that
were gathered at the station, the to
form into some soit of unviolety column,
and march on the Palace.

Cardinal Vanghan in Liverpool.

and march on the Palaco.

Cardial Yanghan in Li-erpool
The Benedictine Church of St. Anne, Edge Hill, Liverpool, prosented a feature appearance, both internally and externally, on Sunday, the 25th of August. the occasion being the long promised visit of His Emin. Inc. the Cardianal Techhishop of Westminster. From the summit of the owner waved the Papal flag while the approaches to the main entrance were decorated with festoons of bright colored bunting and armoral escutcheous flanking oither side of the outer gate. The Cardinal-Archieshop, who preached on the subject of prayer, said Our Lord has passed from this earth and camon dany longer be fed and clothed as whon He lived amonged us; but there is one thing that we can do for Him which will please Him, and that is, we can love and serve our neighbour for His sake, and if we do this we hay be perfectly certain that we have those of tool in our hearts. We have this text is and like and if we do this we hay be perfectly certain that we have those of us, and if, dow, we serve our neighbour, searching ourselver for the good drawn on the search of the good of the same like the search of the same laws of the same la

Scotland.

St. Andrew's, Braemar.

St. Andrew's, Braemar.

On Sunday the 25th, the feast of St. Bartholomew, Ap, "Missa Cantata" was sung by the Very Rev. Canon Paul, while an eloquout sermon was preached by Father Androw Graut, a native of Braemar, tately returned from Scots College, Rome. The way in which he introduced the story of the death of an ex-papal Zouave on the field of Grave-Theorem and the conress of his discourse brought a tear to the eyes of several. There was a large attendance including several Protestants, amongst whom was Lady Alfrod Churchill, a frequent visit or to Braemar. Canon Paul left for his holidays the beginning of last week, but, unfortunately, through unforseen circumstances, he had to return on Saturday.

Help the Fallsa of Dalbath.

The devoted Sisters of the Good Shep-berd at Dalbath Magdialon Institution, say that during the last year, through want of accommodation and means of support, over one hundred fallen women, auxious to reform their miserable lives, were refused admission to the refuge, were refused admission to the refuge, and that the deficit on the year's work-ing account was 2860 8s. 8d. Hitherto-the home, though admirably managed, has not been a diocesan institution, and it has suffered in a measure thereby. Now, however, we are glad to see that clergy and laity are combining together to aid in so meritorious a work, and that his Grace Arbhishan Funk. and laity are combining together to aid in so meritorious a work, and that his Grace Archbishop Eyre has approved of their efforts and encouraged thom in their endeavours. We trust the aid will be efficacious and permanent. A general committee will assist the num in the management of the institution and in the collection of alms.

Father Stephene in Other Stephene Stephene Stephene In Other Stephene Steph

the collection of alms.

Pather Stephess in Glasgow.

St. Francis' Young Mon's Society embarked on a great and distinctively novel undertaking in orngoing the Grand National Halls, Glasgow, for a Sunday very successful This you will be not be popularity of the collecturer, the Rev. D. Stephens, of Isakerkonny, and to the energy of Father Ambrose and the committee, An auditnee numbering over 1.000 attended, and amongst those procent were Rev. Fathers Coyle, Donogal; Bernardins,

O.S.F. Dr. Ambrose, O.S.F., who prosided, introduced Father is ploster. This larger period of the Irishme of the progress of the presence of the relision of the grow came from Dengal, and they remembered that Father Stephens was twice impresented by Mr. Balfour because he shoot up for pushes to the existed tenants. The resources of civilization were used to persecute one of the pioneers of divilization. He the chefman could speak more freely of his steeling character and his devotion to the people because, though Irish to the core, he slid not belong to the Irish priesthood, whose spirit and patrodism was as undang as of yore capplanee. The subject of the hecture, too, was congonial, for columbial was the first fruit of St. Patrok & Apostodate, and he represented the cratitude of the Irish race.

Res. Heary Schomberg Rerr. S.J.
A telegram from South Africa, dated on the ceptreenth of last month, an nonnees the death of Father Henry Schomberg Kerr. S.J., who in 1811 was appointed head of the Zambesi mession, and had laboured since them with untring zeal and energy, in fulfilling the very serious duties of his charge. Father Kerr belonged to a noble Scotch family, which was not only well known in the instory of the Lothians. Lot has contributed many converts to the Church, counting his own father and nother amount them. He was the second son of Lot! Henry Kerr, nucle to the prosent Marquess of Lothian, and of Lady Henry, the sister of Mr. Hope Scott, of Abolosford. His clder brother, Father Wilham Kerr, now is charge of the mission of Wimbelson, outcord the Society of Jesus about the same time. His sister, Mother Heuricht Kerr, prediccased him a few years ago at the Convent of the Sacre Ceur, Rochaupton, where her memory is still preserved in aspecial benefits on an its well known to the many readors of her interesting monoirs published soon after the time of her death. Father Henry was also an epidew of the late consin to Lord Ralpi and Lord walter Kerr, who beside the fight and Lord walter Kerr, who as the seco

in it.

To Coronico and wheezing any persons troubled with bronchitis or the attimus is excessively harasing to thomevies and annoying to others. Dir. Thouse Ectronico On obviates all this entirely, addy and speedily, and is a benign remedy for laneness, sorce, injuries, piles kidney and spinal troubles.



one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vig hair was restored to its or color and ceased falling out occasional application has sine the hair in good condition." H. F. Fenwick, Digby, N. S.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for three years, and it has restored hair, which was fast becoming gray, back to its natural color."—If. W. HASELHOFF, Paterson, N. J.

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M. MCCABE,
UNDERTAKER

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MONUMENTS.

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SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES

iterior of liersens

Review of Review

There is no maga me upon our library table 15-ts or pear with more confidence than the Review of Reviews. We never a fall to find it above to Cathodic thought from the Impact and and intelligent see along the tendency of the tendency and particularly levels Cathodic thought from the Impact and and intelligent see along the red of the Impact and and intelligent see along the red of the Review of the red of Archibistop (role. The writer known has subject well). He draws out the patrons amount of the red of

mous, and I see no way of getting round it. Here is a good story of the Archibishop in his student days:

"A little more than fifty years ago a alight frace arose outside the barrier of alight frace arose outside the barrier of the students who had paid for sears in a difficult of the students who had paid for sears in a difficult of the students who had paid for sears in a difficult of the students who had paid for sears in a difficult of the students who had paid for sears in a difficult of the students who had paid for sears in a difficult of the students who had paid for sears in a difficult of the students who had paid for sears in a difficult of the students who had paid for sears in a difficult of the students of the students of the students and the passengers were criterishing the inner man, a countryman of his own, and when the two students came tr take their places they were informed that one would have to sit upon the knees of the other for the next stage, which the lying racast added to be very short. The students, although unfamiliar with the language, and the same stage, which the language, and in so way loath to prevent chesting, insisted upon the ejection of the insurgace, and in so way loath to prevent chesting, insisted upon the ejection of the insurgace, and in so way loath to prevent chesting, insisted upon the ejection of the Insurgace, and in so way loath to prevent chesting, insisted upon the ejection of the Insurgace, and in so way loath to prevent chesting, insisted upon the ejection of the Insurgace, and in so way loath to prevent chesting, insisted upon the ejection of the Insurgace, and in so way loath to prevent chesting, insisted upon the ejection of the Insurgace, and in so way load to prevent chesting, insisted upon the ejection of the Insurgace, and in so way in the load of the same chesting, insisted when the ejection of the Insurgace, and in the blustering conductor fall all of a heap. Smarting with pain, and truled at his feet of the same of the same of the same of the same o

The September Century.

The September Century, The poetry of the Soptember Contury includes two ballads. "The Constitutions Last Fight." By James Joffrey Reche, editor of the Boston Pilot, and "The Ballad of Chickamauge." by Maurice Thompson, Canada is represented by William Wilfred Campbell's "September in the Laurentian Hills." September in the Laurentian Hills. "Beptember in the Laurentian Hills." September in the Laurentian Hills. "September in the Laurentian Hills." September in the Laurentian Hills. "September in the Laurentian Hills." Of the Revolution," dealing with his work in the organization of France and the Orde Napoleon, and considering him as he appeared at the threshold of the Monarchy. In this number Professor Shame deals with the Legion of Honor concerning which he says: "It is not difficult to understand the popularity of a measure, passed at about the same time, for establishing the now well-known Legion of Honor. It is certainly true that the desire for sonic inequality—that is, for personal desinction—is the strongest single force in calling out human energy. The passion for pins, badges, ribbons, and personal decorations of very sort is well-night universal. R gratifies the season of chievement among the three constitution of importance so far created by him might, with no great ingenuity, be turned into a proof a duceration was not. The this patient, and importance so far created by him might, with no great ingenuity, be turned into a proof a duceration constitution had

tion made it essential to revive the scritiment of honor. An article of the constitution goaranteed, in the name of the French people a recompense to its armites. The shaple phases was the scritics. The shaple phases was the corresponding to the corresponding t

and the trap and resisted surrently, even in the council of State, but to me purpose.

The law was passed on May 19, 1892; the ranks were constituted, and the decorative badges determine f. Every no mhet worse to resist any attempt to restore fundament and its attributes me restore fundament melt is attribute and of ilterature appeared with their ribbons and roseties; the nation applauded, and Bounparte's opinion was justified. "You call these toys! Well, you manage men with toys," he declared while the project was under discussion. He proved to be right. In all mountehical Europa no decoration is more cargerly sought, to this day, than is that of the Legion of Honor in republican France.

Messenger of the Sacred'Baset.

inis day, than is that of the Legion of Honor in republican France.

Messenger of the Sacred libert.

'M inspiring article from the pen of Honey S. Shepherd on "Pere Marquette and How the People of the West have built his Monument." is in our opinion the most attractive contribution to the Sacred Heart, which for literary worth is in the front rank of the monthlies. Bancroft predicted that the people of the west would build Marquette's monument. Now they have done so, indeed, for the writer of the present paper tells us P ore Marquette's status in the public square of betroit; it adorns the city of Marquette, there is a ball before the Hines Legislature to creet it in Chicago, and it will soon compy a niche in Schipture Hall at Washington. The very duractles grave is breasted in many churches of Wascoisin and Michigan, while in of Marquette's mane is connected most intimately with that of Mary inmaculate. "To the Catholic heart there is deep significance in this union of Marquette's mane. It is though a coptable 170 he Catholic heart there is cope significance in this union of Marquette's mane. It is the most acceptable 170 he Catholic heart there is copy significanced in the union of Marquette's mane. It is the most acceptable 170 he Catholic heart there is copy significanced in the union of Marquette's mane. It is truly a monument, not of stoon, but more lasting than stone, which the people of the west have built. It shows forth their love and revereuee for Pero Marquette, and adds intrinsic worth to the monumenter-ted at Washington.

Popular Atronomy for September.

Thomow number of Popular Astronomy

worth to the moniment crc. ted at Washington.

Popular Astronomy for September.

Tho now number of Popular Astronomy begins vol 3 of this most useful and excellent guide to the hoavens and their wonders. The present table of contents is full of interest, the translated historical culogy on Laplace by Baron Founier in 1829 being very readable, and the observations by the editor Mr. Payne, for beginners being most instructive. An opinion is given in the general notes regarding the "Star of Bethlehen" which a correspondent of the magazine supposes to have been the planet Mars. Mars we are told here could not have fulfilled the conditions given in the 2nd chapter of Matthew. It is more probable to suppose, declares the scientific authority, that the "Star of Bethlehem" was a miraculous phenomenon for the sole purpose indicated in the account given in Matthew. It this be true it was not a star at all in the astronomical meaning of the word but only the appearance of one. The editor also sharply robukes the New York Horald and other fournals for having published accounts of so-called signals from Mars in which it was stated that some of the features on the surface of the planet are so made as to spoll out the name of the Amighty in Hobrow letters. It is a burning shann, says Popular Astronomy: that auch noisenes finds a place in the daily papers.

The Rosery, September.

nonsense finds a place in the daily papers.

A bright, healthy and interesting number of the Rosary is the present. The editor observes that this month is marked in special honor throughout the year as sacred to the nativity of our Blessed Lady. Next in significance to the birth of Jeaus Christ as we contemplate the plan of God's wisdom and love in our redomption is the birth of Mary. The number, it is important to note, finishes the splendid and scholary series of articles from the pen of Mr. John A. Mooney, on Zola at Lourdes, which have been running in the Rosary for some time pass. Mr. Mooney has done his work ably, and the Rosary has adonable up whether the series of articles from the pen of Mr. Mooney has done his work ably, and the Rosary has adonable up whether the series of a the life of the series of a the life of the cure of Cola's fame and character by socuting the articles in question. Mr. Mooney has proved again that the miraculous cures cannot be treated with ridicule before an intelligent world, and he very properly stigmatizes the writer who has stempted to do so as an ignoramus who has been making money. One to Zola's work good has, indiced enquires overwhere to publish the datails of the cures, and thus to bring them to the notice of many who would not otherwise have noticed them. "And through his very malice he has increased devotion to the Mother of God, to whom he ever increasing honor for level with Rindiness to the afflicted in body, mind and soul."

Late's Howard Serval—September.

A notable number in a special cover

body, mind and soul."

Laties Hose Jesmal—september.

A notable number in a special cover exceedingly artistic and attractive, is the September issue of the Ladies Home Journal. About of the Ladies Home Journal. About of the prominent literary figures of the United States are contributors, and a very reachable variety they have presented. Edward W. Bok writes with a great deal of force upon this schools and teachers of the United States. Amongst other things he says: "I believe is a faunt that the American school system should be a light owner personal at the position of the control of the service be more clearly understood. The service he more clearly understood. The service he more clearly and a duty to himself and person of "in a duty to himself and person" in a time "of the control of t

sound part of the school of the find from the present infounderstanding of the teacher's calculates and the existing costs in our school buildings will never be remedied and removed. It is interesting to show that the American perent of the public school pupil is see ingligant of the red being declared of the art for period of the first public school of the board-to districts agood to in the through religious propolate or from low political in trees, and Mr. Bob is equit religibly when he says until parents understand the reducty better that the presence that the following for the sand for the control of the sand for the

to this impressment may be booked for catholic world.

Canadian Poets and Poetry is the subject of a series of sketches and all metrations by Thems. Offagan M.A., 19: D., in The Catholic World Magazine for Septe mater. A number of portraits are onjoing the article. There is also a good geospy paper, enabled "What George Canning owed to an Irish Actor," fror the pen of Patrick Sarsfold Cassily. The paper is embedished with portraits of George Canning and then core Moody. "Monasticism in Scotland" is the subject of an elegantly illustrated article by Edward Austin. Hereats mainly of the ro-establishment of the Bendictines at Fort Augustus. Fort Augustus.

OBITUARY.

BROCKVILLE SOPE. 0.— Mr. James Fletcher for many years a trusted em ployeo of the Grand Trunk Railway, died yesterday evening at his home on Hill street, alter a short illness. Mr Fletcher, who was 75 years old, was born in Ireland, and when quite young moved to England, where hie served twenty one years in the 23rd Regulars. After obtaining his discharge he emigrated to Canada in 1862. The year following he was married in Montreal. Leaving Montreal he look up his abode in London, Out. for eighteen years and then clame east again to Broedwille, where he has resided for the past twenty-five years. Of a family of seven children, five survive, two sons and three daughters. One son is chief operator for the Dominion Telegraph Company, Vancouver, B.C., and the other is manager of the Postal Pacific Telegraph Company San Diege, Cal. Of the daughters, the cliest, Mrs. Connell, resides in Brockville, another is a member of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Chicago, and the third is a member of the Sisters of Mercy. New York. Mrs. Flotcher also survives.

M.S. J. W. SMITH.

An Ottawa despatch announces the

Mercy. New York. Mrs. Flotcher also survives.

MLS. J. W. SMITH.

An Ottawa despatch announces the funeral of the late Mrs. J. W. Smith, from her late residence, 193 O'Conner street, Ottawa. Many personal friends of the deceased were present to pay their last respects. The funeral proceeded from the house to St. Patrick's church, whore high Mass was celebrated by Rov. Father Campeau, of the Basilica, church, whore high Mass was colebrated by Rov. Father Campeau, of the Basilica, church, whom the deceased had made her First Communion. After Mass the funeral cortegor-or-formed and slowly wended its way to Notre Dame cemetery, where interment took place. The chief mourners were Mr. J. W. Smith, the husband of the deceased, her father, ex. Ald. J. C. Roger and Mr. Charles Roger. Among the many prominent citisons who followed the remains to their last resting place, were noticed Messrs. G. P. Brophy, J. W. McRee, M. M. Pyko, S. Kirby, A. W. Fleck, James E. Walsh, J. Short, Ald. Champague and Payment.

KI.P.

MISS MARY M'GINTY.

MISS MARY M'GINTY.

The funeral of Miss Mary McGinty was held from the residence of Rev. Father McEntee, on Wednesday of last week. Solem requiem Mass was sung by Father McEntee, assisted by Rev. Father Crospin, C.S.H., of St. Michael's College, as deacon, and Mr. Sullivan as sub-deacon. Madame Rose D'Erina and Professor Von Tom, who are visiting here, assisted the local choir. Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catherines, an old college friend of Father McEntee's, made a few remarks touching on the many ritues of the deceased, and spoke wery feelingly of her many years of fathfulness and strict adherence to her duties. Miss McGinty had been the loueskeeper for Father McEntee for Iwenty-thire years, and during that these had by her undeasing fatelity and many man acces. Minteess, masing father, and man man acces. Mintees man and man acces. Mintees man and man acces. Mintees man acces.

CORRESPONDENCE,

To the Editor of the Cathode Register

Sir I have just spent a couple of
tery empoyable hours going through
three recent numbers of you mediadalpaper kinelty but me by a neighbour
three recent numbers of you mediadalpaper kinelty but me by a neighbour
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t to the Editor of the Catholic Register

Toronto, Aug., 1895.

We direct the attention of our city subscribers in particular, to the above suggestive letter, for which we consider our obliging correspondent entitled to our thanks. We give it insertion, seeing that the "Old Man' I ray penned it with the three-fold object of becoming a subscriber himself, inducing others to do likewise, and of rendering us what we trust may prove a substantial service. Though disapproving of the practice of lending papers, we hope this present number at least will be freely passed around by subscribers to non-subscribers.—En. C. R.

E. B. A.

E. B. A.

St. Patrick's Branch No. 12, E. B. A.,
Toronto, is still travelling or the road of prespority, and at their last meeting on one unember was initiated and several propositions for memberatiny were received. The report of the advisory board was received, showing the pienic held on August 6th to have been a ground success, both socially and fusucially. The delegates gave in the deal of very amondand pelnied out in detail overy amondand pelnied out in detail overy amondance of the proceedings of the late convention and pelnied out in detail overy amondance of the proceedings of the late convention and pelnied out in detail over a manimous which they represented the Brauch. A short time was spent in recreation after which the useding adjourned.

The following resolution of condelence was unanimously adopted:

On Wednesday the 21st an Ico Cream Social was held under the auspices of St. Patrick's Circle No. 1, and was a decided access the large hall being crowded. Arthogst the visitors were the Rev St. Rev. 1, and St. Patrick's Dirack No. 12, and was a decided access, the large hall being crowded. Arthogst the visitors were the Rev. St. Rev. 1, and Office and C. Haydon, C. St. R. Grand Offices D. M. Androy, W. Lane and J. Fishers D. M. Androy, W. Lane and J. Fishers D. M. Carthyk. Social College of No. 11, and several members also the officer and members of Circles No. 2 and 8. During the evening addresses were delivered by the Rev. Fathers bearing testimony to the good work were delivered by the Rev. Fathers bearing testimony to the good work done and urging upon every visitor, ladies and gentlemen the E.B.A. The Grand President and J. J. Nightingale, District or Association. The ladies and gentlemen taking part in the vocal and instrumental programme received well merited applause. W. Lane, S. T.



THE LATEST

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TRAVELLING AGENTS Messrs, Patrick Mungovan, C. N. Murphy John P. Mallop and L. O Byrne.

TRUKSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895.

Calendar for the Week.

Catendar for the Week.

Septender 13—Patronage of St Joseph (from May 5th.)

14—Exalteration of the Holy (ross.)

16—Most Holy Name of Mary. Plenary Indulgence for Living Reserved (from Mary.)

17—Stromas of Frat Communicants of Frat Communicants (Francis.)

17—Stigmas of our Holy Father St. Francis.

18—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, Martyrs.

The Catholic church in the United litates has sustained a distinct loss by the death of Rev. Dr. Quingley at Toledo, Ohio on Aug. 31. The New York Freeman's Journal says: "[His scholarship was vast. No subject could be broached that he did not seem to have made a special study. His powers of conversation were fascinting."

It is right for the Archbishop of Canterbury to believe that the Angli-can communion seems marked by God to bring the churches of Christ to a better understanding. Certainly there is no church which has educated more converts to a thorough understanding of the truth of the Roman Catholic faith, and when the Anglican Architach, bishop sees an adequate conception of Christian unity rendered more potent by the message of his Holiness to the English people, it is another sign that England is certainly turning to con-

Rev. Thomas Dixon, a Protestant minister, has been telling his fellow-Protestants in New York why religion amongst them has been a failure. The key-note of his declaration is found in the following stratement:
"There are one thousand secret orders New York and they have not a single woman member, and three hundred churches the membership of which is three-fourths women.".

That's it. The men join the lodges

and the women join the churches The secret societies of America are all religions, varying from devil worship to Neoplatonism, and all are in deadly opposition to Christianity, particularly hen they patronise it on parade days Protestant ministers are beginning

A bright and observant Englishman Somers Somerset, who has returned from an exploring trip through remote Alberta and British Columbia. has written a book extitled.
"The Land of the Muskeg," in which he tells many wholesome truths. Whatever he has to say this writer is not afraid to say it, and if English mission folk read and profit by his advice they will know how to govern themselves accordingly. He has no-thing but praise for the Catholic missionaries, and he further declares: To me it is perfectly absurd to keep ministers of religion in a foreign land simply to convert the members of a dying race to Protestantism, when the Catholics have made them about as Christian as they are capable of being,"

The Irish statistics published in this issue in our old country news columns are extremely interesting. The Irish people are decreasing in the old land still through emigration, but the virtuous home stock is a guarantee of prosperous colonization nd daughters of Ireland settle in foreign lands. foreign lands. The Irish are the most virtuous of living races, and Catholic Ireland is an example for all. Note that in mixed Ulster the illegitimate birthrate is 8. 9. per cent.; in more Catholic Leinster and Munster it is

and now in the Methodist Church the clerayman who is cian does not know his business professional politicians have olitician ong forescen some of the possi bilities suggested by the new of things, but a note of order of things, but a note of warning for the munisters has been sounded from England where a preacher at Earls Colue in Lesex was way on his holidays at election time the deacons had promised his vote to the Liberal candidate. The unfortunate man found it inconveneint come to the poll, and upon receipt of peremptory orders was compelled to send in his resignation. Old fash ioned priest riding may go out of date altogether, and if supplanted by people ridden preschers that will be indeed the irony of fate.

To Abolish the Viceroys.

It was recently stated in these columns that hints had been dropped from Conservative sources of an in tention to abolish the Irish Lord Lieutenancy, A Conservative peer has now framed a resolution on subject which is to be moved in the House of Lords early next session. The resolution reads :

"That in the opinion of this House it is expedient to abolish the oftice of Lord Liquicant of Ireland, and in hen thereof to appoint a Chief and Under Secretary for that country, and to move also that an humble address he presented to her Majesty praying that a royal roidence be establish-ed in Ireland."

The resolution is in the right direction, but is entirely too vague to invite discussion at this time. It however promises the abolition of the office of the Viceroy by some means.

We are well aware that in Ireland to-day, even amongst the Nationalists themselves, there are wide differences of opinion respecting the abolition of viceroyalty in the country. O'Connell was an advocate of the Irish court, was an advocate of the Irish court, which reminded him that Irishmen must never stop their demands for the autonomy which it should symbolize. Many of the Nationalists of today take the same view, and it is almost certain that if the motion above referred to be hereafty forward as the same to the property forward to referred to be brought forward as straight Conservative resolution it will straight Conservative resolution it will meet with strenuous Irish opposition. Still in Irish popular opinion, which takes the more practical view, the Viceory has only represented Dublin Castle rule, and for from claiming the sympathy of the people it has ever repulsed them. In the Freeman's Jour nal of August 31, there is an article which recounts all the efforts made in the past to abolish the office:

The question of the abolition of the Vice-royalty has been debated on four occasions within the past seventy years in the House of Commons, and strangely enough in the light of these days the proposal slavays on nated from a Liberal source. It was light of these days the proposal siways cumated from a Liberal source. It was a least of Parliamont as long ago as 1823 by Joseph Hume, the great English political and social reformer, a good friend Ferland during his long career, in years when Ireland had few English advocates in the House of Commons—who argued that the Irish Government was in fact a Colonial Government, and as such was contrary to the spirit of the Act of Union. At that time, prior as it was to Catholic Emaucipation there was no one in the house competion there was no one in the house competion there was no one in the house competion that the spirit of the Act of Irish tion there was no one in the house competent to speak the sentiments of the Irish people on the matter. But in 1830, when Hume again moved a resolution in favour of the abolition of the Viceroyalty, Daniel O'Connell strongly opposed it on the ground that the office sufforded an outward and visible sign, the Act of Union notwithstanding, that Ireland was not completely incorporativith the rest of the United Kingdom, but was still recorning as a distinct and acrossthat Ireland was not completely incorporawith the rest of the United Kingdom, but
was atill receptical as a distinct and separate nationality. Nothing came of the mo
tion on either of these occasions, nor in 1844
when Hume with characteristic tenacity of
purpose again returned to the subject. But
Hums lived to support a Bill for the abolition of the Viceroyalty, introduced in 1850
by Lord John Russell, as Premier of the
Whig Government. It was a short simple
Bill. It briefly proposed that the Queen
should, by "Order in Council" or, in other
words, by the exercise of her royal prerogative abolish the office, and that the dutte
cast upon it by Acts of Parliament should
be carried out in other ways. This measure was part of the Whig programme for
the batter government of Ireland, following
on the collapse of the insurrectionary movement of the Young Irelanders in 1848. It
was supported by Mr. Gladstone. Sir
Kobett Peel gave it a hesitant and waveing support. The bulk of the Irish representatives—National and Orauge—united
in opposing it though animated by different Catholic Leinster and Munster it is lowered to S. 7. and S. 2. whilst in almost purely Catholic Connaught it dwindles down to 0. 7. Do the great virtue loving people of England realize what the British Empire is losing when Irish boys and girls have to look for bread under other flage?

The priest in politics for a long time was supposed to be the object of conscientious Methodist wrath, but things are changed Whig tievernment, or it may have been the pressure of other political executs; but it any case the bill was dropped

Students of history have read in bert's " Viceroys of Iroland the office was instinted in the reign o Henry II. when Dublin and its castle were committed to the custody o were committed to the custody o Hugues do Lasci, who, as the representative of the king, was handed the sword of authority and the car of maintenance. It is instructive to look so far back in order to compre hend the tyrannous character of English rule which the Act of Union long after fettered upon Ireland It has been indeed a rule of bloodehed and the sword from first to last, although the gloom has occasionally been broken by the sympathy of a representative like Aberdeen. Lord Cadogan, the latest of the viceroys, and perchance the last, is a nobleman towards whom personally irishmer feel nothing but good will. Yet he received upon entering Dublin the other day a welcome which was an official mockery of his actually unwelcome position—the English baillie of Ireland and her people.

The question is really one for Irish public opinion to settle. This, how ever, is more easily said than accom This, how plished. There is little doubt that plished. There is little doubt that a royal residence in the country would dissipate all love for the present court. It seems utterly absurd to look upon a Viceroy who is breathing only the life of party government in London, who is born with the government of the day and dies with it, as a figure-head of Irish autonomy in any sense. But The Freeman knows whereof it speaks when it tells us: speaks when it tells us :

But The Freeman knows whereof it speaks when it tells us:

There has always been amongst Nationalists, to a large extent, a sort of "sneak large regard" for the Viceroyalty. For "the absurd and integrated the Viceroyalty of the Chamberlan in his botter days; they entertain sect and loathing born of consurers that execution of the Lord Licutenant as the head and front of English government in Ireland they land had before 1889—with the exception of a few distinguished occupants of the office—never a good word, and the "the pot court" (as it is often called) has always evoked jeat and scream in Nationalist ranks. But to the office of Viceroy, they—or at least those dam exceed them who regard O'Connell as their guids and exemples—have always looked upon it with respect, for to them it is an obvious and independent nation. The Conservatives, for a contrary reason, desire the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy. They believe the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy. They believe the about the complete incorporation of Ireland with the other countries of the United Kingdom, which, because of the office, the Act of Union failed to accomplish, but that, as the office was an important factor in both of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Dills, its abolition would also greatly contribute to abolition would also greatly contribute to the difficulties of drafting in the future a scheme of local government for Ireland—They propose to give us instead a Secretary to the Lord to Give and the difficulties of drafting in the future a scheme of local government for Ireland—Ileutenancy of Freland—at present we have only a "Chief Secretary to the Lord to fice would only go, so far as I can see, to its occupant; but above all they propose to give us a Royal residence, which has always been a great English panaces for the misery and discontent of Ireland.

If the Irish people are at last to

If the Irish people are at last to have a royal residence it will be but history repeating itself, for the idea goes back to the remotest history of he viceroys, and it never got a fair chance from the ruling sovereign.

Heathenism in Quebec.

All efforts seem vain and fruitless that have for their object to dischuse the Protestant mind of its prejudices against our Catholic fellow-subjects of the Lower Province. A few weeks ago The Presbyterian Review boldly made the assertion that: "It cannot be denied that our French fellow countrymen are under a bondage which is far more deplorable than that of the French people in the 18th century.—that was political—this is spiri-tual," and that it is the policy of the Presbyterian Ohurch to set them free, and bring them gospel light as well as liberty.

The week following in the St. John The week following in the De. sonn Globe, August 27, we find the Bap-tists assembled in solemn convention, who maintain that "every effort should be concentrated on the work of evangelising heathen Quebec." Such clerical arrogance, such Pharaisaical impropriety, such gratuitous insuluthus offered week after week to the gent and practically Christian unities of the French Province intelligent and is difficult to account for. Either the

writers of the religious weeklies and the roy, speakers at Protestant synod sunk in the crasses and French fellow-countrymen, or they must be imposing on the credulity and unsophisticated innocence of their supporters. These are called upon periodically to dig down deep in their pockets and contribute large sums But the feelings of the audience must be stirred and hearts must be reached to their depths before gold is struct and the mine pans out. What mor harrowing picture of a nobie people harrowing picture of a more doors sunk in heathenism at our very doors in spiritual bondage and doc perdition? The misrepresentation and downright lies told at those con wontions may prove a source of probit to the rov. traders on Protestant gulli-bility, but when translated into the French papers of Montreal and Quebec, and make the rounds of the village weekly press, they do infinite injury to the best interests of our common nationhood. No people can hear pa-tiently with insult and calumny, much loss the French sensitive natures thus wantonly and gratuitously attacked by men who prate of gospel salvation, and who at every step and word con-tradict the most vital and most essen tial demands of Christian charity.

A few quotations from the deliver-ances at the Baptist convention held in St. John may be cited as specimens of clerical veracity and good breeding. Rev. D. King said: "Many baptism were taking place oven among the French pricats." No doubt a large number of them were dirped in the nearest creek. But who ever heard of such? Are names given? Rev. T. Bosworth, a missionary from the Grand Ligne, said: "There were a million and a half of people bein brought up in the Catholic fr .h who should be converted." And he was the man to ,do it. He gave an account of the religious customs of the people, and he denounced the cus tom or idea of "buying God's grace and pardon by pence.'

We were under the impression that the senseless charge of taxes for pardon of sin made against Catholics was long ago exploded. It must be that a portion still remains in St. John, N.B., who will listen patiently to foolish aspersions of this character. We may tell Rev. Mr. Bosworth and his mirers that no Catholic congregation could be found in Quebec or elsewhere to swallow lies so glaring and so pal-pable against Ohristian ministers of any denomination.

"Buying God's grace and parder for sins by pence" constitutes the crime of Simony—against which the Catholic Church has issued her most solemn condemnation, and for the commission of which a priest or bishop would be liable to excommunication.

Rev. Mr. Weeks said: "The con vention should not dismiss too hastily It was the greatest problem b Every effort should be con country. centrated on the work of evangelizing heathen Quebec. If it was not evan-gelized it would paganize the whole Dominion," and so forth, and so forth.

In Praise of the Posts

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., whose pleasing and scholarly articles we read in many of the leading magazines of the continent, contributes to the September Catholic World a paper on "Canadian Poets and Poetry." Mr. O'Hagan does a great deal here to restore the poets to the place they occupied in the public heart before they embarked on their melee of re-crimination. He treats them with all-round generosity, and tells them that our Canadian literary skies " are rosy with the promise of the morn."
This should remind them that long ago in living Greece, when "music heavenly maid was young," there occurred a scene amongst the poets of a far happier description than the time our sweet singers of Canada have been giving us for more than a little while now. After they have read Mr.
O'Hagan's article they will see what a
height they are fighting upon, and
how grievous will be their fall if they are seriously contemplating literary homicide upon one another.

Mr. O'Hagan's generosity is ground. ed on his pride of patriotism, and every true Canadian who takes his paper up will feel some of the glow of his spirit No more interesting contribution from any Canadian pen has been given to magazine literature in a long time.

of Sewage by Home Disposal Consumption,

Toronto is treating its Exhibition visitors this year to pot-luck, which is old-fashioned hospitality. When they fill their bath tubs with city sawage in the morning they will know how to appreciate some of the possibilities of municipal government. They will, indeed, have the opportunity of studying an unique system of its kind. of it in one department, which is typical of the others.

The city slauts towards the bay and is drained into it. Every thoroughfare is generously supplied with manholes on the street level, so that diphtheritic sewer gas is thus furniched directly to the inhabitants while they are engaged in their ordin-ary occupations, and free of cost. The sewage itself is emptied into the bay, whence it is pumped back again into the houses through a large steel con-duit floating on the water, and very much resembling the interesting sea-serpent which so many mariners have described. Nothing could be more simple and at the same time more sagacious, for nothing is lost from the precious sewage.

precious sewage.

When the visitor walks along the streets, if of an agricultural turn, he must quickly realize that he is in the middle of a sewage farm, and he will note that it is run upon an up-to date plan. The sewage is scattered over the streets from vats or receptacles, some propelled by electricity and others drawn by horses. The practical results of these operations he will have to study out for himself, as the citizens have not yet even taken sufficient interest in the experiments to endorse them or to stop them.

All of the inhibitants do not drink the sewage, although they seem to

All of the inhabitants do not drink the sewage, although they seem to like breathing the gas escaping from it, and having it liberally distributed over the blook-paved streets where any germs that may have escaped assimilation with the sewer gas are brought to rapid maturity. The observant lation with the sewer gas are brought to rapid maturity. The observant stranger will also notice that about meal hours water carriers go around from door to door and distribute one pailful of clean water each to the bousewives of the city, who may be seen sitting out on their door stoops waiting patiently. The adoption of this touch of Orientalism has been more or less generally commended by beaven-born school-board men and others of recognized administrative ability.

ability.

This new method of disposing of ability.

This new method of disposing of sewage by giving the public the full benefit of it in one way or another, and making it a medium of constant circulation is an achievement for which the corporation of the city of Toronto claims all the credit. They probably reason that if sewage is good for turnips and cabbages it must be equally nourishing to human beings. This is one of the most important points for the visitor to bear in mind. The aldermen of the city have had their way in the matter, ignoring all opposition of the engineers in the employment of the corporation. It is sufficient for them that in the economy of nature nothing is lost, and they do not see why the sewage of Toronto should be lost to the city.

If, however, the observant visitor should have opinions of his own on this subject, and should feel surprised that the people of the city are advised by the aldermen rather than by the engineers and the men of secones, it may not be uninteresting to learn low Toronto aldermen are elected.

that the people of the city are advised by the aldermen rather than by the engineers and the men of seconce, it may not be uninteresting to learn how Toronto aldermen are elected. Theoretically they are the representatives of the people, but practically this is false. They are elected by secret societies which flourish exceedingly here. These societies, beginning with the Orange society, are absolutely secret, and are governed by oaths and strange ceremonies. As they do not represent all the citizens it is only natural to find that non-members have no voice in the decisions of the aldermen, and no part in the civic service. Roman Catholics, for example, although one sixth of the population and controlling many of the largest financial interests in the city, are to all intents disfranchised, although the aldermen, or their controllers, the lodges, are not entrusted with the selection of municipal voters, that power belonging to the Provincial Government, the explanation is readily found of the curious anomaly of permitting people of a particular religion to vote while they are refused any actual representation in the government and service of the city.

Perhaps the observant stranger may act, "Does the whole system work well?" For the lodges, yee; for the ratepayers, no. It costs. But as the lodge have the upper hand the situation is susceptible of the clearest possible understanding. Besides the lodge are aided by an influential body of well meaning gentlemen known as the Ministerial Association street cars have been forbidden to run on Sunday, and thus the citizens, whether they like it or not, get the full advantage of the system seven days as week.

It is well to do things thoroughly, and if the people were permitted to escape It is well to do things increasing, and it the people were primited to escape into the country on Sundays this rregularity might interfece with the success of the treatment. The ministers at least are very logical.

Dr. Grant in Manitoba.

Dr. Grant in Manitoba.

Principal Grant has very frequently illustrated freedom of speech amongst us, and when it was announced that The Glob. with characteristic enterprise, has engaged with him for the publication of a series of letters on the nituation in Manitoba no one could very well have doubted that the reverend Poeters correspondence would very well have doubted that the reversal on this as on so many previous occasions, be found the undituted independent article. Frincipal Grant is a practical man, willing perhaps to attribute to others his own honesty, and as an authority upon educational questions, more than ordinary value attaches to his opinions. In his lotter to the Globo he has avoided all the line drawn right; and wrongs which into drawn right; and wrongs which only cloud the present main problem of education in Manitoba, and he tells us candidly: us candidly :

of education in Manitoba, and he tells us candidly:

"I have met no one who does not condoma Mr. Martin's conduct and Sir Machania and the special section of the second o

any-difficulty in the Protestant schools of Quebec. There was none in Manitoba.

That the people of Manitoba do not feel jubilant over the action of the feel jubilant over the action of the federal authorities is not hard to understand, but that they primarily blame the original maker of the mischief, Mr. Martin author of the school law of 1890, with unanimous voice for his "unnecessary" legislation is an important representation of provincial opinion. Nor is it less important to learn from so respectable and competent an observer as Principal Grant, whose knowledge of Manitoba is not the impression of a first visit, that under the old system the schools were "as well taught and managed as was possible in the circumstances of a province so sparsely settled"; also that "there was no religious difficulty then "

province so sparsely settled"; also that "there was no religious difficulty then"

We thank Principal Grant for having attended to Mr. Sifton's wild cat haranguer about the character of the Catholio schools. But that was only an election incident, albeit it has been made much of. Principal Grant goes to thereot of the trouble when he declares that Mr. Martin plunged the province into the whole trouble unnecessarily; as everyone knows to wrest a partisan victory at the cost of years of misunderstanding and heart burning. And as he soted in 1890, so political partissans will not scrupel to act in the future. Bear in mind the legislation was "forced" upon the electors, and they may be subject to relapses of such lamentable political debility, The only way to rostore permanent quiet, and we say this with all respect to Dr. Grant's opinion that the electors should be given the opportunity of publicly repenting their weakness in 1890, is to put the power of making more mischied beyond the reach of men like Mr. Martin. Principal Grant is theologian enough to know that contrition is a supernatural sorrow, and that it has no place in the creed of politicans at election times. If the people were tempted and fell in know that countries are place in the creed of politicans at election times. If the people were tempted and fell in 1890, the constitution provides how the account may be settled.

The Latest Engagement.

The Latest Engagement.

The routing of his forces in South Kerry is likely to have a sedative effect upon Mr. T. M. Healy. It appears he could not be easy until he had received this severe drubbing. If he has not had enough we are informed by the cable that he stands a good chance of being kicked out of the party altogether. The general opinion is that Mr. McCarthy has been too patient with him. He certainly has been so in South Kerry, where Mr. Healy played the braggart most offensively. In that constituency, of which the town of Kenmare is the capital. Mr. Healy rejoiced exceedingly in the strength of his man, Mr. W. M. Murphy. Murphy is a Dublin contractor, also carrying on the business of a general merchant in the town of Bantry. This along with local contracts gave him what Mr. Healy in his agotism fondly regardly as invincible strength in the datrict. Beridee, both Healy and Murphy are natives of the place. But they counted without respect to the sturdy independence of the Irish voter. They have been buried in thair own cabbage garden, and it is to be hoped this is their political end. It is most satisfactory to know that they have been so treated where they were best known.

SUMMER AT CACOUNA.

Crooks, Spitensher 5. Tadousen harbour and village are ferued on the north shore of the great St. Lawrence almost directly opposite Caconan, where I am now resting a few days. The rivor at this point is more of an estany, having an expanse of treed in the total where I am now resting a few days. The rivor at this point is more of an estany, having an expanse of treed in the Unit when a stiff castern breeze sets in. The Company's vessels, Carolina, Canada - J. Sagu may, on their way to and from Chicoutini always for any for the castern of the castern of the castern of the castern of the salmon Intelective, by Government established, and for a diryo in the printite casterly, to the very object that same church to the tree of the salmon intelection of the salmon Intelective, by Government established, and for a diryo in the printite casterly, to the casterly of the printite casterly to the printing and securely on the turbulent waters of the Saguenay and St. Law rence; no storm so violent in those long winters as to shake it from its foundations, no hurricane so herce as to blow down its modest little spite and cross. Most of the passengers, Cathohe and non Catholic, jump intricity on the calceles in waiting and are direct a decided to the castern of the printing and are direct and admire its antiquities. There are the old Stations of the Cross in black frames, sixteen by six inches; it is pictures on the walls, faded and damp, that were presented by the Duchess of M. timorency or Cardinal Richeller; there is also the little wax image of the Offit. Jesus in a glass frame sent to the Janit Fathers as a Christians gift; by the gale of the Canadienue, who deals in photos at the cardinal control of the cardy from by the little Canadienue, who deals in photos at the Cardina or notted again for Quebec. If it were written in prose or verse and said: "I am now giring you my last blessing. When you hear the chapter than the human. After many years spent in missionary labour and journeying on foot or in canoe, he came to ha

way.

In a private conversation Mr. Shipman told me with evident satisfaction and pride, that one summer season the Hall was patronised by no leaser personages than his quoudon friend of Toronages than his quoudon friend of Toronages than he quoudon friend of Toronages than he entertained and the present illustrious Archbishop of Kingston, b.th of whom he entertained at his private residence. He spoke also in pathetic tones and very feelingly of the late Mgr. Proulx—still regretfully remembered by

thousands in this Province as "dear old father Prouls." When nearing his end at his eld home in Boucheville, Father Prouls sent for Mr. Shipman, who with Mrs. Shipman attended at the belief of the dying ploner priest, and with many sobs and tears, received has last blessing cue bidding him their last fare

ble-shing cto bisturing time their rast har well.

The Catholic charch is built of stone and beautifully fluished, both externally and on the inside. The pows are all new and polithed, the lamps and can delabras hauging from the roof, all of silver, are beautifully height and well burnshed. There is an appearance of taste, weath and fluish, beight and well burnshed. There is an appearance of taste, weath and fluish, about the sacrest edifice wherever you turn to look. The vestey has altar and pews, no doubt for winter service on week days, and is no less beautiful or bright than the chert itself. Masses are celebrated from a miling by the visiting priess from a miling of the miling priess from a miling by the visiting priess from a miling with the complete and the visiting priess from a miling with the complete and the visiting priess knows to the minute at what hour to begin Mass. Two acclytes in surplice and cassed and a fay sacristan are there to wait on him, and everything is done promptly and in profect order. Father Boldue attends personally to the collections and does all the preaching each Sunday, in English and French, which he speaks equally well and fluently. He is deservedly very popular with his congregation, and treats all clerical visilors with the atmost deference and respect. There is a very flue convent built of stone adjacent to the church grounds, where the Sa ars Grises look after the education of the rising queration. They have also charge of the hardy and the occar at traye, if this country were inhabited by a Protestant population, would such exident signs of true christiantly or any Christianity, he sangressively visible along its banks? Would Christianity or any Christianity he sangressively visible along its banks of the occurred to me, when sailing down the work of

bined.

Ho Wasu't That.—Ho was an old fellow past forty, and he was trying to win a girl of twenty, under the direction of a lady who loved better than 'to to make matches. He didn't meet with marked success, however, and the lady was taking him to task about it. 'What the mischel,' also said, 'did you insist, upon telling her that you were at the ago you are, and furthermore trying to impress it upon her that that was very old?' You might just as well have said you were the Ameliant State in the said that the said one title health of the said that the sai

There are cases of consumption so far ad anced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive vasced that Bickin's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so but that it will not give relief. For cought, colds and affections of the tho at, lungs and cheer, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expector-ation, thereby removing the phiegm, and gives the discosed parts a chance to heat,

tives the discosed parts a chance to heal,

Fashionable Conversation.—Young Mr.

Fashionable Conversation.—Young Mr.

Fashionable Conversation.—Young Mr.

Fashionable Conversation.—Young Mr.

Satisfast of the forest of the Grand the other evening. "Fond of dancing?" asid he. "Oh, yes —awfully," asid also.

So am I, awfully fond. "I think it is ever so nice, don't you?" "See "Article and the second that it is ever so nice, don't you?" "See with the second that it is even to be a second to be a sec

young people.

Factor Dut — None but these who have become fagged out, know what a depressed gone and despondency has taken hold of ne sufferer. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is not live will do woaders in restoring heath rills will do woaders in restoring heath and a reagift. Manufack and Dandelion are two of the article entering into the composition of P remisee Fills.

Composition of t reservation. We may only the man who rests and enjoys; but the smile of Heaven broods rather on the front of him who labours and aspires.



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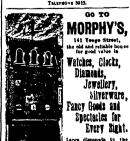
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he passed in 1850 to All Hallow's College, Publin, to study for the priest-hood. After spending three years there he came to Canada and entered the Grand Seminary, Quebec. Here he was ordained to the priesthood in December, 1880. He as once began his missionary labors in the Province of Ontario. After being an assistant in Kingston for two years he was made paster of Gentreville in that diocess, and here he labored with great success until his health broke down. He then sought another field for his missionary zeal, and accordingly came to the diocese of Newark, N.J., being adopted by Bishop Bayley. A dispatch from Parsons, Kas., reports the total destruction by fire of St. Anne's Academy, St. Paul. The flames started in the ironing room of the Academy, and within a short time the whole structure was ablaze. The students in the building bardy escaped with their lives. The town is without fire protection, and the flames extended to adjoining buildings, and in less than two hours the academy and five adjoining buildings were in sahes. The school is one of the oldest and largest Catholic seminaries in the West, and the loss is estimated at \$100,000, with \$80.000 insurance.

Mgr. Nugent, of The Catholic Times Liverpool, England, arrived in this

west, and the loss is estimated at \$100,000, with \$80,000 insurance.

Mgr. Nugent, of The Catholic Times
Liverpool, England, arrived in this
city last Wednesday on the etsemer
Teutonic. Although now seventy-four
years old, heirs still hale and heatty. He
it was who began the work of re-claiming fallen women, and fallen men as
well, in the Liverpool prisons, but for
some years he has been in charge of
the great Catholic school there. He
spoke with much feeling and a high
sense of pride of the farewell given
him by 200 of the school boys, who
marched to see him off, headed by
their own band. The band for the
most part played American six, to the
evident delight offithe many Americans
who witnessed the parade. Said the
Monsignor, speaking of his trip:

"I come to this country at this time
primarily to attend the edication of
the new seminary at St. Paul, Minn.
which has been completed by Archbianop Ireland. The festival of dedication is to be held September 4.
From there it is very probable that I
shall go on further West, as I very much
desire to visit the Pacific Coast and
San Francisco. But the trip may be
more than I can stand, as I am no
longer a young mar.

From New Orleans comes the, information that the Board of Control of

San Francisco. But the try may be more than I can stand, as I am no longer a young mar.

From New Orleans comes the information that the Board of Control of the Leper Home of Louisiana has finally appealed to the Sisters of Charity to take charge of and nurse the lepers. There is a considerable number of these unfortunates in Louisiana, and the last Legislature determined to get rid of the disease, and made an appropriation for a leper home and a farm, which has been established. Other nurses cannot be secured because of the great danger of infection, as an appeal has finally been made to the Sisters of Charity. Archbishop Jansens approves the idea and submit it to the head of the Order. No sister will be required to become a leper nurse and confine herself to the Leper Home, but volunteers will be needed to do so, and there are sisters ready to volunteer whenever premission is granted them to do so.

Captain William Cussel, one of the test brown residents of Philadelphia.

volunteer whenever premission is granted them to do so.

Captain William Cusack, one of the best known residents of Philadelphia, and particularly prominent in Irlahamerican circles, died on the 19th ult. He was born in the County Tipperary, Ireland, about sirty five years ago, and came to this country in 1852, when he settled in Schuylkill County, Pa. When the Civil war began he was the gropristor of boats running on the Behuylkill Canal. Later he was largely instrumental in resruiting and organizing a company for the Ninetysixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he enlisted as a private on November 7, 1861.

Captain Ousack was married in Ireland about twelve years ago to Miss Nors M. Sheehy, of County Tipparary, who survives him.

Some interesting and timely statis-

who survives him.

Some interesting and timely statistics of the work of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have just been given out. Figures of course very inadequately express the good accomplished by this society whose keyzote is personal service. The personal visits to the homes of those assisted and the influence for good sorted in this way, cannot be estimated. During 1894 the New York City Particular Council essential of 1,164. These members made 95, 161 visits and releved 14,693 destitate families. Situations were claimed for 696 persons. The amounts

FARM AND GARDEN.

FARX AND GARDEN.

The recombination of the control of the control

they will be almost wholly consumed by the farm animals, the horses included.

All the seeds of the mustard family, to which the cabbage, the truip and rape belong, contain a large proportion of oil, some of the plants, notably rape and mustard heinig grown to a large order solely for the oil in the m. This oil acts as a preservative of the seeds, and so prevents their decay in the soil dacts as a preservative of the seeds, and so prevents their decay in the soil ducts as a preservative of the seeds, and so prevents their decay in the soil ducts not been almost the plow too decayly to sprout. It has been known that an oil pasture that had not been plowed for more than thirty years was covered by a dense crop of mustard, which had grown on the land before it had been plowed by the mixture of this seed with that of turnips, then sown in corn, as is quite a common practice. To get rid of this had weed the land had been deeply plowed and seeded with grass and clover, and had been pastured after the hay had been once made. It will not do to trust to the low vitality of wheat seeds. One year's sociling of them makes seven nest truly says. The seeding is to be prevented by overly possible means, and in close truly says. The seeding is to be prevented by twenty possible means, and the seeds aftecutting or plowing under the seeds aftecutting or plowing under under before the blossom appears or is sufficiently advanced to mature the seeds.

sufficiently advanced to mature the success.

Fruit trees should not be pruned in the Fall of the year, if for no other reason than that the buds are in process of formation and if reduced in number will not ripen as they should do. Then, being filled with sap, they are exposed to great risk during the Winter and may be seriously injured by weather that would not hurt the fully ripened ones. So, too, the Fall pruning encourages the growth of wood for the next year by forcing the sap into the remaining buds and thus exciting them to excessive growth in the Spring. The pruning is thus to be done with an understanding of these principles of tree growth. Experience has shown that for apples and pears in the North, February or March is the best time to prune, while in the South, where the growth in the Fall is more advanced and the buds are riper, the pruning may be done in December or January. This. however, applies mostly to bearing trees. Young and growing trees may be pruned in the Fall, as this will encourage the growth of wood the next year. This shows how the roason for, and results of, any process should be considered before any work is done in the orchard, or, indeed, in any part of farm work.

in any part of farm work

Unless there are too many animals to be fed, the easiest way to feed any kind of roots safely is to slice them with a sharply-ground spade in a shallow box. A bushel of the roots may thus be cut in thin silices of a mail fragments in a thin silices of a mail fragments in a thin silices of a mail fragments in the roots for feeding. It is not safe in give roots to feeding. It is not safe in give roots whole, as the pieces are apt to be too large to swallow. A machine for root whole, as the pieces are apt to be too large to swallow. A machine for sulfer so to safe of the safe

more costly one.

Leghorn fowls are not so hardy as the larger breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks or the light Brahmas. Hence they are to be managed with more care and precastions against over-feeding. In this case the cause of death is over-feeding. In this case the cause of death is over-feeding in the control of the liver being a sure result of this error in management. The remody is very simple; don't ovarfeed. But few persons know just how much food a fowl should have. A good rule is to give one onne of grain to a full-grown fewl, daily, with what they can pick up on a good grassy range. This is during the laying season. To fatten them, twice as much may be given for three weeks; if given longer they will become sick. In Winter this amount of grain, with a little chopped cabbage or surnips, and a little chopped cabbage or surnips, and a little chopped mact or broken bones fresh from a butcher every day, will be quite enough. For smaller half-grown swh this ration should be reduced a little. It is injudicious to give fowls all they will eat.

The weight of any root grown on a

The weight of any root grown on a farm or garden for a bushel is sixty pounds. Carrote will not weigh out this quantity if measured, as they will not pack so closely, but the legal weight of this class of crop is the same for all.

FIRESIDE FUN.

fifty — Iso't that a very expensive suit Dicky Doubtral has on F. Tone "Yes, for his tailor." You are a good whist player when you are an eate you own blund to appear to both seed by a partial.

to the construction of the

and imbled solvy away. "I mover pays." he said. "to jump at a conclusion."

An undergraduate says: "One problem was given me to work which I did in a twinking diven CA B to find Q. Answer: Take your CA B through Hammersmith, turn to the left just before yon come to Brentford, and Kew is right before you."

"I hope my visits are not disagreeable to yut." he said. "Not at all," she politely answered. "I have sometimes thought twentied yon. "Oth, no! For no matter how gloomy I ted when you call, I am always happy when yon go. A judge of the Supreme Court who tries hard to say nothing in his charges that will lean either way, recently said to a jury whom he charged: "Now, geneenen, if anything I have said has made the slightest impression on your minds, pray dismiss it."

Mr. Sampson (tremulously): "Miss Lydia, I want to tell you—or—the old, old story. ." Then has agitation get the better of him, and he paused. Lydia: "Go on. Mr. Sampson. Never mind if it's a cliestnut; perhaps I'ro mover heard it before."

Friend: "Why did your temperance society discharge the Terrible Ex-

uover heard it before."

Friend: "Why did your to uperance society discharge the Terrible Example?" Rev. Mr. Coldwater: "He was continually referring to the seductions of a particular brand of been to which he attributed his ruin; and we found that he was being paid to advertise it."

A young widow who raised a magnifi-cent tomb over her latch husband inscribed upon it. "My grief is too great to bear." After her marriage to a second husband, upon her attention being called to the inscription, she amended it by adding the word "atone."

As an orasment to her race.

When She Knows It.—"My daughter is too democratic in her ideas," sighed Mrs. Hawkins. "I wish there was some way to make her an aristocrat" "Soud her to a cooking school," said Mrs. Barlow. "There is nothing more haughty in this world than a good cook."

Lawyer (eavagely, to wittess who has succoded in baffing him): "Why, sir, do you prevaricate so?" Witness (sup-posing he referred to his peculiar man-ner of speech): "I would like to know how a follow can help prevaricating when he has lost three of his front teeth."

teeth."

In a little churchyard in Warwickshire, where the remains of a highlyrespected country squire lie interred,
the inscription on the tombstone informs
the passer-by that the deceased was
"accidently shot by his game-keeper,"
and includes the ambiguous addition
"Well, done, thou good and faithful
servant."

and includes the saminguous security in whil, done, thou good and faithful servant."

The reading losson was about a ship-wreck. A message announcing the sinking condition of the ship had been enclosed in a bottle and finng overboard. "Now," said the teacher, wishing to test the intelligence of his class, "why was the lotter put in a bottle?" A hand went up. "Well, Tommy?"

A hand went up. "Well, Tommy?"

Gonerosity itself.—Struggling Pastor: "Nearly all the congregation have subscribed liberally for the building fund, and I feel sure that I also have your learny to copperation. How much will you —— "Mrs. Leader: "Yes, the rest are poor." Mrs. Leader: "Yes, the rest are poor." Mrs. Leader: "Well, I will drive round and collect this subscriptions."

A Gla-gow minister, having observed that one of his congregation was in the

the subscriptions."

A Gla.gov minister, having observed that one of his congregation was in the habitor of his congregation was in the habitor of his congregation was in the habitor. The habitor of his constant of his constant of his would be more becoming in a worshipper to keep his eyer docently closed. The man soowled. "Docsna the Scripture bid us watch as well as pray?" he replied; "and hoc can a body watch wi' their con steekit? Na, na; I'll just stan and glower aboot as I had aye duon!"

One morning Curran's physician ob.

this quantity if measured, as they will not pack so closely, but the legal weight of this class of crop is the same for all.

What a picy it is that loading inn't pack for just as hard work is. But there would be a good many grumblers were then.

DOMESTIC READING.

ho measure of what we love are is the measure of ear worth Those days are lost in which we do no good; those worse than lost in which we do cvil.

we do will.

The medium of an individual interesting of character are the construct of the society to which they belong.

Some people have made up their minds to drivide all manimal into knewer and fools, and when they need with an innest man they lead it have what to make of him. Mess Edgeworth.

holiest man they sent among writers as make of him Mass lagky cowth.

A good medination is but the first reddraught of virtue; but the missing stroyes are from the will, which, it well imposed, will by the building op of ill habits, quickly def.—it.

Cast forth thy net, thy word, into the cere-living, even working universe. It is a seed-grain that cannot die. Un noticed to-day it will be found flourishing as a Banyau grove, perhaps also as a Hendock forest after a thousand years.

There is a light, jesting, flippant, unich mode of thinking about things and persons, very common in society, ex-

kind mode of thinking about things and persons, vory common in society, occeedingly different from wit, which stilles good conversation and gives a sonse of general hostility nather than sociability. Sir Arthur Helps.

Only a word of command, but it loses or wins the Only a stroke of the pen, but a heart is broken or healed.

only a ricke of the pen, but a heart is trobe or healed.

Originality, from the necessity of its indure, offends at its first appearance. Certain ways of acting, thinking and speaking, are in possessi of the field, and claim to be the only legitimate ways. A man of genius sprikes into a road of his own, and the first estimate of such a man has been, is, and always will be, unfavourable.

It is because so much of the past still exists in our lives that it is so thear to us. These are compensations for the loss of youth and fresh impressions; and one came little by little that a thing is not over because it is not happening with moise and shape or outward sign; its roots are in our hearts, and overy now and then they send forth a shoot which blossoms and bears fruit still.—Anno Ritchie.

The power of fixing the attention is

The power of fixing the attention is the most precious of the intellectual habits. Every man possesses it in some degree, and it will increase the more it is exerted. He who exercises no discipline over himself in this respect acquires such a volatility of imagination, and dooms him to be the sport of every mental vanity; it is impossible such a man should attain true wisdom. Cultivate a habit of concentration.

Do your work wherever you are, and to it faithfully and well; and so contentedly that mo will want you one step higher, and will call you up. When you get thora, work so thoroughly that they will want you still higher. The better you work the higher they will want you still higher. The better you work the higher, they will want you. higher, higher, higher, higher, by the determine the work of the best want you. The best want you in the content of the best want you in the content of the protection of mistakes, and even to temptations and crimes.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again, who sternal years of docts are here, and the sternal years of docts are here, and the sternal years of docts are here, and the sternal years of docts are here.

An other's love endues a through all the sternal years of the world's condemnation, and the world of the sternal years of the world's condemnation, another still loves on, and still topor that her child may turn from his cril ways and repent. Sho still romembers the infant spilles which once filled her bosom with rapture, the unerry laugh, the joyful shout of his childhood, the opening promise of his youth, and she can never be brought to think him all unworthy.—Washington Irving.

It is only a poor sort of happiness that could ever come by caring very much about our own narrow pleasures. We can only have the highest happiness, such as goos along with being a great man, by having wide thoughts and much feeling for the rest of the world as well as ourselves; and this sort of happiness oftens brings so much pain with fit that we can only tell it from pain by its hoing what we would choose before everything cles, because our souls see it is good.—Goorge Eliot.

The great problem is, after all, how shall one grow in sympathy, and tend-orness, and generosity, and consideration? How shall be feed on high thoughts and noble aims? How shall he be swift to discern and to avail himself of those opportunities for usefulness to others which are the best channels of his own growth? How shall we hold clear and close relation to the Divise energy? "Be one of the conquerors," said Balsac. "The universe belongs to his own growth? How shall we hold clear and close relation to the Divise energy? "Be one of the conquerors," said Balsac. "The universe belongs to him who wills, and loves and prays; but he must will, he must love, he must pray."

Religious knowledge is far above human science as the soul is above the body, as Heaven is above earth, as etconing it is sublime destiny, and then of the conquerors, and the substillation of

I believe in self-dealat, And its secret throb of joy, In the love that lives through trial, Dying not, though death destroy. In those fend and full heliavings That, though all the world deceiv Will not let its dark decrivings Wake suppicton, I helieve.

Results of Gross Miss

Results of the second s

WEDDINGS OF THE WLEK.

WEDDINGS OF THE WLEK.

DUSS OF A ORDER.

ARTHER SEPT 5. INST John Schurch on Monday morning a very quiet wed fing tools place. Mr W. J. Driscoll, merchant, of Arthur, and Miss Nellie Camor, daughter of Mr. Jed Gumor, of Peel foomsing, being the happy young people. The lands, very damidly med becomingly attired, was attended to the alter by the risker, Miss May Gumor, while the grown was accompanied by his brother Mr. Joseph Driscoll, Division Court Cirk. Rev. Father Debrity said to many and pertonned the critical mass and pertonned the critical mass. And pertonned the critical mass and pertonned the critical mass and pertonned the critical mass. And pertonned the critical mass and pertonned the critical mass and pertonned the critical mass. And pertonned the critical mass and pertonned t

ding tour by the carly train going cast on the CPR HALEND LEMIY.

HALENN S.pt. 5. The Interior of St. Agnes' church mever looked prottier than it did yesterday on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Lillio Leahy and R. J. Fullard, of Toronto. The decorations were superb. The church proper was bedesked with palms; rows, ferns, etc. The sanctuary was a bower of flowers and plants formed in beautiful designs and suspended by silken cords and white ribbons. The ecrementy was performed under a canopy of roses and carnations. The bride is a daughter of the late Edward Lenly. She looked very pretty in a dress of bluette Henrictat cloth trimmed with blue and pink brocate, silk and pearl blue and pink brocate, silk and pearl with orange bluesoms and carnations. The bride has over a trille vit farmmed with bride has over a trille vit farmmed with bride has over a trille vit farmmed with orange bluesoms and roses tied with white ribbon.

Miss Aunio Leahy, sister of the bride, was bride-small. She were a blue cashmore dress triumed with fawn and blue procade. Her bounded was of carnations

tied with white ribbon.

Miss Annio Leahy, sister of the bride, was brideamaid. She were a blue cashmore dress trimmed with fawn and blue brocade. Her bouquet was of carnations and roses.

Anno Learny, sister of the original vas bridersmind. She wore a bine cashmore dress trimmed with faven and blue brocade. Her bouyed was of carnations and roses.

All the bouyed was of carnations and roses.

Richard J. Fullard is a young and successful business man of Toronto.

The hour of the marriage was 6.15 o'clock, and at that time the church was backed. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Foley. The service was still choral. James Carcy, organist, recently of Bathurst, N. H., but now of Dartmouth, played the wedding march as the bridal party left the clurch. The bride, upon leaving the cilifice, was showered with rice by the choir, of which she was a valued member.

Mr. and Mrs. Fullard left in the carly tram to spend their honeymoon in the principal cities of Canada and the United States, going as far as Washington. The bride's travelling dress was tallor made. It was of navy blue cloth trimed with cream lace. She also were a cloak to match, and a yellow and blue butch bonnet. A large number were at the depot to wish them a prosperous voyage through life.

The bride received many presents, meluding several handsome ones from individual monabers of the choir. The list of presents included five siver salvers, two silver tea services, dinner sof, the cake baskets, silver knives and forks, etc. The groom's present to the bridesmaid was a gold brooch set with garnets and diamonds.

A 0. H.

At a regular mooting of Division No.

1. Ancient Order of Hibernians, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously passed:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove a the season of the control of the contr

nad attired himself in splendour for the cocasion. The would-be member, who was going round, of course, showing civilities said, "I didna ken ye, B.—; you're so braw," "Nao," said the old squire; "and I daresay yo'll no ken me for another seven year.

Mrs. Newrich

other seven year.

Mrs. Newriche: "Were any of your ancestors mue of note, Mr. Cynic?" Mr. Cynic: "Yes, madam. I should say, One of them was the mos. iamous admiral of the day, and commanded the ailied forces of the world." Mrs. N. (with altered tone of deep respect): "Is it possible, Mr. C.! And what his name?" Mr. C.: "Noah, madam."

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STRAND MAGAZINE.

The study of the human character in its many complex forms has always been of deep interest to the doctor. From long practice, he becomes to a great extent able to reach its many patients, and some characters appear to him as if they were the pages of an open book. The hopes, fears, aims, and motives which influence the human soil are laid bare before him, even in the mement when the patient imagines that he is only giving him a dry statement of some bodily alment. The physician believes fully in the action of mind on body, and can do little good for any patient until he becomes acquainted with his dominant thought, and the real motive which influences his hife.

For the purpose of carrying on

becomes acquainted with mis communication which influences his life.

For the purpose of carrying on what has become such an absorbing study of my own life, I have often visited places not at all connected with my profession in the lope of getting fresh insight into the complex workings of the human min l.

Not long age, having a day off duty, I visited the Old Bailey while a celebrated trail was going on. The special case which was capaging the attention of judge, learned counsel, and twelve intelligent members of the British jury was one which aroused my professional acumen from the first. The man who stood in the prisoner's dock was a gentleman by birth and pepearance. He was young and good-boking—his face was of the keenly Atelligent order—his eyes were frank it their expression—his mouth firm, and his jaw of the building order as regards obstinacy and tenacity of purpose. I judged him to be about twenty-eight years of age, although the anxiety incident to his cruel position had already slightly sprinked the hair which grew round his temples with grey.

with grey.

His name, was Edward Bayard—the crime he was being tried for was forgery—he was accused of having forged a cheque for £5,000, and I saw from the first that the circumstantial evidence against him was of the strongest. I listened to his able counsel's view of the case, watching the demeanour of the prisener as I did so. He had been supported by the control of the deck, looking straight before without a vestige of either shame or confusion on his fine face. I observed that his intellect was keenly at work; that he was following the arguments of his counsel with intense interest. I also noticed that once or twice his lips moved, and on one occasion, when a very difficult point was carried, there came the glimmer of a smile a satisfaction round ins firmly-set lips.

The counsel for the prosecution then stood up and pulled the counsel's argument for the defendant to pieces. The case seemed black against the prisoner—still he nover moved from his one occasion, and stood perfectly calm and self-possessed. The case was not unished that day. I went away so deeply interested, that I resolved at all hazards to roturn to the Old Bailey on the following afternoon. I did so—the case of Edward Bayard occupied another couple of hours—in the ord, the jury brought in a verdiet of "Gutlty," and the prisoner was sentenced to five years' ponalservitude. I watched him when the sentence was pronounced, and noticed a certain droop of his shoulders as he followed his gaolor out of the dock. My own firm conviction was that the man was innecent. There was nothing for me to do, however, in the matter, A jury of his countrymen had pronounced Edward Bayard guilty. He had been employed in the diplomatic service, and hitherto his career had been irreproachable; it was now out short. He had men the world would know him no more. He might survive his sentence, and even live to be an old man, but practically, for all intents and purposes, his life was over.

even live to be an old man, but practically, for all intents and purposes, list life was over.

I am not given to sentimentalize, but I felt a strange sensation of discontent during the remainder of that day; in short, I almost wished that I had taken up the law instead of medicine, in order that the chance might be mine to clear Bayard.

That evening at my club a man I lnew well began to talk over the case.

"It is a queer story altogether," he said, "it is well known that Leveson, the man who prosecuted, is in love with the girl to whom Bayard was

"Indeed!" I answered, "I know nothing whatever of Bayard's private

"Indeed!" I answered. "I know sooking whatever of Bayard's private shistory."

"Utili this "occurred." continued Teesdel, "I would have trusted Bayard syntom I have known for years, with smold gold—the evidence against him 'Asowever, has been so overwhelming 'Anat, of course, he had not the ghost; of a chance of acquittal; still I must repeat, he is last man I should ever have expected to do that sort of thing."

"I was present the trial," I answered, "and followed the story to a certain extent, but I should like to hear it now in brief, if I may.

"I will prosent it in a nutshell," said Teesdel, in his brick way. "Lovesen, the prosecutor, is a tolerably rich man—he has a house in Piccadilly, where he lives with his sister. Levesen is guardian to a very beautiful girl, a ward in Chancery—her

name is Lady Kathleen Church. She has lived with Loveson and his sister for the last couple of years. Lady Kathleen is only nucteen, and it was winspered a short time ago in Loveson's circle of friends that he intended to make the fair heiress his wife. She is a very lovely girl, and, as she will inherit a large fortune when she at tains her majority, is of course attractive in every way. Lady Kathleen met Bayard at a friend's house—the young people fell in love with each tains her majority, is of cours attractive in overy way. Lady Kathleen met Bayard at a friend's house—the young people fell in love with each other, and became engaged. Bayard was rising in his profession—he was far fr a rich, but was hkely to do well objection to the engagement, and Francis Lovesen did not attempt to make any. Levesen took Bayard up—the two men were constantly seen together—the engagement was formally announced, although the wedding was not to take place until Lady Kathleen's majority. One fine morning it was discovered that Bayard's banking account was augmonted to the tune of £5,000, that Lovesen's account was short of precisely that sum, that a cheque had been presented by Bayard at Lovesen's bank, with Levesen's signature, for exactly that sum of money. The cheque was, of course, a forgory. Bayard was arrested, prosecuted, and found guilty. His version of the story yon have, doubtless, followed in court. Lovesen is in Parliament, and has a socretary, Bayard was in money difficulties. He asked Lovesen to holp him, and declares that the cheque was fanded to him by Mr. Franks, Lovesen's scortatry. There is no evidence whatever to support this story, and Bayard has, as you know, now to expiste his crime in penal scritude. Well, I can only repeat that he is the last man in existence I should over have expected to that served of thing."

"We none of us know what we may do until we are tried, 'said a man who

that sort of thing."
"We none of us know what we may
do until we are tried,' said a man who

do until we are tried, ' said a man who stood near.

"The story is undoubtedly a strange one, ' I answered. "I have listened carefully to the evidence on both sides, and although the verdict is evidently the only one which could be expected under the circumstances, my strong feeling is that Bayard did not commut that forgery."

"Then how do you account for the thing?"

tening is that baying due not commit that forgery."

"Then how do you account for the thing?"

"I wish I could account for the thore is something hidden which we know nothing about. I am convinced of Bayard's innocence, but my reason for this conviction is nothing more than a certain knowledge of character which from long experience I possess. Bayard is not the sort of a man who, undor any circumstances, would dobase himself to the extent of committing a crime. The whole thing is repugnant to his character—in short, I believe him to be innocent. My words evidently startled Teesdel; he gazed at me attentively.

"It is queer that you, of all men, should make such a remark, Halifax," le said. "You must know that character goes for nothing in moments of strong temptation. It was clearly proved that Bayard wanted the money. Franks, the secretary, could not have had any possible motive for swearing to a lie. In short, I can't agree with you. I am serry for the poor fellow but I am afraid my verdict is on the side of the jury."

"What about Lady Kathleen?" I asked, after a pause.

"Of courset he crigagement is broken."

"What about Lady Nathieen?" I asked, after a pauso.

"Of course the engagement is broken off—people say the girl is broken-hearted—she was devoted to Bayard; I believe Miss Levesen has taken her out of town."

I believe Miss Levesen has taken her out of town."

I said nothing further. It was more than a year before I heard Bayard's name mentioned again. Walking down Piccadilly one day I ran up against Resdel; he stopped to speak to me for a minute, and as we were parting turned back to say:

"By the way, your face reminds me of something—yes, now I know. The last time I saw you, you had just come from poor Bayard's trial—well, the latest news is, that Lady Kathleen Church is engaged to Francie Levesen—the ongagement is formally an—

—the ongagement is formally an-nounced—they are to be married within a month—the wedding is to be one of the big affairs of the season."

one of the big affairs of the season."
"Poor Bayard!" was my sole exclamation.

"Poor Bayard I" was my sole exclamation.

I parted with Teesdol after another word or two, and hurried off to attend to my duties. A week later two ladies were ushered into my consulting from. One was elderly, with a thin, somewhat masculine, type of face, shrewd, closely set dark oyes, and a compressed mouth. She was dressed in the height of the roigning fashion, and wore a spotted veil drawn down over her face. Her manner was stiff and conventional. She bowed and took the chair I offered without speaking.

and convontional be written and convontional be took the obair I offered without speaking.

I turned from her to glance at her companion—my other visitor was a girl—a girl who would have been beautiful had she been in health. Her figure was very slight and willow—she had well open brown eyes, and one of those high-bred faces which one associates with the best order of English girl. In health, she probably had a bright complexion, but she was now ghastly pale—her face was much canadaws under her eyes. Looking at her more closely, I came to the quick conclusion that the state of her bodily health was caused by some mental worry. The melanoholy in her beautiful eyes was almost overpowering.

REGISTER, THURS)

I draw a chair forward for her, and she dropped into it without a word.

"My natae is Lovesen," said the older lady, "I have brought my ward, Lady Kathleen Church, to consult you, Dr. Halfax."

I ropeated the name under my breath—in a moment I knew who this girl was. She had been engaged to Bayard, and was now going to marry Francis Leveson. Was this the explanation of the highly norvous condition from which she was evidently suffering?

"What are Lady Kathleen's symptoms?" I asked, after a pauso.

"She neither eats nor sleeps—she spenda hor time trantomily—she does everything that girl can do to undermine her Lastht," said the elder lady, in an abrupt tone—"in short, she is childish to the last degree, and sailly and nervous that the sconer a doctor takes her in hand, the better." "What do you complain of yourself?" I said, turning to the patient.

"I am glad that I am ill—I don't wish to be made well."

"It is all a case of nerves," said Miss Leveson. "Until a year ago there could not have been a healthier girl than Lady Kathleen—she enjoyed splendid health—her epirits were oxcellent—from that date she began to droop. She had, I know, a slight disappointment, but one from which any sensise girl would quickly have recevered. I took her into the country and did what I could for her; she became be ter, and is now ongaged to my brother, who is deeply attached to her. They are to be married in a month. If over a girl ought to onjoy infe, and the prospect before her, she ought."

"III—lealth prevents one enjoying anything," I answered, in an onig-

ought."
"Ill-health prevents one enjoying anything," I answered, in an enigmatical voice. "Will you tell me something more about your symptoms?" I said, turning again to my

tonis? I saw, state patient.

"I can't sleep, she replied. "I do not care to cat—I am very unhappy—I take no interest in anything—in short, I wish to dio."

"Your manner of speaking is most reckless and wrong, Kathleen," said the elder lady, in a tone of market

disapproval.

"Forgive me, but I should like to uestion Lady Kathleen without interruption," I said, turning to Miss Levesen.

Her face flushed.

Her face flushed.

"Oh, cortainly," she answered. "I know that I ought not to apeak—I sincerely hope that you will get to the bottom of this extraordinary state of things, Dr. Halifax, and induce my ward to return to common-sense."

"May I speak to you alone?" suddenly asked the young lady, raising her eyes, and fixing them on my face.

"If you wish it," I replied. "It may be best, Miss Levesen, to allow me to see Lady Kathleon for a few moments by herself," I continued, in a low voice. "In a case like the present, the patient is always much more confidential when quite alone with the doctor."

present, the patient is atways mucumore confidential when quite alone with the doctor."

"As you please," she replied; "only, for Heaven's sake, don't humour her in her fads."

I rang the bell and desired Harriz to take Miss Levesen to the waiting room. The moment we were alone, Laly Kathleen's manner completely changed; her listlessuess left her—she became animated, and even excited.

and became animated, and even excited.

"I am glad she has gone," she said;
"I did not think she would. Now I will confess the truth to you, Dr. Halifax. I asked Miss Leveson to bring me to see you under the pretence that you might cure my bodily allments. My real reason, however, for wishing to have an interview with you was something quite apart from anything to do with bodily illness."

"What I say." she anguage?

"Yell say." she anguage?

What I say," she answered. "I

astonishment.

"What I say," she auswered. "I think I can soon explain myself. You know Mr. Teeselel, don't you?"

"Pesseld." I replied; "he is one of my special friends."

"Ho called at our house last week: I was alone with him for a moment. He saw that I was unhappy, that—that a great sorrow is killing me—he was kind and sympathetic. He specke about you—I just knew your name, but no more. He told me something about you, however, which has filled my mind with the thought of you day and night ever since."

"You must explain yourself," I said, when she paused.

"You said, doctor"—she paused again, and seemed to swallow something in her throat—"you said that you believed in the innocence of Edward Bayard."

"My dear young lady, I do," I replied, with emphasis.

"God bless you for those words; ou will see my wind a link there is

plied, with emphasis.

"God bless you for those words; you will see now what a link there is between you and me, for you and I in all the world are the only people who believe in him."

I did not reply. Lady Kathleen's yes filled with tears; she took out ier handkerchief and wiped them hastily away.

"You will understand at once," she "You will understand at ones," she continued, "how I have longed to come and see you and talk with you. I felt that you could sympathize with mo. It is true that I am ill, but I am only ill because my mind reacts on my body—I have no rest of mind day or night—I am in the most horrible position. I am engaged to a may whom I cordially loatho and hate, and

I love another man passionately, deeply, distractedly."

"And that man is now enduring penal servitude?" I interrupted.

"Yes, yes. Did Mr. Teesdel tell you that I was once engaged to I diversed Banada?"

you that I was once engaged to I.d ward Bayard?"

"It is true," she continued "we loved each other devotedly—we were as happy as two people could be—then came the first cloud—Edward in a weak mument signed his mane to a bill for a friend failed, and Edward was called upon to pay the zoney. He said that he would ask my guardan, Francis Leveson, to help him. He did so in my presence, and Francis refused. Edward said that it did not mattor, and was confident that he could got the money in some way. Immediately afterwards came the hor rible blow of his supposed forgery he was arrested—he and I were together when this happened, All the sun seemed to go out of my sky at onco—hope was over. Then came the trail—lile verdet, the terrible result. But none of these things, Dr. Hahfax, could quench my love. It is still there—it consumes me—it is killing me by inches—my heart is broken that is why I am really dying."

"If you feel as you describe, why do you consentto marrying another man?" I asked.

"No wonder you ask me that question. I will try and answer it. I consent because I am weak. Constant, ceaseless worrying and persuasion have worked upon my nerves to such an extent that, for very peace, I have said 'yes. Miss Leveson would like the marriage; she is a good woman, lut she is without a particle of sentiment or romance. She believes in Edward's guit, and cannot understand how it is possible for me to love him under existing circumstances. She would like me to marry her brother because I have money and because my money will be of use to him. She honestly thinks that he will make me a good husband, and that after my marriage I shall be happy. I respect her, but I shrink from him as I wuld from a snake in the grass—I don't believe in the marriage I shall be happy. I respect her, but I shrink from him as I wuld from a snake in the grass—I don't believe in the first him will have not stength, to resist the claim which Mr. Levesen makes upon me. When Mr. Tecedel called, however and have no strength, to resist the claim w

ittle.
"I will certainly do what I can to help you," I said, "but you must promise on your part to exercise self-control. Your nerves are in a very weak state, and you make them weaker by this excessive emotion. I can scacrely believe that you have not sufficient strength to resist the iniquity of being forced into a marriage which you abbor. You have doubtless come to me with some idea in your mind. What is it you wish me to do?"
"I have come with a motive," she

you allowed doubles come with some idea in your mind. What is it you wish me to do?"

"I have come with a motive," she said. "I know it is a daring thing to ask, You can help me if you will—you can make matters a little easier."

"Pray explain yourself," I said.
"I want you to go and see Edward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Gdward Bayard—he is working out his sentence at Hartmoor. Please Al

something outside my province—in the next, it is very doubtful, even if I do go to Hartmoor, that I shall be al-lowed to see the prisoner and deliver your message. It is true that stated log to Hartmorf, that I shall be allowed to see the prisoner and deliver your message. It is true that stated intervals prisoners are allowed to see friends from the outside world, but never alone—a warder has always to be present. Then why disturb Bayard with news of your marriage. Such news can only cause him infinite distress, and where he is now he is not likely to hear anything about it.

"On the other hand, he may hear of it any day or any hour Prisoners do get news from the outside world. Newspapers are always being sinugied into prisons—I have read several books on the subject. Oh, yes, he must know that I am loyal to him in heart at least, or I shall go quite mad."

Here the impritious girl walked to one of the windows, drew aside the lind, and looked out. I saw that she did so to hide her intense emotion.
"I can make no definite promise to you." I said, after a pause, "but I will certainly try if it is in my power to help you. I happen to know the present Governor of Hartmoor, and perhaps indirectly I may be able to communicate with Bayard."

"You will do more than that—you will go to Hartmoor—yes, I am sure you will. Don't call this mission out will extend the in life is to relieve illness—to soothe and mitigate distress. I am ill, mentelly, and alloviate my sufferings."

"H possible, I will accede to your request." I said. "Em afraid I can-

am Ill, mentelly, and alleviate my sufferings."

'If possible, I will accede to your request, 'I said. "I'm afraid I cannot speak more certainly at present."

'Thank you; thank you, I know that you will make the thing possible."

'I can at least visit the Governor, Captain Standish; but remember, even if I do this, I may faul utterly in my object, I must not write to you on the subject.—ju-t rest assured that I will do my utmost for you.

She gave me her hand, turned aside her head to hide her tears, and hurried from the room I thought a good deal over her sad story, and although I was drubtful of being able to communicate her message to Bayard, I resolved too give me the opportunity I sought. o give me the opportunity I sought.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"That woman ran right into my arms." "Well, what did you do? Didn't you apologize?" "No; I em-braced the opportunity."



DISEASED LUNGS

OURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my jungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that a doctor, who found, on examining me, that a doctor, who found, on each other me, affected. The medilents he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Agres Cherry Jectoral. After taking a

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

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LOCAL NEWS.

We inderstand that the following cole austical appointments have been made in the archdioses. Lev I ather Redden first assistant St. Paul's is appointed pairs prince of St. Particks church Toronto (for Rev I ather Lafontame is appointed chaplain of Blantyre Industrial School and will take charge at the same time of the church of St. John the Evangelist Leshoville. Rev Father Small remains at St. Michael a Palace where he is to be chaptan for the Brothers of De La at St. Michael s Palace where he is to be chaptan for the Brothers of De La Salle, Rev. Father Whelan remains at St. Pauls as second assistant to Father Hand, Rev. Father McOann remains at St. Mary's church where he will be assistant to Vicar General McCann.

The Archbishop on Temperance.

The Canadian Temperance League recently invited his Grace Archbishop Walsh to become an honorary meni-ber. The acceptance has been re-ceived by Mr. J. S. Robertson, and reads.

overou by air. J. S. Mobertson, and reads:

In reply to your courteous letter informing Architshen Washs that he had been elected by a unanimous voto an honorary member of your league, his Grace wishes me to say that he is deeply grateful for the honor you have done him. He desires me to say that he is deeply grateful for the honor you have done him. He desires me to assure you of his sincere and carneas sympathy with the cause in which your league is doing such splendid work, and while his views on total prohibition as a political issue or a practical principle may be some views on teal prohibition as a political issue or a practical principle may be some interest with you are agards the virtue of temperance, and would be glad to give his entirely with you are agards the virtue of temperance, and would be glad to give his heatty co-operation and personal support to the general work of your excellent organization as one of your honorary members. Respectfully yours, Edyndell F. RYAN, St. Michael's palace, Toronto, Sept. 6, 1895.

1. C.H.A. Charch Parada.

L.C.B.A. Church Parade

The members of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society, to the number of about 300, attended 9 o'clock mass at St. Michael's cathedral on Sunday and received Holy Communion. They first mustered at their hall, corner of Jarvis and King streets, and, headed by their band, marched in procession to the cathedral. There were also present at the same service 100 members of the Society of St. Anne, a temporary woman's brauch of the I.O.B.A., composed of working girls, about 300 members of the central branch of the Mon's League of the Sacred Heart, and the cadest of the latter organization. Rev. Father Ryan from the pulpit extended a warm welcome to the members of the different organizations. He complimented the I.O.B.A. on their splendid turn out, and exhorted them to show themselves as good Canadians and citizene as they had proved themselves good Catholics.

Father Ryan on Labor.

Speaking at the Labor Day demonstration at Island Park on Monday Rev. Father Ryan gave an eloquent address, in which he showed that the Holy See had never been averse, but, on the contrary, had favored the combinations of workingmen for beneficial objects. It is claimed to be a working man himself, and a member, though some might not believe it, of the greatest labor organization on earth. He raised the day's procession, its orderiness, its discipline, its esprit decorpand asid without flattery that he had never soon a finer set of men in any procession anywhere. Although a derie, he never was happier than commingling with the sons of toil. (Applause). He also, listening to the specohes that had been made, and glanoing round that platform, could sincerely state that he was glad to be associated in the cause of labor with his separated brethren. The Catholic Church had through her head spoken farmed the state of the could be second those words in the ears of the crowds before him, and again assured them that there is not the least antagonism between the Catholic Church and in the London slums Father Ryan eulogized. Labor, he proceeded to show, had been dignified since the Son of God wrought at the carpenter's beach. Then in an outspoken manner Father Ryan told the crowd to toilers round about him that practically strikes had been failures, and inteted of Christianity consistently acted on Chris

A Context of Catholicium.

Jonaignor Loubes, a French mission
, has recently published a book treatof the progress of Catholician during
present condury, which contains the
owing statistics:—In 1850 there were
roely 3,258,440 Catholice in all the
destant European countries: there

were 8,000,000 in Ireland, 6,000,000 in formany, 6,500,000 in Fedand and 350 in Switzerland. In Turkey in the open Monspan Leond to the switzer of the formal threat only 2,000 in Vasha Lukey 17,000 in the Indian Vicanate. The form Indeed Chain 4,000 in Cera 1, 1000 in the Chain 4,000 in Switzerland in Chain 4,000 in Tecas and Cuttorina. 10,000 in Switzerland in Switzerland in Chain 4,000 in Tecas and Cuttorina. 10,000 in Switzerland in Switzerland in Chain 4,000 in Tecas and Cuttorina. 10,000 in Switzerland in Switzerland in Switzerland in Chain 4,000 in Switzerland in Company. 10,000 in the Chain 4,000 in Algeria, and he gives other interesting details of other parts of the Dark Continent. An Apostolic Prefecture was setablished in the Sahat in 1808, and in Frythera in 1801. There were numerous flourishing missions in other parts of Africa, Monsion 4,000 faithful. The above statistics of the Church all over the world.

HORRIBLE CANNIBALISM.

The Haman Leopanis Soilet)."—One of Them A Former Sunday School Teacher.

Liverpool Aug. 27. The African Royal steamer Cabonda, which arrived here to-day from the West Coast of Africa, brings news of an extraordinary case of cannibalism in a British colony as the result of which three men are reported to have been hanged. The Cabendaleft Sierra Leone on the 5th inst, on which day three men had been hanged in the Imperi country, at the scene of these crimes. The men be longed to a society called "The Human Leopards Society," Covered in leopard's skins they had been in the hush to secreting themselves in the bush near various villages. Anyono who ventured out was set upon and killed, and a cannibal feast was afterwards held. So serious had the matter become that the Sierra Leone Government sent men in pursuit of of the nurderers. Nine natives were arrested. On investigation @ were liberated, ther were brought down to Freedow for trial before a jury. Among these was a man named Jowe who was formerly a Bunday school teacher at Sierra Leone, but was subsequently, which is under the Sierra Leone Government. Jowe, in his defence, declared that he had been compelled to join the society by threats. A, however hebad been amember of the society for long time, and could have left the country, his plea was not admitted. The defence of the others was that the murders were committed to obtain a certain part of the body, such as a hand heart, or leg of which to make medicine or "ju ju." The three prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, and it was decided that the execution should take place at the scene of the orimes. A force of frontier police with the prisoners and sosfield accordingly went down to Imperi country, which is about fifty miles from Sherbro, on the Colonial Government. Seamer Countess of Derby. A sosfield was srected in the public street, and the bodies of the three men were allowed to hang for forty-eight hours. The sosfield will be loft there permanently as a warning to the natives against such

his injuries.

Some delightfully naive proverbs and sayings have been recently translated from the Armenian by the flow. G. Bayan. Among the best arc: "If my heart be narrow, what avail to me if the world is large?" "Birds are caught with grains, and men with menoy." "That which costs nothing is good for nothing," has a familiar sound, but we have not heard the following: "Tears are a language; he only who weeps understands them "; "He who looks for a friend without a defect will nover find none"; "As great and resplendent as the sun is, the little cloud which passes hides it from our oyes." We commend the quaint saying, "A good girl is worth oven boys," to all whom it may concern. It is a curious omission not to give the boys an epithet, good, bad, or ndifferent.

give the boys an openior, and the but if the devotion of a true and tender lear good for anything with you, dear Emily—"
"It goes well enough with me, Mr. Spoonbill," interrupted the fair maiden, with the penaive look on her sweet face, with the will it go with the butcher, the baker, the grocer? Those people must be considered, you know."

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths intended for Catholic Readers abould be made in THE REGISTER. 50 cents per Inser-

C. O. F.

At the last regular meeting of S-Mary a Court No. 356, C.O.F. Hast mage the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Whereas Gold in his ministed with the following resolution was doin has called to his oternal reward the beloved Father of our worthy Yee Clinef Ranger, brother Philip Convoy.

Resolved that while bowing to the will of tool we unanimously extend to our worthy brother and his bereaved relations out most smearer and heart felt sympathy in their great affliction, and the great loss lies have sustained. Thos. Howard, Poinns Mol-adden, Frank Reenau, Committee.

St. Louis Sanctacty, Society.

The election of officers for the St. Louis Sanctacty, Society, of St. Michael's Cathedral, took place last Sun day afternoon and resulted as follows: Director, Rev. F. Ryan: Honorary President, Rev. J. Treacy; President, H. J. Winterberry; 1st Vice President, Francis Flausgan; 2nd Vice President, J. Bredannaz; Treasurer, Wim. Curtin; Secretary, J. O'Leary; Custodians, J. Egan, Leo Sullivan, and J. Swalwell.

The membership is now very large, and the aboves spiring of the hove

dians, J. Egan, Lee Sammell, Swalwell.

The membership is now very large, and the chorus singing of the boys, and their attention to the coronomics of the church is excellent.

LATEST MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sept. 11, 1895. There were lighter receipts and bette quality of cattle. Cables had no bette tone, but they contained in some instance a promise of improvement.

| I 8 | 5 | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Milchersandspringers, each 15 00 to | 35 | 00 |
| Butchers' choice cattle, cwt 3 50 to | 3 | 61 |
| Butchers' good cattle, cwt., 8 00 to | 3 | 25 |
| Butchers' com. cattle, cwt 2 00 to | 2 | 75 |
| Export cattle, per cwt 3 75 to | 4 | 25 |
| Export bulls, per cwt 3 00 to | 3 | 50 |
| Sheep, export, per cwt 3 00 to | 3 | 75 |
| Lambs, Spring, each 2 00 to | 2 | 50 |
| Calves choice, cach 4 60 to | 6 | 00 |
| Calves, common, rach 2 00 to | 3 | 00 |
| Thick fat hops, cut 4 00 to | 4 | 20 |
| Hogs, long lean, cwt 4 30 to | 4 | 40 |
| Store and light hogs, cwt 4 00 to | 4 | 10 |
| Stags and rough hogs, cwt. 2 00 to | 2 | 25 |
| Sows for breeding, cwt 3 75 to | 4 | 00 |
| FARMERS MARKET. | | |
| Wheat, white\$0 03 | \$0 | 00 |
| Wheat, red 0 63 | 0 | 00 |
| Wheat, goose 0 54 | 0 | 00 |

| • | Stage and rough hogs, cwt. 2 00 to | 2 | 25 |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----|----|
| 9 (| Sows for breeding, cwt 3 75 to | 4 | 00 |
| | FARMERS MARKET. | | |
| 1 | Wheat, white\$0 03 | \$0 | 00 |
| . | Wheat, red 0 63 | 0 | 00 |
| | Wheat, goose 0 54 | 0 | 00 |
| ٠. | Peas 0 54 | ō | 54 |
| 2 | Barley 0 40 | õ | 00 |
| f | Oats 0 35 | ň | 00 |
| | do new 0 28 | ň | 29 |
| a | Hay, old | | 00 |
| 9 | do new | | 50 |
| 3 | Straw, bundled 9 00 | | 50 |
| 3 | do loose 6 50 | 7 | |
| | Eggs, new said 0 10 | | ii |
| В | Butter, ib rolls 0 18 | | 20 |
| t | Butter, tubs, dairy 0 13 | | 14 |
| 7 | Chickens 0 40 | | 60 |
| , | Ducks 0 50 | | 70 |
| ٠, | Turkeys 0 03 | | íŏ |
| • | | | 30 |
| • | Potatoes 0 25 | | 00 |
| 0 | Dressed hogs 6 00 | 4 | |
| | Beef, forcquarters 3 00 | | |
| • | Beef, hindquarters 7 00 | | 00 |
| 1 | Spring lamb 6 00 | | 0) |
| 3 | Mutton 5 00 | | 00 |
| | Veal 5 CO | 8 | 00 |
| ٠ ۱ | CHEESE MARKET. | | |

CHEESE MARKET.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 10.—There were 1,640 boxes of white and 375 of colored offered. Sales:—100 boxes of colored at 750 and 40 white at 7 5-10c.

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facey in this as well as in other troubles, the origin of which may be traced to the blood.

Among those who speak in the highest terms of Dr. Williams Pink Pills is Mr. Among the terms of Dr. Williams Pink Pills is Mr. Blasdeli, of this town, who is known not only to all our clitzens but to readents of this section, and he is as highly estoemed as he is widely known. To the editor of the Roview Mr. Blasdeli recently said warmhay be and the work of the section of the



For the Emets of La Grippe.

the control of the co

Chatawa Viss, March, 1920, Wounted Part in Kanara Proceed Ton, for personer as final new Hyave creat refield and refreshments to published NoTRE DAME.

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