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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.-No. 31.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Current Topics.

The same uncertainty The Chinese exists as to the safety of The Clinese exists as to the safety of the logations. Wholly contradictory reports keep coming in; some saying that all are safe, others that all are nurdered Time alone will tell whole is the true version of the matter. The mest important news of the week is contained in an introduced to the contained in an internal decays adtant nows of the week is contained in an omitted part of an Imperial decree addressed to Li Hung Chang, and dated July 21, which stated that the Chinesed tovernment was surplying the foreignors with food and protecting them. The decree admits that it would be inadvisable to kill the Ministers, and much wiser to keep the survivors in Pekin as hostages. A further decree instructs at Viceory and Conventors to inform nostages. A intract the Viceroys and Governors to inferm the powers that the ministers are safe, and will be held as hostages pending the result of overtures for the abandonment of hostile operations against China. The Viceroys and Governor Unina. The \terroys and Governors are also commanded to prevent by all means the advance of the foreign troops, and not to allow a single foreigner to escape from the interior, where quite we thousand connected with the mission work are isolated.

FOREIGNERS MURDERED.

Sheng has informed the Cousuls that tolograms in his possession since July 19 states that overy foreigner in Pactingfu has been murdered, including forty British, French and American missionaries, also two French Jesuits and one thousand converts on the borders of Shantung and Chili provinces. Inflammatory placards posted at Cauten announce that tens of thousands of native converts have been killed in the north, the soldiers of all the countries of the world having failed to protect them. All the barbarian troops, it says, of the world having failed to protect them. All the barbarian troops, it says, have been slaughtered like chickens and dogs. A Glinese interpreter and writer at the British Legation, who escaped from Pekin to Newchang, decleres that when he loft the majority of the people in the Legation were dead, and the condition of the living was hopeless. Hostates that Sir Robert Hart died on July 2.

ON JULY 4

The Foreign Office received a despatch from the British Consul at Tien Tain, dated Saturday, July 24, stating that he had just received a letter from Sic Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Pekin, dated July 4, appealing for relief. There were enough provisions at the Legation to last a fortnight, the letter said, but the gurieon was unequal to the task of holding out against a determined attack for many days. There had been forty-four deaths, and about double that number wounded. The Foreign Office thinks the despatch does not affect the main question of the reported massacre of members of the Legations at Pekin.

CONGRE'S MESSAGE.

CONGER'S MESSAGE.

OCNORN'S MESSAGE.

A discussion of the authenticity of the designator from Minister Conget, cabled from Pokin on the 18th inst. (sclaring the Legations to be safe, doorlood the fact that several years ago a copy of the State Department cipher was disappeared. These code books is a true bered and receipted for when as a in the hands of those e. "A distribution to be the several years." For without hope that any indirect receipted without hope that any indirect receipts also in the Children and the several live in Pokin, and that hy, a came by the credulity of Autor a in thing days by Chinese meritary to the control of t

SIR CLAUD - LETTER

A letter just received here an Se Stande Macdonald, Jassed Poza i y j. follows: ""Wo are received, a sanist-ance from the authorities. Te Logarions are still studing, and the the setting. We also raid part of the city with a three then get al some faller ones, and are suppay as We was be applied for one and a suppay as We was be applied as Ore market and the course of the cours nay be annihilated any day, Our am minition and food are short. We would have pecished by this time only the binese are cowards and have no organ-ied plan of attack. It we are not ressend we may hold out if forthight orger; otherwise four due at the streast. I anticipate only sight resist-tees to the relief force.

A RUSSIAN BA

A despatch which has been and a St. Petersburg from in Gadekon.
Khabarovsk, dated a concrete the steamer Odesan which are what she steamer Odsean will a refer to tharbin July 16, hor at traces to be Russians that left Taken 10/y for route to Charbin. It appears to 800 men started, with a refer to you of Ohinese Christians, 120-20

and children. After constant fighting, which was often at close quarters with the beyonet, they were again attacked on July 12. The Russians lest leavily, and ran short of ammunition. At last accounts they were threatened by 15,000 Bexcer.

ADVANCE 10 FERIX.

The Associated Press learns that the foreign Governments intend to disregare Li Hung Chang's recommendations, which, they believe, are made in

foreign Governments intend to discogare Li Hung Chang's recommondations, which, they believe, are made in
had faith, not to march on Pekin. On
the contracy, the international expedition will start about the middle of nextwork, following an closely as possible
the railread. "The first important
blow in the advance rues Pekin has
been struck, and the Chinese are routed. Fifteen thousand Japanese troops
landed at Shankaiwan on July 22, and
were resisted by the Olinese. The Japanese fought gallantly and won a great
victory. The Chinese were put to flight.
There is also lamentable evidence
that the concert of the powers is out of
tune, and that a common motive for
action has not been found. Troops are
going out from Germany and other
countries, but Ruesia and Japan are the
only powers which are prepared the sent

countries, but Rugen and applie are the only powers which are propared to send strong contingents, and they cannot agree upon a commander-in chief or upon a plan of campaign, and neither will be ready to evacuate Pekin if a column once marches into the street of Legatiers.

THE GERMAN EMPERON

Emperor William, in addressing the German forces on their setting out for Chine, said:—"So I soud you out. May you all prove your German efficiency, devotion and bravery, bear joyfully all discomfort and uphold the honer and glory of our arms. You must set an example of discipline, self domination and self-control. If you close with the example of discipline, soft-dominations and solf-control. If you close with the enemy remember this: Spare nobody. Make no prisioners. Use your weapons so that for a thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare look askance at any German. Open the way for civilization

The following official despatch has been received from Lord Reberts: "Fretoria, July 19.

—On July 26 Macdonald fought a rearguard action with the enemy from early morning until dark, nine miles ouside of Nanumonort, in the Rethelmen Hills

guard action with the enemy from early morning until dark, nine miles ouside of Naauwpoort, in the Bethlehem Hills, resulting in his effectually blocking Naaupoort Nek to the Boer waggons.

"Hunter reports that the enemy twice checked his advance by holding strong positions on two neks, one of which was taken before dark by the Scots, the Royal Frish, the Wittshire and the Leinster regiments. Our casualties were only five or six. The second nek was taken during the night by the Scots were only five or six. The second new was taken during the night by the Scott

was taken during the night by the Scots Guards without opposition, the onemy retiring closely to Naauwpoort.

"Prisoners taken stated that twelve hundred burghers would surrender if guaranteed that they would be treated as prisoners of war and not as rebels. To this I had assented. As a result of these operations, Prinsloo, commanding the Beers, asked under a flag of truce this morning a four days' armistice, for peace apsectiations.

this morning a four days' armistice. for peace negotiations.
"Hunter replied the only terms he could accept were unconditional surrender, and until these were complied with destillities could not cease. I expressed my approval and told Hunter on no account to enter into negotiations.

"As I am writing a telegram has come from Eunter, saying that Prinsloo had written a second letter expressing wil-

written a second letter expressing wil-linguess to hand over himself, with his men, rifles, ammunition and other fire-

men, rifles, ammunition and other fire-arms upon condition that the borses, saddles, briddles and other possessions of the burghers be guaranteed them and they be free to return to their homes. "I have replied that the surrender must be absolutely unconditional, that all rifles, ammunition, horses and other possessions must be given up, and that the burghers will be considered prison-ers of war. I added that Prinslo's over-treas will not be allowed in any way to ers of war. I added that Prinsico's over-tures will not be allowed in any way to interfere with Hunter's operations, which must be continued until the onemy is defeated or has surrendered." A later despatch from Gen. Roberti, dated July 29, confirms the surrender of Prinsico with 5,000 Boors.

King Humbert of Italy
ting Hum was shot at Monza,
ert Shot. Italy, on Sunday evening by a man namod
ngelo Bressi, of Prato, and died in a

w minutes.

The King had been attending a disbution of prizes in connection with a

entered his carriage with his aide-de-camp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was atruck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession. One plerced the heart of His Majesty, who plerced the heart of His Majesty, who fell back and expired in a few moments. The assessin was immediately arrested and was with some difficulty saved from the fury of the populace. H's gave his mane as Angelo Bressi, describing himself of Prato, in Tuscany.

Humbert I., King of Hely, wer became 1844, and succeeded his father, Victor famonancy, in 1878 While Crown Prince of distinguished hirself in the active

he distinguished himself by the activ he distinguished him-stil by the active part he took in the promotion of Palian Plaity. He shaved with Garibaldi the triumph of the "corganization of the kingdom of the two Skulides. Prince Humbert terved with distinction in the war of 1869, and displayed much personal bravery in the memeat of disaster at the battle of Costozza, in which the Italians were defeated. He married in 1898 his cousin, Princess Margarette, daughter of the late Duke of Genon. Their son, the Grown Prince Yetoc Em-Their son, the Crown Prince Victor Em Their son, the Grown Prince Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, was born Nov. 11. 1869, and the Prince's marriage to Princess Holen of Montenegre took place in October, 1896. Durine the visit of Kung Humbert to Naples. Nov. 17, 1878, a would-be assassin, named Giovanni Rassanutti, made an attempt upon his life with a poignard, and arother attempt in 1897 also happily failed. His Majosty was very popular among his subjects. The now bereaved faited. His Majesty was very popular among his subjects. The new bereaved Queen is well known as an accomplished artist. The royal silver wedding was colobrated at Rome with splendid pomp in April, 1893.

Passengors by the Cot-Steamhoat tage City from Alaska report that the ateamer Florence S was lost in Lake Le Barge, and that forty of one

hundred and fifty of those abcard were hundred and fifty of those abcard were drowned. Nows of the calamity was received at Juneau just before the Cottage City sailed. The Florence S. left Daweon for White Horse on July 10, and besides passengers had probably one hundred thousand dollars in gold. A few days after she had left Dawson the Humboldt sailed, and she it was that brought the news to White Horse. Details of the torrible disaster were not tails of the terrible disaster v registle when the Cottage City left.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE APPOINTED.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE APPOINTED.

A special cable to the Baltimore Son from Rome says that the Popo has confirmed the appointment of Archbishop Keane as Archbishop of Dubuque, to succeed the late Archbishop Hennessy. Cardinal Gibbons was shown the cable. He had not heard of Archbishop Keane's appointment, but seemed delighted over it. "This is good news in deed," he said.

The appointment of Archt ishop Keane's appointment, but seemed delighted over it. "This is good news in deed," he said.

The appointment of Archt ishop Keane to the large and important archdocess of Dubuque has been auticipated. When the archbishop resigned as rector of the Catholic University he went to Romend spent some time in preaching at various churches there. Early in 1899 he roturned to the United States to raise money for the University, the desire of its trustees being to get additional endowments aggregating \$1,000,000. Since then he has been travelling over the country preaching and working in the interest of the University. While In Rome he was made an archibishop.

Archbishop Keane was born at Ballyshannou, County Donegal, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1893, and came to this country with his family at the age of seven. He was ordained in 1806 and reported for the priesthood at St. Mary's Seminary. He was ordained in 1806 and septonted assistant paster of St. Patrick's church, Washington. On Aus. 25, 1878, he was consecrated Bishop of Riebmond, Va. In 1883 he resigned this charge to become the first rector of the Catholic University at Washington. To Aus. 25, 1878, he was consecrated Bishop of Riebmond, Va. In 1883 he resigned this charge to become the first rector of the Catholic University at Washington. To have a delicated at its head until 1897, when he resigned and went to Rome.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES:

LOST OPPORTUNITIES:

A lesson we all need to learn is to greep opportunities the instant they appear. A person was walking along the sea-shore, gathering the researce which were left on our sands. He was searching in a district of the control of

The "Rambler" at Midland.

He Attends a Pic-nic -- His Views on Other Matters.

. Medelegesesessessesses

Leaving the charming town of Orillia my route lay north, due by west, to use the parameters of the sailor, I pass on the way the indexed the sailor, I pass on the way the indexed the sailor, I pass on the way the indexed of the action of the Tornship of North Orillia. That it is a nor-ngly mathed Duch town, with it is a nor-ngly mathed Duch town, with strongly mathed Boort-la premises acclacts early demonstrated. The whole sould and patrotic postmaster, Mr. James Lyone, left his Dutch home on the backs of the Lee, in the County of Cork, nearly half a century ago. Brothers of his, as well as other Dutchmon too numerous to mention, from the Emerald Isle are scattered through here, and honce we do not marvel at Dutch lagor becoming incorporated with daily routine in this section of Her Majesty's Dominions.

Leaving Uhtoff behind, and passing Leaving Untoff behind, and passing Coldwater on the way, a viow is soon obtained of the Georgian Bay, abber of one of the Bays of that magnificent street of water, the bosom of which is dotted with picturesquo islands, presenting u, aucrama almost as sensational as that unfolded by the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. of the St. Law

Passing along the water's edge, almost westward, evidences are abundant that the echoes of the woodman's axe have been heard here, and that the Canadian been heard here, and that the Canadian forest has furnished a gelden harvest to the lumberman. The mills of Victoria Harbour and Wabaushene, can scarcely be surpassed by anything of a similar character in the Dominion, if we except Ottawa alone. Much of the forest in these regions of the Dominion yielded to the veil directed efforts of the onterprising firm of Cook Bros., at the head of which stood the massive figure of Harmon Henry Clock. a man who faced prising irm of cook bires, as the head of which stood the massive figure of Harmon Henry Cook, a man who faced oak trees in the jungle with as much courage as that with which he bearded Parliamentary aspirants on the platform. Mr. Cook fonght many a political battle in the East Riding of Simcoo. Before him as his autagonist stood almost invariably the Ajaja of the north, the late Mr. Dalton McCarthy. In the course of those fights Cook fell, and so did McCarthy fall, and it is more than probable that the fight and the fall would have continued on had not a lamentable accident brought the battle to an abrupt close. Just as the great work of inducing children of a weak minority in Manitoba to acquire odecation, by methods inconsistent with the religious conods inconsistent with the religious con

ods inconsistent with the religious convictions of their parents, was accomplished by legislation canotiment.

Passing along side the smooth waters of the Bay we seen drop into Midland, the great industrial centre of North Simcoe. A little over thirty years ago, I first formed acquaintance with Midland which was then a dreary and inhospitable looking swamp, with the advantage of being protected on the south, east and west by a lofty chain of lills. There was a saw-mill, a number of lumber piles, and lumber shantics, besides a favern and a few stores, one oides a tavern and a few stores, on hesides a tavern and a fow stores, one of which was kept by Mr. Courtemanche, who still lives and thrires, and appears in every respect to have grown as fast as the place itself. Besides meeting with Mr. Courtemancheon that occasion, I also had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Richard Murphy, an extensive landowner, and one of the pioneers of settlement on the shores of the Georgian Bay, as well as that of pioneers of settlement on the abores of the Georgian Bay, as well as that of Mr. Samuel Frazer, suether of those worthy heralds of civilization. It would be impossible to touch on either the early history of Midland or of its subsequent growth and development without special reference to the man whose name I have just mentioned. Mr. Samuel Frazer is one of a number of brothers, all very young men whon setting here about the year 1839. They were natives of Dablin, and were subsequently joined in Canada by an uncle, sequently joined in Canada by an uncle Mr. Frederick Frazer, who held an im Mr. Frederick Frazer, who held an important position under the government and when superannuated followed his young kintmen across the Atlantic. The Frazer boys, seven in number, soon inherited large tracts of land, much of which was bequeathed to them by an uncle on the maternal side, Mr. Michael Arabandia, a vature of Kilisla, in the uncie on the maternal side, Mr. Mienael McDonald, a native of Killals, in the County of Mayo, the theatre of the celebrated "Castlebar Races" of 1798. Mr. McDonald was a prominent officer in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co'y, and

Leaving the charming town of Orilla

by route lay north, due by west, to use
the pervisoring of the sailor, I pass on
the way the embryonic sity of Tenoric
origin manual Third Founded during a
tank and rainy night on a low planu of
the Tember of North Chillas Third

and the Property of the sailor of the sailo

Although the Frazer brothers Athrough the Frazer brothers kneed at different alters, yet, it may be truly said that amongs; them a concoal of iraterial sentiment is hallowed. In slightly different forms their supplications ascend before the throne of mercy, but in one form their love for the land of their birth goes out continuously. It is no exageration to say that Old Iroland has produced no more faithful sons than the Frazer's of Midland, be their religious code of the Catholic or Protestnet stripe. Mr. Samuel Frazer has been tant stripe. Mr. Samuel Frazer has been most generous to the Catholic Church most generous to the Catholic Church and congregation of Midland, of which, the congregation of Midland, of which, the congregation of Midland, of which the congregation of Midland, the same straight in the congregation of the

riponed experience, and a conscientious desire to do justico.

And now for the pienie, in aid of the Catholic Church, which was held on the shore of that charming sheet of water, "McDonald's Lake," and on grounds generously denated by Mr. Samuel Frazer. It would be impossible to imagine a pleasanter gathering or a pleasanter day than that "Dominion Day," 2nd of July, 1900. This gathering was large, being telesably well made up of outsiders, many of whom came a long distance. A very pleasant feature of the proceedings was furnished by the fact that almost every religious denomination was well represented. Nothing surprises a person more than the case and facility with which money is pulled out of people's peckets at Catholic Church pienies. I have had some experience of innuctial expertations in my day, and although wielding a voluble, smooth, and tolerably geod-locking tongue, I confess that disastrous failure was my lot in several instances. When'ver the tonure failed to reach a distonguo, I confees that disactrous failure was my lot in several instances. Whomever the tonguo failed to reach a dishonest man's picket, I invariably invoked the aid of an old companion—a blackthorn stick—which quickly reached his heart through his head, and plainly convinced him that he must pay the last farthing. Well, the young ladies who took so deep an interest in the proceedings of this day, were not obliged to react to extraordinary methods insamuch ings of this day, were not obliged to re-sort to extraordinary methods inasmuch as neither smooth tongue nor weighty bludgeon could compare to the bewitch-ing smiles which were always avail-able, and no miser, no matter how ob-durate or inexorable the heart, could withstand feminine blandishments, as I saw them displayed on this memorable occasion. No wonder indeed that smok-ing caps and sashes, cushions and clouds, prices, purses, pictures and pinafores, pipes, purses, pictures and pinafores, went readier than if placed under the auctioneer's hammer.

Dinner is announced. What shall I Dinner is announced. What shall I say of this glorious chapter of the day's history? How shall I describe those twelve long tables as they were set on level ground beneath a glorious arch of aunbrageous foilage? This was the state of affairs as, in response to a pressing invitation, I sat at the table presided over by Mrs. Sheahan. "Mutton, beat ham, chicken three, conce?" said beef, ham, chicken, turkey, goose?" said one of the lady waiters to me. She paused for a reply, but as the length and momentons importance of the question knocked me out of wind and paralyzed me so that I drapped the fork out of my hand, and in a moment of mental abstraction stuffed the knife into my pocket, I was unable to do so at the moment. She received the order, however, and right well was it executed. beef, ham, chicken, turkey, goose?" said

moment. She received the order, howover, and right well was it executed.

Three of the tables just alluded to
were under the charge of Mrs. B. Deviue, her assistants being Miss Griet,
Miss Poitvin, Miss O'Reilly, Miss Allard,
Miss Leduo, Miss Markissy, Mr. Charles
Johnson, Mr. Peter Joyce, Mr. Herman Murphy and Mr. Angus MoDonald,
Turning aside I encounter the next

spread, and here three tables are under the superintendence of Miss Annie O'Shea, her aesistants being Miss F era McDonald, Miss Laura Lavigne, Miss Mand Henderson, Miss Lizzie McDon-ald, Mics Florence Johnson, Miss Nekio Maud Henderson, Miss Lizzle MoDonald, Miss Florence Johnson, Miss NekioO'Haro, Miss Mary Lavonde, Miss NekioO'Haro, Miss Mary Lavonde, Miss Sarab
O'Haro, Miss Emma Allerd, Miss Freda
O Donoghue, Mr. Alexander MoDongalt
and Mr. Napoleon Lizrondo. The next
three tables which appear in view are
under the charge of Zir's L. O'Connor,
who was assisted by Miss Rooney, Miss
Braudoin, Miss Norah O'Connor, Miss
Bisson and Missers, Archibald McDongall and Augusta's O'Donoghue. Passing
along the next set of tables which reveal
themselves to view are presided over by
Mrs. Shehan and she is assisted by Miss
Maggio Shenhan, Miss Fatt, Miss May
Shehan, Miss Etiza O'Connor, with
Mossrs William and Tuffield Sweet,
The whole ovent must be gratifying to
the hoart of the good preset of Middaud
whether judged from the numbers who the heart of the good priest of Midlaud whether judged from the numbers who attended or the receipts financially, and much of the success is due to the following gentlemen who attended to gates and to the ladies who pressed the saie of tickets: Messrs. Edward Dovine, D. Grisi, L. Courtemanche, Michael U Haro, John Barry, Amongst the ladies who rendered great service the following may be mentioned — Miss Caurtmanche. condered great service the following may be mentioned:—Miss Courtmancho, Mrs. Nottingbam, Mrs. Pointvin, Mrs. Kolman, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Bisson, Mrs. Moiss Courtmanche, Mrs. Ladocour, and last but not least of all, my old friend Mrs. Michael O'Hare, the wife of the worthy and successful woollen mannfacturer of Midland.

RANDLES.

CHURCH PROPERTY IN CUBA.

General Wood has issued a decree appointing a commission on the Church Property Question, composed of Secors Diverge, Lamayo and Liferonte, Supreme Court Justices, to investigate the rights of the Church in property now held by the State and claimed by the Bishop of Havans. The Commission is authorized to summon witnesses, to hear evidence, to order the production of public and private documents, and to compet the Registrars to produce the records. The Commission will report in detail the points governing each piece of propriy in question, and will recommend an equitable settlement.

THE FAITH IN NORWAY.

THE FAITH IN NORWAY.

Norway, where not so long since every Catholic pricest found was condomned to death, and Catholic laymon were deprived of their possessions and exide, now show a brilliant example of toleration not only to Protestant but to so-called Catholic nations. Monsigner Falizo, Vicar-Apostolic of the country, tells that not only are the Catholic schools there absolutely free, but that where they exist, Catholics are exempted from the public school tax. Upon the remoestrance of Monsigner Falize, the laws relating to eremation were recently modified by the Legislature, which actually attered articles that had passed the House to remove Catholic objections. The Protestant Press thanked Monsigner Fallize for his interference in a delicate question affecting liberty of conscience.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWED.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWED.

The Catholic University authorities at Washington have been notified that one of the largest benevolent unions in the United States, the Knights of Columbus, expect to endow a chair at the institution next October. It will be known as the "Chair of American History," and will represent an endowment of \$50,000. In view of the action taken by the Gorman societies several years ago, after Mgr. Schroeder's removal from the university, against founding a chair of any description in its halls, the movement made by the Knights of Columbus is very gratifying to the authorities. It is stated that the university's prospectaneous looked brighter than at present. Over \$200,000 in 'because and benefactors have been placed in its treasury recently, and after the only state of the control of the Columbus will be the chair stitution. This endowment of the Late Archibishop of Dange, about as much more will exert to the institution. This endowment of the Late Archibishop of Dange, about as much more will exert to the institution. This endowment of Hiber makes by American societies to the landwood of the United States already have founded \$50,000 chairs each.

Sir Herbort Kitchener was horn and

Sir Herbert Kitchener was born at Gunsborough Villa, County Kerry, Ire-land, on June 15, 1850. His father, Colonel Henry Kitchenor, was a tenant of the late Pierce Mahony.

of the late Pierce Mahony.

Those who object to mysteries in religion, whether natural or rovealed, object to religion's belonging to the infinite or else to man's being permitted to have any dealings with the infinite. The finite intelligence is, of course, not able to comprehend in its fullness the infinite. Is it, then, an injury to a man that he is raised high enough to apprehend at least in a fragmentary way such portions of it as are ne-rest to him and most needful.

branck Brayant Valunce, S.J.

Pilite therefore seld to Him 'Art

Philip t errofore sold to Him 'Art Baon a King, then?' Jesus answered, Taon at Next that I am a King. For the I was born, and for this came I into the world, that I also all the twelfer that I also all the testimony to the truth.'

The I was born, and for this came I into the world, that I also all the testimony to the truth.'

The truth of the truth '

Eather Vangban described the tenantiess condition of the streets in the early morning, when no one seemed to be natir except in the oren space before the mirble place of the Romany governors. There a seething mass, a muttoy mob swayed to and fro, and the yells with which they plerced the morning air told that in the night some prisoner had been captured whose blood they were demanding before the Sabbath, day. Were one to draw near that crowd, the figure of the prisoner might be discerned. I man whose gard was white, whose features were white, with a came ma jesty about his bearing, and a syrrow inexpressible in words ecross his countenance.

row inexpressible in words ceroes his countenance.

JESUS AND PILATE.

Presently, Pilate, who seemed to be in no humor that morang for being rilled with, bent forward and beek-oned to the prisoner to follow him. For a moment there was some hesitation then the soldiers opened out a way, and down it passed our Divine Lord, Pilate sat and JESUS stood. Only the splashing of the waters of the fountain disturbed the sline. Chien it was that that dialogue began between the Governor and the prisoner a portion of which had been given in the text. On that day Our Lord revealed the alm and scope of His mission in this world, and of every Christian mission. "For this was I born, for this eans I into the world." Pilate wising from his throne, shrugged his shoulders, and asked, what's truth?" and then turned away as if he cared not. In that he represented the majority of mankind, for the world seemed to have for its mission the compremieng with truth, whereas the mission of Christ and His Church was to teach truth, and nothing but the truth. Our Lord schooled His followers in tae School not of philosophy, ibut of revelation, and He told them that when He went hence they were to go into the whole world, to make disciples of all mankind, to teach all nations to observe what-seever things Hond revealed. They were commissioned to teach not philosophy hut revolation, which men must either an egreat undertaking, but Christ knew what he was aboout and knew how to choose. He selected a peasant girl as His Mother, and a fisherman as the foundation of His Church That fisherman and he follows went forth to preach and to teach that which Christ had rovealed to team.

PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS.

PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS.

pad revealed to them.

TERREUTION OF CATHOLICS.

Ten anti-Catholic persecutions, like ten bursts of one mighty storm swept over Europe, and men tried to strangle truth, to exhibit it as a show, to read it a nunder in the arena, where ran the red life-stream of those who diled for the truth not long age, as he (the preacher) stood in the Flavian Amphitheatre in Rome, he recalled the story that one learnt in boyhood of the dying gladiator, who thought of his home, his children, and their Dacian Mother, and then with a cursulation of the truth in the case of the story that one learnt in boyhood of the children, and their Dacian Mother, and then with a cursulation of his limited, and their Dacian Mother, and then growings, who died in the case of the smartyrs, the white-robed throng of wirgins, who died in the arena, preferring the cruel langs of wild beast to a remunication of the truth; and then remarked that after ten porsecutions there came a rift in the clouds.

A HET IN THE CLOUSS.

A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

scales fell from the eyes of Ec The scales fell from the eyes of Europe, and for nearly a thousand years afterward Europe was linked togother, in the unity of fatth, of government, and of worship. Then it was that Europe was happy. Well might this country in that glorious time, carr the title of "Morry England." But one could scarcely call England." But one could scarcely call England." But one could scarcely call England. Or Europe to-day morry. What an object lesson lay before those who thought that material progress was averything! Tany sew one whence the title worst, tearing their representation to the title worst, tearing their representatives to pleces in the sight wall and the mations compromised with the truth and showed that they were afraid one another. The segment to truth a the truth of the truth.

THE REPARATION.

THE REPURMATION.

Then a plague came on the land, coldness succeeded fervour, men became indifferent, and lived in such security that they deed it was impossible to cheat them of their religion. They did not know that they were so scheated until the robbery had been ab-

congressed A mettoned courses of the Committee Transition of the original content in the content of the Committee Transition of the Committee Transition of the Committee Transition of Parliament, and which was the creation of Parliament, and which was the creation of Parliament, and which was the creation of Parliamentary of any day, the great object was to find as much standing room as possibly, and so men right hele. To it whether they believed in all the Sacraments of all. Englishmen and Englishwomen were beginning to see through the religion winder in Gornans, and recognized that, although in hight be a good enough religion to live by, it was not a good one to die incrisit explicitly food them that it was not specifically and the satisfied with "comprehension" gift "comprehense." His disciples were told to go forth to teeth solution of the comprehense. "His disciples were told to go forth to teeth ultratin, "whotoever I have revealed by you." The truth which the disciples trainful was the truth for which Tisser and More, Camplen, Forest and many otners thed. THE CHURCH TO DAY.

and many others died.

The church so powerful as she is to-day. The latty were united to the chergy, the clergy to the Bishops, and the Bishops to the successor of Peter. With a few exceptions, law united Tatholics were Occasionally some person not able to measure his own insignificance, night fly across the threshold and buzz around the Church, and think that buzz around the Church, and think that be considered to the control of the con

Bishop England, Apostic of the South

Bishop England, Apostic of the South.

Rt. Rev. Join England, the Itest Bishop of Charleston, was born in Cosk, on the 23rd of September, 1736. One of his earliest recollections was that of being led to a prison by in the cell in which for more than Join the cell in which for more in a tour, years he had suffered for his down an infant he had been before the attachment of the land taken to before the attach and offered him to do. Catholl schools were not then tolerated by the English Government, and his parents, who were unwilling that we see of education were forced to end him to a Protestant teacher, from whom, as well se from his school countes, he suffered the harshest treatment on account of his faith. When fifteen years old, in communicated to his parents his resolve to consecrate this life to the service of God in the priestlood.

ment on account of his faith. When fifteen years old, he communicated to his parents his resolve to consecrate his life to the service of God in the priesthood.

He was sent to the Tacological College at Carlow, where he soon won the admiration and love of his superlors. In the sendanty he gave evidence of the wonderit onergy and indomitable will for whether ward so remarkabe. Though as swere student, he found time to teach the children exteeling when were stationed at Carlow He show over stationed and spin may be supported by the statistic form and the carlow he show over the show of the show over the show of the Presention Convent; he founded a Magdalon work of religion in which he did no take an active part. He helped to granuse the schools of the Presentation Convent; he founded a Magdalon keylam, he acted as chaplain of the parish periodical. In 1812 he was made president of the diocesan seminary, and five years alter he was appointed parish priest at Bandon, which was at that time a teroughold of bigotry and intolerance. In this new field Dr. Lugland has been laboring with the greatest success for three years, when he was chosen to be the first Bishop of Charleston, with a docesse embracing North and South Cirolint and Georgia.

THE ALMOST INSURMOUNTABLE DIFFICUL-

THE ALMOST INSURMOUNTABLE DIFFICULTIES HE HAD TO DEAL WITH.

Scattered throughout this vast territory, larger than that of several European kingdoms, there were a few poor Catholics, mostly of foreign birth who at that time had but two small churches, one at Charleston and the other at Savannah. The Protestants on the other had, were numerous, wealthy and bitterly projudiced against the Church, which in their minds was associated with all that is low and degrading.

Neither poverty, nor contempt, nor hatred, daunted Bishop England, who at once set to work with a will which was sure to find a way or make one. Traveling through his vast dicease, wherever he found a few Catholics begathered them around him, and by his irreshictible choquence reawnisemed their simbering mith and reorganized congregation.

But that the good thus done might be lasting, it was necessary that priests should be provided for *1.22. Bishop Englan their him and the concession of the South.

But they will be the chaster. The about the summary with which this school was conducted from a chaster. The about the provided for the chaster. The about the provided for the distribution of the South.

STANTED OUT TO CORRECT THE FALSE NO

the South.

STARTED OUT TO CORRECT THE FALSE NO
TIONS AMERICANS SYMBITATINED OF
THE CHURCH.

The Influence of a man like Bishop
Engined could not be confined within
the limits of a single diocese, however
vast. He soon discovered that the
Americans though bitterly prejudiced
against Catholies, were yet disposed,
to be just and orea generous. Tach
hatred of the Church arose from ut-

trip, faile notions to occuring her bisers and chitines, and untortunited in carboths peed said no needs to correction these presences, trees.

The press was in the funds of Fret returns, who made use of it to discenninate the most injurious and about statements concerning the church. The great majority of the people had nover seen a priest, had never heard a Catholic service, had never heard a Catholic service, had never netered a Catholic Charch, and had nothing to rely upon but the false traditions which they or their ancestors had brought from England.

Bishop England resolved to make war on these prejudices, and with this cive stabilished the United States Catholic ments in favor of the Church and list fearless assaults on Protestanties soon attracted public attention in various pirits of the Union; adversariles not succeed to the Church and the second tracted public attention in various pirits of the Union; adversariles not succeed to the Church and the second tracted public attention in various pirits of the Union; adversariles not succeed to the Church and the second tracted public attention in various pirits of the Union; adversariles resonant toolsands for persons and toolsands for persons and toolsands for persons and the Catholic ments in the Church and practices which the Church and practices and practices and practices and practices and practices and practice

AN ORATOR WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

practices which the Charch hul formally condemaed.

AN ORATOR WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

As an orator Bishop Engiand had be superior in this conditry. To an ardent and imposedment the superior in the substance of logic, brillman of the superior in the substance of logic, brillman of the superior of logic, brillman of language. His voice commanding, his face strong, massive substance of language, the property of the substance of the substance of language of the substance of language of the substance of the substance

incre the good minimules be computed with the paul, and do not be computed in the paul, and the paul, as if you considered him no better than a negro.

The words, assisted by the conical gravity with which they were not and enforced by the roar of larger with which they were received in the poor preacher, who rapidly hid himself in the town at which the stage arrived. Nor did the affair end here. The story got abroad, and the next Sunday, while he was enlighted interry pted him by repeating "Mister Paul—Mister Paul" The absurdity of the affair obliged the indiscrete but ambitious minister to leave for parts

unknown He had mee Dr. Englin and thought he would breck a lan afte the Cimous Cithda Bishop Oricman's Journal.

The Treasurer of the Vatican.

The Treasurer of the Vatican.

The Varticin, writes a correspondent of some note in the art world, is the successor of the Lateran Pointe, which world is the official residence of the Popes, Prior to their departure to Alignon. How the treasurer of the Popes in 11cs, the Lateran was found in a rulind condition and Nicholas V., the "Builder Pope," determined to build upon the site of the Papal villa, hear the old basilies of st. Peters, the most imposing palace in Curlettandon, uniting in it dit the offices of the Papal villa, the most imposing palace in Curlettandon, uniting in it dit the offices of the Papal villa, the paper of the Cardinals, Tals was to cover the whole of the Borgo from the Cardinals. Also was to cover the vibole of the Borgo from the Cardinals at the cardinal statements plan was not cardid out, it resulted in the proactice continuous mass of buildings in entrement.

cat continuous mass of world.

Tat many Yathan was borrowed from the adjactat Vatiean Hill, which receive the anne, according to Crawford. Tend the says that Nuna control of Tradition says that Nuna with to declare to the people the prophetic atterances of the vates or seers Truly, this is a felicitous appoliation for the source of the encyclicals of Lexition and a happy solution from heathen oracle to Christian Pope.

DESCRIPTION OF VATICAN.

DESCRIPTION OF VATICAN.

The main entrance to the Vatican is at the bronze gate. Here visitors apply for passes to the Swiss Guard, who are attited to this day in the picturesque costume designed for them by Michael Angelo. A covered stainway leads to the court of its. Damaso, which seems full of the gait attites garden for the court, like centarities and looking as they walk up and bown the court, like enchanted tiger-lillies in their stripes of bine, red and Jellow. From this court and down the Court, ilke centarized tiger-lillies in their stripes of bine, red and yellow. From this court and of the province of the court in the court in the court will be contained the province of the court of the court of the court of the province of the court of the province of the court of the province of the palace.

THE MUSEUM.

Stanzo are in the Tor de Bergin, the oldest portion of the pulace.

The Museum.

The enfrance to the museums used at present is on the west side of the pulace. The first of the standard oldes is not the west side of the pulace. At the sides of the entrance stand colossal Egyptian statues found in Hadrian's Villa; in the floor are three, ancient messales. The side of red Egyptian prophyry. There contain the bodies of St. Helm of the entrance in the floor of the Egyptian prophyry. There contain the bodies of St. Helm of the entrance of the entropy of the entrance of the entropy of the entrance of the entropy o

louing Ingers over the torso.

In this same apartment stands the ancient sarcopingus of Sciplo Barbatus, great grandiatur of the libstrious Sciplo Africanus. This was taken from the tomb of the Sciplos on the Appina Way, When the burial case well preserved. On a finger was away opened the skeleton within was very preserved. On a finger was a ring with a cornelian engraved with a standing figure of a winged victory holding a pain. In 1891 the ring was at Aluwick Castle in the Northumber land collection of gons. The Brack Novoc contain 40 statues and about \$10 busts. The most beautiful scippus. When the original stood before the baths of Agrippa the people so live of it that they would not permit The beauty to remove it to his palace. The post of the figure is its chief charm. The Venus rising from the soa is here, also the portrait statue of Demostation of these rooms, the rarest and most the rooms of vases. There are four the table.

The next room is hung with palace the content of the rooms of vases. There are four the table.

of these rooms, the rarest and most beautiful vases being on single pedestals.

The next room is hung with paintings and the last is the "Chamber of the Tomb" fitted up in imitation of Etruscan tombs.

The papal manufactory of mestiles beneath the Gallery of Inseriptions. Men are here employed in copying pictures for churches. One may see the mesaics in process of manufacture. Two hundred differently tinted one meanics under the Gallery of Chasts and Typestry and Candelshue Vathern the Carlotte of Erope in extent, in beauty of proportions and in decorations.

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GENERAL IRISH NEWS.

ATHLONE.

APHILONE.

In this neighborhood many historical relics of the seige of Athione have been found from time to time, among them cannon bails, bullets, swords, gold coins, and gold and silver ornaments. While excavating within a business establishment in Church street, about 4th feet bolow the street surface, was found another interesting rolle of the seige—a chain shot mad by the Irish army under Col. Grace or St. Ruth. All the cannon halls found around here are about 8 or 10 inches in diameter and were those used by the heavy slegg guns of the Williamite army. But the present find is interesting from the fact that is a sample of the balls used by the Irish army and may have been made in France. It is sly inches in diameter weights 6 pounds with holes all around the circumference where short splices circumference where short spikes e fixed. Two balls were connected totaln 18 inches long. Those who by a chain 18 inches long. Those who have been at the Crimean war saw similar balls used by the Russians. The marks where the chain was fastened can be distinctly seen, also the holes where the spikes were fixed. Church street of to-day was the theatre of the Williamite operations. A battery was planted on the old town wall, the north gate entrance to the town being at the head of Church St.

LIMERICK.

Dr. R. M. Clery, Hospital Corner for East Limerick, held an inquest on the body of Michael Daly, who met his death by coming into violent contact with a car while cycling from Castle-conneil to Limerick. Three witnesses wore that two jarvey cars were dri swore that two jarvey cars were driven ing towards. Castleconuell, near Casey's Cross, and the driver of the second, Stephen Konne, paseed the other, and while they were abreast at a rather narrow part of the road at a rather narrow part of the road, Daly tried to pass on his own proper side of the road, and was knocked down by Kean's ear. A jarvey named Upton swore Kenne ind passed him, and was on his own side of the road when Daly was knocked down. The coroner said witness was not telling an atom of the truth. The jury found that deccased died from the effects of injuries caused by being knocked down by the oar, but exonerated Keane from blanes.

Keane from blane.

Another strike of dock laborers has occurred, it will be remembered, as the result of a strike some 'six weeks ago, the men went back on the old terms—5s per day and 6s by night. Some 40 men were engaged in discharging steamers, and they demanded is per hour for nightwork, which the company refused and put their own permanent hands to work. The men engaged discharing a cout vessel also demanded advanced wages and it is understood an increase from 6s to 7s was granted.

Most of the men who struck for an

Most of the men who struck for an advance in wages for night work re-turned to work at the old rate of wages, namely, six shillings for nino hours, from eight in the evening tillsix in the morning, with an hour.

DUBLIN.

DUBLIN.

At the General Chapter of the Institute of the Christian Brothers in Dublin, last week, the election of a Superior-Ceneral took place. In Rev. Brother Maxwell, who now retires after many years, the Brotherhood had an ideal head. An abje educationalist, an exemplary religious—wise, endite, and plous in a singular degree—he ruled the Order with a success that has left an indelible impression upon it. Beloved of his brethern for his gentleness, chartty and devotion to their welfare, he has been mainly instrumental in raising the sandard of knowledge in the schools to its present eminence, and has in this way laid the country under a deep debt of obligation.

Rev. Brother M. T. Moylan has been spected to preside over the noble inguite. Brother Moylan's elevation of the nighest position in the institute off increase that his permanent refyel from Cork to Dublin, an eventhich will at the same time awaken fieldings of keen regret in the Soutirin City, and must involve no slight sacrifice on his own part, seeing how any oberlaked ties and old associa
Verset will exper. Rev. Brother M. T. Moylan has been

them of much importance. Wit gard to the general condition white dramways Company met with serious scoident. The man, whose ame and address are given as James forfat, 31 Upper Erne street, when the neighborhood of Clouskes, on avored, it is alleged, to get on the out of a passing tramear. Unformately he slipped, and, losing his ld, fell on to the line, where the am passed over his ieg. Moffat was projection. That pointed to a set are an approach of the street was still in the count of a passing tramear. Unformately he slipped, and, losing his ld, fell on to the line, where the am passed over his ieg. Moffat was projection. That pointed to a set are year and a once to Beggot wheet

Tioopital, where he was admitted at two o'clock, and found to have surtained grave injuries, necessitating the amputation of his left leg. The operation was performed by Mr. John ston, who was in attendance at the lime of Moffat's admission.

In Southern Police Court, before Mr. Swifte, a number of cases came on for hearing connected with the present strike strike of quay laborers, in which some of the late employees of Messrs. Tedof the late employees of Messrs. Ped-castle, M'Cormick, and Co., summoned them for recovery of wages alloged to have accrued due during the wock im-mediately prior to the date on which the men went out on strike. The defendant firm had issued cross-sum-nonses, claiming compensation for breach of weekly agreement by the

Mr. Swifte, in giving his decision, said the avidence about notice was very hazy. Men had left the firm and were never required to give notice. Under all the circumstances he would make orders for the wages to be paid the men and would dismiss the cross summons. No costs would be given.

summons. No costs would be given. The state of affairs at the quays is still unchanged. The leaders of the men were in attendance at the police court, where some cases in reference to the stoppage of wages was heard. A large number of the men who are out received payment from the officials of the Dockers' Union.

WATERFORD.

WATERFORD.

The business of the Waterford City Assizes was opened by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord O'Brien of Killenora. His Lordship, in addressing the Grand Jury, sald—Alderman lyan and gentiemen of the Grand Jury of the City of Waterford, but for one alleged offender who seems to me from a study of his career, to be somewhat of a migratory character—I do not know whether he was born in Waterford or not, but he seems to me to have indulged in various migrations—and but for this It would have been my duty to receive, as I have on several occasions received before, a pair of white gloves from my friend the City High Sheriff. But this one alleged offender whose place of birth is doubtin—I believe it is not Waterford—prevents the pleasant duty of the High Sherliff, to which I have just referred, being performed by the Sherlif, that of presenting me with a pair of white gloves. On the whole, you, gentiemen, of this ancient City of Waterford, enjoy a state of practical crimelessness. This is peculiarly gratifying to the judge of assize, and especially creditable to the city, and I hope that this state of affirs will long continue.

In opening the Commission for the Co. Tyrone, Lord Justice Walker said Co. Tyrone, Lord Justice Walker said there were seven cases to go before the Grand Jury. As to the general condition of the county, the number of cases especially reported was 26, as against 23 for the corresponding period last year. There was also a substantial decrease in the number of minor offences, especially intoxica-tion. There was a complete absence of boycotting and intimidation in the county and he had to congratulate

COMEATH.

OMEATH.

What may be fairly called a redletter day in the history of the great movement initiated by the Gaelly Leagur for the revival and perpetuation of the Irish language was cuelbrated in historic Omeath. The very greatest interest was manifested in the occasion, and the recurrence of the occasion, and the occasion and the occasion, and the occasion and the

TRALEE.

The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Gibson entered the Crown Court and opened the Commission of the Kerry Summer

His Lordship addressing the Grand Jury said—there were five cases to go before them at this assizes, none of before them at this assisse, one of them of much importance. With re-gard to the general condition of the county it understoof it was very much the same now as it was last year. He understood from the officer of police that there was still in the county a considerable number of persons the same as last year under constant police protection, and also a large number of persons, though less than last year, who were under partial police protection. That pointed to a serious

RECEAST

RELEAST

The news and been heard with very deep regret of the death of the Rev. Edward Walterson, P.p., Sahrifield, which and event took place yesterday at the Parochal House. Some tea or twelve days ago the good priest was stricken down with paralisms, and not-withstanding all that skilful medical attendafice could do be never quite rallied. Father Waterson was born in 1830 in Kilchief, Co. Down, and graduined in St. Malachy's Church, Belast, in 1803. He was successively curate in St. Malachy's, Ballykinhar, Ballymacarrect, Hannahesown, St. Peters, Bellist, etc. For four years he was Dean of St. Malachy's College. In 1877 he was appointed to the parish of Dunoy, where he labored with great Sergeant Murphy. The damage is zeal, and builf a beautiful church in Cloughmills. Mtorwards he became Cloughmilis. Afterwards he became parish priest of Bryansford, where he renovated the church and built a new parochial house. Last autumn he was appointed to the parish of Saintfield powers of mind, brilliant intellect, and a prodigious memory, and a glited a prodigious memory, and a glite preacher has passed away to his re

LOUGHREA.

A fire of a most alarming nature peoke out on the premises of Mr. John Gloster at Kilchreest, within three miles of Loughrea. The premises consisted of hotel, bar, post office, dispensary and out-office. As soon as the alarm was given Sergeant Murphy, R.I.C., and his men were on the scane, and prevented tile fire from spreading, Several employes were rescued by the police. One man, named John Wall, who slept in an upper storey, would have perished but for the exertions of very considerable.

CLONMEL.

Lord Chief Justice (Lord n) yesterday morning resumed the hearing o' the criminal cases James Foley, Cloumel, was charged un

der the Whiteboy Act, with sending a latter to Denis Hunt, Lisronagh, threatening violence, and requiring him not to do an act which he had a legal right to do.

The Jury disagreed and were dis-charged, and the case was sent for-ward for trial to the Cork Winter

Assizes.

A man named Philip Fogarty was charged under the Whiteboy Act with shooting a horse, the property of Mr. Edward Dwyer, Barnloug , and with intimidating a woman namod Harriss.

His Lordship directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, saying there was not sufficient evidence to convict him.

BALLYRAGGET.

BALLYRAGGET.

We regret to have 'to announce the death of the Very Post Canon Furlong, P.P., which occurred en Mondry in the Parochial House, Ballyragget. The deceased clergyman had held for many years the pastoral charge of Ballyragget, the onerous duties of which he discharged vith a zeal and ability which won him the universal

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Pro A "Daily Mail" telegram from Protria says.—Colonel Noville Chamberlain, private secretary to Lord Roberts has accepted the appointment of Inspector-General of Irish Constabulary, and will take over charge of the Office in September. Colonel Chamberlain, served with Lord Roberts in the Afghan campaign, and afterwards was ongaged for seven years in the work of reorganishing the Maharajand men. He was alde-de-camp to Lord Roberts.

The Colonial authorities have ap-

Colonial authorities have ap-The olled for and obtained from the Royal. plied for and obtained from the Royal frish Constabulary Department vol-teers from the candidates list of the force to the number of 40 for the Straits Settlements Police Service. Quite recently the Shanghal authori-Quite recently the Shangani authorities made a similar application for the service of twelve men, who, after undergoing a course of drill and instruction in police duties, have left the Depot to take up the duties of their new employment.

Depot to take up the duties of their new employment.

One of the claims on the Parnell estate, now being administered by the High Court in England—at the instance of an English creditor—is money due on calls upon shares held by the late Mr. Parnell in the Irish Land Purchase and Settlement Company, formed by him with a capital of a quarter of a millior. The only transaction undertaken by the company, the purchase of the Bodkin estate in Galway for £42,000, was a failure. Some of the lands were sold to the tenants and som eremained on hands, with the result that the company was wound up, and calls to the amount of £4400 paid by shareholders. The Land Commission, sole creditor for £35,000 advanced, has now got leave to sell the remainder of the lands "to the etanats or otherwise," and to desert the debt out of the purchase

money. The other consists to hear ly \$10.700, the bests of the Company being \$15,000.

ENGLAND.

Dr. Conan Do; le is now on his way back to England from the Cape.

nuck to Engine from the Cape.

The resignation of Lord Edmind
Taibot rich we the number of Cataolle M.P.s sitting for English constituences to two -Sir John Austin and
Mr. T. P. O Connor.

Mr. A. P. O'Gonnor.

A Jublice Pligrimage, under the management of the Cuthode Association, will leave London on Montay ovening, October 8th, and will be back again in London on October 18th.

Father Bernard Vaughan S.J., was monget the guests commanded to at-end the Queen's Gardon Party at Buckinghan Palace.

Under the auspices of the tertur-les of the Turd Order of St. Francis it has been demantly decides to form a party for the purpose of making a higrimage to St. Winefrides Well, Helywell, and Pantasaph, on Monday. Auguest 6tl. (Bank Hollday).

The arrangements for the Conference of Crtholic Foung Mer's Societies of Great Britain has now been con-pleted, and a circular issued to the branches intimating the programme The delegates will be received on Sat The delegates will be received on Sat-urday afternoon, 4th August, in the Town Hall by the Mayor of Chester.

Town Hall by the Mayor of Chester. The Protestant Vicar of Limehouse, the Rev. F. Gurion, called a meeting at the Town Hall to consider his application for a second holy table in the parish church. A letter was read from the Bishop of London, stating that the hearing of the rector's application had been indefinitely postponed, and the meeting collapsed in disorder. The rector was refused a hearing, and was greated with cries of "Traitor," "Jesuit," and "Go back to Rome."

to Rome."

Another pilgrimage is being organised by the Catholic Union, in immediate connection with the world wide Act of Solemn Homage to our Lord Jesus Cirist, that is to mark the end of the present and the beginning of the next century.

A relic of the Blessed Thomas More vas exposed for the veneration of the althful, recently at Chelsea, on which ay there was Pontifical High Mass.

day there was Pontifical High Mass.

The Lord Bishop of the Salford diocess (Right Zev. Dr. Bilsborrow) laid
and sole unly blessed the neumorial
stone of a new school-cheel to be deducted to the Xtry and Our Lady, at Palerfield, The
school will provide the Salford Code
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brick with stone Inclings.

In the sunctuary of the chapel attached to the Convent of Mercy, Sunderland, an elaborate livellight Munich window has just been completed. In the three centro lights is shown the Cruclifixion with figures of the Mater Dolorosa, St. John and Mary Magdallen. The two outside lights portray figures of SS. Fatrick, Francis Xaver, Cutilipett, and Aloyolas, the tracery being filled with busts of SS. Joseph. Mergarets Rede, Helen, and Joseph, Margaret, Bede, Helen, un Taomas

Proaching on Sunday morning at the last Mass at St. Mary's Sunderland, Father T. J. Sunth said that the odd annuals required for the purchase and structural alterations of the new schools was about \$7,000.

schools was about 27,000.
The peat of bells destined for the new church of Our Lady of the Angels attached to St. May 3 Priory, Prinsorbiope, was security blessed and consecrated by Ills Lordship the Bishop of Birmingliam. The church and tower are fast nearing completion, and they will form a conspicuous feature in the innifesque, being visible for miles. The bells are aline in unmber, consisting of the usual octave and an Angelua or observance bell. Each bell has the side leatory mane, legand, and sponsors.

A correspondent writes,—Great, in-

icatory name, legend, and sponsors.

A correspondent writes,—Great, indeed, was the joy expressed by all Catholics every whree when it became known in Manchester and Salford on Monday morning that the popular and sality rector of St. Michael's, New Cross, Father "Tom" Byrne, had been alsed to the dignity of a Canon of the Mord diocase. Very few, indeed, if any, "Ever expected hish intelligence, Father Byrne having passed the altitude course of years when dignities of this kind are conferred.

It is with regret, a regret which

It is with regret, a regret which we are sure will be shared in by overyone who had the pleasure of his abors as a minister of the Gospel, that we have to announce the education for he have to announce the education for he hey. Father John Maloney, late of St. David's, Cardiff, which took place at Springfoatchi, South Africa. The descased clergyman, who was only light twenty-seventh year, was educated at Cocott College and was ordained by light Rev. Dr. Bourne, Bishop of Southwark, less than three years ago. After a store cray at the Cathodral he was transferred to the discover of Cardiff in lubered with unfiring and wall March last when he obtained the Geslee of his heart and was appointed an army chaplain.

The Catholic Association Rooms, in

pointed an army chaplain.

The Catholle Association Rooms, in Hope street, Leigh were the scone of an interesting and enloyable gathering on the evening of Tacslay, 26th, 15th, 15t

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

The Presidential Contest.

Our friends across the border are about to enjoy their frequent but prosidential campaign. From all sides the indications are that the contest will be a keen and severe one. That stillness which in the elements forebodes a heavy storm possesses at prele political atmosph sout the wh But preparations are very active for a thorough canvasing of the whole country. In this contest there are three main points of attention—the candithemselves, the platforms and

the supporters.

The candidates, McKinley and Bryan, are of course variously esti-mated according as one takes up a Republican or a Democratic newspaper or a magazine. It is generally ceded that Bryan has more indi viduality in his character than his opponent. The firmness, if not obstinacy, with which he in a plank in the Democratic platform is se latest but not the only evidence of Mr. Bryan's force. On the other hand Mr. McKinley's weakness was made patent early in his 'administration when he yielded to the bigotry of blatant ministers by making war on Spain. True, he held out for a time, but that counts so much the more against him. If he thought the war should have struck the was just he blow immediately; if he thought otherwise he should never have emblow broiled his nation in a contest in which the United States has displayed more greed than honor, and won more for capitalist than for consumer. There is another class into whose hands President McKinley has been accused of playing—the great monied men. To them he is but a figure-head, while the real power stands behind the ne with golden sceptre. Both are good speakers, and will rank high amongst a nation of oratorical statesmen. Bryan is a fervid orator; the whole soul, the man himself, blazes out in glittering rounded sentences whose brilliancy rather dazzles the agination than convinces the reason one thing to draw an artistic It in word picture and another to adminis ter the affairs of a great nation. Mr. McKinley's oratory, which is forensic, cannot sway an audience to any great extent. If he had been defeated last he could not push himself for wa I to be the choice this time of his garty. He is in power; he has gov-erned more by the advice of his party deaders than by a dominating asser-tion of self, and, therefore, he is most acceptable to the Republ fidence he deservedly holds.

The Republican policy is thus ex-pressed by one of the party: "Re-solved, That the transition from deficits in peace to surpluses in war from bond-issuing to bond-paying from hopeless farmers to happy farm m men hunting jobs to job hanting men; from soup-houses to banquet tables; from poverty to prosperity; is not the result of acc or chance, or famines in India, but is the result of having a party in power knows how to run the country and command its confidence.

The platforms are diametrically orposed. In foreign and in home policy they run through nearly the whole country as positive and negative cur-cents of electricity. Three points are made the special points of attack ·:30t upon the present administration by the Democrats. They are (1) imperialism; nt administration by the (2) trusts, and (3) the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Bryan silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Arc. 50 yah

squrageously insisted upon this last
bless societies are chargeable with the
bloodshed of royalty in Europe, that
bloodshed of royalty in Europe, that
they are in complicity with the tergold Democrate, fought against it, rible dangers of eastern harbarism, we

Let it go; it had split the party and defeated them in 1880; it would serve defeated them in 1800; it would serve no good purpose in 1900. Mr. Bryan gold Democrats yielded, and once more, as far as appearances go, the Democratic party presents a solid front. It is hard to see how the solid iront. It is nated to see how the silver question could advantageously have been left out. Far better to ont with an expression upon it than to have their opponents charge them with cowardice throughout the whole campaign. The free coinage is not as last time the only question. Imperialism—that spirit of interfero in the affairs of other countries, that grasping hand reaching out to seize other lands under the protonce that it is done for liberty—this spirit, so strongly opposed to early American democracy, is to be combated, in and out of season. The U.S. troops are to he withdrawn forthwith; Cuba and Porto Rico are to be satisfied, and Brother Jonathan is to turn his tion more to the management of his

own property.

Trusts form another enemy which must be trodden under the feet of th noorats. Here is the difficulty. If the vote were a popular vote, the expression of a free people, it might be a hard fight between democracy and trusts. But when in railway shops and large manufactures, posters warn employees to vote for McKinley and inued labor as against Bryan and no work; and when we consider that except the new voting machine there is really no secret ballot in use in the States, we must consider men to be brave who will thus carry the food and living of their families in their

The policy of the Republicans re affirms the gold standard, touches upon the main points of the policy of the last four years. It lays it down as a principle which every American sitizen should acquiesce in, that the party will fairly and, equitably fulfil party will fairly and equitably fulfil all the promises made to the different neonles with whom they have been or are in conflict. According to the Republicans their party stands for law and order, while their opponents are fused elements of discord and socialistic tendencies. They are the wealth - producing, the others the

wealth spending, party.

Concerning the followers of both parties, the wealthy and the manufac turing classes range themselves with the Republicans. The naturalized foreigners, the German and Irish people, the laboring classes are, with few exceptions, Democrats. But there are many thoughtful, earnest Americans, who think that the present adminis tration has dragged their country into troubles at variance with the great principles of their constitution, and that if McKinley is re-elected they will march quickly in the downward road to Imperialism and plutocracy road to Imperialism and plutocracy
The contrast will be more socia than political: more in fight between al and labor than between Republicans and Democrats. It will bri great country one step nearer to the threatening gulf which separates wealth and poverty, employer and employee.

Assassination of King Humbert.

His Majesty King Humbert of Italy, was shot on Sunday night at Monza by an anarchist named Bressi. The by an anarchist named Bress. The aim was deadly, a bullet passing through the heart. It appears, said the despatch, that when the King was wounded he exclaimed, "It is noth-ing." But while the carriage was on the way from the Club House, where the crime took place, to the Roya the illustrious victim expired. All Europe is in mourning. The venerable Pontiff, Our Holy Father, was prostrated at the news, and hast-ened to send a message of condolence to Princess Olothilde, sister of the Oneen. England, France, all the ations are hastening with their words of sympathy. A look of terror haunte them; for they wonder whose turn next? Once, not long ago, it was a President of the French Republic then an attempt on the Heir of Great Britain, or the Empress of Austria and now the King of Italy. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Secret societies! The blood of Humbert lies at their door—as the

blood of the German Ambassador in China lies at the door of another secret society. When we think that these societies are chargeable with the

are simply horror stricken to think that civilization will tolerate their under any guise. One hundred thou gand of such men as Brossi are banded thou together in America, and many more Itary thoroughly in accord with the republican party in Italy. That is the gloomy outlook. It is bad enough to gloomy outlook. It is bad enough to kill a man. It is worse when that man is in the highest authority. But the worst of all is the flood of disorder to which such murder opens the gate Italy is weary of its own self-imposed government. The most heavily taxed nation in the world, it has groaned under the weight of Sardinian mon archs. For years it has been threatened with more revolution and repul licanism. Now, with the King murdered, with a new monarch who neither physically or mentally is able to guide the ship through stormy waters, with secret societies plotting and a poor over-taxed peasantry we see nothing but continued trouble for the

And what of the Holy Father? He has lived to see the dread hand of God fall heavily upon those who indirectly at least were the plunderers of his patrimony. May he live to see the hand of God drive off from the Papal States all those irreligious bands that press down his people, prevent his freedom, and disgrace modern civilization And may be be restored to lib-erty, and the Papal States return to easy paternal government. so. God is ever with His Church.

Visits to Our Lord.

It is really surprising that Cath lies do not make more frequent visits to the Blessed Sacrament than they do. Day after day we pass by the door of our churches and never think of going in to pay our respects to Our Lord and Saviour. "We have time,"" we did not think of it," the like; we should make time; we should never forget it. There is no one so busy who cannot drop into the shurch for a minute or two every time that he cannot set apart a paltry five minutes each day to make a call on God. There is not a Catholic in Tonere is not a Catholic in Toronto or any other city who does not squander at least three hours of every day during business hours; there is no Catholic who cannot spare an hour each day for gossip. We Catholics fail to realize what a privilege, what a heritage is ours. Reposing on our alters day and night; ever-watching for little chats with our souls; ever ready to listen to our troubles; ever anxious to lend us His all-powerful e in our worries and trials, rests He who gave His Life for us. What a happiness to pour out our ouls to a sympathetic God ! What a joy to be permitted to call upon Oa Lord and Our God at any and every moment and be sure of a sweet wel-come! What a privilege to be allowed to converse with the creator of all things! We rush in crowds to eatch a glimpse of some great person-age of the world; we esteem it a great honor to receive an invitation to be present in the same building with dmitted him; we are overloyed to be to an audience with him. How much for an addition with this income of the nought we not feel our-selves privileged and honored to be receired with the open arms of mercy and of love which Our Lord and Our God extends toward us from year's end to year's end! It is a practical test of Faith, and each Catholic should ask himself whether he visited God in the Holy Sacrament of the Altar at least once a day; each Catholic should try to explain to his own satisfaction hor is that he does not visit his God oftener than he does. If carelessness has crept in correct it with its prope -vigilance: if we have never been in the habit of making visits to the Blessed Sacrament now is the time to form it; if we have excuse ourselves in the past on the plea of want of time we should go into the question and reckon up how much time it would take, and, over agains that, place the time we lose each day. Surely no Catholic can persuade him-self that, a visit to God is lost time; surely no Catholic will over say that business is too pressing and prevents him from spending some few minutes in the presence of him who gives him health and strength to pursue his health and strength to pursue his daily avocation. Man is bound in all justice to thank God for deigning to

we do, all we know is from God. a moment He might take from whatever we hold most dear. We scarcely ever think of all this, and yet why is that the case? It is a problem for each Catholic to solve ; a problem of conscience, a problem of love. We do not keep ourselves sufficiently in touch with our beautiful faith; we do not seem to realize what a heritage is ours. It is a glorious thing to be a Catholic, the grandest birthright that ever heir was born to, and there is nothing in our faith, nothing that can compare with the inestimable gift of our Lord Jesus Christ on our altars. We fail to take advantage of His prewhat a value to wounded souls, what comfort there is to be obtained from a visit to God. One enters with a load of pain and sorrow and comes away after his little talk with God relieved and refreshed.

Church Exemptions.

Last week a short mention was made of a certain church in Toronto protesting against ecclesiastical tax exemption. They paid the taxes on their property, and at the same time put in a vigorous appeal against any and every tax exemption on church property. No one in the city has any objection to their paying their five hundred odd dollars as a protest; they increase the gift if they wish Church property is civic or property in service or guints property insenuch as it is for the convenience of the worshipping public. It belongs to no particular individual; it is not controlled by a trust; it is company gotten together for ary gain. It is a property set not a company gotten together for monetary gain. It is a property set apart for the public; a property for the people and maintained by the people. In this country where re-ligion has so strong a hold on the people; where there are but few who oct attend some church or otherand that few do not as a rule pay taxes of any kind-tax exemption on church property follows of necessity. Churches are as much public property as the city hall. It is quite true, we have no State religion here, nor are we parti cularly anxious to have one, so that the ecclesiastical buildings are not under the direct control of the government but every form of belief is recog-nized, and thus every church and meeting house is a State one. The people who worship in the several churches pay taxes so far as they con-tribute to their support. They do not put the money into the civic treasury, but religion is an absolute necessity and churches are of the same neces-sity; hence a tax on churches is a tax religion, a tax on the worship of God. We exempt civic property because it is devoted to the service of the State; how much more then should church property be exempt, which is devoted to the service of God! The mistaken notion seems to have prevailed in the shove mentioned Church that the City Council constitutes the city of To ronto. The people are the city; it is they who, for convenience sake, have representatives on the council; the people maintain the churches a city, have a right to exempt their own property. It is the people who pay the taxes and it is they who are obliged to pay the extra taxes on secular property because of church exemptions. If there were no exemp-tions these same people would be obliged to pay the church tax in any case by extra contributions to the church funds, so that it is as broad as it is long. At any rate, it is much more creditable to a Ohristian country like Canada and a city that prides itself on its churches and its strict phervance of Sunday and church ser vices as Toronto, to exempt all pro-perties devoted to the worship of God.

Catholic.

The Anglicans have been trying in vain for years to appropriate the name
"Catholic" to themselves. What right they have so the title is known to themselves, "Catholic' derivation and application has the eignification of "Universal." In what the Anglicans are universal is not known. Their religion is a distinctly national one—a state cult, with the ruler of the state as its spiritual head. There is not only no Catholicity, no universality, in it, but there is, on the contrary, a distinctly national error; a religion for the needs and wants of

their own poculiar people and spared no pains to make it so. The Catholic faith was taken as a foundation, and her truths turned and twisted to suit the wants of Henry VIII. and his successors. That Henry had any idea Shows a short the reformation in England other than that of satisfying his own just and pride, no one with his own lust and pride, no one any spirit of fairness or justice can pretend to deny. That such a form of worship with such a start in the world should have any pretence to the name Catholic is a gorgeous piece of importinence. In what is it Catholic? It exists in only such places as Eng-lish trade and commerce has carried it; it was introduced into the savage countries together with the ru it is divided at home on vital que tions. It might be of immens vantage to the world at large to know whether it was the "High" or "Low" Ohurch party that lays claim to the title, for the one section of the cult is as distant from the other in its beliefs as two distinct religions might well be. Gommon opinion holds, and ommon speech calls the Anglican. --Anglicans; never does any one out side their own particular sect ever hink of giving them the title of Catholic," nor are there many of themselves who make any effort to stem the tide of common usage. To be called an English Catholic means that one is an adherent of the Anglican Church. No one, except a few Anglicans, ever disputed our right to the title "Cathalio," but there the Anglicans, with that national monumental nerve so well known among the nations, will dispute and claim anything. We are Catholics simply; Catholine hecause our faith is sprea throughout the length and breadth of every land upon the earth, from th eastern climes even to the setting of the sun. The holy Mass is being offered up every minute of the day, and year, under every sky, and with every known nation or tribe as worand ves shippers. There is a cross in every land to mark the universality of the Ohurch; there is a prayer on every tongue to unite the great mass of wor-shippors-throughout the world. We hippors throughout the wo

for national characteristics and made

ship intended that it should be for

but, at any rate, made to fit.

whether neatly or otherwise

tinguish as from the "Greek Oatho-lics," but never to draw the line between us and the English Church. "Monkish Aggression."

are Catholic because universal; they

ance of a reason. We are sometimes called "Roman Catholics," to dis-

are "Catholic" because they

claim to the title without the se

For some three hundred years we have been made familiar with the true "monkish aggression." The monks have been accused of growing wealthy at the expense of the people; they have been called robbers and the like pretty names. As with all abuse of the Church, the epithet is accidedly What are the facts of nderstood. the case? Since the foundation of religious orders at the dawn of Church history up to the present day, the con-ditions of the acquisitions of property has been always the same. Tracts of land have been assigned them by the state, but they are tracts that no other will make any attempt to take up. They are swamp lands that quire years of continuous and ardu labour to reclaim; they are bleak mountain tracts that no one but them would ever think of making a home in; they are distant solitary places where monks alone would risk their where monks alone would rise these reason. In the course of time these self-denying men, by unremitting toil, have reclaimed these melarial dis-tricts; have made the seared moun-tain sides to smile with vegetation; have built up centres of habitation. Immense buildings have been creeted by their own hands. They have by their own ha worked not for wealth but for the sak of their souls; they have toiled for God, not for self. Laboring without pessation from early dawn to late night; spending their lives in the penance of manual labor; consuming little or noth ing of the products of their lands, they have, of necessity, acquired beautiful tracts of land. Once they have reduced one stubborn sec-tion of country to a garden of foliage and vegetation, and that not by any ie subscription or state aid, but Gally avocation. Man is bound in all justice to thank God for deigning to give him not only life but health to continue from day to day in his work.

All we have, all we are, is God's; all

and labor of hundreds of lives, built up immensely valuable farms. The up immensely valuable farms. fact that they have them in their possessions is enough to create envy oney is always productive of spiteful sayings and uncharitable thoughts. eayings and The great majority of monks, partiou-larly in the early days, were men of great families; they left the world for the sake of their souls. Occasionally these men brought money and lands to their institutions. No one ever disputed their right to possessions while they were in the world, but as soon as they transferred them to the convent, there came enzy and schem. ing to gain possession. It is a disgrace ivilization, not to mention Protes tantism, to call monks "robbers" in view of the facts of the case, but the view of the facts of the case, one Protestants do not view facts; they are not in their line. Rumor their specialty, and rumors that they make no attempt to verify.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A beautiful, custom, and one that should not be suffered to die out, is ing the hat in passing the that of lifti If we do not enter the dwelchurch. ling of God for a moment or two as we should, we ought at least to pay as much respect to the Divine Presence as to lift our hats. Every wellbred man or boy will lift his hat to a priest or to a lady; how much more then ought he not be careful to lift his hat to their Creator and their God. A false shame prevents many of our Catholic men from observing this cus-Oatholis mun from tossering and once them but little credit. What is there to be ashamed of in lifting one's hat to the Author of our being and of our existence? What is there to be ashamed of in saluting our God?

Kneeling in shurch has become quite an art. The method in vogue in dozens of cases is a kind of loll; a spread-eagling of one's self in a ridi culous manner. There is absolutely no necessity of anyone's seeking sup-port from the seats; there is no need of spreading the elbows out on the back of the seats in front so as to compass as much space as possible. The seats are not there for use white kneeling,-a bench is put there for kneeling,—a bench is put that purpose. There is no necessity of our measuring our elbow-reach, there are pleuty more suitable places for such gymnastic exercises. A "respectful posture on bended knees, which is the attitude for prayer, does not call for any such lazy and indifferent looking stretching. Kneel up straight, resting the hands on the pew in front if necessary. There is no one so weak as to find this posture difficult. We are in church very short time during Mass, a kneeling portion of that time is infin-itestimal.

The "Jewish exponent" in speak. ing of Christian missionary, his aims and successes, sums up the whole and successes, sums up the w question as follows: "He wants ediate results; he would inflame the imagination and sweep away reason by the overwhelming tide of emotion, thereby achieving the triumph of faith. Numbers he is after with the same greed that mercenery men grasp after dollars." However aptly this may apply to Protestant missionaries and missions, it can scarcely have any application to Catholies and the efforts at making converts. Our missionar ies first form the character of their converts in the mould of Christianity; they instruct their people thoroughly in the faith before permitting them to become members. Thus we not only come members. gain converts in greater numbers, b we gain them forever. Few are the losses to the Church in our missionary countries, except in such extraor. dinary cases as the martyrdom of the priests and catechists. The faith once planted by our never-tiring missionary priests never fails of its fruits. We have instances in China, Japan, and India of remnants of the Faith enduring for hundreds of years, and that amid the most fanatical of peoples. Surely "immediate results" and bers" are but seconnary con siderations with our missions. The results speak for themselves.

The day seems passed in Ontario when "Margaret Shepherde'" and her ilk can draw crowded houses. They are no longer profitable in a financial way, and are co: relegated to the shelves c For years Protestants gaped at monstrous snormities of the Or through their goggles; fo see in iniquities. of Rome with the

out for the gaze of an awe-stricken Their day is over; l'rotest throng. Their day is over; l'rotest-ants are growing wiser; (they cannot any longer be imposed uponjby a pack of unvarnished lies. In their palmy days these lecturers made good fat livings out of their neighbours' gross ignorance, and were, lof course, work-ing in the cause of religion in exposing the terrible teachings and doings of the Catholic Church. Money was ortainly a necessary article inasmuch these mentand women had to live. t money was not, by any means, ir object in incurring the Church's rible enormities. Still, as soon as receipts began to fall off, so coon to "exposers" cease to expose; on did the public grow tired of on did the public grow thred of ing trot, es soon did the rot cease to be set before them, simply because they did not came to pay for any such commodity. The day is surely dawning, when already abuse of Oatholice and Oatholic beliefs will no longer draw growds, nor he predicted longer draw crowds, nor be credited by people of ordinary common sense. It is a good sign of enlightenment. To an outsider Mr. Hensit seems a

common disturber. His specialty, his rowdy act has been and is to enter churches (Anglican) and get up in the middle of their service and raise a protest against this or that practice that does not please him and his trained mob. It seems posuliar that Mr. Kensit should be the criterion of all that should or should not be practiced; it seems peculiar that Mr. Kensit should be the man to call attention to these things. The Anglicans have Bishops and Synods and a government Bishops and Synods and a government (too much of the latter) and how it is that they put up with such a fanatic's actions is a puzzle to those beyond the pale. In Ontario, Mr. Kensit and his little band of disturbers would be greated to three or more menths a product three or more mutuals accord labor for being a rowdy. But
the Canada is not as enlightened as
the and for we are only Colonists.

Les we shall come to applaud
rowdysm in churches too when we

Few people seem to realize that the St. Vincent de Paul box which is being held at our church doors on Sundays is there for the purpose of receiving alms. Perhaps the most worthy charitable society in the Catholic Church to-day is the St. Vincent de Paul Society. They need money to carry on their grand work of alms. giving, of distributing the necessaries of life to the deserving poor of the parishes. They know where to place your money to the greatest advantage; it is their care to study poverty and your money to the greatest variatings; it is their care to study poverty and to relieve it. They devote a good deal of their time in ferreting out cases of poverty that would otherwise remain unheard of and they devote their money to the quiet relief of such cases. Ordinary Oatholies may never meet with cases deserving of charity; they may never be placed in a position to see the misery that prevails in our city, and consequently, they do not know what great need there is of contributing money or its equivalent for the relief of these poor people. This sterling Oatholie Society was organized preceisely to aid such people to place their alms in the proper channels. They need money, and they cannot have too much. It everyone would drop in a mite on Sundays—anything drop in a mite on Sundays—anything from a cent up—the Oatholic poor of Toronto would soon receive relief. It Toronto would soon receive reales. It is but a little thing to drop a cent in their, box on Sunday morning but your contribution will help in relieving some poor family that might otherwise go hungry. All we need is a little thought, for it is thoughtlessness than the keeps the horse from hence alone that keeps the boxes from being filled to overflowing every Sunday. A cent given in this way cannot but bring a blessing to the giver, and no me need ever fear but that a thousand told will be returned him, even in this world, as a result of such charity.

The summoning of Archbishop Ire-land to Berlin by the Emperor William is a sign of the time. To think that the Emperor of Germany, the ruler of a great Protestant Country; the autocrat of the home of the Reformation should request a Prince of the Church to visit-him and that for the purpose of gaining his intere n the Hely Pontiff, Leo XIII, at Rome, must be a sore blow to our Protestant friends. What the particular request William had-to make of Rome, must be a sore blow to our Protestant friends. What the particular request William had—to make of the great American Archbishop is of course, a sealed secret, but it is afficient that he had any favor to ask of Christ's Vicar on earth. Well,

Bismark did the same before him and many a one will do it after him, and will never be accounted a fool for his

Very many of our Cathlis families never once thinks of saying grace be-fore or after meals. Most of our people rush in to their meals, hurry through with them, and are off again through with them, and are out again without over giving a thought to such a thing as grace. We are inclined to forget that we have a great deal to be gratefulfor in having anything to eat, and in being able to eat it. We do not bear in mind that many a poor man is at that very moment hungry and without the means to satiefy his hunger and that we might essilv be in and without the means to satisfy his hunger and that; we might easily be in the same position but for the goodness of God; we do not bear in mind that hundreds of men are through sukness mable to eat with a relish—we have a hundred things to be thankful for, and we should be grateful enough to God to offer him our thanks. All that we have belongs to God and is but loaned to us and we ought to return him thanks for his goodness to E. It is the work of a minute to ask God's blessing on our eating and thank him for giving us the wherewith to satisfy our hunger. It is but another case of carelessness, and a little thought will correct it.

The Tromont House is avidently in

The Tromont House is evidently in a flourishing condition. The rates are extremely moderate for the class of antertainment one receives within its doors, and one's only wonder is, how it can be done for the money. The rooms are neat and clean; the meals are first class, and everything breathes an air of prosperity under a clever management. Accommodation is furnished for a great number of sum-mer visitors just now, and no one has over been known to leave there dis-satisfied with anything. May we al-wase have many such Hostleries in Toronto.

Practical Catholics Needed.

Practical Catholics Needed.

Why do not our laymen display more energy in things Catholic? The same set is always to the front and the "others" are the critics, not unfortunately of the creative school, but of the destructive one. The "others" imagine they have done their whole duty by assisting at Mass on Sundays. Now we do not think that for a moment. Any man who has a spark of zeal does not believe it. There are numberless opportunities which come to every Catholic to display his energy and to extend his co-operation to those who have sepselal-care of the vineyard of the Lord.

Every Catholic can live up to his creed. even for a single day there would not be a Protestant left in the evening. Again a Catholic of means and education can give a helping hand to young the catholic of means and education can give a helping hand to young

not be a Protestant left in the evening. Again a Catholio of means and education can give a helping hand to young men. The Y.M.O.A. scrieties of our separated brethern do this, and we know of more than one instance where they have made the rough ways smooth for the unexperienced and penniless. Labor, of course, conquers all things, but a word of advice and substantial assistance may advance the time of conquest.

onquest.

The "others," however, may look The "others," however, may look askance at the advice. They are seemingly weighed down by the responsibility of their mission as crities. They look disconsolate when the hardworked pastor does not preach an epic poem every Sunday, and they are apt to give but a passing recognition to anything that is not under the patronage of the leaders of scoiety. Society is a rather nondescript name. Like charity, it covereth many things, especially the individuals who observe the eleventh commandment, "Thou shalt not be found out."

olally the individuals who considered the commandment, "Thou shalt not be found out."

But outside the realm of "schiety" there is a race striving and struggling. It comprises men and women who are God's creatures, leading, in many instances, lives of herois abnegation. Why do not some of our "society" individuals go and see and holp them? They might have to forego a "tea shine" and remarks about the weather, but they would be amply compensated by the happiness that comes from a generous action.

"Hois a nobleman in God's peorage who goes out every morning, it may

who goes out every morning, it may be from the humblest of homes, to his work until the evening, with a determination of working for a heavenly Master to do his best; and no title which the world dan bestow, no money that was ever coined can bring a man who does no work within the sunshine of God's love."

Next to living up to our creed and co-operating with charitable societies omes the work of Young Men's Societies. We should encourage and assist them. There are many young fellows of brains in their rank, and if a kind word may spur them on to make fell use of their gifts, why withhold it? Why not patronize their lectures and entertainment, though in our estimation, perchauce, they may the most of all they are they may

Canada and the United States

COMPARED AS A FIELD FOR IMPRORANTS.

COMPARISONS FAIRLY DRAWN.

Written for The Catholic Register

While the Old Werd either have an a coverdiowing population, which have an a coverdiowing population, which have to the south of the werd of the werd

fertilizier, and the heavier the fall the greater the autriment to the absorbing soil.

If we turn from climatic and industrial conditions to these of social, political, civic and religious we find them as favorable as in any nation in the world.

In the old cultured and Christian Province of Quebec the Protestant minority have their Separate Schools and institutions, and have all their rights and privileges respected. And in the great Province of Ontario the Oatholic minority have their Separate Schools, religious and charitable institutions well recognized and safeguarded. In the Maritime Provinces, we think, Catholic interests are duly recognized and protected, and, as far as we know, the sects are peaceful and contented. The same holds good of the great Pacific province, British Columbia.

The friction and discontent over the school question, by which the Catholic residents were unjustly deprived of their rights—in Mantoba, have been partially adjusted by amicable concessions between the Fodera and Provincial Governments. In time, however, justice must be done to the Catholic minority, for any compact, to be useful and lasting, must be based upon equality, fairness and strict justice.

As an offset against the bill of Caradian facilities to intending emigrants,

upon equality. fairness and strict justice.

As an offset against the bill of Canadian facilities to intending emigrants, the great American Rapublic has to offer the prestige of its great national strongth and wealth, its generous and free institutions, its large cities, its immones manufacturing and indus trial concerns, wide agricultural areas, its great variety of soil and olimate, and its social and other conditions which are not alluded to in this paper. It has certain drawbacks when put in competition with Canada as a desirable country to live in—at lasst from a Catholic point of view—chiefly because of its Public School system. Catholic parents and the Catholic Clurch cannot in conscience affird trick the faitin of the lambs of the flock in Pablic Schools, in which the Obrietian religion is ignored, at least in the regular converse of scholastic

ing merchants see in Canada's présent prosperity an earnest of what her future is likely to be. In the cultivation of wheat and other food making grains Manitoba and the North-West Territories are destined to make an exhibit that will astonish the nations. Equally startling results may be looked for in the pulp and paper-making industries, in the manufacture of cotton goods, in minerals, and in the developing of the various mines throughout the land.

In the personnel of its inhabitants Canada has, perhaps, an advantage over the Republic, inasmuch as the bone and sinew of the bulk of the people of the Dominion are composed of two races who have learned to understand each other, and to live in harmony. The French-Canadiaus in the pioneer Province of Quebee, and in other parts of the country, are the right joint heirs with the English-speaking race possessing the vast dominions of British North America.

The two peoples differ in many ways, each having its own national distinctive features, but each can learn something profitable from the other. The speculators and merchants of Ontario and the other provinces, who may learn lessons of prudent asfety from the slow moving but economial business men in Quebee, while the latter may be induced to move as fast as the demands of the times require, from the example set them by the English-speaking race.

In the important matter of geographical situation, the United States have the advantage in their possession of the more sunny southern climes; still the people of that great nation layer of ceased to east appreciative, or it may be covetous, eyes upon Canada with a view to its annexation acquirement some day, however vague or remote such a possibility may be. Several years ago a rov friend of mine had interviews, or informal talks, with the authorities at Washington touching the International rolations for the defence of the Republic than for any mere extension of soldiers for the defence of the Republic than for any mere extension of

lio than for any mere extension of territory.

Without pursuing the comparison farther, it may be broadly stated that Canada is in a position to offer as inviting, a field for intending emigrants as is any country in the world. The Dominion, while nominally under England's control, has the utmest freedom of self-government, is wisely ruled, the subject being guaranteed in his every legitimate right, in his "enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Whatever remnants of tyranny or abuse of power may yet exist in the older nations, there is nothing of the kind in Canada.

REVIEWS.

REVIEWS.

Oatholic World—The new autobiograph of St. Ignatius makes some revelations about his character and history heretofore disregarded. It frequently happens that the real saint is hidden under such an array of comments by his biographiers that we no longer can recognize his features. This has been so much the case with St. Ignatius that a very strong effort is being made to set aside the old traditional biographies. There is a striking article in the Oatholic World Magazine for August which makes a revelation of this humanistic side of the saint's character. Dr. Carroll, president of St. Joseph's College. Dubuque, who was recently vory favorably named for the archibishopric, writes a scholarly article in which he maintains that the Oatholic colleges should not fall in with the educational policy that relegates the classic languages to a secondary place. The reconversion of Northerna Europe to the church sone of the great facis of ecclesiastical history. Mr. O. W. Dowd, wen bas made an intimate study of the state of Catholicity in the



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Soandinavian peninsula, writes a very interesting article on the host of conversions to the church in those countries. Dr. Do Costa has an able article on "The Place of the Bible in the Oatholic Church," viewing the subject along the lines of the Church being the Guardian, Interpreter, and Distributer of the Bible.

enquest atong me since of the Church being the Guardian, Interpreter, and Distributer of the Bible.

Life and Times of Queen Victoria—The admirors and friends of the late Mrs. Oliphant will be glad to learn that her last written word is now to be presented through the press of Messra Gassoll & Company, New York. The Life and Times of Queen Victoria is marked with all the literary obarm of siyle, the intellectual force and the tenderness of feeling that are conspicuous in this charming writer's other works. Mrs. Oliphant writes from personal knowledge of her subject. In the present work, therefore, we have a dual interest—the tribute of one great woman to another. We are indebted to Mr. Robert Wisson for the latter portion of the Lite. It will be issued in weekly parts—thore are twenty-nine in all—and is artistically gotten up, well illustrated, and printed on a heavy coated paper. The price of each part is twenty cents. Persons subscribing for the complete set will receive, without extra charge, a Rembrandt Photogravure of the Queen, 17 inches by 12 inches. Six parts are now ready, and the publishes predict a large sale, having already received many subscriptions, although the Life is now receiving it first American advertising.

Cassell's "Little Folks."—In the August number of Qassell's Little

Gassell's "Little Folks."—In the August number of Gassell's Little Folks (which begins a new volume) a very charming serial story called "Four Wishes, and What Came of Them" is commenced. It is by Miss Geraldine Mookler, who has already won a place for herself by her delightful books. Who ever heard of a chain of monkeys? According to a writer in the August number of Gassell's Little Folks such a thing is not only to be heardlof but to be seen. Who is there who does not by now know Master Charlie? All his admirers (and their name is legion) will be delighted to hear that he has started a Cydoyredia who does not by now another common is logion) will be delighted to hear that he has started a dyelogradia in Cassell's Little Folks. The following charming definition of blancmange appears in the August number:—"Blancmange, a kind of pudding—not half sad if you have jarm with it. It's awfully easy to make. Just get some eggs and milk and things and mix them all up, and then shove them into a mould and turn it out. Flavour to taste. (That's what the cookery book asys, but it's silly—off course you want the flavour to taste or you wouldn't put it in.)"

the flavour to taste or you wouldn't put it in.)"

Success—There is something about the reading of "Success" which Airs the ambition. It is akin to the hearing of martial strains in the way of kindling patriotism.

What a tonic the August issue is I Even in midsummer, in the vacation month which idleness claims for its own, one cannot read its pages without absorbing some of its gingar and effervescence. The cover design shows John Wanamaker at the age of twenty-four years, edivering his first day's sales to his outcomers by means of a two-wheeled pushcart. Artists and writers have thrown a lot of inspiration into the story. Another artist, James E. Kelly, seized upon Elihu Root's Decoration Day speech at Antistam hattlefield, and produced a soperb sketch of Sergeant William McKinley as he drove this wagon loads of food through shot and shell. Form or Minister Denby is the saar writer on the Ohinese outbreak, while three colebrated women, Elizabeth Cady Stanto, Jeanette L. Gilder, and Eurabeth B. Grannis, discuss the question: "Should list Country Gridgo to the Otty?" The number is replete with many other excellent features.

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THE RIVILL AND BOX

THE RIFILE AND BOA

The souder rope for some patters of
fastinen dress is one of the voic trace
of fastinen, and the ruffle and for of
displaneous labers have all it one
come to the front and promise to be
quite the leading necessor; of sizes
this summer here, as abroad. Indeed,
with both French and Ergobs wance,
with both French and Ergobs wance
tashion seem, to resolve itself into the
great question of ruffle. It is neck or
nothing, for upon the way the threat
le decorated seems to depend the whole
reputation of being well dressed.
These ruffles and boxes play a conspicuous part in the carriage, on the reputation of being well dressed. These raffies and boas play a conspicuous part in the carriage, on the plazza, during the promenade and in the ball room. They amount to nothing as wears, but certainly are beguling when thrown with apparent carrlessness around the neck and allow at fall in graceful ends of chondle so or billowy taskness of parity, killing and look.

IN PAVOR IN PARIS.

Decidedly in favor in Paris are the white tailion raifies of enormous width and edged with platted black gauze, not lact or ribbons. Then there are truline oacatly the size and shape of the feather bon, gradually decreasing in size and tapering off to a point. Others form simply a large Perror utile, with that ends of chiffon, whormed at internite with gathered poops, white suggest the quaint clipping of the Fronce poodle. One entire width of chiffon is gathered up to form the end, and litro the newest according large that the supplied of the Fronce poodle. One entire the end, and litro the newest according his many particles and retains its single to the last. The ruched ruffees consist of innumerable strips of chiffon, set in close troble, or four-feld box platte. Some are made of enhanced in all control of a nerrow ribbon and the fulness turned in and out in cascade fashings and capit down imperceptibly to the ribbon.

V. ry stylish ruffles are made of

ion, and caught down imperceptibly to the ribbon.

Yery stylish ruffles are made of white net to tuic, or lisse, hommed with narrow hick, and these over ligh pink or blue frocks have a spec'al charm. Ruffles and boas are also made to match the gown, and very pretty are the blue chiffon boas, edged with white ruching, which accord beautifully with foulard gowns.

The feather boa is not new, but if of good quality it has at once an air of elegance which stamps it as desirable. A huge white feather boa one of gray will cast a beneficial influence on many summer gowns.

From Paris comes the news that ruffles are made of slik in the form of potals of rose leaves in paie colors to match the gowns they complete.

NEW SUMMER BOAS.

Some of the new summer boas have the appearance of garlands of flow-ers, moshed in lace or caught in clus-ters upon chenille cords. A charming boa of this kind is composed entirely of overlapping rose petals, studded with rhinestone spangles. At the ends of the boas are several largo roses with open centres and chenille strings hang-ling in tasseled ends about six inches longer.

open centres and chealile attings hanging in tasseled ends about six inches longer.

A violet boa is another charming conceit, but this is not composed entrely of artificial flowers, but is made of spital picatings of pale lavender chiffon, bordered irregularly by artificial violet blossoms at the edge. Just where the ends of the fulfy roll of picatings and violets meet under the chin is a bunch of violets and green leaves and a number of narrow is ender ribbons with chaters of violets deal mong ragges to the tase in the charming effect of a shower boque to the large the charming effect of a shower boque but so frothy and becoming that a more costly one could not replace its made of chiffon ruffles, jaboted and cascaded into innumerable little turns and twists, its edge haying a doable ruche of maliac which stands out so fightly and softly as to give the effect of a little snowdrift swirling about the neck of its protty wearer. This was worn at a dance with a charming gown in tones of pale plak, and was the only touch in the whole cortains the stands or plak.

MILLINERY IS ECLECTIC.

MILLINEIX IS FELECTIC.

sear, is particulary so where nilcy is concerned, for no two hats
alike. Toques are rimmed in
to or at the left side and chiefly acpany tailor made gowns and walkcostumes for morning use and genutility. Large, much trimmed,
with a wide brim and narrow
vn, are worn with more ciaborate
elegant gowns for driving, calietc.

and elegant gowns for driving, calling, etc.
Block and white in combination are a fashiounble as ever. All write and il black also are much worn, especilly for latts and bonnets. For elder, I halles there are charming bonnets i spangied black tulle and a decoration of fine winto festiers. These are vening bonnets.

Wire latts frames are covared with treched heavy guipure, which is then mbroidered wien knobs and cabochas of strav. There are also neadland braids mingled with good heads and gold entochons, which are try beautiful accompaniments to egant, gowns.

A new model of a capote is made

legant gowns.

A new model of a cappanels made a many model of a cappanels.

A new model of a cappanels made a many model of a cappanels overed with a mass of mail and strawberries, with their green leaves, which are slightly rediened. In front a a platted scarf of water green mouseline de sole which owns three creet loops and a knot.

FOR SMALL CHILDREN.

Very small children wear the simplest possible frocis, gathered of plait ed at the top only and having short sleeves and a low neck. They are held in at the wast by a sash with fringends, which is tied by a double bow the back. The material for these frocks is all that is thin and delicate—lawn, cainsook, muslin, both dotted

bedies are and a fittle beam the marrier throat and has a signt blouse effect in from. Trimming as erranged around the somitars so is 12 hiere is the apparent width. The skirt comparent width. The skirt comparent width. The skirt comparent width. The partier of the profession takes the marrier of the partier of the part

skirt with purses at the back only is also seen.

A pretty dress for a little girl to deep blue incusseline de laine, triamed with bands of write braid. The brouse bodice is gathered in front and coosed diagonally over a plastron branch with wante braid. The wite coller of white stamine is set in points and b-reiered with two bands of blue like tin dress Tao sleeves have bands of braid at the wart. The sailor latter is a deep close straw with a white ribbon.

PERFUMED UM E POWDERS.

The toplet table of every soriety woman shows its danty, powder box containing some sweetly perfamed powder foot of the first sold of the sold of the

FEMININE NOTES.

Benzine rubbed on the edges of ear-pet is a sure preventive of moths. If lindeum is beeswaxed once a week it will look better and last

Every housekteper should have a clock within convient sight in the kitchen.

To destroy roaches, sprinkle powdered borax or insect powder in their haunts.

In cooking string beans, peas and spinach a little nutureg improves their flavor.

Fish may be scaled much easier by

flavor.
Fish may be scaled much easier by
first dippling them into boiling water
for a minute.
To cut warm bread or cake. Use a
sharp kailed dipped in hot water to
make it warm, and warm bread will
cut easy.

make it warm, and warm observed ent easy.

Meats to be roasted or brolled should be given the greatest amount of heat possible at first, so that the surface may be jardened and the dulce all retained in the roast.

RECIPES.

RECIPES.

Prune Pudding—The following recipe for making a prune pudding was given frecently before the prune growers of the Santis (Iara Valley, Cal., that garden spot fol uclous fruits: Beat the yolk of two eggs with a half cupful of sugar until light; and a table-spoonful of softened butter and a gill of milk. Sift together one cupful of flour with one traspoonful of baking porder, and stir into the mixture. Add noxt the well-bacton whites of the eggs and one cupful of prunes that have been scaked over night, drained and the stones removed. Chop them with a spoon. Steam the mixture for two hours.

with a spoon. Steam the nixture for two hours.

Rich Lemon Ple—The requirements for the filling are one pint of water, one cupfal of sugar, the juice and grated rind of two lemons, two tablespoonful of butter and five eggs. Grate the water, add part of the sugar and boil ten minutes. Pour this through a strainer over the yolks of the eggs beaten into a crean; with the rest of the sugar, stirring all the time. Now return the mixture to the saucepan, adding the corn starch wet in two tablespoonfuls of coid water, and cook slowly, stirring until well tackened and there is no raw starch taste. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth, stirpart of them into the thickened mixture, add the batter (in small blies) and the lemon laice. Now pour into a baked crust (upde of rich pastry), cover with the remaining beaten whites mixed with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and put in a slow oven long enough to lightly color. A hot oven makes a meringue tough.

Itoly Polics—The three best rolypoly fruits are black raspherries, blackborries and blueberries or backle berries. There is a kind of black raspherry which is not worth using for any purpose—the kind that seems "all seeds." In a roly-poly they are abominable. To make a roly-poly use a baking powder biscuit dough, very rich if it is to be baked, and withvery little shortening if it is to be steamed or boiled utenming gives the best results). Itoll out as thin as can be well handled (flouring the board well) into a long sheet, square at corners. Gover theavily with the fruit, sprinkle well with sugar, and roll up into a round roll. Have read a placer of this poulding onto this, fold our roll the pudding onto this, fold our, the ends, and lay in steamer cor if the to be baked put in a dripping pan for the oven). Steam exactly one nour, and serve as soon as done, with mard sauce flavored with autmer, or another sauce if praferred. Do not let the water under the steamer stop boiling for a second, as it would make the pudding heavy. It is hard to say which fruit makes the best roly-poly," but nothing could be better than blueberry—steamed. Police The

With the Children.

LITTLE WILLIL

Tace cut p is trousors down for m. I also t p t nothing now.
I have t p t nothing now.
I have to we'r this old coats out, indeed engagements, too
like into and since don't fit me now,
hut I speed they will some dev.
And being thrown away.

My sister Grace is twenty-two.
And she can ding and play,
And what she wears is always newNot stuff that's thrown away.
She puts on atyle, I tell you what
She dresses out of sight; O
She's proud and haughty and she
got
A beau most every night.

I never got new things to wear, I'm just a boy you see.

And any old things good enough to doctor up for me!

Most everything that I've got belonged one day to pa,

When sister's through with her fine things, sin hinds 'em up to mi'

—Chrongo Times Herall

BY EDWARD COURTNEY.

BY EDWARD COURTNEY.

It is not always to the big people in this world that success comes, nor it always to the strong and powerful. Sometimes Fate takes a little one by the hand, and leads him to forcume, at least many of the old tales tell us so, and surely they may be taken as, in some sense, a faithful country of the history of nations and of individuals.

Tales, then, is a story of the people told, perhaps, again and yet again and yet again and yet again and yet are new, list the sunrise, and the fresh morning dow on the grass and the fresh morning dow on the grass and the flowers.

There lived, once upon a time, a man who had a wife and three sons it is nearly always three sons, you the tale. But the youngest was weak and delicete, and for that reason at usual, he becomes the centre of increase.

usual. he becomes the contre of Interest.

The father died sgon after the had had become men, and the two elder ones went out daily into the fleids to do his work. But the little one was too frail, so he stayed in the hoast witches and witzers, and troils; and some of the strangt things that she told him must have been true, as this story will show.

So the little one came to be called Mother's Boy, and he was proud of as any one shudle was proud of as any one shudle was proud of the stay one shudle was proud of the stay one shudle was proud of the same of the stay one shudle was proud of the same of the sa

her and sold.

"I am about to die, Mother's Boy, and my heart is troubled because I know not what may befall you when I am gone."

"Do not fear for me, mother mine, answered the boy cheerly; 'I shall do very well in the world."

Hearing these controling words, the mother pased away in peace.

After he the retained the eidest son says the bearth of the colors of the property of the property. The property of the youngest but the great wo, den bow in which his mother used to kneed her bread. However, Mother's Boy took this without complaint, and, bidding his two brothers good by the property of the youngest but the great wo, den bow in which his mother used by the set out on his travels, and never saw them again.

He traveled all day, and rested at night, and in the morning, when the sun awoke him, he found that he was at the scalde, with the great ocean stretching before him, and nothing but forests behind him.

"There is only one thing to do," though he; and he did it. He placed his wooden bowl upon the sea, and lumping into it, with two rough ours that he had fashloned out of tree branenes, he rowed and rowed, until at sunset, his strange boat landed gently on a sleplug beach, and he saw beyond him a great city.

Mother's Boy went straight ahead until he rached the king's place, and there he demanded admittance. Si little a fellow had never before been seen h that country, and he was readly admitted to the king's prance, and there he demanded admittance. Si little a fellow had never before been seen he had country, and he was readly admitted to the king's prance, and there he demanded admittance. Si little a fellow had never before been seen he that country, and he was readly admitted to the king's presence, where, bowing low before the monarch, he asked for employment.

"Will, Mother's Boy, "On, or a guieral, don't forest man," At this the king laughed heartly, adding:
"Oh, certainly

sellor, or a general, don't forget me."
At this the king laughed heartily, adding:
"Oh, certainly I'm obliged to you; and if you need anything don't fail to eail on me."
Well, Mother's Boy went into the well, Mother's Boy went into the room where the malicens were, and there he saw the princess. But she was very said, and all because the king-wished her to marry, and as she was a princess and very becautiful, you may lineas and very becautiful, you may lineas and very becautiful, you may lineas, in the control of the princes were not lack ing. Indeed, early set that pretended to a title from the love, may be added to a title from the love, and the princes of land or the poor give had no to the palace, and the poor give had no to the or respite from their importunities. Of all this the prince complained to her attendants. "How can I like a man that can do nothing but bother me for smiles and kind words? There is nothing that even one of them can do. They are all stupid."

When Mother's Boy heard this, he sold to the princess that if she would allow him to speak to her alone, he would tell, for how to rel herself of all those late, fortune-seeking nobles, beginging consented, and when the maidens had withdrawn to the other end of the room, he sald;

antic. that they must do some dead be now with way at Demand that he for an earlier way at Demand that he for a first source that he shall bring your a both that hays a polden right, a goods a mall that grands beeff, and a lander in digidal that will indicen the whom kingdom.

The princess slapped her hards in a light when also heard this, and when

a storia.

S. a year passed, and no one came
any more to ask for the hand of the
princess. This made the king annary
and the princess, herself, was no happler. Then the king sent for Mother's
Boy, and suit to him.

and the princet, and the king sent for Mother's Boy, and said to hur.

You have caused all this trouble, and if you do not, yourself, brigg those three things, you shall surely dis.

"And if I do bring them, sire," quickly answered the boy, "shall I wed the princess?"

soul, said the king,

princess?"
That you shall, said the king, "and have many honors besides; but he preparts to he if you fail."
Now, Mother's Boy was very glad at this turn of affuirs, for he had given that addied to the princess because his mother had total him, in one of her stores, that all turre of those things were to be found. They belonged to a trail and his wife, and he would need strategy to get thom, but with the princess as a reward, was not the effort worth every risk?
At nightfall, Mother's Boy took the wooden bow, which had hain hidden for a whole year and carrying it down to the beach, he pushed it out into the typing waters, and humped into it. A good breeze sprung up immeniately, and away went the bowl before it, bearing Mother's Boy townraft he hearing Mother's Boy townraft he place where the troil lived. Now and you may have guessed, this abody sailed up a breaze to arry it in the right direction, and ordinary boat.

Sold breeze sprung up immeniately, and away went the bowl before it, bearing Mother's Boy townraft to place where the troil lived. Now was called up a breaze to arry it in the right direction, and ordinary boat.

Sold breeze sprung up immeniately, and welled forward in the dark, guided by the light that shummered even through the walls of the hat in which the troil lived. As he drew man, he heard terrific thunder, which sounded to guide in intervals and seemed to come from inside the hat. He approached cautiously, elimbed to the roof of the hut, and, litting the trapdoor, peeped in.

The new saw the troil and his wife asleep, and discovered that the thunder was the sound they made when heard terrific thunder, which sounder here sone from inside the hat. He approached cautiously, elimbed to the roof of the but, and, litting the trapdoor, peeped in.

The rem is saw the troil and his wife asleep, and discovered that the thunder was the sound they made when heard terrific thunder, were inches the tasks of bours, Mother's Boy was glad to find them sleep, not a raining the trap hoor, it is not a strence

ak.
the light of the lantern shone

WILLIE WINKLE'S WISHES.

de zanhed peaches I eud swolly.

I wish I eud eat in de back yard on
wishlay.

I wish I wouldn't get sick every
time I eat nice pid'n.

I wish I me nose wouldn't got red
every. Ime I play shinney.

I wish me nose wouldn't got red
every. Ime I play shinney.

I wish de maw of dat Fontieroy
kid accost de way 'nd give me leaf to
take tra swipes at him wit me lett
hand an one wit de right.

I wish in e sister wouldn't make me
play "Eutton, buttoni who'e got de
button?" when her schoolmates calls
ter see hor.

I wish all de wood in de h'll world
wus all chopped up.

I wish I cud keep de soap out o' my
ayoe every time I syaches mesell.

I wish de kettle didn't blie over on
my 'log.

—The Victorian:

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MAYBURY'S REPENTANCE

BI W. PITT KIDGE.

"I don't pay much attention to what doctors say," he remarked, in his im-portantly lovial way. He was a tall somatic, well-dressed man of thirty thing, "Point of fact, I've nover occasion to see one before, but"—

occasion to see one before all 2.

ou are fortunate, Mr. Maybury
it you sit down?"
No," he replied, "I won't. One
sen't get on in life by sitting down
mouted it to been colure" y motto is to keep going." Most of us have to pull up now and

"Look here," remarked the city m "Look here," remarked the celly luint truculently, "you're not going to frighten me. Aithough I've had little to do with you medical men, I know there are two sets of you, the cell mists and the pessimists. Some of you meet too sanguine and others are not sanguine enough, but none of you tell the precise truth."

"A medical man," said the doctor,

"A medical man," said the doctor, trying to preserve his temper. "has to use discretion. A medical man who blurted out the actual truth might well be doing his patient a great deal of harm. You must allow us my dear sir, to know our own business best."

"Tast's just what I shall not do!"
ried Maybury, with volumence,
"Taero's more of humbug among you doctors than—than".

petors than—than"—
"Lian on the stocic exchange?"
"Than in any other profession. Those
I you who are not sheer quacks"—
"Really, Mr. Maybury," said the docor, offended, "you must allow me to

"Are you a specialist in this trif-ing complaint that I am suffering

"No," replied the doctor, shortly,

n not."
Then give me," said Maybury, "a
to the man at the top of the tree,
I'll go there in my cab like a

shot."
The doctor was sorry to lose sight so quickly of an important elient, but Mr. Maybury's aggressive manner had not pleased him, and even doctors, careful as they are to clock the fact, have their sensitive moments. He scribbled a note. Mr. Maybury laid on the table an admirable fee, and taking the letter ran out to his cab. "Two, five, two Harley street!" he shouted.

shouted.
"Right you are, sir," said the cabman. "Winder up or down?"
"Nover mind the window. Put your

horse along sharp."
"Gent," muttered the cabman to
himself, "seems to be in a bit of t

himself, "seems to be in a bit of a hurry."
Indeed, this was the usual manner of Arthur Maybury. When the cab stopped at one of the large houses in Harley street, which bore, like all its nelgibors, a square brass plate on the open door, he went hastily through the hall and, without going into waiting room, opened a side door. A stout, florid man was seated at the table reading the advertisements in the British Medical Journal, Mr. Maybury banged his silk hard down on the table and shook hands.

"My name's Maybury," he said, delivering the note. "Here's my card, A meeting of directors is waiting for me at Canon Street Hotel; I can only spare five minutes. Now, just run over me, Dr. Joyson, as sharp as ever you can and give me a prescription."

"First give me your symptoms."

"First give me your symptoms." Mr. Maybury described them. Mr. Maybury described them. A feeling of depression in the evening; slight insomnia; absence of appetite.
The florid man eyed him seriously and held his wrist for a few moments may as well tell you," went on May bury, with a burst of frankness, "that I am to be married in a few months to a very charming girl; dare to say you have seen the announcement in the papers. Miss Tearle, daughter of that Irishman who lost all his money in

"Mr. Maybury!" the stout, florid man came round and stood with his ortant announcement to make to you.

"ortant announcement to make to you.

Sour engagement must be cancelled."

"Oh, no," said Maybury with a gesture of protest. "Lant be hauged for tale. She'd go and marry some one else, and they wouldn't have six pence een them. I couldn't allow

between them. I couldn't allow her to endure that facts, Dr. Joysen, "I have nothing to do with the indy," he said with gravity. "I am only concerned with you. You are sulfering from a rare complaint, known to us medical men as"—Maybury did not catch the phrase. "It is my duty to tell you, sir, thut," he coughed and lowered his voice, "you have but a few days to live."

days to live."

Arthur Maybury half fell, half sat on the nearest chair. His face went very white. His lips moved, but no the control of the

very white. His lips moved, but no sound came.
"Serious news to tell a man, I know, but it's best that you should know the truth. What i recommend is that you should go to the Riviera at once."
Maybury ejaculated something in a

whisper. "Ah, it's of no use damning the Riviera. That won't help you. You get away by to-night's mail without saying a word about your contion to anyhedy, and take the few remaining days of your life as quietly and canly as you can. Be sure not to talk of it; that will only increase the excitement and hasten the ond.

the excitement and hasten the end.
"Are you—are you sure of this, Dr.
Joyson?" stammered Maybury.
1 am not in the habit of making

mistakes.

"What is the time now?" "The hour now is 2 o'clock. You have seven hours in which to make

your arrangements. "And can't you give me a prescription or anything?

Yours is no case for prescription."
There was a pause. Maybury looked stupidly at a portrait of Sir James Paget on the walls without sceing it; his adviser drummed at the mantic-piece impatiently.
"What—what." "My dear sir, pray be reasonable! Yours is no case for prescription."

"What-what is your fee, Dr. Jey son? Shall I give your man a check?

"Twenty guineas, if you please Perhaps you will leave it there on the Either gold or notes." i trembling hand Mr. Maybury

With trèmbli counted out the amount,

"Twenty-one sovereigns," he said, thickly, "Rather a lot of money to pay for being told that one's not go

ing to live a week, isn't it?"
"I'll see you to the door, myself, Mr.
Maybury. And, above all, don't speak
of this to a soul. Make it I beg your

own secret."
Harley street is really a very straight thoroughfare, but to Maybury walking unsteadily toward Cayendish Square, it seemed full of odd convulsions. More than once he had

ends Squere, it seemed full of odd convulsions. More than once he had to stop to grip at railings in order to recover his self-possession; passersby stared at him curlously, and a servant gris and something so very amusing about his manner to a servant next door that the servant next door mearly slipped down the area steps. In Cavendish Square he became himself. He was a man used to obstacles; als practice in overcoming them came to his aid now. First he must go somewhere and think. His club? No; there he would find men whom his knew. His flat in Ashley Gardens? Yes. He would be alone there. Much to think about and much to do before he left Charling Cross that ovening. He would, as the Harley street man had advised him, keep his own company, there was no one in the world with whom he would care to share the secret. He feared that if he were to toll some men of his acquaintance they would have difficulty in repressing signs of satisfaction.

"Wish now," he said, desolately, "that I had made one or two friends,"

A familiar tap on the shoulder from a walking stick made him start.

A familiar tap on the shoulder from walking stick made him start.

"My dear boy," gaid Miss Tearl's father, 'what on earth do you mean by loafing about Bond street at this hour of the day? I thought you were always up to your eyes in business You're taking a day off, maybe?"
"Yes," he said shortly.

"I'm right, then," exclaimed Miss Tearl's father, with surprise. It was, in fact, not often that he was correct. in fact, not often that he was correct.

"What wonderful percention on my parti. I was telling me daughter only last night that I retained all me powers of insight. But tell me, now in there anything going that you can recommend to me for an investment?"

recommend to me for an investment?"

"My dear Tearle," said Maybury
with Impatience, "don't bother me.
Beeides, you know very well that you
have no money to invest."

"I am free to confess," acknowledged
Miss Tearle's father, "filat for the mement I had overlooked that fact? is
there any message for me dear Maryret? How that girl adores you, me
dear Maybury!"

"Are you sure that that is so?"

"Veil," said the other, hedging, "she
adores you as much as can be expected uider the circumstances. 111 be

ed under the circumstances. I'll be plain with you, Maybury. She's never plain with you, Zayoury. Shes haver quite forgotten her young cousin, who died out in West Africa, and that's the truth. But, after all," he went on, indulgently, "that's nothing. It will pass off. You're a man of the world, Maybury."

world, Muyoury, ""Amporarily,"
"And" said Miss Tearl's father, wee'll none of us live forever, unfortunately. And that reminds me. Have you such a thing is a \$5 note, me boy, the true could convenient. about you that you could convenient ly spare for twenty-four hours. I'n infinitely obliged to you."

"Tearli"
"Sir?" said the grateful old gen

man.
"With reference to Margaret." May-bury hesitated for a moment. The march of four young women across the pavement-from a brougham to a shop separated them for a few moments.

"I want to ask you something. To you think she would be sorry if —if anything serious were to happen to me?"

"Me boy! You're not the kind o

"Me Poyl You're now have an an total anything serious happens to You're too knowing for that."
"I want an answer to my question."
"Marbury." said Mr. Tear, placing to note carefully in his pocketbook as though to hint that it would be its turbe! with great caution, "I'll tell you the truth. Times was when she you the truth. Times was when sice became engaged to you at my particular request, and that there was no great affection on her side. But I'm sperking the honest truth when I tell you that she is now positively fond of you.

"ABI"
"To be brutally frank," laughed the old gentleman, "lot me tell you that you have some good qualities below the surface, but that it takes time to find them. For my part, I consider myself indebted to you.
"I suppose you are," said Maybury, good by:

"Good by."
"I hate the word good by."
"I hate the word good by."

"I hate the word good by." said the effusive old Irishman. "Let us borrow the phrase of our lively nelighbors and say au revolr." "Good by." repeated the other steadily. It was a great relief to him when the lift had taken him up to his floor in Ashley Gardens and he was able to lock the dining room door upon himself. The two matronly servants did not hear him arrive, and they went to lock the annua room door upon annual, and the ar him arrive, and they went on in high-pitched tones with a quarrel which was really not a quarrel, but a kind of sham debate probably started to chase monotony. The elder of the two had been a servant with his parents; her voice made him think of his mother. One of Maybury's best traits, and one that he never revealed to the word, was his affection for the memory of his mother; for the first time since her death he thought of the possibility of meeting her again.

"but she was a good woman," he said.

Was it too late to make Was it too late to make some re paration for his acts of the last few years. The clock on the mantel piece struck the hour and reminded him that there were no moments to waste that there were no moments to wisset.

He went up to the desk in the corrertiere was a writing desk in every room in the flat—and unlocked the stationery stand. He opened his stationery stand if on the ledge, and for half an hour he wrote swiftly and for half an hour he wrote swiftly, several letters. It was not possible to make amens to all the people to whom he had acted unfairly, but there were some who, by reason of their association with him, were now in distressed circumstances. To these he wrote letters which had for company a check.

letters which had for company a check.

"There seems," he said thoughtfully, after half an hour's work, "a good deal to clear up."

To Marguret Tearl he wrote a long affectionnte letter, the composition of which cost him son, a trouble; when he had finished it he thought for a moment and then tore it into many pieces, because he falt that it would give pain. He substituted a friendly little note simply announcing his departure. Maybury had never made his will because it had always seemed at absurdly premature thing to do. Now he took a sheet of paper and thought.

The elder servant, answering 'the

The elder servant, answering the The elder servant, answering the ring, appeared in the dining room. Her master was reading over the sheet of paper which he had written out and he did not speak to her at once. "Didn't know you were in, sir. Letters to post, sir? I'll send them down by the lift boy at once. Would you like dinner a little earlier?" "Pack my bag, Martha, please, I'm going away to the south of France."
"Be away long" inquired the middle

"Be away long?" inquired the middle ged servant. "'Scuse my asking."
"I don't know when I shall be back." he said, wearily. "And Martha!"

"Oblige me by witnessing my signature here, and call the other maid in-to do the same. I have just been mak-ing my will."

He indersed the document, "Will

He indorsed the document, "Will and Testament of Arthur Maybury," and placed it in a sorner of the desk. He went again to look at himself in the mirror, and felt gratified to find himself looking sane and normal; a tinge of color had returned to his face.

himself looking same and normal; a tinge of color had returned to his face. If took the photograph of Margaret Tearl from an expensive frame and placed it carefully in his pocket. Then he looked through the square revolving bookens for a volume which it seemed was not there, for he had to ring and thus disturb Martha in her work of packing his portmanteau.

"A Common Prayer Book!" echoed that astonished woman. "Certainly, sir, I can lend you one."

He found the service that he desired to read at the end of the collection. It occurred to him that it was a piece of careful editing to begin with the Public Baptism of Infants and to Public Baptism of Infants and to Dead towards the end. He fread the latter softly to himself, and tears came very near to his eyes now and again, for the words gave him momories. He had beard them read severies.

eral times, it seemed queer that he giston when they would be read over him

"Your bag, sir," said Martha, bring ing in the portmanteau, "and think I've forgotten anything."

"Martha," he s. id.
"Yes, sir,"
Tue iniddic-aged woman helped him with his coat.

with his coat.

"I am not very well, and I am going to-going uyay for the benefit of my health."

"Master Arthurl It's nothing serious, I hope?"

"I'm afraid 1 - e been rather a sellish master during the last few years. If at any time I have been harsh in speaking to you, if I have seemed to forget that you were an old servant of my mother's, I want to ask your prafon."

your pardon."

"No, no, Master Art .r." said the woman, tearfully, "net that. You mustn't ask my pardon."

"I should like you to think of me,"

he said, 'as I was when I was a boy, He stopped short, for there and—" He stopped short, for there was a choking in his throat. "Ring for a housom," he said.
"I can tell, sir," said Marthe quali-tly, "that you're not vall well." He looked around when the servant

tily, "that you're not 'alf well.'

He looked around when the servant had gone' and said farewell to the room. Opening his portmanteau, he found room for some letter paper and envelopes; there would be time he noped, out in the south of France to take further steps to right the wrongs that he had committed. For his first time he recognized the amazing change that the Harley street man's anouncement had made in him; the quiet, thoughtful man, with a great affection in his heart for the world, seemed to have no relationship with the assertive, buoyant man who had left for the city that morning.

"Cab's waiting, sir," said Martha. "And here's a telegram."

"I won't trouble to open it," he remerked. "Ye's from my partner, I expect, I can't bother about business any more."

any more

any more."
"It might be private, sir."
Only the thought that it might be from Margaret Tearl induced him, at he stood in the passage waiting for the lift, to open the envelope. It was the first that the state of the lift, to open the envelope. not from her.

"Can I see you at your rooms?
"EXSON."

He scribbled hurriedly a reply on the

"No. Am leaving Charing Cross to night's mail. MAXBURY." "Please send that, Martha," he said Good bye.

"Good bye."

He repeated these words many times as the cab took him past the abbey and up Parliament street. At Charling Cross there was time to spare, and feeling hungry he went into the hotel, Sometaing to his surprise he found himself able to eat with adultable appetite; a small bottle of white wine added to his content. He felt half inclined to speak to the people who were eating at the next table and to tell them that he had but six days to live in this world, to tell them he was facing the certain thing with self-possession. One of the party commenced to brag solemnly about an attack of toothrace, and Maybury smilled at the want of proportion.

He had taken his ticket and was at "Good bye."

He had taken his ticket and was the wooden barriers leading to the continental platform when he saw a clean-shaven, anxious old gentleman scanning the faces of the passengers. He touched the shoulder of the nam who was going through in front of

"Excuse me," he said, "is your name Maybury?" "Comment?" asked the men. "Vous

dites

"My name is Maybury."

"Glad to have found you," declared the auxious old man. "My name is Jeyson of Harley street."

"I think not," said Maybury. "I saw that gentleman late this afternoon,

and you are certainly not he."

"My dear sir," cried the old man, sharply, "do you think I don't know who I am?"

who I am?"
"Apparently you do not."
"I beg your pardon," he said apologetically. "I had forgotten. Very natural consequence of a very anoying circumstance. Tell me. You called at Harley street about four velock. I found your eard there. You had an interview and you paid a fee. How much did you pay?" Maybury with some luterest gave the information. "He's a scoundrel!" declared the old gan. "Who?"

"Myo?"
"My new man. I was out when you called; if you had gone into the waiting room the page boy would have told you so. I hope he did not give

you a prescription?"
"He only told me," stammered Muybury, perplexed, "that I had but six days to live, and that I had better get away from London at once."

"Upon my word," declared Dr. Jey-son, that was clever."
"But—was he wrong, then?"
"Wrong," cried the concerned old man. "Of course he was wrong—all-



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The lightest draft, best working and meet easily operated cultivator manufactured.

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from every part of the world. Part
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F a black cow gives more and better mi

ELY'S CHARCOAL

ck, but it's cleaner and cheape.
es a fire quicker
a trial bag of ELY's at your grocers. vrong. It has taken me ever since ive o'clock to remedy the mistake

that he in ten minutes managed to do to my practice. Drive back with me in my brougham." in my brougham."
Later the two sat in the doctor's private room in Harley street. Dr. Jeyson, smoked a long cigar, had just concluded one of his best stories of an inclident at Bart's. His gnest was courteously amused, but he seemed to be thinking of other matters.

"And you feel sure that I am ".ll right, doctor?" he asked for the fourth time.

time.
"My dear sir." said Jeyson, emplatically, "you're as sound as a bell. Go slow; marry this charming young woman; settle down. Only thing I'm concered about is that you will accorded about to the state of the

concored about is that you've cept my apology for the shock. you've had. I hope it hasn't done you any harm."
"Indeed" said Arthur Maybury,
"I'm sure it has done me good!"

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CHURCH BELLS CHIMES

General News.

ARCHDIQUESE OF TORONTO.

ST. MARY'S

On Tuesday, the 2th last, the wedding of Mr. P. McManus to Miss Mary Carrey, youngest daughter of Michael Carrey, was solumised, Riv. Father William McCann officiating.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

A now organ has recently been placed in this courch, built by Mesars. Breckles & Matthews of 101 Esther street, this city, and is pronounced by experts to be a very superior instrument, both as re-gards tone and finish. It certainly will be a decided acquisition to the church

ST. MICHAEL'S

An old resident and member of this Victoria street, passed away on the 25th instant, and was buried on Friday, the 27th.

th.

On Thursday, the 26th, there also
led, Johanna Ryan, wife of Michael J.
yan, of 80 Bond street, who was buried
and the bonds attention. May their souls
ast in peace.

ST. HELEN'S.

There was a Requiem High Mass Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop

Yesterday (Wednesday) the Sano-lary boys held their annual excursion) Niagara Palls.

ST. PETER'S.

All the pupils of this school who went up to the recent entrance examination passed. This is particularly creditable owing to the fact that their teacher had four other divisions under her charged during their preparation. They will have a picnic to Monro Park to-day (Thursday) and, it goes without saying, will onjoy themselves as those only can who work while they work, as their success shows those to have done.

ST. BASIL'S.

ST. BASII'S.

On Weduesday, the 25th instant, at ton o'clock, the wedding of Mr. James E. Day, barrister, of Guolph, and formerly a member of the law firm of Reove & Day, of this city, to Miss Amy Higgins, daughter of Mr. W. H. Higgins, Inspector of Division Courts for the Province, was selemnized in this church. Miss Nellie Higgins, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Dr. Arthur Day, of Lindsay, a brother of the groom, was groomsman. The bride was very becomingly attired in a gown of cream Irish poplin with train and reil and crange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquest of rossus and lillies of the valley. The bridesmaid's dress was of pink silk, After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 153 Huron stroet, a large number of celatives and friends being present. Mr. and Mrs. Day Icht later in the day for a tour through Westan Ontario.

We regret to aunounce the death on Friday, the 27th instant, at \$1. Michaol's Hospital, of an old and highly respected member of the parks in the person of Mr. D. A. McDonell, of 182 Yorkville avonue. Mr. McDonell has been siling for some considerable time, and his death had not been wholly unexpected. His funeral took place at 5.80 o'clock on Monday morning, and was largely attended. May his soul rest in peace.

C. M. B. A.

The result of the Euchre League botween the different brauches of the C.M.B.A. in Toronto was a tie for first place between St. Michael's Branch, No. 35, and St. Helon's, No. 11. The jewas played off on last Monday evening, there being twelve players to represent each side. The contest was very keen, every member being anxious to do his share towards winning the first prize for his branch. On totalling up the points at the end of the game the judges found that St. Michael's had won the champiouship by a narrow margin. The contest attracted a large number of prominent members from other branches, who thoroughly enjoyed the evening's entertainment. After the games were over, refreshments were served and the gathering dispersed with three cheers for the victorious Examb. No. St, who become the possessors of a baudeome

CONDOLENCE.

At the last regular meeting of St. Anthory's Comandery, No. 122, Knights of St. John, held July 22 it was moved by Sir Knight Vinceut W. McCarthy, seconded by Sir Knight Frank Hallman, that a resolution of condelence be tended to Sir Knight M. K. McGuinn upon the death of his nephew, Charles McGuinn, who was fatally injured at the Causda. Foundry Company's foundry on Wednesday, July 18th, and of which injuries he died on Thursday, July 18th. May the Lord have necey on his soul.

ST. JOSEPH'S

Sunday was the first day in several weeks that there were no calls of marriage. On some f the past Sundays there was as many as two and three calls the same day.

It was aunounced at the control of the

there was as many as two and three dails the same day.

It was announced at the two Masses on Sunday that a Requiem for the repose of the soul of the late Archibishop would be sung in the Cathedral at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, at which the people were invited to be present. The people of St. Joseph's have still a soft place in thich hearts for the late Archibishop Watst, and it is certain that many of them will be present to join in the offering made for his soul.

OANADIAN NE

REQUIEM HIGH MASS FOR THE LATE ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

A requiem anniversary High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Walsh was sung in the Cathedral at rine of cleek Tuesday morning. The celebrant was Vicar-General McCann with Rev. Father Ryan as deacen, Rev. Father Canning, sub-deacen, and Rev. Father Hand as master of ceremonies. His trace Arch bishop O'Conner presided, assisted by Rev. Fathers Cruiss and Walsb. There were also in the sanctuary Rev. Fathers Minehan, Kelly, Dollard, Wur. McCann, Bouch, Rohlt der and Finnegan.

Mr. Berpad Molnorney, a very old member of this congregation, passed away on Sunday at the ripe age of 35 years. His funeral which was largely attended, took place on Tuesday moru-ing, at nine o'clock, to St. Cecolia's church, and thence to St. Michael's cometery. May his soul rost in peace.

Conservatory of Music.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS - List of Winners of Medals and Scholarships.

The results of the examination of the Conservatory of music have been announced, showing a long list of successful students. Medals and scholarships have been awarded as follows:

The gold medal awarded by the Conservatory for "highest standing" (graduate), with first-class honors in pianoforto department, artists' course, was won by Miss Bessio Cowan, or Toronto. The gold medal for "highest standing" (graduate), with first-class honors in the theory department, by Mr. T. A. Reed, of Toronto.

A partial scholarship for "highest standing," with first-class honors, intermediate examination, piano department, by Miss Alice L. Evans, of Treaton.

A partial scholarship for "highest standing," with first-class honors, intermediate examination, piano department, by Miss Alice L. Evans, of Treaton.

ment, py Miss Alice L. Evaus, of Trenton.

A partial scholarship for "highest standing," with first-class honors, junior examination, plano, by Miss Lona Martin, of Oheapside.

A partial scholarship, value \$50 (special competition) presented by Mr. Gerhard Heintzman, was awarded to Miss Eugene Quehen, of Toronto.

A partial scholarship, awarded for highest standing," with first class honors, intermediate examination, voice, was won by Miss Jennie E. Williams, Oracionoto.

A partial scholarship for "highest

was won by Miss Jennie E. Williams, of Torouto.

A partial scholarship for "highest standing," with first-class honors, junior examination, voice, by Miss Edith Crawford, of Torouto.

A partial scholarship, awarded by the Conservatory for "highest standing" with first-class honors, intermediate ox-mination, theory, was won by Miss Nellio Mario Hamm, Dundas.

A partial scholarship, for "highest standing," with "first-class honors, innior examination, theory, by Miss Madeline Schiff, of Torouto.

The Pope Knows.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.—Mr. S. Ackermrn, commercial traveler, Belleville, writes: "Some years age I used Dn. Theoras' Ecucrorne Out for inflammatory rheymatism and three bottles effected a complete onre. I was the whole of one summer unable to move without cartiches, and every movement caused exeruciating pains. I am now out on the rued and exposed to all kinds of weather, but have never been troubled with rheumatism since. I, however keep a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Ont on hand, and I always recommend it to others; as it did so much far me.

Cosió.—Will. J. White, Entertainer (com for concert engagemente), 1134 Queen. W., Toronto.

Harafton Heraldi.—"A nucleof order of Hibernians Entert vinnent. Will J. White is such a clerer comodan, sith his secompanish, he could assign turnish in the companish of the control o

and I always recommend it did so much far me.

OANADIAN NE

Boy. Father Dowdall, of Eganville, beld his big piente bast wook. He says that it was the best of there all.

The annivereary of St Anno was observed in the Octholic Church in Tecumsch, on Tuesday, Bisbop McEvay, of Loudon, colchrated High Mass.

Alexander Konnudy died at Ornwall on Wednosday of last wook, aged 69 years. He was unmarried. The funeral took place on Friday to St. Andrews.

Father Dougald McDonald of the Remptorist Order, who has just competed his ecclematical course at St. Loofs Mo., will sing his first Mass on Sunday at St. Andrews church, Harrison's Corners.

Sunday at St Andrews church, Harrison's Corners.

The oclobration of the golden jabilee of the foundation of the congregation of sto. Annos as was opened at the chapel of the cenvent at Lachine with great pompthe postifical high mess was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Dr. Harkins, Ls. hop of Providence, Rt., and a friend of the Community Archbishop Bruchesi.

D. J. MoDonald and Miss Annie Marron, Bouville, were married by Rev. Father Macdonald at St. Andrew's clurch, Cornwall, on July 10. The groomsman was W. D. McDonald, while Miss Florence Marrie was brideeriad. The hoppopopopie went to Moutreal and Ostawa on their wredding trip.

At Campbellitord, the wedding took place of Miss Margaret McCathy, after the ceremony was performed by Rev. Father McCloskey. Miss May McCathy, sister of the bride, was bridesmaad, and the groom was attended by Mr. James Hickey, of town. The young couple take a wedding trip to the Others and Islands,

A big pionic in aid of the new Cathelic church at Havelock was belde in child colored at Havelock was beld in child colored at Havelock was beld in child ch

sand Islands.

A big pionic in aid of the new Catholic church at Havelock was beld in that village. There was an immouse crowd in attenda.co, fully 2,000 people, all the district round being represented. An excellent programme of sports was run off, and there was an abundance of ontertainment. A Poterborough orchestra furnished music for dancing. Rev. Father Comway and the committee are to be congratulated on the success of the event.

Mr. Fronch committee of the Ottawa

are to be congratulated on the success of the oront.

Mr. Fronch committee of the Ottawa Soparate School Board has at last decided to rebuild St. Rch's School on Elen street and St. Famille School on Schowood street, which were burned in the big fire in April. Each building will cost about \$3.000. The committee at a meeting last night passed a motion to pay \$1,037.76, the full amount of Contract of Department of the pay \$1,037.76, the full amount of Contract Decard of the School. Trustee Boudrautt gave notice of reconsider atom in regard to this motion.

The late John O. Coughlin, of Glavation in regard to this motion.

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The Late John O. Coughlin, of Glavation in regard to this motion.

The Late John O. Coughlin, of Glavation in regard to this motion.

The Late John O. Coughlin, which is a surfaced on the Church of the Holy Angels by Rev. Fr. Payard, Rev. Fr. Quinlan, West Lorne, and Rev. Fr. Payard, Rev. Fr. Payard, Rev. Fr. Quinlan, West Lorne, and Rev. Fr. Payard, Rev. Fr. Payard, Rev. Fr. Chumbell, T. Coughlin, C. Ragan and J. T. Coughin, Friends were present from London, Windsen, Ridgelown, Middlesex county and other places.

Friends were present from London, Windsor, Ridgetown, Middlesor county and other places.

Mgr. Falconio visited the Parliament buildings at Quebee in company with His Graco Archbishop Begin, and was received by His Houour Lieutenant-Governor Jotte, as well as the local ministers present, and shown through the different departments. He also took a driv, out to the falls of Montmeroney, stopping at Beauport Asylum as he passed and was conducted over the promises, The distinguished visitor expressed inself as being delighted with all that he saw.

A grand official recogition was given to Mgr. Falconio, Papal Delegate, on Sinday, on the occasion of his first visit to Levis. Mayor Dupre and all the members of the Town Council, accompanied by the citizens, met the Ablegate at the Gity Hall, where the presentation of the citizent to His Excellency score place. Then the different religious institutions of the place were visited, and an night there was the presentation by the Mayor of the official address of welcome in the church, with His Excellency's reply, followed by Fontifical vesporer.

The regular meeting of Division No. 4, Ancient Order of Hibernians, was held in their hall, 1242 Notro Dame street, Montreal. The gatherinas was a held in their hall, 1242 Notro Dame street, Montreal. The gatherinas, fall manual vice, president, M. Miller; recording creatry, F. J. Croke, financial secretary, T. W. Mitchell; treasuror, J. P. Parcel; modical advisor, financial secretary, T. W. Mitchell; treasurer, J. P. Parcel; modical advisor, financial secretary, T. W. Mitchell; treasurer, J. P. Parcel; modical advisor, financial secretary, T. W. Mitchell; treasurer, J. P. Prencil, modical advisor, financial secretary, T. W. Mitchell; treasurer, J. P. Prencil, modical advisor, financial secretary, T. W. Mitchell; treasurer, J. P. Prockett and D. Mathison. The Pope Knows.

The widow of Gen. Grant once told an incident of Grant's visit to Rome, which shows the interest taken by the Pope in American affairs. Whee Grant was presented at the Vatican, the Pope said: "I have especially to thank you granted to Catholio soldiers in your armise". The general considered for a moment, and could not recollect any special privileges between upon Catholies. Perceiving this, the Pope said: "I refer to the fact that before every bettle you kindly notified the officers to allow the Catholic soldiers an opportunity to make their confession." With his usual directness Grant replied: "I did that as a military measure, because my soldiers fought better when they felt that their conscience was clear. But I had no idea that your hold ness was aware of the custom." "Ah, my friend," replied the Pope. "there is nothing which affects my children in any part of the world which is not known to me, and every such beaefit is cordially remembered."

This Most Povilla Pill.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Plarmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitions claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not natiscate nor gripe, and they give rollef in the most stubborn cases.

cases.

The R-demptorists have not been without aucoses in convert making. In their
mission church in Boston, since its establishment there they have received more than
1,100 converts into the church. In 1,111
more their work in thus field has also been
steened with success.

The Couching and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. Thomas Ecazorato On Loviates all the entirely, safely and speedily, and is a being uremedy for lamoness, sores, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

John Maughar, Agent, "Hartford Fire Insurance Company," has removed to No. 29 Wellington St. East. New offices im-mediately opposite Imperial Bank outldings.

established School of

Practical Science

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this School is equipped and supported entirely the Frodinco of Outano, and gives research tion in following departments:

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The School has good collections of Minerals, Rocks and Forsile. Special Students will be received, as acid as those taking regular courses.

For full information see Calendar
L. B. STEWART, See'y.

CHAMPLAIN SUMMER SCHOOL PROGRAMME OF FOURTH WEEK.

> (Special to Tak Resister) CLIEF HAVEN, N.Y., July 28th, 1900.

The most notable feature of the feature week at Onfi Havon was inc deceled morease in attendance at the lectures and classes. In a number of occurses provided for this year makes in recessary for each student to electionly those most adapted to his needs, and conse quently there are few on the grounds who a e-not availing themselves of the mivilege of one or more lines of work.

The study-classes in Shakespeare, Dante and Logic are conducted informally for the most part, the instructors deeming such methods as more productive of good results. The two former classes have been during the past week under the new instructors sheddled for the second formightly period. In Shakespeare, Alexis I. Duyont Coleman, A.D., of New York, again interested large numbers of the suddents at Diff Haven. The drama under consideration was Julius Cossar, and in the analysis of it, Mr. Coleman most ably developed those points which lead to a clear understanding of the essential nature of this great tragedy.

Mr. Coleman is an old and favorite lecturer at Oliff Haven, having talked on topics from French history during the sessions of 1898 and 1890. Juding from the attendance at, and the interest manifested in his class, it may unbustitatingly, be pronounced as one of the most segisfactory and profitable courses yet instituted.

The instructor in Dante, Rt, Rav. Mgr. Loughlin, of Philadelphia, the vice-precident of the school, searcely meeds further introduction. Mgr. Loughlin has been an earnest sudent of Dante for several years past, and has so fully worked himself into the spirit, of this great pic, that he can quite easily transmit his feelings to the members of his class. Consequently the class work in Dante is proving, a great attraction, both to those who were not.

This present ourse, which is citioned and to those who were not and to those who were not.

The instruction in Dante is proving, a great attraction, both to those who were not and the subscillation of the school having becaused the proving and the subscillation of the

a critical and impartial mind that endeavours to see wents in their true relationship.

The evening lectures on Monday and Tuesday ovenings by Prot. Hiram O Bristol; of Brooklyn, were illustrated by a splendid collection of steropticon views, which for accuracy in detail and beauty in effects were quite above those ordinarily seen. The lectures themselves, one on "The Susy of the Last Minstrel," though different in many ways, we equally enjoyable, abounding as they did with many brilliant pen-pictures and pleasant anecdotes.



<u>DDDDDDDD</u> HEATING

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members, young and old, watch with deepest interest in the progress of a ball game or a tenus tournement.

In the evenings, if no entertainment be announced, various cottages hold open houses and cordially welcome all passers by. The abundance of takin present on the grounds precludes all

open houses and cordially welcome all passers-by. The abundance of talk passers by. The abundance of talk present on the grounds precludes all possibility of an idle moment, and consequently music generally resorted upon the evening air.

Immud as everyone is, with a feeling of friendship and kinship to all new comers, it is quite natural that many of the Oathous people of the East schould at this time be turning their faces toward their summer home at Cluff Haven,

Hibernias at Kingston.

Hiberniacs at Kingston.

The Provincial Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians commenced in the half of Division No. 1, Kingston. After the delegates returned from attending High Mass, in St. Mary's Oathodral, which was celebrated by the Rev. Father Mea. Rov. Father Khoo, rector of the Oathodral addressed the delegates. The Ladnes Auxiliary of the Order opened their sessions in the Oathohe Foresters half at the same time. The Hibernians of the eity introduced the proceeding by presenting an address of welcome to the laties and gentlemen who compose the delegates to the convention, and gave them a "Oad Millo Failthe" to Kingston.

At eleven o'clock the delegates were addressed by His Worship Mayor Minnes and given a cordial welcome to the historic city on behalf of the clitzens. His genial remarks were received with enthusiastic cheers from the delegates and the local Hibernians, Ex-Mayor Ryan fol'owed with a happy address. Provincial President Dully made a pleasant roply, thanking His Worship for his kind sentiments and expressions of good will toward the A.O.H. Miss M. C. Killy, Provincial President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, returned thanks on behalf of the lady delegates.

delegates. In the e

turned thanks on behalf of the lady delegates.

In the evening the grand officers of the Ocder delivered addresses in the Y.I.O.B.A. hall at a joint meeting of the two ascolations, at which there was a large attendance.

The grand officers of the Provincial A.O.H. are: President, George Duff; Ylee-President, P. J. Handley, Secretary, H. McCaffee; Treasurer, John McCarthy.

Provincial Ladies Auxiliary officers President, Mrs. M. O. Kelly; Yloe-President, Miss K. Quirk; Secretary, Mrs. M. Fahey; Treasurer, Miss. M. Fahey; Treasurer, Miss. M. Fahey; Steps are being taken to form a Ladles Auxiliary of the A.O.H. in Kingston.

Signals of Danger.—Have you lost your appoints? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine, the that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Farmelee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

LATEST MARKETS.

	ens in many suje; so e equally object	
1	able, abounding as they did with	Receipts of grain on the street market here to-day-
ı	many brilliant pen-pictures and plea-	Weest-One load of white fail wheat sold to high-
1	sant anecdotes.	er, at 72 to; 100 bushels of goose unchanged at 72c Oats-500 bushels sold steady at 33c.
1	The fourth course of lectures by	Hay and Straw.—Twelve loads of hay sold at \$1° to
ı	Rev. M. W. Holland of Port Henry.	\$13 a ton for old and \$9 to \$10 a ton for new. No
ı	on Thursday and Friday evenings had	straw offered; good demand Butter—Light receipts sold readily at 18c to 20c for
j		dairy make.
1	for their subjects, " Oatholic Educa-	Egga-Liberal supply met a rather poor demand at 14c to 15c for fresh stock.
١	tion in the United States," and "The	Poultry-Steady demand. Ducks sold at 60 to 900;
	History of the Church in New York	chicktns at 60c to 80c. Turkeys are nominal at 10c
	State." For wealth of information	Potatoes-Large offerings of new potatoes today
.	and originality in material, these lec-	met a fair demand at 50c to 60c a bushel. Waggon lots sell a trifle lower.
	tures were specially noteworthy and	
١.	valuable.	Wheat, white, straight
١	By next week, it is fully expected,	Wheat, goose 0 72 0 00
	the attendance at Cliff Haven will	Oats 0 93 0 00
•	pretty nearly reach the School's limit	Peast 0 00 0 00
	of accommodation. Every boat and	Ryo 000 000
ľ		Hav. per ton
•	train bring in crowds of people eager	do new, per ton
•	to participate in the various pleasures	Dressed Hogs 7 60 7 75
	afforded by Summer School life.	Butter, ib. rolls 0 18 0 20 Eggs, new laid 0 14 0 15
ş		Chickens, per pair 0 60 0 80
•	teliectual life of the school, the recre-	
٠	ation program is still as attractive as:	Potatoes, old, per bag 0 00 0 00
•	ever. Each afternoon groups of stu-	do new per bushel 0 45 0 60
	dents cluster around the lake shore	Beef, hind quarters 7 00 9 00
8	or up in the bluff, watching the bath-	
	ers or, as it often occurs, the aquatic	Mutton
•	sports. Elsewhere, crowds of the	Lamb, spring, per lb
•	"bhores, wise anexel crouds or ene	Voal calves 700 900
		•

In the R C church at Ferguson's Falls on Monday last, Rev. Fr. O'Rourke united in marriago Misa Jennio Mc-Catiroy, of Drummond, and Mr. Philip Fitzpatrick, of Eganville.

Fitzpatriok, of Eganville.

"Ill you allow a cough to licerate
your threat or lung and run the risk of
illing a Consumptive's grave, when, by
the timely use of Bickles suits Consumptive grapt to relate the suits (Consumptive grapt to relate a suits (Consumptive grapt to relate a suits (Consumptive grapt to relate a suits (Sondan)
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