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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. II.—No. 32.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## Register of the Week.

The Chinese and Japs, after fighting for a week, have at length taken the trouble to declare war in Western fashion, and no doubt rivers of blood will run before the supremacy of either nation in Corea is decided. The Japanese are thought to have precipitated the conflict in order to take China unprepared. The Chinese were ordering arms and ships in England, and now these cannot be delivered under the flag of England. The method of bringing on the conflict is as barbarous a tale as the annals of Timour the Tartar. A Chinese transport called the *Kow Shung*, sailing under the British flag, was sunk by the Japs, and the struggling victims were shot down in the water. Japan has now to explain matters to the British Government, as there had been no previous declaration of war.

The reports of the situation have the merit of being varied, and of leaving much to imagination. First comes a report of a victory gained by the Chinese battle-ship *Chen Yuen*, and the next day we are informed that the *Chen Yuen* was defeated and disabled. Both sides also have claimed a blood victory on the mainland. The Celestial Emperor has meanwhile stultified himself by degrading his Minister, Li Hung Tchang, on account of Chinese reverses. This is like the conduct of the British, who shot Admiral Byng for the loss of Gibraltar. "They kill one," said a witty Frenchman, "to make the rest brave." From a Christian standpoint, after the horrors of war, the saddest aspect of the trouble is the danger it will cause to Christian missionaries in the three countries involved.

Europe has also its war, not of nation against nation, but of individuals against society. The trial of young Caserio, who stabbed Carnot, has developed the ideas of the anarchists before the eyes of the world. He glories in his crime, and is sorry he could not kill Humbert and the Pope as well as Carnot. His counsel tried to advance the plea of insanity, upon which the assassin became virtuously indignant, and asserted his full responsibility. He will pay the penalty of his fearful crime on the guillotine.

The Italian Senate approved, almost without discussion, of the three Government Bills passed in the other House against Anarchists—the first dealing with crimes committed by means of explosive substances, the second with Press offences inciting to crime or amounting to an apology for crime, and the third enforcing a fixed residence under police surveillance for persons reputed dangerous to the public safety.

The labor troubles in the neighboring Republic are almost settled. President Debs has abjured strikes as a means of settlement of labor quarrels. He said they had the railways fairly beaten, but public opinion was against them, and public opinion was crystallized in the presence of bodies of armed troops who had come for the sole purpose of putting down the strike. The works at Pullman opened quietly, but only 250 men returned to work. There is talk of starting a rival company near Pullman's "model town," in which case his striking employees would desert him and work for the other. However, as such a scheme requires large capital, it is doubtful whether it exists.

Coxey's army settled down in a small village near Washington. The people were going to mob them, but were dissuaded by the influence of the energetic young pastor, Father Russell. Not satisfied with this, Father Russell gave a mission for the Catholics in the army, who number about 70 in 150. He was so successful that all but two or three made their confession, and some of them had not been to the sacraments in 20 years. Many non Catholics in the army are also preparing for reception into the Church. Father Russell accomplished this without expenditure of money. He was not going to buy their souls from them. The men little thought, when they marched forth to obtain "Good Roads," that they would find the sure and safe road to heaven.

The *Wine and Spirit Gazette* of New York said in an article on Bishop Watterson's pastoral. "We dare Archbishop Corrigan to enforce in letter and in spirit the decree against the liquor traffic just issued by Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate. Let the Archbishop do it and watch the consequences." The Archbishop replied by letter, which is in his own handwriting. In it he says:

In reply to your expressed wish, I have the honor to say that I loyally accept the principles laid down by Mgr. Satolli, both in the spirit and the letter. More than this, no Catholic can refuse to accept them.

As to the fear of consequences, I have yet to learn what fear is in the discharge of my duty.

Please remember, however, that acceptance of principles is not to be confounded with the blind application of the same on all occasions, and under all circumstances.

M. A. CORRIGAN.

As is well known, his Holiness is engaged on an Encyclical on Church music. The Press correspondent says that he will leave the kind of music to the will of the individual bishops but will strongly recommend the use of Gregorian Chant in polyphone.

The *Daily News* correspondent in Rome says in a despatch concerning the new civil marriage law in Hungary: "The Pope has acceded to the

request of the aristocratic Catholics, the Bishops and magnates and has sanctioned a form of prayer appealing to the Virgin and the Patron Saint Stephen to save Hungary from the enemies of the Church. The prayer will be said daily in the Hungarian churches, everybody repeating it. The Pope also has granted 800 days indulgence. Thousands of copies of the prayer have been printed, and are being spread through the country."

The celebration of the centenary of the Jesuit College of Stonyhurst is shared in by all England. Stonyhurst is the old and famous English College of St. Omer's, transplanted to English soil. It has been the nursery of faith ever since the stormy days of the Virgin Betsy, and all will rejoice in its continued success.

It has been found necessary in the House of Parliament to apply a strict closure in order to carry the Evicted Tenants Bill. Hundreds of amendments were offered by Tory obstructionists, and the Government has applied the rules made by Tories to repress Irish obstruction in former days. Brilliant speeches were made in favor of the Bill by Messrs. Morley, Healy, Dillon and Sexton, and there is every guarantee of its success. The Tories threaten to use that convenient tool, the House of Lords, to drive the poor tenants into starvation or emigration, but the Lords know that they have already gone too far in rejecting legislation.

The Tories have advanced a semi-official platform for the criticism of the electorate. Besides the old shibboleth of union of church and state and a strong army and navy, a new departure is proposed in the adoption of a referendum or direct appeal to the nation on crucial questions, the abolition of the illiterate vote, old age, pensions and the aliens bill, the transfer of poor and school rates from local charges to the Imperial exchequer, and for agricultural laborers easy acquisition of small holdings. As an additional sop, Scotland is to get local control of the private bill legislation, and Ireland is to have local government on a popular basis. The programme is designed to offer every electoral force some inducement to support the Conservative party policy. The plan is eyed askance by the Conservative press and received with jeers from the Liberal papers.

We receive periodical rumors of the coming retirement from office and Parliament of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, but he still retains his position. At a banquet recently given him in London he announced that his services would still continue to be at the disposal of his party. Certainly

the strain of his double office as leader of the House and Chancellor of the Exchequer is hard on him, so he may be relieved of either and still not retire.

Our gallant Colonel Denison has been waving the bloody shirt in London at our friends and relatives who live a few miles south of us. He thinks the United States is anxious to get at us, but is deterred by visions of British gunboats and Colonel Denison's sword. We regret that a Canadian should talk thus, not only because we know full well that if we became involved in war with our big neighbor we would get the worst of it, but because we do not wish to see any break in the friendly relations of the past eighty years. "Bombard New York," said an old Canadian on hearing a man speak as Colonel Denison spoke. "Why! I have three sons in business in New York." Most of us in Canada do not want a fight, but then of course we are not all Colonels.

The Democratic Tariff Conference has not quite settled the points of dispute between the two branches of Congress. The Senate will probably yield on iron, and may take the duty off coal if Canada will grant reciprocity in that article, but the great fight rages around sugar. How it will be settled is doubtful. Meanwhile the President keeps the House members steady in their opposition to the Senate Bill. He is backed by the public opinion of Democrats all over the country. The Senate can be reached by this weapon only indirectly, and one result of the struggle is a proposition to make the Senate a body elective by the direct vote of the people.

Up to date 26 petitions have been filed against members who won in the last election. In order they are as follows:

- West Hamilton, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Liberal.
- East Toronto, Dr. G. S. Ryerson, Conservative.
- South Renfrew, R. A. Campbell, Liberal.
- Mouck, Hon. R. Harcourt, Liberal.
- London, W. R. Meredith, Conservative.
- East Hamilton, J. T. Middleton, Liberal.
- North Perth, Thomas Magwood, Conservative.
- East Peterboro', Thomas Blexard, Liberal.
- Welland, W. M. Gorman, Liberal.
- South Brant, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Liberal.
- Centre Simcoe, Robert Paton, Liberal.
- North Lanark, Dr. R. F. Preston, Conservative.
- Kingston, Dr. Smythe, Conservative.
- Haldimand, John Senn, Patron.
- West Northumberland, C. C. Field, Liberal.
- West York, J. W. St. John, Conservative.
- Addington, Jas. Reid, Conservative.
- West Huron, J. T. Garrow, Liberal.
- South Huron, M. Y. McLean, Liberal.
- South Perth, John McNeill, Patron.
- West Wellington, George Tucker, Patron.
- East Simcoe, A. Miscampbell, Conservative.
- West Durham, W. H. Reid, Conservative.
- North Toronto, G. F. Marter, Conservative.
- Halton, Wm. Kerns, Conservative.
- North Ontario, T. W. Chapple, Liberal.

## SOCIALISM.

Father Preedy on the Great Question of the Day

Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, of Pittsburgh, delivered an important lecture at the Catholic Summer School, Plattsburgh, N. Y., on "Socialism and Socialists." He began by calling attention to the importance of the subject. He referred to the troubled condition of society both in the old world and the new; to the deep-seated feeling of dissatisfaction everywhere so prevalent with the existing order of things; men's minds are disturbed by the agitations and conflicts arising from our social conditions. Outbreaks and deeds of violence are of almost daily occurrence in the very heart of our civilization; a wave of unrest permeates society. Socialism is spreading. Socialist societies are established and Socialist organs propagate its teachings.

It is too soon to say what may come of this movement, but it would be folly to ignore it. Some years ago it was thought that Russia was protected from Socialism by her rural communes, and Germany by her lack of manufacturing industries. Events have shown how erroneous was this view. The people of the United States may possibly cherish a like error if they fancy themselves to possess a sure protection against Socialism in their practical character and habits of free and open discussion. It is a subject of living interest. Leo XIII. said it is the great question of our times, and so it is, for, the social aspect of modern thought lends color to the poetry, the art, the literature, the philosophy, the politics, and even the religion of the age. Socialism in one form or another is the chief factor in the forces that are silently transforming the old order; no student of contemporary events can fail to be interested in its origin and developments.

The speaker then defined socialism in its general sense, to be the attempt to better the condition of the less fortunate classes of society. It aims, he said, at making this earth that for so many is a stepmother, a true mother for all who bear the Laman form.

As there are various forms of socialism so there are different kinds of socialists. Among Christian socialists he reckoned the late Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Gibbons, who would reform society by inculcating in the minds of the rich and poor alike, obedience to the Gospel. When Leo XIII. issued his Encyclical on Labor he was styled by capitalists a socialist, but a type far removed from the author of "Progress and Poverty."

It is necessary first to notice the negative aspect or side of Socialism; and then to give some account of the positive or reconstructive movement, viz.: The new forms of society work which it seeks to replace the old; and the means it proposes to effect this reconstruction.

The evils in our industrial system against which socialism protests may be grouped under two heads: Individualism and capitalism—individualism had its origin in the last century in the teaching of an infidel school of French philosophers; it was the logical outcome of Rousseau's theory of the social contract. It was held by this school that man, apart from his own purposes and his own profit, owed no obligation to society, nor to any power higher than himself; his own interests were to be the standard and measure of his duty to others. The expression of this doctrine of selfishness as the basis of social life, when carried into the political world, found vent in the terrible revolution with which the last century closed.

Almost coincident with the practical application of the principles of individualism was the growth of capitalism. The inherent evils of the individualistic philosophy were intensified by the

evils of capitalism. Thus the social problem became still more complicated and still continues to the present time.

The speaker then reviewed the condition of the workmen during the past century in Europe and America.

He traced the revolt against capitalism, referring to the socialistic societies of France, Germany and England. He sketched the life of Karl Marx, the leader of modern socialism, and outlined his theory of surplus value of French socialists, explaining the theories as well as the methods of La Salle, who was the disciple of Marx.

In England the growth of socialism has been very rapid during the past century and is constantly increasing. It has its representatives even in the House of Commons.

In the United States we are far from being free from the presence of socialism even in its more dreaded form of anarchy. It is true that it is not native to our soil, but has been introduced within a comparatively short time by foreign agitators. Reference was made to the Haymarket affair in Chicago, the attempt upon the life of Mr. Frick, Mr. Carnegie's partner, of Pittsburgh, growing out of the labor troubles at Homestead. The lessons of socialism are taught to larger bodies of dissatisfied workmen during strikes and lockouts, which are of such frequent occurrence in this country.

Socialistic movements have taken on in the United States a political aspect. The Populist party advocates State socialism. It holds that the Government should take charge of the railroads, telegraph lines and mining lands, and provide warehouses for the storage of farm products, upon which the Government shall issue warehouse receipts to be used as currency. This teaching, the speaker insisted, must end in communism and anarchy. He asked where this movement will end, what it will achieve, and predicted that, no matter what might be the temporary success of the movement, it would not result in the permanent establishment of Socialism. The State ownership of land and capital would result in a tyranny far worse than the evils it would replace, and would inevitably provoke a revolution. At the same time there can be little doubt that the growth of Socialistic ideas will introduce into our existing industrial system profound changes and modifications. It is equally probable that it will introduce a change in politics. It will give social questions precedence over those that are merely political. It will likely abolish present party distinctions and divide politicians rather according to the social interests they represent than according to the principles which have hitherto divided them in the scramble for office.

The speaker then asked what part the Church is going to take in these movements, and how can she exert her influence for good in these troublous times.

The answer is, she can guide the movement to ends of holiness and peace, as she has done in great crises in the past. From his frequent utterances on this subject, it is evidently the wish of Leo XIII. that the Church should set herself to improve and educate the masses, and thus aid in bringing about a peaceful solution of the social problem. This work is being done in Germany by Catholic associations modeled after the ancient guilds. These associations have grown strong and powerful and are the mainstay of conservatism in Germany. The speaker then urged the students of the Catholic Summer School to become familiar with the facts and forces at work in our present industrial system; to learn the nature and aims of contemporary Socialism, so that they may aid in making the transition from the old

order to the new tranquil and beneficent.

He concluded by saying that the Catholic Church, which has redressed the evils of society in the past, has still the power to redress present evils; that there is no misery that the great mother of Christendom will not move heaven and earth to take away.

## Archbishop Satolli's Letter.

Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, Ohio, has furnished for publication the letter of Archbishop Satolli, the Papal Delegate, upholding the Bishop's action in suspending every Catholic society in the diocese that has a liquor-dealer or saloon keeper at its head or among its officers until it had ceased to be so officered, and in giving notice that no one would be admitted to membership in such society who is engaged, either as principal or agent, in the manufacture and sale of liquor. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1894.

DEAR SIR—I answer your letter, which, together with the document inclosed therein (the Bishop's letter), you handed me during my stay in Columbus.

As far as the general principle is concerned you should know that as it belongs to the office of a Bishop to observe in his own diocese what is hurtful or helpful to the spiritual good of the faithful, so it belongs to his power to command, prohibit, counsel or permit to be done or removed whatever he judges to contribute to the discharge of his own duty and to the good of the faithful.

The letter or decree of the Right Reverend Bishop of Columbus concerning Catholic societies and the abstinence to be observed from intoxicating liquors ought by no means to be subjected to the judgment of every private individual or every association of simple Catholics or citizens, but every Catholic in good conscience must hold for certain that the Bishop has commanded these things which seem to be for the greatest good of the faithful and the honor of every Catholic society.

Those three things which are expressed in the letter of the Bishop have the approval not only of Catholics, but of non-Catholics of your city because they are not only in harmony with the laws of the Church, but they are also reasonable and necessary to the honor of the Church, especially in the State of Ohio.

Therefore, these things which the Bishop has commanded in his diocese I approve, and I decide that they are to be observed, but if perhaps they for the time being seem to hurt the material interests of some this will have to be patiently borne for the good of the many and the honor of our Holy Catholic Church.

Remain, therefore, of good will and obey faithfully what the Right Reverend Bishop has decreed, confident that Divine Providence rewards the spirit of obedience, not only in the future, but also in the present life. Farewell in the Lord.

FRANCIS ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI,  
Apostolic Delegate.

Vaseline is a substance introduced as a substitute for vaseline. According to an analysis by Villon, it is a solution of stearone and margarone in neutral mineral oil. Stearone is prepared by distilling stearine with lime. Margarone is prepared in a similar way from beef suet. Vaseline consists of 15 parts of margarone and five of stearone in 100 of thoroughly purified and odorless mineral oil. The fatty product obtained, after cooling, resembles vaseline, but is not transparent. It is white, odorless, neutral, and not affected by acids or chemical reagents.

## Agents Wanted

To canvass for THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. A liberal commission allowed. Write for particulars.

## Mr. Gladstone Declines.

The Grand Old Man has sent the following reply to the recent invitation of 100 representative Americans to the ex-Premier to visit the United States.

DON'TS Hill, July 30, 1894.

GENTLEMEN—I am alike impressed with the gratifying nature of the invitation you have been good enough to address to me, and with the form, alike flattering and considerate, in which it has been conveyed. While I am sensible of strong reasons which would make a visit to your great country an object of just and warm desire, I have for some time felt that my advancing years have placed an obstacle in its way, such as I could hardly hope to surmount. Undoubtedly your letter has supplied the strongest motives for an attempt to brave the impossible, but I regret to say that it reaches me at a time when, even if I were much younger, it could not induce me to consider this question. The surgical treatment of my eye for cataract, which began recently with the usual operation, will not be concluded for nearly two months, and until that treatment shall have reached its conclusion—in about that time, I hope—I will not be able to look with confidence to a date for the restoration of practical and useful vision. Under these circumstances, however sanguine as to the eventual issue I may feel, I am incapacitated from the contraction of prospective engagements, and I am sure that you, and the many distinguished gentlemen who joined you, will feel with me that this is the only reply I can make to your proposal. I beg you to accept and convey to them the assurance of my grateful thanks and unalterable interest in your country.

Believe me, most faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

To the American Invitation Committee.

## Repudiating the A. P. A.

Although the A. P. A. has been affiliated with the Republican party in many States and cities, not every Republican politician claps hands with the A. P. A., says the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

The Hon. Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, leader of the Republicans in the lower branch of Congress and candidate for the next Republican nomination for the Presidency, frankly repudiates the Know Nothing conspirators. He said a few days ago on the floor of the National Capitol.

"The charge has been frequently made of late that Republican successes here and there through the country are largely due to what is known as the A. P. A. influence, as if this too intolerant, secret, and oath bound organization were naturally in affiliation with Republican principles. Now, sir, as a Republican of the straightest act, I utterly repudiate any such insinuation, and speaking for myself, I would a thousand times rather go down in honored defeat with the unallied flag of the Grand Old Party waving over me than to victory obtained by any such aid. And the man who rears his political hopes on this foreign-born, un-American league is foredoomed to disaster, dishonor and defeat."

The New York State Commissioners of Fisheries this year hatched and planted nearly 135,000,000 fry of different food fishes, as against 82,000,000 last year.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. - C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other Pills we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

## SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

Sketch of the New Lord Chief Justice of England.

M. J. Jordan in *Donner's Magazine*.

Of the many Anglo-Norman families, whose descendants have become renowned on the continent of Europe, in the United Kingdom, and in America, I know of none which boasts a prouder lineage than Russell.

When Rollo the Northman invaded Normandy there was a certain esquire in his train named Turstan, a descendant of Olaf, the sharp-eyed king of Rerik, who claimed as the price of his allegiance the barony of Briquibook and its castle of Rozel, near Clare. Hugh de Rozel accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and from him the Russells of the House of Bedford, as well as the scattered families of that name in Ireland and Massachusetts, claim descent. In Ireland the Russells were one of the Norman families who became "more Irish than the Irish themselves." Charles Arthur Russell was born in the county Down, Ireland, in the year 1838. His early education was acquired in Newry, where he was fitted to enter Castlenock College, which is well known to all American visitors in Dublin, from its picturesque position on the skirts of the Phoenix Park, and its close proximity to the famous "Strawberry beds."

After a short time Sir Charles Russell matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, and did not obtain a degree, presumably because so few facilities were then accorded to Catholic students by the universities of the United Kingdom, where they were tolerated, but not recognized. It is of melancholy interest in the light of later events to notice that the first Catholic scholar, as well as the first Catholic Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, was Professor Thomas Maguire, whose life terminated so tragically on the eve of the famous Pigott exposures. Like Thurlow, who afterwards became Lord Chancellor of England, Sir Charles Russell first became a solicitor, practising at Dundalk, where some wonderful stories are told of his early encounters with the celebrated John Ross.

But a just appreciation of his own talents urged him to the higher profession of barrister, which he attained in 1859, being then called to the English bar from Lincoln's Inn. His early struggles at the English bar are not surprising to anyone who has ever spent a year in the halls of court. He supplemented his narrow income by what he drew from contributions to several newspapers, in this field of his labors having a worthy helpmate, it is said, in his wife, who is a near relative of Rosa Mulholland, the novelist. His fine presence, strong common sense, good nature and jollity, soon made him hosts of friends on the northern circuit, which he followed, and in a short time he had the satisfaction of finding his income amounting to the sum of two thousand guineas.

Thirteen years after his admission to the bar, Sir Charles Russell was made Queen's counsel. This is merely an honorary distinction conferred by the Lord Chancellor on barristers of a certain standing. Queen's counsel are distinguished from members of the junior bar by the silk gowns which the rank entitles them to wear. This is what is known as "taking silk."

Few men, however, who have had the privilege of wearing silk, and sitting in the inner bar, have had such timely recognition of their superior talents as lawyer and advocate. As a lawyer, perhaps, Lord St. Leonards alone, and as an advocate, Erskine, received so early as Sir Charles Russell substantial acknowledgment of superiority in their profession. There is scarcely any case of importance tried before the English courts in the last quarter of a century in which the name of

Russell is not found, as counsel for either of the litigant parties.

It is worth noticing that he now has successively filled the judicial positions then occupied by the two leading counsel in the Tichborne case, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Lord Bowen, although the Claimant had not Sir Charles Russell opposed to him, nor did he avail himself of his well-known powers as an advocate. I have never heard that Sir Charles Russell was offered a retainer in this case, although several other leading lawyers of the time when offered briefs refused. Americans will doubtless remember O'Donnell's case, in which Sir Charles Russell was assisted by an eminent lawyer from this country, who, though not qualified to plead as an advocate, was not debarred from offering suggestions on marking out the line of defence. O'Donnell was the man who shot Carey, the infamous informer on the Phoenix Park trials, and the concocter of the murders. Notwithstanding the most brilliant advocacy, and the greatest astuteness in the conduct of this case, Sir Charles' client was sentenced to death and hanged.

But cases of a far more world-wide renown, because of the rank of the parties, the grossness of the immorality alleged, the consequences involved, were the Crawford vs. Crawford, and Dilke and Campbell vs. Campbell. Sir Charles Russell was leading counsel in each of these cases, which revealed facts unsurpassed by the orgies of Claudia, the gallantries of the Restoration, or the imagination of Balzac. The last great case in which the life and death of his client was at stake, and in which Sir Charles Russell appeared for the defence, was that of Mrs. Maybrick. She is of American extraction, is the daughter of the Baroness von Roques, and was married to a cotton-merchant in Liverpool. If the case had been tried in this country, it is almost safe to say the accused would never have been found guilty. The charge was of arsenical poisoning. The deceased was found to be an arsenic eater, but because the accused had made use of an Americanism in a letter to her friend Brickley, that her husband "was sick unto death," and because she admitted in a statement volunteered in Court, that she administered white powders to her husband, though ignorant of their nature, her guilt seemed to have been established, with the other circumstances of the case taken into account. Sir Charles Russell is said to have been opposed to the accused making the statement on her own behalf. She was sentenced to death by Sir James Fitzjames Stephens, one of the ablest judges who then sat on the English bench. Her sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

In 1880 Sir Charles Russell was elected to the Imperial Parliament as member for Dundalk. It was about this time he was commissioned by the *London Daily Telegraph* to write up the causes of the distress in Ireland. The plain facts which he revealed, and the evident fairness of his opinions, together with the publicity afforded them by the *Telegraph*, helped in no small degree to prepare English public opinion for the Land Act of '82, and subsequent ameliorative legislation. I know no other account of the sufferings of the Irish peasantry, so feeling, so argumentative, and so true, as Sir Charles Russell's "New Views on Ireland." Few Irishmen will not endorse the quotation, which he makes the text of his articles: "In a climate soft as a mother's smile, in a soil fruitful as God's love, the Irish peasant mourns."

In '85 Mr. Russell became Attorney General, and was knighted. His income is said to have suffered to the amount of \$50,000, his new promotion giving him the rank of leader of the bar, but cutting off other business to

which the duties of his new office rendered him unable to attend.

The climax of Sir Charles Russell's legal career was reached in the famous Parnell Commission case. Everybody remembers his cross examination of the spy, Le Caron, and the skillful manner in which he extorted the truth from the unfortunate Pigott. I shall not now enter into any further detail of that drama which began when Sir Charles addressed Pigott in his blandest tones and asked him to write the word "hesitancy" which the forger spelled "hesitency." The last speech delivered by Sir Charles Russell in the House of Commons was on the Behring Sea Arbitration, in which it will be remembered he represented the English Government at Paris last year. When the death of Lord Bowen rendered vacant the seat of Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, Sir Charles Russell received the appointment, with a life peerage, which had this curious result, that of the four judges of Appeal in the last resort, not one was English; three were Irish, Lord McNaghten of Antrim, Lord Morris of Galway, Lord Russell of Down; two are Catholic, Lords Morris and Russell; Lord Watson is a Scotchman.

It is the unanimous opinion of the English press, of the bench and bar, that no more fitting selection could be made for the Chief Justiceship of England than Sir Charles Russell, an appointment he received on the death of Lord Coleridge in June last. The salary attached to this position is \$50,000 a year.

As a lawyer Sir Charles Russell had no rival to share his honors as a cross examiner or advocate. Sir Henry Hawkins came nearest to him in the former branch of forensic skill; Erskine perhaps alone was his compeer in the latter. Sir Charles Russell is a snuff taker. His gold rimmed glasses, snuff box and red handkerchief made him easily distinguishable in the Courts of Justice on the Strand. He is a whist player, fond of horses, was a frequenter of Homburg as a summer resort, where he may have tried his luck in the Casino, although it is said he was not fortunate enough to break the bank at Monte Carlo. His country house is at Epsom, within a stone's throw of the famous Verby race course, where he is a neighbor of Lord Rosebery, who lives in an old fashioned house called the Durdans.

When the *Times* pays him the following tribute, we may be sure it is well deserved: "No other advocate of our time possessed that emulation of faculties, an unerring instinct as to the vital point of the case, unswerving force not to be denied, a deep knowledge of human nature which enabled him to exercise an ascendancy over judges and juries rarely if ever before known in the courts."

## Cardinal Gibbons is Sixty.

A telegram from Cape May, N. J., dated 28th, July, says:—Cardinal Gibbons, on Monday last, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his birth. He came here from Baltimore two weeks ago. The Cardinal spends some time every Summer in this place, and is a great favorite here with all. During the day he receives many telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the country, and from Rome. Men of prominence of all shades of religious belief, joined in congratulating him. The summer residents here sent congratulatory notes and flowers.

The Cardinal appeared to enjoy the many kind expressions of good will. Every day, no matter what the weather is, he takes a long walk through the sand, and Monday was not an exception. A dinner was given for the Cardinal in the evening by Cockroft Thomas. Among the clergy present were Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Archbishop Kain, Bishop O'Hara, Monsignor Seton, Fathers Elcock, Russell, Deognan and Phelan.

## Pickett and the Archives.

Frank Riggs, the son of the famous banker and his father's successor in the financial circles at Washington, tells me an interesting story that corrects a false impression which many good people have carried for years. During the second term of President Grant a man of the name of Pickett sold to the Government of the United States the records of the executive departments of the Southern Confederacy. From these documents was obtained much evidence that prevented the payment of claims of southern citizens who pretended loyalty for losses growing out of the war.

In a single instance they saved several millions by showing that rail contractors throughout the south have been paid from the Confederate treasury for services performed by them for the post office department of the United States before the outbreak of the rebellion. They prove to be of great value in many other directions, and the price paid Mr. Pickett for them, which was something like \$60,000, proved to be one of the most profitable investments ever made by the Government.

Pickett had been the chief clerk of the Confederate state department, or held some similar office which made him custodian of the archives. When President Davis and his cabinet fled from Richmond, Mr. Pickett carted the records away and hid them in some place that escaped the searches of the Union army, and the manner of their disappearance was a mystery until they were delivered to Secretary Fish. It was always believed that Mr. Pickett pocketed the money, and he was universally condemned by southern people for betraying the secrets of the lost cause for a price.

"The facts have never been told," said Mr. Riggs, "for Mr. Pickett exacted the strictest pledges of secrecy from my father in regard to the disposition of the money. But both of them are dead now, and there is no reason why the truth should not be known. Mr. Pickett never had the benefit of one penny of the money he received from the Government for those records. He deposited the entire amount as soon as he received it in our bank to the credit of 'George W. Riggs, trustee for,' and it was distributed in small amounts among the widows of Confederate officers. Mr. Pickett made out the list of the people to whom he wished it sent. The checks were all signed by my father. Each one was accompanied by a letter which he prepared and which my father signed, saying that the inclosure was forwarded at the request of a gentleman who felt an interest in their welfare, but for reasons for his own desired that his identity should not be disclosed. The account was carried for several years, and all the checks and vouchers are now packed away in our bank."—*Chicago Record*.

## The Origin of Ice Cream.

The man who invented ice cream was a negro named Jackson, and in the early part of the present century kept a small confectionery store. Cold custards, which were cooled after being made by setting them on a cake of ice, were very fashionable, and Jackson conceived the idea of freezing them, which he did by placing the ingredients in a tin bucket and completely covering it with ice. Each bucket contained a quart, and sold for \$1.00. It immediately became popular, and the inventor soon enlarged his store, and when he died left a considerable fortune. A good many tried to follow his example, and ice cream was hawked about the streets, being wheeled along very much as the hokey-pokey carts are now, but none of them succeeded in obtaining the flavor that Jackson had in his product.

There is no prize more worthy of aspiring after than the esteem of the good and wise.



## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

## European.

The town of Golop, Hungary, has been burned.

Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama lobbyist, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs.

A pleasure boat laden with excursionists from Barmouth capsized on the Maudach river, near Dolgelly, Wales. Ten of the passengers were drowned.

The house of Princess Soltkyoff, at Slough, in Bucks, about two miles and a half from Windsor, was entered by burglars, and robbed of jewels of the value of £10,000.

A fourth part of the town of Minsk, capital of the Russian Government of that name, has been destroyed by fire. Several persons were killed, and great damage to property was done.

John Younger, an iron merchant of Glasgow, has purchased at auction for £800 the *Lorraine*, formerly the property of Lord Dunsraven, which was sunk in collision with the *Satanita* and subsequently raised.

A message received from Rome says: The veteran American sculptor, Chauncey Bradley Ives, died at Rome, Italy, in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Ives was a native of Connecticut, but for a number of years past he had lived in Rome.

While Prince Bismarck was taking a drive at Varzin the horses became unmanageable and plunged into a bog by the roadside, dragging the carriage with them. Assistance was at hand, and the horses and vehicle were extricated, but with difficulty. The Prince was not hurt.

A lighted sulphur torch was placed by some unknown person underneath a pile of wicker baskets in one of the workshops of the arsenal at Toulon. The authorities have not discovered any trace of the miscreant. Following close upon the attempt to cause a disaster at the time of the launching of the battleship *Carnot*, the subsequent attempt to set fire to that ship, and the disastrous fire at the arsenal, all of which are known to be crimes of Anarchist origin, this last attempt has caused a decidedly uneasy feeling at Toulon.

A despatch from Vienna says. A doctor of the Galician town of Zaleszky describes the suddenness of deaths from cholera at that place as terrible. He says that people who have been attending funerals are attacked with pains on their way home, and lie down and die in a few hours. The town is isolated. There is no traffic, commerce, or industry. All the shops and factories are closed. The rich people have fled, while the working people promenade the streets in a starving condition, take the disease, and die on the spot where they are attacked.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was entertained at dinner in the Metropole Hotel, London, by Liberal members of the House of Commons. The meeting was held to celebrate the passage of the budget. Jacob Bright, advanced Liberal member of Parliament for the Southwest division of Manchester, presided. In proposing the toast of the evening he denied that Sir William expected to retire from his office. Rumors to that effect were utterly unfounded. Sir William was received enthusiastically. Whatever remained of him in the future, he said, would belong to the party. He thanked the rank and file of the party for supporting the budget, and spoke with special praise of the loyalty of the Irish member.

## American.

Information was received from the Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn., where Gen. Andrew Jackson's remains are buried, that his grave was disturbed by some unknown person or persons. A hole eighteen inches in depth and three feet in length was dug at the head of

the grave, but the parties were frightened away before they accomplished their object.

Anderson Holliday of Elkhorn, W. Va., while drunk, shot at Robert Caloway and missed him, but the bullet passed through the head of Wesley Cobbs, killing him instantly. A mob took Holliday from the officers and lynched him.

There is a plague of black spiders in Crawford county and parts of Perry, Indiana. Several persons have been bitten. Only one death has resulted, the victim swallowed a spider while drinking from a jug. Many of the spiders are of enormous size.

Chris. Evans, a farmer living near Bull's Gap, Tennessee, quarrelled with his seventeen year old son Bud after returning home in an intoxicated state, and inflicted a slight wound with a Winchester. He was in the act of shooting again, when the son fired and killed his father.

A west bound freight on the Pennsylvania broke in two near Bucyrus, O., the two parts collided, a car of coal oil and one of gasoline took fire and consumed half the train, also destroying about fifty feet of track. Four tramps who were stealing a ride on the oil car were burned to death.

In making her first balloon ascension in Anderson, Ind., Tillie Sabern fell from the parachute, which did not work, and was dashed to death on the river bank. Miss Sabern's brother has made three ascensions of late, and it was his feats that the unfortunate girl admired and tried to imitate. Her brother had pleaded with her not to do it.

The Pullman works at Chicago last week were started quietly and without demonstration on the part of the employees. Only 250 men reported for work, although the company expected 800. About 1,000 strikers gathered around the building, and good-naturedly chaffed the returning workmen, but no attempt at violence was made. A heavy detail of police was on hand, and remained at the works all day.

The territory four miles west of Hills, Minn., near the Dakota line, was visited by a terrible cloudburst. Water stood four feet on the level, and did great damage to grain in the shock. The cloudburst was followed by a heavy hail storm, which threshed out the wheat in the shock and cut down hundreds of acres of corn. Hail laid eight inches deep in some places. The damage is enormous.

The following despatch has been received from Honolulu:—"Since the proclamation of the republic, perfect quiet has reigned. Royalist protests have ceased, and the general situation is perfect acquiescence in the present form of government. Registration for the coming election has commenced. The election will probably be held in October. It is rumored that two secret conferences have been held between white and native royalists, looking to the restoration of the Queen.

## Canadian.

Alicia Lavoie, of Casticooko, P.Q., says she had the power of speech miraculously restored to her some days ago at la bonne Ste. Anne.

August 3rd was Lord Aberdeen's birthday, and deputations from the three national societies—St. George's, North British and Charitable Irish of Halifax, N.S.—waited jointly upon Lady Aberdeen and his Excellency and presented them with addresses. The Governor-General made a felicitous reply.

Cornelius Woodcock was killed at Tweed. He was sitting on the back end of a hand car, and had gone some distance when by some means he got his head under the brakes, and they came down on it, dislocating his neck. He leaves a wife and large family.

David Coleman, a teamster of Niagara, while coming from St. Catharines on a load of feed, met with a

very serious accident. It seems while coming down a hill he slipped from the load, and the wheels of the wagon, which contained over two tons, passed over his ankle, nearly severing it from the limb.

The extension of the gas pipes from the Ruthven gas well, a distance of 30 miles, to Walkerville, by the Ontario Natural Gas Company, is completed. Mayor Walker is the first resident of the town to have connections made to his house. Gas was turned on. The light was clear and steady and highly satisfactory. The price has not been definitely fixed, but the company state that twenty five cents per 1,000 cubic feet will be about the cost.

The Collingwood Meat Co.'s new building is nearing completion. Contractor Burdette has 120 men working on it. Over 600,000 brick, manufactured at the Central Prison, were used, and shingles are being stooped in linseed oil and oxide of iron before being placed on the roof. The building will cost \$40,000, and the plant nearly as much more. This will be the finest institution of the kind in Canada.

A terrible accident happened on a new factory building at Berlin. Gustave Popplaw, a mason tender, and another labourer were working overtime on the third storey, drawing up stone sills for the windows with a pulley, when Popplaw missed his footing and fell the entire height to the ground below. He alighted on his head. His neck was broken and every bone in his head was fractured. He leaves a widow and four small children.

## The City.

The five year old son of Mr. Terrance Farr of Broadview avenue had one of his legs broken by falling off a bicycle.

While painting at the Don Station Robert Beeman, 8 Ontario place, fell from a ladder and fractured his leg below the knee. He was taken home in a hack and afterwards to the General Hospital in the police ambulance.

A hod carrier named John Blevins, living at 18 Gladstone avenue, was working on the second storey of the addition to Dawson street school, when one of the joists in the flooring broke. Blevins fell thirty feet to the cellar, but received only slight injury.

Mayor Kennedy has invited Sir John Thompson to stay over in the city for a day or two on his way home from Muskoka and examine the work done for the protection of the Island. His aid will be asked in having the breakwater extended westward to the light-house point.

Frank Vuter, a newsboy living on Terry street, was wheeling a bicycle along Leader lane when a frightened horse kicked him, breaking his leg. Vuter was taken to St. Michael's hospital in the ambulance. He was only discharged from that institution two weeks ago suffering from a broken arm.

Mr. Alex. Muir is about to publish a new patriotic song, which he has set to music, and is having copyrighted. Mr. Muir tells his friends how he paid \$80 for printing a thousand copies of "The Maple Leaf Forever," and got as a return \$2. Then a music firm, without Mr. Muir's knowledge, copyrighted the song and music, and never gave the author one cent for the thousands of copies sold.

Ex-Mayor Beaty, who has been ailing for some time, was last week removed to the General Hospital on the advice of his physicians with the object of having an operation performed on him to remove gall stones. The operation was performed by Dr. Nevitt, assisted by Dr. J. E. Graham, Drs. Cameron, Teskey, Ross and O'Leilly also being in attendance. It was found that owing to growth which had been forming for some time around the gal-

and bile ducts from inflammatory causes the stones could not be removed. The doctors, however, are of opinion the operation, though not as satisfactory as they had desired, will have beneficial results.

A number of business men from the St. Lawrence market and neighbourhood met in the Executive room at the City hall to urge the necessity of a railway station at the foot of Jarvis street. The City Council was represented by Ald. Lamb, who was appointed chairman, the Mayor, Ald. Hallam, Frankland, Crane, Macdonald, Hubbard, Hewitt, Crawford and Burns. Mr. E. Wragge represented the G.T.R. and Mr. J. W. Leonard the O.P.R. The following gentlemen spoke on behalf of the merchants.—Messrs. Alex. Wheeler, Thomas Thompson, John Holderness, Robert Swan, D. C. Forbes, J. C. Steele and John Mallon. They urged that if facilities were given a paying traffic would speedily grow up at the station, and the convenience of such a station would be a boon to hundreds of business people. Ald. Frankland was certain such a station would pay, and Ald. Hubbard was anxious that the Bathurst street station scheme should not be overlooked. Mr. Wragge pointed out that under the Esplanade agreement the city objected to such a station. However, if an offer for its erection came from the City Council his company would favourably consider it. Mr. Leonard consented to a Bathurst street station, but could not agree, as at present advised, to a Jarvis street station. The Mayor considered a station near the market a necessity, and was sure the City Council would assist as far as possible in securing it. Another conference on the subject will shortly be held.

## Personal.

Hon. Edward Blake, M.P. for South Longford, sails for Canada on August 11.

Sir Oliver Mowat is in Gananoque. He will spend his holidays at Kingston and the Thousand Islands.

Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Vice President of the Young Men's Liberal Club, is spending a month with friends in Ottawa, his native city.

General Herbert has taken a residence at St. Joseph de Levis, within the limits of the military camp, for the time of the forthcoming fall camp.

Lieut.-Col. O'Donovan was married in Owen Sound last week to Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Christopher Johnson, lumber merchant, of Whitby.

Mr. Ambrose Small, for many years the efficient treasurer of the Toronto Opera house, has been appointed manager of that theatre, and has entered upon the duties of the position.

## Acknowledgment.

To the Officers and Members of the A.O.H., Div. No. 1.

With feelings of grateful remembrance we desire to convey to you our sincere thanks of the evidences of your respect and sympathy in our recent bereavement, which were manifested by the beautiful floral tribute in a form emblematic of your beloved Order, and your attendance in a body at the funeral of our dear brother, John. We also acknowledge with thanks the cheque for fifty dollar the day after his death.

May your noble Order, so consistent in adherence to its fraternal beneficiary principles, ever prosper.

In behalf of myself and sisters,  
JAMES GROOMAN,  
185 George street.

## C. O. F.

Sacred Heart Court No. 201 held their regular meeting Thursday last. Several important questions were discussed, which proved interesting to the members and profitable to the Order.

An invitation was received from the parishioners of St. Paul's to the officers and members of this Court to attend in large numbers at their picnic, which will be held at Blantyre Park, Civic Holiday. A few seasonable remarks by several of the members brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

## ALONG THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

BY THE RAMBLER.

My last *effusion* to the readers of the REGISTER left me in the town of Carleton Place.

Carleton Place is an important railway centre situated at the junction of the main line of the C. P. R. with the Brockville and Ottawa branch. It is a town of a little over 4,000 inhabitants, 400 or thereabouts of whom belong to the Catholic faith. It has several manufacturing industries, an extensive sawmill being the most prominent, because of its giving employment to the greatest number; and when I say that W. C. Edwards, the popular representative of Russell in the Dominion House, is the proprietor thereof, I furnish the amplest guarantee that this industry will not degenerate into a P.P.A. lodge. No; the large-hearted W. C. Edwards, sound Protestant though he is, is not engaged in the propagation of P.P.A. lodges.

Carleton Place enjoys a magnificent water-power, furnished by the Mississippi River, which is fairly utilized. The scenery west of the town, particularly on the shores of the Mississippi Lake, is highly picturesque, and in recent years, as its attractions have become known, the place has become the Mecca of the tourist, whether in search of health or pleasure. A description of the stores of Carleton Place would only be a repetition of what I have had to say of towns of similar size and importance. Suffice it to say that whether a man wishes a needle or an anchor, a logging-chain or a neck tie, whether he wants law or medicine, his jaw shaved or his too-nails paired, his teeth or his corns extracted, his needs will be attended to by a visit to Carleton Place; and, if he should become hilarious and deem it proper not to go home till morning, he can be as noisy here as anywhere else.

It is only within recent years that a Catholic congregation has been organized in Carleton Place, the Rev. M. O'Donohoe being the first resident pastor. Prior to this it was an outlying mission tributary to Smith's Falls, from which place it was attended at long intervals, Mass being said in private houses. There is now a neat brick church, with a handsome presbytery adjoining, and a large and steadily increasing congregation, all under the pastoral jurisdiction of the Rev. Father O'Rourke, a clergyman whose zeal and urbanity has won for him the esteem of all, irrespective of creed or of country—a clergyman whose claim to sympathy from the Irish born portion of his congregation will not be diminished by the announcement that he comes from the county which produced the celebrated Father Tom Maguire.

Until recent years the Irishman, in his wanderings in search of a home, seems to have given a wide berth to Carleton Place, although from an early date in the history of the place the old race has been more or less represented. The father of Messrs. John and Maurice Burke, both well known and highly-esteemed residents of the town, was, I believe, among the first Irish settlers; and, long before there appeared any need for a Catholic church, it was in his house that the solemn mysteries of religion were celebrated.

Mr. Galvin, whose sons are well known throughout the Ottawa Valley as being amongst its most enterprising settlers, and about whom I intend to have something to say later on, has been identified with the commercial life of the place almost from its infancy.

Mr. Daniel Hallinan, a precocious youth from the shadow of *Croagh Phaudhrig*, has lived here for many years, is much respected, keeps as many of the Ten Commandments as

the average man, and to-day bids defiance to the sheriff or his bailiffs.

Hotel accommodation is ample, "The Mississippi" being to Carleton Place what the Windsor Hotel is to Montreal. I always patronize the Grand Central Hotel, as, aside from the prices being moderate, and the hash being free from nails, buttons, pebbles and dangerous obstructions, there is the additional pleasure of a greeting from Mr. and Mrs. Dowling, the genial host and hostess.

Mr. John Fitzgerald, a now candidate for fame and wealth, has embarked in the wholesale liquor trade, and if honesty and integrity, combined with good business abilities, count for anything, we are safe in assuming that he will secure both.

Six miles further north we reach the little town of Almonte, also situated on the Mississippi River, and which is also supplied with an excellent water-power, a succession of falls affording a most picturesque scene.

Almonte may be regarded as a hive of manufacturing industry, and in this respect has secured a national reputation. Much of its prosperity is due to the push and energy of the Rosamond family, who, although Irish Orangemen, and hailing from the Celtic Province of Connaught, have never, in their capacity of employers, recognized either creed or country. Indeed, if over the inscription, "No Papist Need Apply," appears over a factory door in Almonte, it will not be at the instigation of either Bonnett or James Rosamond. Tolerant and generous, as I have already stated, and although with a penchant for annually celebrating the memory of the "glorious, pious and immortal" William, they have yet to learn that doctrine which teaches people to hate their neighbors on account of their religious belief; and I am not surprised that the only feeling actuating the Catholic minority toward them is one of a fervent wish for their prosperity.

In 1891 the population of Almonte numbered about 8,500 souls, of which there were a little over 700 Catholics. There is a fine stone church and a handsome presbytery, with a large congregation, under the jurisdiction of the Rev. Canon Foley, one of those men who seem capable of capturing the heart. There has been a separate school in this town for over thirty years; and judging by the number of young men who have been equipped for life's battles within its walls, as well as for the able talent which has always been employed, we are safe in saying that the interests of Catholic education have always been a paramount consideration with Catholic parents and Catholic ratepayers. Mr. William Gallagher, a highly successful educationist, is at present the Principal of the Separate School of Almonte.

Reading the inscriptions on the signs we recognize names that have a strong Celtic flavor. John O'Reilly has been a successful merchant here for nearly thirty years; and being identified with every movement tending to promote temperance and morality, I am not surprised to find that he is universally respected. His son, a jeweller, is handling gold every day; and judging from the merits of a necktie protector which he has succeeded in getting patented both in Canada and the United States, golden harvests await him.

Mr. John McKinnon is a worthy scion of Highland Scotch origin, but as he speaks Gaelic galore he is generally mistaken for a native of the Province of Connaught.

The fashions in masculine apparel are carefully looked after by Mr. Patrick Slattery, whilst the powder and balls, which are directed against disease of every type with such telling effect, are manufactured by Mr. P. C. Dowdall and fired off by Dr. Lynch.

In hotel accommodation Almonte is amply supplied, and travellers visiting the place will make no mistake by

placing themselves under the care of Messrs. Michael Dixon, of the "Almonte House," or Patrick Reilly, of the "Windsor."

Nine miles farther off, in the direction of the North Pole, I reach the pretty little town of Pakenham, also resting on the banks of the Mississippi River.

Pakenham, for a little town of about 1,200 people, has a fair supply of stores, of manufactories, and of hotels, that being kept by Mr. Shanahan enjoying the greatest patronage from the travelling public.

Messrs. John and William Burke are both old and esteemed residents of the place. Patriotic Irishman and devoted Catholics, papers of the REGISTER stamp have always had in those gentlemen warm-hearted friends.

The glory of Pakenham, however, consists of the handsome Catholic church, recently erected; and as its massive proportions meet the eye of the traveller passing the town, whether from the north or south, he will be tempted to inquire if there is a congregation here large enough to fill so immense a building. The devoted pastor, Father D. J. Lavin, had in his mind's eye, when raising this structure, the exigencies of the future as well as the wants of the present; and with his strong faith in the vitality of the Church, which, though old, is still young, he feels sanguine that ere many years the noble temple which he has raised to the glory of God will be found none too large for the requirements of his parishioners.

Nine miles further on I reach the town of Arnprior, about which place I will have something to say in a future letter.

RAMBLER.

## Notes by the Way.

Those who have not had the pleasure of a trip among the thousand islands can only form a faint idea of the grand scenery the magnificent St. Lawrence contains. A distinguished writer has said: "There is in North America a mighty river, with a flow as placid and pulseless as the great Pacific itself, yet in places as swift as the average speed of a railway train; its waters are pure and azure-hued, no matter how many turbid streams attempt to defile it; it is a river that never know a freshet nor any drying up, no matter how great the rain or snow fall, or how severe the drought on all its thousand miles of flow—a river so grand and beautiful as to enchant every traveller and enthrall every appreciative soul. It lies for a thousand miles between two great nations, as picturesque as the Rhine, as grand as La Plata, as pure as the Lakes of Switzerland. Need we say this wonderful and most enchanting stream is the St. Lawrence, which rises in Lake Ontario and ends in the great Atlantic."

During my stay in Kingston, I one evening resolved to get away from the "city thermometer," which was up in the nineties, and try a sail among the islands. The cool, refreshing breeze and the ever-changing panoramas of river scenery soon banished the thought of thermometers. I could only think of what was to be seen around us; I only regretted that (unlike the hot weather) the end would come too soon. The trip was to Alexandria Bay and Thousand Island Park, where we made a short stay. The typical Irishman has remarked that he thought the moon more sensible than the sun, for the moon came out at night to light up the darkness, but the sun only came out in the day time when light was not required. But this was not "Fairy Luna's" night out; so on the return trip the "Search Light" was used. This is a modern feature the excursion boats are adopting, and it is greatly enjoyed by those on board. Shortly after nine we are home and reluctantly bid adieu to the St. Lawrence.

## Blantyre Pic-nic.

For a number of years past St. Paul's parish has held its annual picnic in the House of Providence grounds on the Civic holiday. This year, at the kind invitation of his Grace the Archbishop, the picnic will take place on the beautiful and spacious demesne of Blantyre. Under the supervision of an energetic committee arrangements have been made for a day's enjoyment which will be agreeable to young and old. Not the least feature of the Blantyre entertainment will be the musical productions. The I.C. B.U. band, which has been recently strengthened by the addition of a number of excellent players, who belonged to military organizations in the old country, will give selections

on the grounds during the afternoon and evening. A string band will also appeal to the instincts of Teutalohorean artists. The Knight of St. John Bugle Band and uniform corps will march down at noon, and give a number of their fancy evolutions on the grounds.

The contest for the Archbishop's picture among the societies is waxing warm. The E.B.A., the I.C.B.U., the Knights of St. John and the A. O. U. are in the fight to stay. Ten thousand ballots have already been bought up by the societies, and an order given for ten thousand more. The adherents of the different organizations are working earnestly for their favorites. The excitement has extended to the ladies. The St. Anges Society, in the interests of the I.C.B.U., have taken 300 ballots, and 500 have been sent to C.bourg at the request of a branch of the I. B. C. U. there. An interesting and exciting time is expected on the grounds. All the Catholic Societies will muster there, and have canvassers at work.

Return tickets to Blantyre by T.S.R. and Scarborough Electric Road may be purchased at the offices of T.S.R., corner Church and King streets, at 15 cents each.

## Home Again.

Our readers will recall a sketch given two months ago of the Rev. Patrick Conway, of Norwood, Ontario, the patriarch of the Canadian priesthood, and the announcement that he was about to visit his native Ireland. It gives us pleasure to state that he returned from his trip last week, and, after a few days' stay in New York city, proceeded to his parish. Our representative, who had the pleasure of a cordial chat with the venerable priest, found him full of vigor, health and cheerfulness after his visit to the old land. Father Conway speaks most encouragingly of the changes noted by him since his previous visit several years ago. The people have made considerable progress in that time in the counties which he visited, which were chiefly Longford, Leitrim and Sligo. Their home conditions are more comfortable, and their children are better clad and more generally instructed. Notwithstanding the drain from the population, through emigration, Father Conway says he found the churches apparently as fully thronged as before, and he saw many evidences that the people of Ireland were never more devoted to their faith and to their religious obligations than at the present time. During his entire visit he saw but one man under the influence of liquor, and he felt proud and joyous to be able to note the fact, for Father Conway is a firm believer and consistent advocate of total abstinence. During his stay in the city he received many visits from the members of the priesthood, and his nephew, the brilliant young attorney, James J. Conway, of 140 Nassau street, managed to keep his leisure hours occupied with sight seeing, which he greatly enjoyed, for a true Irish heart never grows old.—*Irish World*.

## Garden Party at St. Basil's

The annual Garden Party of St. Basil's Church will be held on the beautiful grounds of St. Michael's College on August 15th, the proceeds being for the St. Basil's Novitiate Building Fund. As on former occasions, no expense will be spared to make this gathering a success. The famous Queen's Own Band, under the leadership of Mr. Bailey, and the O'Connell Fife and Drum Band will supply music to suit the ears of all comers; while the ladies will, as usual, endeavor to suit the taste of everyone by the excellent supplies of solid and liquid nourishment for the inner man. No body should miss this opportunity of recreation and amusement. The past entertainments of this kind are the best guarantee that this will be the festival of the season.

## Letter from Ridgetown.

RIDGETOWN, Aug. 6, 1894.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register.

DEAR SIR—A branch of the C. M. B. A. was organized in Ridgetown on July 3rd by district deputy W. P. Killackey of Chatham, assisted by Chancellor O'Keefe. There was also present Rev. Fathers Paul and Cummins of Chatham, as well as the parish priest Rev. Father McCabe.

After a thorough explanation of the objects and aims of the society by W. P. Killackey the initiation of members took place. Election of officers was next in order, and resulted as follows:

Spir. Adv. Rev. Father McCabe; Pres. John Tompkins; First Vice President, James McDonald; Second Vice President, J. S. Dillott; Rec. Sec. P. J. Mogan; Ass. Sec. James Cunningham; Treas. F. H. Dillott; Fin. Sec. John J. Mogan; Marshal, John Mannix; Guard, Wm. Regan; Chancellor, pro tem, Arthur Orndorf; Trustees for one year, J. Mannix, Wm. Regan and J. Cunningham; Trustees for two years, A. Eberly and Geo. Shindler.

After the election of officers appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Fathers Paul, Cummins, McCabe, and Mr. O'Keefe. The meeting then adjourned until the third Friday of the month.

P. J. MUGAN, Rec. Sec.

## MUSKOKA DISTRICT.

Letter From the Rev. Father Fleming

BRACEBRIDGE, August 1, 1891.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register.

DEAR SIR—In my last letter I promised to give some details as to what amount of capital would give a man a fair start on a Free Grant lot; but on reflection, in order to be clear and free from misunderstanding in the matter, I find that this phase of the subject requires careful consideration, and what I have to say thereon must be accepted only as a basis upon which to work out a problem, because the future advancement and prosperity of a newly arrived settler in the Free Grants is problematic; he may work it out successfully, and he may not. For instance, take two men starting in life together, both healthy and strong, both with an equal amount of funds, both on equally good farms, and yet the future of those two men may prove a great contrast. One succeeds and does well; the other is unsuccessful and fares badly one having a vocation for the life; the other having none. This accepted, it is most difficult to arrive at a sensible conclusion as to what amount of capital would suit all.

However, to be brief, I shall take the healthy, strong man, who has a vocation for the life he is about to embark in, and show him what amount of capital would be necessary to begin with. I said, I think, in a previous letter that men with \$500 capital and upwards were the class of settlers Muskoka really wanted; let this be the standard for all. Of course I do not mean to say that settlers having not the above amount of capital do not succeed; quite the contrary; but the class of man I specify with this amount of capital, it will be his own fault if he does not succeed.

We will suppose an intending settler of this class to start from say Toronto early in the fall. The best plan is for the head of the family with grown up sons, if any, to go in first and take up their land, leaving the female portion outside till they have a road cut to their lot and house erected. If preferred, the family could be taken to Bracebridge, or some other convenient town more or less central, where a house could be rented from \$3 to \$4 a month. During the fall the settler can get several acres underbrushed and his house erected. If he wish, he can now move his family in, and during the winter months he can chop and prepare for fencing his lot when spring opens. If his funds allow him, and he have no grown up sons to help him, he can get help at the rate of \$14 and upwards a month; or, if he choose, he can let a few acres to be chopped, logged and fenced from \$16 to \$20 per acre—provided his capital allow him. If he be a man of frugal habits, and show by his honesty and industry that he will become an important factor in the district, he can get up a logging bee, and with the help of his neighbours get three or four acres logged and piled in a day. A great deal, indeed, depends on the kind of impression a new settler makes on his neighbours, and in a great measure on it depends his future success. Now his clearing is ready for crop and he thinks of moving in his family. Let the intending settler bring with him such furniture, stores, etc., as he may have; selling off these hard times is too great a sacrifice; for if he has not ready cash he must pay such prices for everything he wants. If he intend buying new articles he had better buy here; for by the time he has paid freight he will find they cost as much or more than they do here, besides the trouble and risk.

When a man has got his twenty or thirty acres cleared, and is free from debt and is able to pay cash for everything he wants, he should from this

turning point date his independence—not independence from labour, but independence from seeking labour outside his own farm. Many make it self-supporting before arriving at this stage, in consequence of judgment used and honest labour bestowed on their lot. A new settler must take into consideration the amount of land he clears and gets under crop every year, for this materially lessens his expenses. Farm produce, in calculating profit, varies very much according to demand—such as hay, oats, potatoes, etc.

I am asked what would be the most opportune time to come and settle on a new lot. I shall give in substance what an old and experienced settler says, as an answer. He advises any person intending to settle here to come in the fall, say about the first of October, so that he would have his house built and some underbrushing done before the snow and cold weather set in. In doing this he alleges the settler would be at a necessary outlay of about \$50. Then the first winter he could chop five acres or more, and in the spring be able to lay up and put under potatoes and turnips—say two or three acres—in good time. The balance he could clear up during the summer at his leisure, and thus he would have five acres ready for grain crop the following spring. My informant puts it at five acres, for he knows from experience that this is about what one man can accomplish in the year.

The settler, if a man of family, should see his way to make provision for his family for eighteen months without depending on his farm, for he cannot expect much from it till the second year. This would cost a man with a family at least \$200. The second year he would require a yoke of oxen, which would cause an outlay of \$80 or so. It would not be advisable to get oxen the first spring, because the expense of keeping them over the winter would be greater than the expense of hiring the first summer. Then to be comfortable he would need a cow. The cost of one is about \$50, and at least \$100 for incidental expenses, which altogether would amount in round numbers to \$500—the figure I heretofore set down as necessary for a good start in the beginning.

A man having this amount and willing to work, need not be afraid to come to Muskoka. But I have known men with large families who came here years ago without a dollar, and are now in good circumstances. So no one need be discouraged. They have had to undergo some hard trials, and overcome obstacles which many less determined would consider unsurmountable; but with perseverance and industry they have succeeded in making for themselves and families homes which would favourably compare with those of places of greater pretensions than the wild district of Muskoka. Yours truly,

T. P. FLEMING, Priest.

Mrs. Henry Della, of Astoria, Oregon, is over 100 years old, yet it is reported she can walk five miles without experiencing undue fatigue.

The value of the public-school property in the United States at the present time is estimated to be \$400,000,000, and of all property used for educational purposes \$600,000,000.

A recent report gave the number of cotton mills in Spain as 1,189, containing 22,111 looms; 3,253 woollen mills, with 30,940 hand looms, 1,334 Jacquard and 1,189 power looms.

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we have a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

## The Late Mr. John O'Connor

Mr. John O'Connor, brother of Mr. Patrick O'Connor, of the penitentiary staff, and formerly of Kingston Mills, died at Courtland, N.Y., on Monday afternoon, where he has resided for many years. For some time his health had been failing, but not till about ten days ago did his family think his illness of such a serious nature that it was necessary to summon the relatives to his bedside. When the sad message arrived here Mr. P. O'Connor immediately left for Courtland and had the consolation of being with his near relative during his last days on earth. He remained a week, and on Monday morning left for home under the impression that, though his brother was beyond recovery, there was a possibility of him surviving for some time; therefore at the request of the family and patient, who were of the same opinion as himself, he returned to the city. Strange to say, he had only arrived at his home a short time, when the telegraph messenger followed with the announcement of his brother's death. The deceased was one of the most expert carriage blacksmiths in the State of New York, and, before stricken with illness, commanded the highest wages ever paid a mechanic of his calling. He was highly respected and esteemed by the citizens of Courtland, and was elected to many positions of honor in past years. He was married and leaves a wife and four children, the oldest a young man of twenty-one years. Mr. Patrick O'Connor, the only surviving member of his family, has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in his steady run of bereavements. Within five years his brother Morris, father, and now his brother John have been called away to receive their eternal reward. Mr. O'Connor himself has only recovered from a severe attack of illness and was unable to return to Courtland to attend his brother's funeral, his physician having warned him against any further exertion. The deceased, through hard work, thrift, and honesty, left his family in comfortable circumstances. He had many friends in this city and district who much regret his death in what may be called the prime of life—48 years of age. May his soul rest in peace.—*Kingston Freeman.*

## Curiosities of Language.

The Hindoos are said to have no word for "friend." The Italians have no equivalent for our "humility." The Russian dictionary gives a word, the definition of which is, "not to have enough buttons on your footman's waistcoat;" the second is, "to kill over again;" a third, "to earn by dancing." The Germans call a thimble a "finger hat," which it certainly is, and a grasshopper a "hay horse." A glove with them is a "handshoe," showing they wore shoes before gloves. The French, strange to say, have no verb "to stand," nor can a Frenchman speak of "kicking" any one. The nearest approach he, in his politeness, makes to it is to threaten to "give a blow with his foot," the same thing, probably, to the recipient in either case, but it seems to want the energy, the directness of our "kick." The terms "upstairs" and "downstairs" are unknown in French.

Mrs. Benjamin Galbraith, of Maysville, Ky., recently presented her husband with a fourth set of twins.

It is said that Queen Victoria's will is engrossed on vellum, quarto size, and is bound as a volume and secured by a private lock.

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**The Wind From Curragh-Mor.**

Oft some will long for stormy winds, or wish them all at rest,  
 And some will love a colder or a warmer wind the best;  
 But since the first Milesian set his foot on Erin's shore,  
 There never was the equal of the Wind from Curragh-Mor,  
 From lonely Curragh-Mor,  
 From wooded Curragh-Mor,  
 There never was the like of it, the Wind from Curragh-Mor.  
 Adown the Curragh's crazy sides it takes no time to breathe,  
 Full to the brim and bursting with the smell of mountain heath,  
 It lingers for a dozen miles, and skips a dozen more,  
 Then sweeps across the Golden Vale and into Curragh-Mor,  
 To swelling Curragh-Mor,  
 To sunny Curragh-Mor,  
 The scent of every flower is in the Wind from Curragh-Mor  
 To listen at the break-o'-day, is like a pleasant drame,  
 For never music fair, made was softer than the same,  
 The laughing, kissing, crying too, and whispering "adieu,"  
 And crooning cooing, lullabies around old Curragh-Mor.  
 'Round mealy Curragh-Mor,  
 Old rock ribbed Curragh-Mor,  
 'Twould put the heart across in you, the Wind from Curragh-Mor.  
 But if you heard it when the sun is over Slieve-na-mon,  
 And blazing down the Suir until every shadow's gone,  
 You'd swear to harpers, pipers, flutes and fiddlers galore,  
 All crowding to the wedding with the Wind from Curragh-Mor,  
 From merry Curragh-Mor,  
 From magie Curragh-Mor,  
 The joy of M-na-meala's in the Wind from Curragh-Mor.  
 And when you see the evening sky behind the ruined tower,  
 And river, wood and mountain-slope grow darker hour by hour;  
 Mourning the self-same wind will cooing like some that's troubled sore,  
 And, God betune us, but you'd believe the dead owned Curragh-Mor,  
 Owned lonely Curragh-Mor,  
 Long-haunted Curragh-Mor.  
 You'd hear the Banshee's wail in it, the Wind from Curragh-Mor.  
 'Tis wonderful the wiles it has, a hundred ways a day,  
 No sorrow that it cannot cure, or trouble chase away.  
 Mayrone! if it would only blow the Banshee from our shore,  
 We'd bless it as the breath of God, the Wind from Curragh-Mor,  
 From rebel Curragh-Mor,  
 The Rapparee's Curragh-Mor,  
 Sure Freedom would be sweeter with the Wind from Curragh-Mor.  
 — Boston Pilot. WILLIAM DOLLARD.

**Shrine of Our Lady, Queen of Martyrs.**

Auriesville is in Montgomery county, New York. It is a railway station of the West Shore line, situated on the south bank of the Mohawk river, seven miles west of Amsterdam, and forty miles west by north of Albany. The saintly Indian maiden, Catharine Tegakwitha was born there, and there also Rene Goupil and Father Isaac Jogues suffered and died for the Faith at the hands of the cruel Mohawks. The site is known in the missionary annals of our country as the "Mission of the Martyrs," and its soil has been consecrated, not only by the death of the martyrs just mentioned, but also by the sacrifice of many other Christian men and women of French and various Indian races, and by the virtues of the native convert Hurons, Algonquins and Iroquois, which shone in captivity and persecution.

The Mission was destroyed in 1684. In 1884, the site came into the possession of the Society of Jesus, and a shrine has been erected on it in honor of Our Lady of Martyrs. Pilgrimages have been made to this Shrine every year during the months of July and August, and last year over 5,000 pilgrims visited the holy place, either in private groups or with the various sodalities and congregations led thither by their director or pastor. This year

an open chapel is to be erected, large enough to accommodate 1,500 persons; a plaster cast of the model of the new statue of Our Lady of Martyrs will replace the Pieta now in the Shrine. A Jesuit Father will say Mass at our Lady's Altar every morning in August, and at intervals during the month pilgrimages will come from various places in the neighborhood of the Shrine. On August 15, the Assumption of our Lady and the anniversary of the first public torture of Father Jogues and Rene Goupil, the chief pilgrimage will be held.

The object of all these pious pilgrimages is to make known the virtues and the saintly heroism of the servants of God who toiled and suffered and died in this holy mission. In the 27th private session of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, the Committee on New Business reported the petition of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus to the Holy See for the introduction of the cause of the Beatification of the servants of God, Isaac Jogues and Rene Goupil, of the Society, and of Catharine Tegakwitha, the Iroquois virgin; who have glorified our soil, the latter by shedding their blood for Christ. The petitioners asked the Fathers of the Council to add their petition and subscribe to the Postulate, all of which the Fathers approved by unanimous consent.

Various members of the Canadian hierarchy and twenty Indian nations have sent a like petition.

Our country has been blessed with many men and women whose lives were virtuous to an heroic degree. As yet none of them have been honored by a place in the Calendar of the Saints. To have them recognized and honored by the Church, we must first pay our own sincere tribute to their holiness, and these pilgrimages are the best tribute we can offer.

Besides, we can prove the power of their intercession by asking them to obtain for us the spiritual and temporal favors we need most. Whether we visit Auriesville or not, we can all make the prayer which is usually made for the beatification of God's chosen servants.

O God, who didst inflame the hearts of Thy servants with an admirable zeal for the salvation of souls, grant, we beseech Thee, that the favors we obtain through their intercession may make manifest before men the power they possess in heaven for the greater glory of Thy name. Amen.

And this prayer we can make in all confidence, in view of the testimony of one who, after reviewing all the evidence of their sanctity, closed his work on Father Jogues with the words:

"There are reasonable grounds for hoping that Providence will at length by the authoritative voice of the head of His Church on earth, confirm those titles and that religious veneration and confidence which all who have studied their holy lives have already in heart bestowed on these true servants of God."—Isaac Jogues, by Gilmary Shea.

For those who may wish to stop in the neighborhood of the Shrine ample accommodations for reasonable rates may be had either at Auriesville or in Amsterdam, at Tribes Hill, Foultonville and Fonda, all within easy railway distances of Auriesville.

Heretofore the current expenses of the Shrine and the cost of improvements for these pilgrimages have been met by the fund contributed by patrons of Auriesville for erecting a suitable church and hospice there. It is but fair that those who made the pilgrimage should give their share for the special outlay of money occasioned by the pilgrimages every year. Accordingly those who go to Auriesville as pilgrims this year will be expected to make some contribution to the shrine, the new statue, or the expenses of the pilgrimage.—Catholic Review.

**THE JUDGE'S STORY.**

**Hon. John M. Rice Tells How He Was Cured of Sciatic Rheumatism—Crippled for Six Years.**

The Hon. John M. Rice, of Louisa, Lawrence county, Kentucky, has for many years served his native county and state in the legislature at Frankfort and Washington, and until his retirement was a noted figure in political and judicial circles. A few days ago a Kentucky Post reporter called upon Judge Rice, who in the following words related the history of the cause that led to his retirement: "It is just about six years since I had an attack of rheumatism, slight at first, but soon developing into sciatic rheumatism, which began first with acute shooting pains in the hips, gradually extending downward to my feet. My condition became so bad that I eventually lost all power of my legs, and then the liver, kidneys and bladder, and in fact my whole system, became deranged. I tried the treatment of many physicians, but receiving no lasting benefit from them, I went to Hot Springs, Ark. I was not much benefited by some months stay there, when I returned home. In 1891 I went to the Silurian Springs, Wakeshaw, Wis. I stayed there some time, but without improvement. Again I returned home, this time feeling no hopes of recovery. The muscles of my limbs were now reduced by atrophy to mere strings. Sciatic pains tortured me terribly, but it was the disordered condition of my liver that was I felt gradually wearing my life away. Doctors gave me up, all kinds of remedies had been tried without avail, and there was nothing more for me to do but resign myself to fate.

"I lingered on in this condition sustained almost entirely by stimulants until April, 1893. One day I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This was something new, and as one more drug after so many others could do no harm, I was prevailed upon to try the Pink Pills. The effect of the pills was marvelous, and I could soon eat heartily, a thing I had not done for years. The liver began to perform its functions, and has done so ever since. Without doubt the pills saved my life, and while I do not crave notoriety I cannot refuse to testify to their worth."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid, on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50), by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 9 1894.

## Calendar for the Week.

Aug. 9—S. Emilius, Bishop and Martyr.  
10—S. Laurence, Martyr.  
11—S. Nystus, Pope and Martyr.  
12—Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost. S. Clare, Virgin.  
13—S. Alphonsus M. de Ligouri.  
14—S. Hermisdas, Pope and Confessor.  
15—Assumption of our Blessed Lady.

### Official.

The Clergy of the Archdiocese are hereby notified that the ecclesiastical retreat will begin, this year, on the evening of Monday, the 27th instant, in St. Michael's College. They are all required to be present. A Priest will be appointed to stay at Barrie to attend to the sick cases that may occur in the Northern district. The Carmelite Fathers will be good enough to attend to the dangerously sick in the Deanery of St. Catharines; whilst sick calls occurring in the districts centering around Toronto will be looked after from here. The Clergy will please announce this arrangement to their congregations on the Sunday before the retreat.

By order of his Grace the Archbishop.

JAMES WALSH, Secretary.

Toronto, August 6th, 1894

### Father Teefy Retires.

This will be the last issue of this journal under the able Editorship of Reverend Father Teefy. The REGISTER is sorry to lose so valued a writer from its Editorial table. He has been associated with the publication from its inception, and we feel deeply indebted to him for devoting so much valuable time to our interests, especially in view of the fact that the many and responsible duties of his position as President of St. Michael's College must call for much time and attention. Our loss will be that Institution's gain. We, however, hope that our patrons may occasionally have the pleasure of reading articles from the practiced pen of our late Editor.

### Catholic Higher Education.

There are a number of our Catholic people every year who send their children to board in towns that they may receive a higher education in some High School or College. If it is the intention of the parent to make his boy a teacher—a very unwise intention, by the way—he can do it most directly by sending him to the nearest High School. But if he wishes to have his son prepare for a profession, if he wishes him to have an education in the complete sense of the word, he should by all means send him to one of the Catholic Colleges.

The opinion has somehow got abroad among many people that Catholic Colleges are old-fashioned in

their methods, that they do nothing but prepare youths for the sanctuary, and do not fit a boy for combat with the world. No opinion can be farther from fact. It is true that the moral side of a young man's character is carefully developed; it is true that he is trained in habits of regularity, self-restraint and study, and that his growth of body, mind, and soul is watched with more than paternal solicitude. If these are old-fashioned ideas of education, we think every right-minded parent will join with us in saying that it would be well if these ideas were more prevalent. Certainly in Colleges many of the students are making a course preliminary to priestly studies, but the parent has at least the assurance that in the company of youths who have this lofty aspiration their sons will not be led into the low habits which boys too often learn at school.

The curriculum of Catholic colleges is intended to educate the minds of our youth along the lines which have the approval of centuries. The question is asked in this materialistic age: "What is the use of Latin and Greek to a man?" It might be asked in return whether the Christian world has ever produced a great literary or professional man who was not proficient in the study of the ancient classics. There are too many modern educationists who think that the object of the teacher is to cram his pupil's head full of useful information; who think, in a word, that instruction and education mean the same. The aim of education is not to make a man a walking encyclopedia; its object is to make him think, and bring out his faculties so that he can think. Thus it is that in every country teachers have seen the educative value of the ancient tongues and of the mines of thought they contain, and have introduced them into modern education as a basis of training.

It need not be imagined, on the other hand, that other branches of study are neglected. By no means; for the time is so well divided, and application to study so general and so regular, that more work can be done in these boarding schools than in an institution where the authorities have little hold over the students. Great attention is paid to the exact sciences. Nearly every student learns to speak French or German. As for English, we venture to say that there are no students in all Ontario who can express their thoughts in as fluent and precise English as the boys of equal standing in our colleges. The frequent writing of compositions, the study of the best masters, the exact rendering of their beautiful classical authors, and constant association with men of superior knowledge, give to the youth a breadth of thought and beauty of expression which no other training can give. It is on account of similar training that the French representatives in the Dominion House of Commons surpass their English co-workers in oratory—even in English oratory.

Why, then, should Catholic parents submit their children to the dangers of a lowering of faith and a loss of morality in a non-religious school when they can procure a better article

of education, in the full meaning of that ill-used word, at one of our Catholic Colleges? The cost cannot be an objection, as the good Priests who manage these institutions do so at almost ruinous rates, their complete charges ranging from \$135 to \$165 a year. A boy could hardly pay his board in a town for that amount.

We are not writing to advertise Colleges. We are simply stating facts of great importance to the Catholics of Canada. We do not sufficiently appreciate the benefits of the self-sacrificing men who are working in our midst. Of 1,000 students who attend the four Catholic Colleges of Ontario, at Toronto, Ottawa, Sandwich and Berlin, more than one-half are from the United States, leaving less than 500 students sent by 800,000 Catholics in this Province. Farmers sending their boys to board in towns, and townspeople who can afford the expenditure of \$100 a year, which would cover all a boy's expenses, would do better for their sons' welfare, in this world as well as in the next, if they put them in one of these Colleges, where they could be certain that their boys would pay attention to their studies and religion, and contract no dangerous habits or friendships.

There is a numerous class of Catholics who can afford to send their boys to school, but prefer to put them at work, excusing themselves with the worn-out phrase about "a good common-school education." That is well enough if the boy has no capability for study, but if he has, the opportunity to develop himself should be given him. The Irish race possesses wonderful powers of intellect, as witness their marvellous preservation of the ability to learn through 800 years of enforced barbaric conditions. We are to-day only three removes from the time when it was a crime to learn, and our youth are more than equal to the descendants of more favored races. Give the boys a chance. Do not keep them down because our great grandfathers were not allowed to learn. Moreover, it is a wise policy from a financial standpoint. The professions are overcrowded, but not by Catholics; and a good Catholic professional man, with the confidence of his co-religionists, can find a field for work where others would be crowded out by competition. We are all zealous Catholics; we want to see Catholics take their place before the eyes of the world, and there is one way to do it—by sending our boys to Catholic Colleges.

### Murray's Impertinence.

The *Mail's* correspondent from Montreal waited the whole month of July to chronicle the impudence of one Norman Murray of that city. The latter bellicose gentleman put himself out of his way to break through a Catholic procession on the feast of St. John the Baptist, and thus create a reputation for himself by causing a religious disturbance. The officer who arrested Mr. Murray claimed that he (Murray) was gesticulating and shouting as the procession passed by. He also tried to break through the ranks despite the efforts of the police

officer to restrain him. It was very evident to the peaceable and decorous members of St. Jean Baptiste Society that gratuitous and unprovoked insult was intended. Had they been of Irish or Scotch origin the probability is that a breach of the peace would have occurred, and Murray might have escaped with a good shaking or a few kicks for his impertinence.

That Murray was spoiling for a fight, and that bare-faced impudence marked his every action, was evidenced next morning when that gentleman was arraigned before the City Recorder, Monsieur De Montigny. Asked to say what excuses he had for publicly insulting unoffending people and endeavoring to create a religious disturbance, Mr. Norman Murray refused to make answer, on the absurd plea that Judge de Montigny had been a Papal Zouave, and therefore could not give the case an impartial hearing. "The Recorder (the correspondent says) took Murray's plea *en delibere*, and last week gave an elaborate judgment upon it—to the effect that he was thoroughly justified in hearing the case, and that he was sure he could give an impartial judgment upon it, and decided the case should be tried in his Court."

Probably Mr. Murray had no more extensive knowledge of the nature and character of the Papal Zouave expedition than he had received from the *Montreal Witness* or the *Toronto Orange Sentinel*. Murray could not know that the Papal Zouaves risked their lives to protect the Father and Head of Christendom from the dagger of the Anarchist, and all the Art treasures of the Eternal City from the plunder of freebooters and the incendiary's torch. Mr. Murray could not learn from the pages of these fanatical journals that destruction to all society and all religion was aimed at by the revolutionists who fought at Mentana under Garibaldi.

The young men who left their peaceful homes by the St. Lawrence to engage in deadly conflict with the enemies of society and of Christianity are deserving of all honour and public trust as citizens. When they are commissioned to sit on the bench or discharge other civic functions they are entitled to the fullest confidence and certitude that conscience and honour shall guide their decisions. Mr. Norman Murray, in casting a doubt on the integrity of Judge de Montigny, and refusing to submit the justice of his case to his arbitration on the sole plea that he had been a Papal Zouave, was guilty of an unpardonable piece of impertinence, which the most consummate ignorance alone could excuse.

There would be some excuse for Irish Catholics, in Ireland especially, to refuse to be tried by Orange magistrates and Orange juries. But their refusal would be treated with contempt. The late Irish Secretary, Mr. Balfour, would not even allow the ordinary Stipendiaries to administer justice to her Majesty's subjects; he sent to the counties removable judges, who were accountable only to himself for their decisions, and who had no knowledge of law except what was furnished them by the Crown prosecutor who accompanied them.

The Saundersons, Russells and other malcontents never complained of this travesty of justice. It is only when a bigoted Orangeman or disturbing fanatic has to be tried before a Catholic Judge that a howl is raised and a call made for another magistrate. The *Mail* correspondent says: "Mr. Murray intends to bring the case to the highest courts if necessary."

**The Battle of Education.**

The latest development in the fight for freedom of education in Manitoba and the North-West is the endorsement by the Governor General of an order in council in reference to the Catholic petition. After going over the ground of the petition the report concludes:

The committee beg to observe to your Excellency that the statements which are contained in this memorial are matters of deep concern and solicitude in the interests of the Dominion at large, and that it is a matter of utmost importance to the people of Canada that the laws which prevail in any portion of the Dominion should not be such as to occasion complaint of oppression or injustice to any class or portion of the people, but should be recognized as establishing perfect freedom and equality, especially in all matters relating to religion and religious belief and practice; and the committee, therefore, humbly advise that your Excellency may join with them in expressing the most earnest hope that the Legislatures of Manitoba and of the North West respectively may take into consideration at the earliest possible moment the complaints which are set forth in this petition and which are said to create dissatisfaction among Roman Catholics, not only in Manitoba and the North-West, but likewise throughout Canada, and may take speedy measures to give redress in all the matters in religion to which any well founded complaint or grievance be ascertained.

What will be the outcome of this move it is impossible to say. Of course it cannot be considered as a shelving of the question, for it is a question that cannot be shelved. We should rather consider that it is an act of courtesy or an offer of peace to the Legislature of Manitoba before active hostilities are begun. This view is borne out by the language of the report. True, it does not in any place actually assert that an injustice has been inflicted on the Catholic population of Manitoba and the Territories, but it selects the strong points of the Bishop's memorial, and acknowledges, in a manner, the necessity of redress by the fact of sending a report.

We know that the question cannot be settled by reports and memorials. Catholics, for four long years, have been undergoing unmerited hardships in the country which their loyalty and zeal won over to this Confederation. We are inclined to grow impatient under this delay of justice—impatient, but not yet complaining. We do not wish to have political capital made of our schools in any Legislative body in Canada. We feel that if this question were taken from the political arena and settled on the principles of justice, with proper consideration of the services of Catholics in our new lands, our wishes would be quickly granted. In the language of the memorialists we "repudiate the idea of interference with political parties, or with the direction of affairs purely political or temporal."

We find that we must wait for a settlement. We shall wait if necessary, but we will not forget. Let the mills of the gods grind as slowly as they can, but they must grind. We do not care which of the two parties grants relief to our oppressed brethren; all we want is that the Commons House of Parliament shall pass a measure to right the wrong done by the nefarious Act of the Manitoba Legislature.

**Conversions.**

We insert a short list of notable converts made to the Catholic faith in this half century, submitting the names for the inspection of the Shepherd-Chiniquy-MacNamara combination. In England—Cardinal Newman, Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of

Westminster, Marquis of Bute, Marquis of Ripon, late Viceroy of India; Father Coleridge, S.J., brother of the late Chief Justice; Father Wilberforce, brother of the Bishop of Oxford, Thomas Arnold, T. W. Allee, Father Faber, Marshall, Oakely, Ward, of the *Dublin Review*, Father Luke Rivington, Archbishop Smith, of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh; Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Mr. Hope Scott, Aubrey de Vere, the Irish Poet, Joseph Gillis Biggar, O'Neill Daunt, Sir Stuart Knill, late Lord Mayor of London; and thousands of others.

In America we have Orestes H. Brownson, the greatest thinker America has produced; Mother Seton, Foundress of the American Sisters of Charity; Fathers Hocker, Hewitt and Elliot of the Paulist Fathers, Bishops Waddams, Rosecrans, Watterson, Gilmore, and others; Monsignor Preston, Father Fidelis, formerly Rev. Mr. Stone, an Anglican minister; Bishop Ives, Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina; McMaster, Editor of the *New York Freeman's Journal*; General Rosecrans, Colonel Bliss of New York, Col. Bradbury of Maine, Sir John Thompson.

This is a list jotted down from memory. It would require a special edition to insert a list of the many educated men and women in America and England who have found truth and peace in the Catholic Church. We advance them for the consideration of those foolish people who believe that the Catholic Church is corrupt and decaying on account of the "weeds which the Pope throws over his garden wall."

All of these men and women entered the Catholic Church with a full knowledge of its truths. If they found in the Church any of the abuses of which we are accused, they would have said so quickly. "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

**Answer to Correspondent.**

Can a priest act as a priest of the Roman Catholic Church without a knowledge of the Latin language?

Can a priest of the Roman Catholic Church say Mass without saying it in Latin?

The answer to both questions is yes. There are at least six rites in which Mass is said to day by priests who acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope—Latin, Greek, Coptic, Armenian, Syriac and Chaldean.

Originally the sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated in the tongue spoken by the people; but the conquests of the Roman Empire made Latin a universal tongue, and this fact, together with the supremacy and missionary efforts of the Roman See, made the Latin rite by far the most common. After the fall of the Roman Empire the languages of the barbarous tribes were too rude and changeable for use in the Divine Sacrifice, so Latin was retained. The Church, perceiving the value of a dead language for the preservation of ideas in unchangeable formulæ, kept Latin as a Church language, and introduced it wherever missionaries of the Latin rite made converts. But in older lands, where other rites have been established, the Church zealously resists attempts to disturb their practices; and so it is that among Uniat Greeks, Copts and many Armenians their priests, though Roman in obedience, say Mass in these ancient and venerable rituals.

**Editorial Notes.**

The following "Retort Clerical" appears in the *Pall Mall Budget*:

"I really can't see the slightest difference between a good Catholic and a good Protestant and I've lived sixty years in this world."  
"Faith! You won't live sixty seconds in the next before you see the difference."

The Bishop of Salford stated in Manchester that in this year there have already been received into the Catholic Church more non-Catholics than had ever been received during the same time since the Tudor schism. The Romeward pilgrimage is evidently not dying out in England.

Rev. Mother Catharino Aurelio, Foundress of the Order of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, went from the mother house in St. Hyacinthe to Brooklyn to see Lourdes pilgrims start on their pilgrimage. The journey is being conducted under the auspices of these good Sisters, the value of whose prayers is so well known to many Catholics in this city.

Catholic Congresses are the order of the day. Next week a Priests' Eucharistic Convention will be held at Notre Dame University. It was a Eucharistic Congress held in Jerusalem under Cardinal Langenieux that influenced many schismatic Eastern priests so favorably toward the Catholic Church.

The passing of the Civil Marriage Bill in the Hungarian Diet has had its good influence on Catholics in that country. Like many other Catholics, they needed a little friction to make their Catholicity sparkle. Public prayers are offered in the Churches to their patron, St. Stephen, and a Catholic Congress has met with Papal approval, to contend against the causes of their present difficulties.

The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland have united with Leo XIII. and the Governments of Europe in sympathy with the suffering French nation on the death of President Carnot. Like the action of the Irish party in Westminster, it is most appropriate, as Ireland and France have many ties of kinship, religious belief and mutual help.

The Catholic Poles, assembled in Congress at Posen, have formulated demands for the teaching of religion in the national language to their children according to the will of their parents; that this instruction should be imparted by priests or masters chosen by priests, and that the national tongue (Polish), should be adopted in the Church for non Latin canticles; that Polish be obligatory in popular schools, and that a Polish Catholic university be founded in Posen.

Another of the unfortunates who have been slandering the Catholic Church has made his retractation. He is E. V. Lebreton, whose field of action was New England. He says of the Catholic Church: "Her teachings are the only true ones, and I hereby retract such points I may have established, and highly proclaim that her belief is mine, and that monstrous calumnies are told against her ministers and representatives. The Catholic Church is not at war with this country, and

such accusations are false and abusive."

Labouchere thus gibbets Margaret I. in London. *Truth*: "About the only thing which Mrs. Shepherd, alias Parkyn, alias Herbert, alias Egerton, does not appear to have been, is a member of a Catholic community; and the only cell which there is any evidence of her having tenanted was situated in Bodmin jail. Even my friend Mr. Stead, whose success with unpromising female subjects is so justly celebrated, has apparently tried his hand on this lady in vein. Of such tough fibre are 'escaped nuns' composed."

The *Toronto Evening News* says: "Archbishop Ireland has joined in the Church war against the liquor traffic by declaring the saloon to be 'the enemy of God and country.' The stand taken by the Catholic Church means more for the cause of temperance than prohibitory laws in a dozen States."

**Book Review.**

*Donahue's Magazine* for the month is as beautiful and interesting as ever. The leading article, from our point of view, was "Catholic Maine," by Rev. Thomas F. Butler. It reviews the present and past history of Catholicity in that State from the time when Father Rash preached the Gospel to the Abonakis to the present day. Articles on two noted actors, John McCulloch and Joseph Haworth, are also interesting.

The *Rosary* magazine contains "A Legend of St. Dominic," a beautiful poem by Rev. William D. Kelly, and a continuation of the story, "The Gold Plague." The third of the series of articles for "Catholic Education" appears from the pen of John H. O'Neill. The accounts of a Dominican mission in Trinidad and a Dominican charity in New York are very interesting; as is also an article on "Christian and Humanitarian Charity," from the able pen of Rev. Henry A. Brann, D.D.

The features of the *American Messenger of the Sacred Heart* are articles on the Basilica of St. Saturninus, on Father Jogues, the Jesuit martyr, and the shrine of Our Lady, Queen of Martyrs. A short story entitled "Nine First Fridays" makes excellent reading.

The *Canadian Magazine* is an honor to Canada. It contains two philosophical articles—one on the Hypothesis of Evolution, by Hon. David Mills, and another on the Physical Basis of Knowledge, by John Ferguson, Ph.D. Purely Canadian are the articles on Canadian Democracy and Socialism, on the Hudson Bay Route, and the Lake St. John. The poetry department is, as usual, well up to the mark.

**Death of Angus Macdonell.**

As we go to press we learn of the death of Angus Macdonell, late of the Inland Revenue Department, at the venerable age of 80 years. Our tribute to the memory of an old and upright citizen, owing to lack of time, must be held till next week. Here it is permitted us only to express our sympathy for the bereaved family, and pray for the departed eternal rest.

## The Golden Fleece.

Of all the orders of medieval chivalry which have survived the shock of successive revolutions on the continent of Europe since the great cataclysm of 1789, that of the Golden Fleece is perhaps the most distinguished and the most highly coveted by personages of royal birth or of illustrious patrician lineage. Students of the history of the art or science of heraldry will learn with interest and pleasure that the Order of the Toison d'Or of Spain having been conferred on the Duke of York, his royal highness was on Tuesday invested, at Marlborough House, with the insignia of the order by the Prince of Wales, himself a knight of the order acting in the name of the queen regent and on behalf of the young king of Spain. The secretary of the Spanish embassy, as chancellor of the order, read the royal commission creating the duke a knight, and the august ceremony was also attended by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Duc d'Aumale as knights of the Order, and by the Spanish ambassador and the Earl of Kimberley, her majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The Duke of York only received the badge of the order, in the shape of the figure of a sheep in embossed gold suspended from a heavy chain of gold, but at a chapter of the order or at great court functions at Madrid he would be entitled to wear the full robes, consisting of a long mantle of crimson velvet, cut in the fashion of a sacerdotal cope, richly embroidered at the borders with emblematic devices of stars, half moons and fleeces in gold and lined with white satin, over a doublet and hose of crimson damask. The full robes also comprise a "chaperon," or hood, with a long flowing streamer of black satin, but this headgear has in modern times been generally dispensed with.

Originally the robes of the order, which was founded in 1429 by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, were of crimson cloth lined with white lamb's wool, and this circumstance has somewhat strengthened the theory that the golden fleece was instituted by Philip the Good in grateful recognition of the immense treasures which the Duke of Burgundy had acquired from the wool of the flocks reared on his vast estates in Flanders. Be it as it may, the woollen costume was changed in 1473 at a chapter held at Valenciennes for the more costly materials of velvet, taffeta, damask and gold embroidery.—*London Telegraph.*

## Impurities in Food.

Singularly exaggerated ideas concerning the adulteration of food are very generally held, according to Dr. H. W. Wiley, chemist of the United States department of agriculture. Sand, for instance, is not sold with sugar—at least in the United States.

The granulated and lump sugars in the market are almost absolutely pure powdered sugar sometimes, though rarely, contains a little flour or starch, and low grade sugars are impure chiefly through the molasses and water they are made to absorb in manufacture.

Not as good a report can be given of sirups. There is very little pure maple sirup, most of what is sold as such being a mixture of glucose or cane sirups, with a small proportion of the product of the maple, while in an imitation actually protected by a patent the maple flavor is given by an extract of hickory bark. Liquid honey is largely adulterated with glucose. Of comb honey, however, only that in bottles and jars is impure, the old impression that comb honey on the frame is adulterated having been proved to be erroneous.

Ground coffee is so largely adulterated with chicory, peas, beans, etc., that it is rarely found pure, and even the unground berry is imitated. Tea is rarely mixed with foreign leaves, but frequently has its weight increased by the addition of salts of iron and copper

—materials quite prejudicial to health. Cocoa and chocolate are largely adulterated with starch and sugar, and products claimed to be greatly improved as to digestibility may have little of the virtues of the original cocoa bean left in them.

A danger in canned goods is the use of adulterated tin, which may contain as high as 12 per cent of lead, the organic salts formed by the corrosion of the lead being always poisonous. The common practice of coloring canned peas with copper is very objectionable. The use of preservatives, such as salicylic acid, is not without risk, while an occasional source of danger is the development of nitrogenous bodies called ptomaines in preserved meats. The above are illustrations of the principal food adulterations, which, though bad enough, are insignificant in comparison with the startling reports that have been published. Much the greater part of foods we eat is pure and wholesome.

## How to Handle Sheep.

Sheep should have good pasture in order to thrive and to do well. With this should be furnished plenty of pure water, and salt should be kept near by that the sheep may lick it at any time. Sheep need plenty of exercise and should at no season be shut up too close. Some breeders compel their flocks to walk a mile each day to their feed from Winter quarters. It is explained that they become too fat, so much so that from this cause they have been known to die in the Spring. Perhaps the best plan is to have a dry shed so that they can run out at their leisure. Sheep never suffer from cold, but they require a shed to run under in a bad storm of driving rain or snow. It is a mistaken idea that sheep suffer from cold; it is dampness that is the prime evil causing so many diseases in flocks, says *Farm and Home.*

Shearing may safely be done in May if the weather is dry and warm. If the sheep are to be sold in the early summer, shear three or four weeks before shipping. After the sheep are sheared each one should be dipped in a solution fatal to the development of ticks and sheep parasites. It is better to dip twice, about ten days apart, as the first dip kills the ticks, and in about ten days the second dipping will kill the parasites. The dipping is not dangerous. For a dip mix half a pail of sulphur with a large pail of salt in a barrel of water. Where sheep have been in stock yards or shipped in cars, before being placed in the sheep pen they should be well dipped to kill any parasites that may have infested the fleece. Sheep like a change of food; give one kind of food and then another. If only one kind of hay can be obtained clover is the best. Corn fodder is a good winter food.

Sixteen million children were found to be enrolled in the schools of the United States in June of this year.

George Finney, an express wagon driver, has clothed his mules' forelegs in trousers. In speaking of it he said that flies bothered the forelegs of a four-footed animal more than they did the hind legs, and he therefore, having some respect for the comfort of his faithful servants, had made a pair of trousers to protect them from the pests. The trousers were supported by suspenders passed up and over the backs of the animals.

A man presented himself at the Newark, N. J., City Hospital the other night to be treated for "dislocated ankle." It transpired later that he had caused the dislocation in order to excite sympathy and secure aid chiefly from the medical profession. The doctors found that the man is so peculiarly constructed that he can twist himself into the most outlandish shapes in order to appear to be suffering the most intense agony.

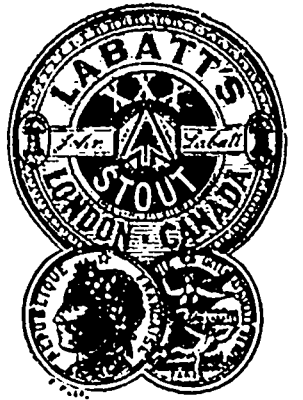


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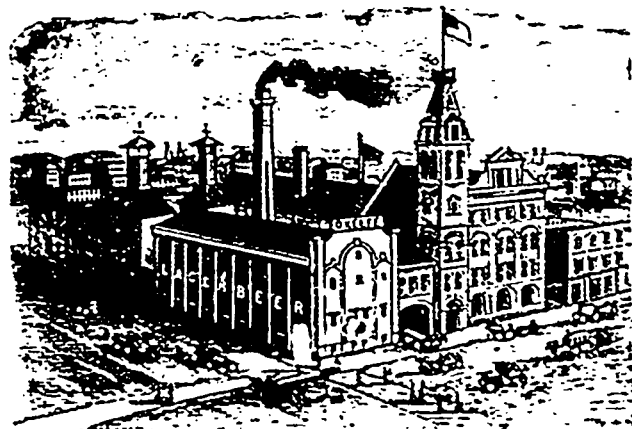
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**SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.**

**Mayo.**

An inquest was held on Monday, July 9th, at Walton, Preston, England, on the body of Thomas O'Brien, a harvester, of Westport, who was killed by lightning on the previous Saturday, when sheltering in a shed on the cricket field.

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Very Rev. Canon Judge, the beloved and deservedly esteemed pastor of Killassey, Swinford, on July 10th, addresses of congratulation were presented to him by the people of the district, and also by the priests of the diocese of Achoury. The venerable Canon returned an eloquent and touching acknowledgment of the tribute.

**Meath.**

Notwithstanding all the paragraphs that have appeared in the Press to the contrary, Killoon Castle is still unsold. Lord Fingall has been visiting Melbourne, en route to Tasmania.

On the evening of July 3d, a drowning accident occurred on the Boyne, near Oldbridge. A young man named Langan was bathing, and, getting beyond his depth, and not being an expert swimmer, he sank before he could be rescued.

**Roscommon.**

Mulligan of Roscommon won the 120 yards hurdle championship of Ireland on July 7th, at Ballsbridge, Dublin.

The Very Rev. Canon Hanly, of Castlereagh, who had been for the last fifteen months in the United States, collecting funds to help on the erection of St. Patrick's new church at Castlereagh, returned home on July 7th, after a most successful mission. His return was the occasion of a great demonstration on the part of his parishioners, who gave him a right royal and well-deserved welcome home.

On July 9th one of the usual fatalities so common at this period of the year occurred at Keadee, when a boy named Henry Smith, aged 16, son of Mr. Charles Smith, a respected inhabitant of the town, was drowned while bathing, in company with four other boys, in the river Feorish. The deceased boy was an uncommonly fine lad, possessing many admirable qualities, and was universally esteemed and beloved in the district where he lived. The greatest sympathy is felt for his bereaved parents, a fact which was demonstrated by the immense funeral cortege which accompanied the remains to the burial place.

**Sligo.**

Mrs. Denis O'Rourke died recently. She was an old and respected resident of Glassdrummon.

Owing to the recent fine weather the crops in the Sligo district are doing well, though turnips in many places are almost a complete failure. The turf is being secured in good condition.

Mr. C. J. Henry, of Ardarmon, has exhibited a sheaf of oats four and a half feet high, strong in the stalk and heavily grained. It was grown from a species of oats imported from Chester and sown in a clay soil on the 22d of last March.

The death is announced, on July 10th, of the wife of Mr. P. A. McHugh, M. P. for North Leitrim, and editor of the Sligo Independent. Much sympathy (says a London correspondent) was expressed in the House with Mr. McHugh, at the loss he sustained by the death of his wife, and the expressions of regret were not confined to the members of his own party. It was only during the past month that the hon. member lost one of his children, his youngest daughter.

**Tipperary.**

At the Athletic games in Wexford, on July 10th, T. F. Kiely, of Carrick-on-Suir, was the all-victorious champion, and placed all the weight throwing and some of the athletic events to his credit. He won the 56lb. slinging contest, throwing the weight 32ft. 9 1/2 in. The sixteen pound hammer event he also annexed, with the fine throw of 124 feet 1 inch, and afterward broke a world's record with the hammer by throwing it from a seven foot circle the magnificent distance of 144 feet. Kiely also won the high jump at 5 feet 1 inch. Mr. Pat. Harding, a native of Carrick, won the 120-yard handicap at the Maryborough sports.

**Fyrone.**

A Press Association telegram from Cookstown reports that much excitement was caused there by one of the bandrooms having been broken into during the night of July 11, and the heads of six drams cut.

The O'Donovan Rossa Reception Committee in Omagh has fixed the 15th of August for his lecture in that town. Arrangements are also being made to take in Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry, Belfast and Derry.

On July 10th Justice Johnston opened the Commission in Omagh. Addressing the Grand Jury, he said the Crown business was exceedingly light. There were only five cases, of which one was adjourned from last session and in which a bill had already been found. The other four were of the ordinary character and did not require any observations.

**Waterford.**

The value of the exports last year from Belfast, was £81,035. Dublin had just double that amount; and Waterford was well up with £50,631. The total value of

Irish exports last year was £324,147, and of imports £9,038,840.

A movement has been set on foot to start a collection for the parents of poor Breen, who was drowned at Tramore recently. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Burke, M.F.H., Tipperary, or Mr. M. J. Murphy, J.P., Tramore, Ireland. The family of the unfortunate lad are in very humble circumstances.

At the meeting of the Waterford Grand Jury, on July 9th, Mr. R. H. Power, secretary, tendered his resignation, owing to ill-health. An election was proceeded with, Mr. R. G. Paul, son of Sir Robert J. Paul, foreman of the jury, being elected by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Paul, after studying for some time in Trinity College, Dublin, went out "ranching" in the far West, and returned on being elected Barony Cess Collector a few years ago. The vacancy in the office of Cess Collector, vacated by Mr. Paul, was then considered, Mr. G. R. Delapoe being elected.

**Wexford.**

On July 11 James Byrne, a militiaman, who resided in Bride street, Wexford, died suddenly of apoplexy.

At the examination of the summer session of the school of surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, Mr. David Hadden, Wexford, secured first prize and medal for practical pharmacy.

On the morning of July 13th Patrick Kirwan, 78 years of age, who resided in Johns Gate street, Wexford, died after an illness of a couple hours. Deceased had not been attended by any medical man since Christ-mas last.

It is stated that Mr. Spratt, who was formerly connected with the Rosslare Railway Line, has been appointed station master at Rosslare, and that some cattle trucks for the line have also arrived in Wexford; so it would seem that, after a weary wait of months, the line will be opened at an early date.

It is understood that Mr. Guinness, agent of Lord Ardilaun's Trimmer estate, visited the locality a few days ago, and in place of evicting the Misses Edwards, whose place Thomas has grabbed, has allowed them to remain in the house, turning them over as caretakers to Thomas, who has taken possession of all their land.

A sad case of drowning occurred on Saturday evening, July 7th, in the Barrow, about six miles below New Ross. A young man named Walter Neill, who resided with his father and mother at Aylwardstown, was down at Cheekpoint in company with a lad named Foran, a native of Robinstown, who used to assist him during the fishing season. They were getting some nets, and had them in their boat coming home when they met with a water bailiff named Shallow, who got into Neill's boat, tying his own prang to the stern. The parties had taken some drink, and on reaching the part of the river known as the "White Horse reach," a dispute arose between Foran and Neill on the one hand, and Shallow on the other, as to the merits of some fishing cases in which Shallow was a prosecuting witness, and which were heard at the petty sessions in Rosbercon. Neill got warm over the matter, and jumped up to order Shallow out of the boat, when he suddenly stumbled and rolled over into the water. Before any effort could be made to save him he went down, and was never seen again. Up to the present the body has not been found, owing to the depth of water where he sank.

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Miscellaneous.

The gifted liar of the anti-Catholic crusade have not yet ascribed the assassination of President Carnot to the "Jesuits," but they will do so by and by. Meantime the murderer expresses his regret that he could not have killed both the Pope and King Humbert. "Beastly clergy, beastly king," he remarks with an impartial hatred of both.—*Pilot*.

The prophecy has come true. An anti Catholic journal in Italy has laid the crime to the charge of "those terrible Jesuits." Surely their imitators in this country will take up this story. Consider the danger to "enlightened Protestantism" if the people thought there was at least one crime in which the Jesuits did not have a hand.

At a meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge in London last week, Delegate Pitt assured the brethren that "the Dominion of Canada has 6,000,000 Protestants and thousands of Orangemen." When we consider that the Catholic population of the country is nearly one-half, we begin to think that Canada is not so thinly populated after all. Of course we can not impugn the veracity of the loyal gentleman, so we must investigate the method employed in taking the census. Someone must be wrong, and it cannot be the Orange orator.

Professor Frost, of the Quaker school in Philadelphia, has become a Catholic. He happened to read an article on "The Real Presence," written by an Anglican, and was much struck with the arguments. Following the light thus shown him, he discussed the question with others. With the assistance of divine grace, he received faith in this great mystery, and entered the Catholic Church. May many more receive the blessings he has thus gained.

Readers may remember the case of Rev. S. G. Cotton, the proselytizer, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Belfast for starving children placed in his charge. After getting out of jail he resumed operations in County Kildare, and again fell under the law. The Chief Justice of Ireland sentenced him to twelve months in jail for starving two unfortunate little ones that he was "preparing for heaven." The Justice excoriated him for his inhuman cruelty.

We used to hear from the *Mail*, that self-appointed Defender of the French, of the hardships undergone by the city of Montreal because it could not tax the beautiful Seminaries and Churches of the Fathers of St. Sulpice, which are such a source of benefit to the city. Alderman Hurteau has just given a comparative table of taxation in Montreal and Toronto. The rate of taxation on real estate is: Montreal, 1.79 per cent; Toronto, 2.41 per cent. The taxes per capita are—Montreal, \$10.25; Toronto, \$17.47. The debt per head is—Montreal, \$84.91; Toronto, \$86.64. Facts tell, gentlemen of the *Mail*.

The Situation in Europe.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the *New York Sun*, and Mrs. Dana arrived home Sunday night on the steamer *La Bourgoigne*. They had made a two months tour of Europe, spending the greater part of the time in England, France and Russia. Mr. Dana is looking ruddy and robust after his outing. He gave this interview to a *Tribune* representative:

"What is your impression, Mr. Dana, as to the permanency of the peace of Europe?"

"I think it is perfectly safe from any interruption excepting from accident that cannot be foreseen. The great powers are all for peace—everybody is for peace."

"What kind of an impression has Pope Leo, whose health is said to be

failing, produced upon the public mind in Europe?"

"The Pope is regarded as a man of extraordinary genius, and if he should die at an early date he will leave the opinion prevailing that he has done more for the Church than any of his predecessors during the present century."

"What are the prospects of the Irish Home Rule movement?"

"It is not in a condition calculated to encourage friends of Ireland."

"Is the cause going backward or forward?"

"I should think it was about standing still."

"Is the Rosebery Ministry antagonistic to it, in your opinion?"

"No, not antagonistic to it, I should say, by no means. Lord Rosebery is a sincere, straightforward man. He is a man who means what he says and stands by it."

Mr. Dana was evidently very glad to get home again, and believes that the United States is a good deal better country to live in than any other country."

Justice McGuire, of Prince Albert, N.W.T., was in Quebec last week.

Word has been received that Mr. Chas. G. Aldridge, an employee of the Pure Gold Company, has fallen heir to a fortune of \$40,000 or \$50,000 in the old country.

E. B. A.

The Toronto Branches of the E. B. A. held their Annual Church Parade on Sunday, Aug. 5. The Branches met in full force at the hall of St. Patrick's Branch, No. 7, Farley ave., at 2 p.m., and proceeded to St. Patrick's Church. Having arrived a series of hymns was sang by the choir, Miss Lemaitre presiding at the organ. The Rev. Father Grogan, C.S.S.R., ascended the pulpit, wearing his badge as Chaplain of St. Patrick's Branch, No. 12, and preached a very eloquent sermon; and as the E. B. A. were to celebrate the anniversary of Daniel O'Connell on the 6th the learned Father held up the great Irish Tribune as a model worthy of imitation, showing the good he had done for the Church and his country. He also bore testimony to the good work done by the Association, and as Chaplain urged them to remain faithful to their duties. After Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament the members returned to St. Patrick's Hall, McCaul street.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

To J. F. Gould, Vice President of the Grand Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Having heard with deep sorrow that it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from this world your beloved brother, we, on behalf of the Grand Branch, tender you and the members of your family our sincere sympathy and condolence in your sad affliction, and trust that our Holy Patroness, the ever Immaculate Virgin, will obtain for you from her Divine Son grace to bow in humble submission to His divine will.

D. A. CAREY, President.  
W. LANE, Sec. Treasurer.

Alexandria.

The many friends of our Separate Schools throughout the Province will be pleased to learn of the success of the Separate Schools of Alexandria at the recent High School Entrance Examination. We give below a list of the successful pupils. The names are in the order of merit:

Pupils of the Convent School under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross—Catherine T. Kennedy, Agnes McDonald, Rachel Donovan, Flora McPherson, Mary M. McDonald, Christie McDonald and Flora Ann McDonell.

Pupils of Boys' Department—P. Lahoy, Principal Eugene Heot, Donald John McDougall, James McPhee and Donald D. McDonald.

Almonte.

At the last regular meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Association of Almonte the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Rev. Director, Very Rev. D. F. Canon Foley; President, John O'Reilly; 1st Vice President, R. Daly; 2nd Vice President, J. R. Johnson; Secretary, G. W. Smith; Assistant Secretary, F. Burke; Treasurer, D. Daly; Committee of Management, J. Cox, M. Hogan, D. Frawley, W. McAuliffe, E. Letang, A. Kane, F. Doherty, M. Allman, Jno. Sullivan; Auditors, Jno. O'Reilly and G. W. Smith.



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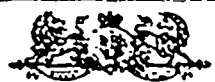
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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the deepening of Canal Prima," will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday, the fourth day of September, 1901, for the deepening of the Canal Prima between Lock No. 2 and Lock No. 1.

Plans and specifications of the work to be done can be seen on and after the seventh day of August, 1901, at the office of the Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the Superintending Engineer's office in Montreal, where forms of tender can be obtained.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000 must accompany the tender. This accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary, Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 4th August, 1901.

Catholic News.

Cardinal Ledochowski, whose death at Luzerno was announced, is alive and in excellent health.

Cardinal Vaughn is about to begin to build the Cathedral of Westminster. He has entrusted to the architect, Bentley, of London, the task of preparing a design. The style is to be not Gothic but Roman.

The Very Rev. Edward Canon Quinn, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, has been appointed by Queen Victoria as one of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests of Ireland, in the room of William Baron Emly, deceased.

The consecration of the Right Rev. Mgr. Brown, President of the well-known Maynooth College, Ireland, as Bishop of Olyone, Ireland, will take place on Sunday, Aug. 19, the Feast of St. Joachim. A number of New York priests, graduates of Maynooth, expect to be present at the imposing ceremonies.

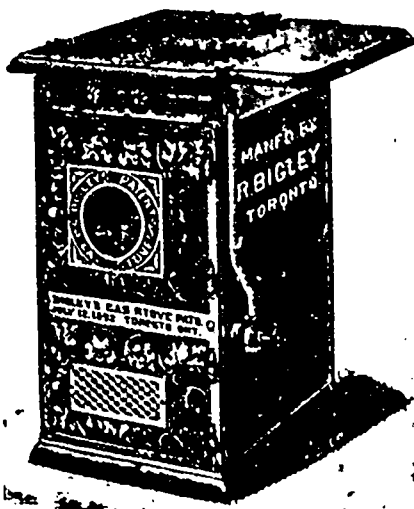
Rev. F. S. Henneberry, of St. Pius Church, Chicago, celebrated mass a few weeks ago for the seventh regiment in the open field at Camp Parnell, Eighteenth street and Western avenue. The altar was made of railroad ties. At its right was a national flag and on the left was the state flag. A drum was used as a signal for the elevation of the host.

Archbishop Thomas of Munich presided at the general chapter held recently in his episcopal city by delegates of the School Sisters of Notre Dame for the purpose of electing a successor to the late mother general of that order. The chapter was participated in by some American representatives of this Sisterhood, and the choice of the delegates for new superior general proved to be Mother Hermana, a Munich Sister, who has already assumed the responsibilities of her office.

A large gathering of Catholics took place at the Duke of Norfolk's residence, London, recently, for the purpose of presenting Sir Stuart Knill, ex-lord mayor of London, with a testimonial, organized by the Catholic Union of Great Britain, in token of the esteem of Catholics for the manner in which he fulfilled the duties of his high office. The gift took the form of an address in a silver casket. The presentation was made by the Duke of Norfolk, and His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan delivered a speech, in which he highly eulogized Sir Stuart Knill's good qualities.

Rev. John Tierney, D.D., writing from Jerusalem says: "The devotion of the Oriental schismatics to the Mother of God can nowhere be better observed than in Jerusalem. There are here Russians, Greeks, Armenians, Copts, Abyssinians, Syrians and many others. Most of them are schismatics, and yet in their worship, processions, devotion to the saints, etc., they have retained the practices of the true Church, from which they have been cut off for so many years. Even Mohammedans have a great devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and Mohammed himself places her among the excellent women whom the faithful must honor."

The grandest occasion in the history of the Catholic Church of Vermont was celebrated at Burlington on Sunday, Aug. 5th, when the solemn translation of the chains of St. Peter the Apostle took place at St. Mary's Cathedral. These relics consists of a link of the chain which bound the apostle and a fac simile of the whole chain, both brought from Rome by Bishop de Goesbriand of Burlington diocese. The visiting prelates included Archbishops Corrigan of New York, Williams of Boston, Fabre of Montreal and Dahamel of Ottawa, Bishops Bradley of Manchester, N.H.; Tierney of Hartford, Conn.; Gabriel of Ogdensburg, Burke of Albany, La Roquo of Sherbrook and Descalles of St. Hyacinthe, Que.



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Half a century ago fever broke out on boats coming up the River St. Lawrence loaded with immigrants from Ireland. When they reached Kingston the deaths were so many that the bodies had to be thrown into a pit prepared for the purpose on the General Hospital grounds. Several months ago his Grace Archbishop Cleary communicated with the Board of Governors of the Hospital to the effect that he would give them a marble statue for the top of the pit where the remains of the 1,400 Irish immigrants rest. The statue was placed in position on Friday. The pedestal of white marble is six feet high. On one side is a cross and on the others suitable inscriptions. The statue was unveiled by the Archbishop on Monday evening in the presence of 2,000 people. His Grace was assisted in the ceremony by the Priests of the Kingston Diocese. Principal Grant accepted the monument on behalf of the hospital authorities. He made some references to the fever plague, and hoped the same harmony that existed between nationalities when death was in their midst fifty years ago would exist at the present time among the people.

A church without a pastor stands at Dearborn and Thirty-sixth streets, Chicago. The priest who built it was the first of his kind in America. His labors in connection with its erection were overpowering; he had terrible odds to contend with and the incidental mental worry proved too much for him. The church is St. Monica's and the priest is Rev. Augustus Tolton, the first colored clergyman to celebrate Mass in this country. Father Tolton had succeeded in getting together a large congregation of the people of his race and was about to begin to enjoy the fruits of his generous efforts when his mind gave way. He is now being treated in an institution in St. Louis where priests afflicted as he is are taken care of. His friends say that his recovery is only a matter of a little time; that a short period of rest will bring him to his former condition of mental vigor.

It is not generally known that cinnamon tea is a valuable drink in a typhoid district, and has power to destroy infectious microbes—even the scent killing them. It is steeped and taken freely just as other teas.

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## THE MARKETS.

Toronto, August 5, 1894.

|                              |        |        |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Wheat, white, per bush.....  | \$0 59 | \$0 60 |
| Wheat, red, per bush.....    | 0 59   | 0 60   |
| Wheat, spring, per bush..... | 0 61   | 0 62   |
| Wheat, goose, per bush.....  | 0 58   | 0 59   |
| Oats, per bush.....          | 0 34   | 0 37   |
| Peas, per bush.....          | 0 63   | 0 65   |
| Barley, per bush.....        | 0 42   | 0 43   |
| Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs... | 7 00   | 0 00   |
| Chickens, per pair.....      | 0 50   | 0 65   |
| Turkeys, per lb.....         | 0 09   | 0 10   |
| Butter, in pound rolls.....  | 0 20   | 0 22   |
| Butter, in dairy tubs.....   | 0 17   | 0 18   |
| Eggs, fresh, per doz.....    | 0 11   | 0 12   |
| Cabbage, new, per doz.....   | 0 35   | 0 40   |
| Colery, per doz.....         | 0 60   | 0 75   |
| Radishes, per doz.....       | 0 15   | 0 00   |
| Lettuce, per doz.....        | 0 15   | 0 00   |
| Onions, per doz.....         | 0 10   | 0 00   |
| Rhubarb, per doz.....        | 0 15   | 0 00   |
| Turnips, per doz.....        | 0 25   | 0 00   |
| Potatoes, per bbl.....       | 1 50   | 1 75   |
| Beans, per peck.....         | 0 30   | 0 60   |
| Beets, per doz.....          | 0 15   | 0 20   |
| Carrots, per doz.....        | 0 15   | 0 20   |
| Apples, per bbl.....         | 3 00   | 3 25   |
| Hay, new.....                | 7 00   | 8 50   |
| Hay, timothy.....            | 9 50   | 10 00  |
| Straw, sheaf.....            | 7 00   | 8 00   |

AT THE CATTLE YARDS. The following were the prices at the Western cattle yards to day:

|  |         |          |
|--|---------|----------|
| CATTLE.                                |         |          |
| Good sh ppers, per cwt.....            | \$ 3 25 | \$3 50   |
| Butchers' choice, picked, per cwt..... | 3 00    | 3 40     |
| Butchers', choice, per cwt..           | 2 75    | 3 12 1/2 |
| Butchers' med'um, " "                  | 2 50    | 3 00     |
| Bulls and mixed, " "                   | 2 25    | 3 00     |
| Springers, per head.....               | 30 00   | 45 00    |
| Milk cows, per head.....               | 20 00   | 46 00    |
| CALVES.                                |         |          |
| Per head, good to choice....           | 4 00    | 6 00     |
| " " common.....                        | 1 50    | 3 00     |
| SHEEP AND LAMBS.                       |         |          |
| Shipping sheep, per cwt...             | 3 50    | 3 75     |
| Butchers' sheep, per head...           | 2 50    | 3 00     |
| Lambs, choice, per head....            | 2 25    | 3 00     |
| Lambs, inferior, per head..            | 1 50    | 2 00     |
| HOGS.                                  |         |          |
| Long lean, per cwt (off cars)          | 5 00    | 5 60     |
| Heavy fat hogs.....                    | 4 95    | 5 00     |
| Stores, per cwt.....                   | 4 50    | 4 75     |
| Stags.....                             | 2 50    | 3 00     |

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## THE TRIUMPHS OF DUTY.

CHAPTER XXVII.—(CONTINUED)

"I cannot," replied the stranger, "reveal, as you have done, my identity; but as in speaking to Lord Stanmore I may claim the sympathy of a Catholic, I will confess myself to be a man who has greatly offended God, and if, indeed, I have saved you this day from great danger, I entreat, in return, that you will remember me before the altar—especially before the domestic altar—saying, 'God be merciful to him a sinner!'"

"We are told how that prayer was answered," observed Lord Stanmore. "Why do you not also weigh the balance between regret and hope, and choose the latter?"

"Because," replied the melancholy stranger, "although I have received sufficient grace to acknowledge and bewail my sin, I have not corresponded sufficiently to merit a practical and persevering line of conduct. I am but half a penitent; therefore, I need prayers. The prayers of your young bride elect would be most efficacious. I beseech you, recommend me to her prayers."

"I will do so with the greatest pleasure," said Lord Stanmore; "and to make the claim more forcible I will mention that you have this day saved me, not only from danger, but, probably, from death; for a swimmer and diver though I be, I might, with such a sea as this, have been sucked under the vessel."

"Have you a miniature of your betrothed?" inquired the unknown. "I am something of an artist and greatly admire the style of our modern painters."

Lord Stanmore, by the aid of a gold chain, drew forth from a recess near his heart the morocco-case, and opened it to the gaze of his new friend, saying:

"It is very like; although I teased the artist till I wonder he had the patience to finish it. I wished that the eyes should meet mine and yet give an expression that Lady Violet bestowed on heaven alone. She never fixedly looked on any one. I requested the artist to surprise and fix that look; and, I think, he has succeeded."

"Ah, yes," said the stranger, "heavily—seraphic! She will pray even for me: the heart pertaining to such a countenance would pray, like her Divine Model, for her greatest enemy. I thank you, from the depths of a broken heart, Lord Stanmore, for this kind act."

The miniature was again concealed, and, after a long pause, the next remark was on the favorable change in the weather. The sea was calming and the stormy clouds heaping in gigantic masses on the northern horizon, leaving the blue vault and the meridian sun to be first praised and admired, then condemned, as unbearable, by a now full assembly of ladies from below. An awning was suspended, during which process our two friends being roused to make way for poles and ropes, Lord Stanmore perceived that the blue spectacles and long scarf had been resumed. The conversation at length fell back into the serious tone with which it had commenced, and on the stranger's again reverting to his misery in having insufficient moral force to persevere in the sublime penance of the saints, Lord Stanmore said:

"It may be presumptuous in one so much less experienced to offer advice; therefore, I simply utter what must often have occurred to yourself. Why do you not entrench yourself by some religious engagement of a nature to repair, by active good works, instead of fasting, solitude and prayer, those faults of earlier life, which you so sincerely deplore?"

"Your suggestion is good," replied the unknown, "but I want the moral force to persevere in active good works.

I am now returning from a fruitless trial of a novitiate in the south of France; yes, we have been following these three days."

"In what congregation were you?" asked Lord Stanmore.

The stranger immediately mentioned the title of the order, and Lord Stanmore exclaimed, with increased interest:

"Ah! indeed? I know those religious fathers very well. The present superior was my confessor for years. Where was your difficulty?"

"In the odifying precision of their life. I have felt the same in the army. I am a poet and have the waywardness of one. I cannot endure the constraint of a life in community."

"You are a poet—an author!" exclaimed Lord Stanmore.

"I am," replied the stranger, "and, unfortunately, a favorite in the seductive circles of our modern Babylon. I told you that I was but half a penitent; yet could I but know in what manner to expiate my former life I would become a penitent indeed."

"You are a poet," repeated Lord Stanmore, pondering. "To probably your lines, like Lord Byron's, have hitherto been devoted to dangerously graphic descriptions of the loves of earth. Would it not be an acceptable sacrifice to lay your future poems at the foot of the altar?"

"Yes!" exclaimed the stranger. "At length I see my way, I thank you for it. I will henceforth write in expiation."

"It will be certainly far more in the usual and easy course of Divine Providence," continued Lord Stanmore, "that you devote to God the heavenly gift of poetry, than to place yourself in a life unsuited to all your former habits. What made you decide on an active congregation? Oh! I remember, it was because you shrank from the austerities of the old cloisters. But there are some, even of the most ancient, where there are no corporal macerations, because the silence and the solitude of their institute are considered by the Church surpassing austerities. In these cloisters you could welcome your holy muse, without danger of interruption from a frivolous world. My thoughts are more especially reverting to la Grande Chartreuse—to the Sons of St. Bruno—the Carthusians. You would have two small rooms and a little garden to yourself; access to a fine library; plenty of wood firing; your meals brought to you, and meat permitted to an Englishman. The sublimity of the scenes would bear your thoughts aloft, and your laborious hours would be devoted to your pen."

"Are you serious, Lord Stanmore?"

"I am so, indeed. I know the spot. After the classical tour made with my tutor, I visited, with an esteemed friend, the most celebrated monasteries of France and Italy. Were I a poet, I would, with your feelings of compunction and dread of the world's further seductions, become a Carthusian monk. Will you not at least try? I will keep the secret that an unknown traveller, without landing from the shores of France, returned thither through Paris, Lyons and Grenoble, to lead the only penitential life possible to him—that of calm seclusion, and the labors of the pen for God."

An hour later the advice had practically prevailed. The luggage of the unknown had been transferred from the vessel just arrived at Folkestone to that about to start for Boulogne; and Lord Stanmore, instead of proceeding by the express train to London, accompanied his new friend to the deck of the latter vessel, and some last words were exchanged thus:

"I have, to encourage me," said the unknown, "the example of the most lovely and delicate of her sex—one whose purgatory, self-inflicted, must have procured her an immediate admittance to the vision of her reconciled God.

"Will you not write to me?" said Lord Stanmore. "Will you not give me some account of your feelings amid the eternal snows? You can sign by whatever poetic name may suit you."

The stranger grasped Lord Stanmore's hand, while his eyes overflowed.

"If I persevere," said he, "angelic young man! you shall hear from me, and by the name I have disgraced. And now, Lord Stanmore, in return for holy advice, for which a saint in Heaven will bless you, let me venture to caution you, by the result of sad experience. You are about to espouse a young, innocent creature, whose first earthy affections are yours. Happy man! Do not politely neglect her for the stirring arena of politics. Do not permit that the void of your absence shall be filled by male guests, whose tastes assimilate with hers in the sister arts. I have heard that Lady Violet Chamberlayne is an unusually fine performer on the harp, and sings most sweetly. Be more enthusiastic than any other man about these natural gifts or acquired talents. Above all, do not let poets hang around her, whispering adulation in her ear. Be yourself the lover, and your home will continue blessed. I suppose that Lady Violet has still retained her governess?"

"Yes," said Lord Stanmore; "Miss Campion is still with her."

"Then do prevail on that estimable lady to remain as companion. Occasional female visitors are not sufficient; neither are the most faithful servants. The beautiful young wife of a man forced from her by public affairs should be protected by an elder female relative, or by the confidential instructress of her childhood."

"All that you have so wisely and kindly said," replied Lord Stanmore, "shall be entered to night on the blank pages of my pocket-book; and shall be referred to in future years."

Some more last words, and the final grasp of hands was given. Lord Stanmore would have embraced the future inmate of the Chartreuse; but he meekly drew back, saying:

"You might hereafter regret it."

Still, as Lord Stanmore turned to give a last look, on leaving the vessel, he caught so beaming an expression of heavenly hope issuing from the woe-cut lines of the stranger's face, that he passed on rejoicing in spirit, and completely occupied by the occurrence of the day, till, guided by a porter, he entered the hotel at Folkestone.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF SERVANTS.

Refreshment to the poor body was at length greatly needed; and Lord Stanmore, having thrown himself on a sofa, was rejoicing that he was not likely to be disturbed in any way, when the master of the hotel entered, and, respectfully placing before him a packet of sealed papers, said:

"This packet of letters, or papers, my lord, was enclosed in an envelope to myself, some days ago, with instructions to present it to your lordship immediately on your arrival from France—Lord Edwin Fitzjames, I presume?"

A pause of utter astonishment and dismay.

"I presume I have the honor of addressing Lord Edwin Fitzjames?"

"Certainly not," at length replied our hero. "I refer you, sir, to my valet, Mr. Temple, to know who I am; and as I feel extremely fatigued, I request to be left in perfect quiet until to-morrow."

The mystified master of the hotel withdrew in silence, consulted Mr. Temple, and it was agreed to postpone any further reference to Lord Stanmore until the morrow. In the meantime our young nobleman began to feel such agitating suspicions that he started up and rang the bell. A waiter obeyed the summons:

"I wish to see my servant." The waiter vanished;—Mr. Temple appeared.

"Who was that gentleman with whom I was conversing nearly the whole day, and whom I accompanied on board the other steamer?"

"Lord Edwin Fitzjames, my lord." "Is it possible? Are you perfectly certain?"

"Yes, my lord; perfectly certain. But I knew as well that you were quite ignorant of his person. They say that unfortunate nobleman is so gifted with eloquence, and a certain fascination, that few can withstand him. This excuses his victims."

"Oh! if I could but sleep!" exclaimed Lord Stanmore, tossing on the sofa. "I am becoming so excited, so feverish. Temple, you believe in true repentance?"

"Of course, my lord; I believe in the grace of God, and in faithful correspondence to grace. But Lord Edwin has consented to be followed and flattered as the fashionable poet of the day; and to be pitied for his sorrows, as if he were the victim of fate. There is no true repentance in this."

"It is exactly the conviction of how much this conduct must offend God," said Lord Stanmore, "that has induced Lord Edwin Fitzjames to seek a religious seclusion on the continent."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Mr. Temple. "Then it is through your influence, my lord. You will have a rich reward for converting so dangerous a man. But about this packet of letters, my lord; it is in consequence of Lord Edwin's taking your good advice that he has lost it."

"You can inform the master of the hotel," said Lord Stanmore, "that Lord Edwin Fitzjames will sleep at Boulogne to-night. Whether he can be reached in time by the next steamer; or whether, if he shall have left Boulogne, the police can trace his further course, these officials will know far better than I. And, now, Temple, for the future, never mention that unfortunate nobleman to me. As a true penitent, seeking to make reparation for the past, by the sacred effusions of his poetic genius, withdrawn from a seductive world, and persevering in a modest retirement, he will have my prayers; but let his name never pass your lips."

"You may perfectly rely, my lord, on my never intruding such a name on you. To others, as I have already said, I had resolved to keep the secret of this wonderful and unexpected meeting, which I must say, my lord, I looked upon as a most striking event. You have rescued Lord Edwin from a relapse, in which he might have lost the grace of God forever. I know, through authentic sources, that the most killing beauty of the London aristocracy has taken a wager that she will make 'the poet Edwin' smile every time he meets her. From what a snare you, Lord Stanmore, have been the instrument to save him."

"Temple," said Lord Stanmore, "I believe you upper and confidential servants of the aristocracy have a mission to fulfil, far beyond what is ever dreamed of. You surpass the very police in your knowledge of family secrets; and knowledge thus gained involves responsibility. Of course it is through the servants of this foolish beauty, or those of the house in which she uttered this boast, that you possess the knowledge of her interest in Lord Edwin. Perhaps this packet is from her?"

"My lord, I believe it is, and I hope it may never reach him."

"I fervently hope so too. But to return to the responsibility involved in the knowledge gained by servants of family secrets; has the subject ever occurred to your own mind?"

"It has, my lord. I hope I should feel as much the honor and delicacy of such a trust, as if I myself were a nobleman; for noble sentiments are gained more by association than original by birth."

"Ha! Well, perhaps, you are right. At any rate, I am much pleased to find you are yourself possessed by such a loyal spirit. I am placed in a difficult and painful position, as the future son-in-law of the Marquis of Seaham; and I think you felt this when you assured me that after this day's conversation the name of Lord Edwin Fitzjames should never be intruded on me."

"Yes, my lord; it was exactly from that feeling I made the promise."

"One point more, Temple. Family secrets become known, and the more painful, alas! the more widely spread the scandal. But other secrets are divulged—other scandals occupy public attention, till the old story is but faintly remembered. I therefore think it the duty of every one who believes himself my friend to act as if the painful event of former years in the Seaham family had never occurred."

"I perfectly understand—perfectly agree with you, my lord," responded Mr. Temple.

CHAPTER XXIV.  
THE VISITORS AT MARSDEN PARK.

The London season is truly considered to be the most open demonstration of the world, the flesh and the devil; but there is a private world still more dangerous to a mind and heart that, not rising above the claims of earth, must feed on earthly excitement. The young beauty is less fatally engaged in following with enthusiasm the strains of vocal genius at the opera, or enjoying the festive scene and exercise of a ball-room, than in wandering in sylvan bowers, with a romantic tendency towards the companion of her solitude, however worthless he may be. In the country there is more liberty, more private means of escape from worldly trammels, the which trammels act usefully when a higher restraint is ignored; therefore, the country mansion, containing a "select coterie," who can discuss the past London season, can lounge about, read enervating poetry, act charades, lose themselves by couples in charming labyrinths and copse wood—that country mansion becomes a more dangerous ally to the enemy of souls than all the squares, streets and parks of the polite end of London, to the refined, tender and unsuspecting female heart. Thus fell the young Marchioness of Seaham, the hitherto pearl of the aristocracy, and thus fall many, entangled in the snares laid for hearts, in these arcadian bowers; losing the first instinctive perception of wrong by the scales of the sanctuary, making heroic sacrifices for the creature, while forgetting the Creator, till a false conscience supervenes, and all is lost, save bitterness. Ah, bitterness—bitterness.

During the August last past, while Lord Stanmore was in the south of France, Marsden Park was full of visitors, who, with the exception of Sir Henry and Lady Clara Moorland, might fitly represent the "select coterie" described above; comprising also a few statesmen who, amid the more serious and absorbing interests of guiding England, were not insensible to the attractions of lovely amateurs in all the softening influences of the fine arts, 'mid balmy weather, luxurious living, constantly varying amusement, and good news from the Crimea.

Lady Violet, like her aunt, lived unharmed amid these scenes. She had received permission to decline any active part in the sometimes doubtful amusement of the passing hour. On her arm constantly hung her conscience beads, unsuspected, in their brilliancy, to be what, to her, they were—a silent record of the failings or self conquest of the day. She had the privilege of some minutes each morning with Lady Clara: these were happy interviews; but not to last. General Sir Henry Moorland was summoned to attend an important court-martial, and left Marsden, with his devoted wife and attendants, some days before the return of Miss Champion from a visit to

her own family; the marquis had already been compelled to meet the primo minister at a spot conveniently found between their country residences, so that the Lady Violet was left, with all her father's fair guests, in the false position of being considered too young to exercise any authority. The cleaver of the reveals was a certain Lady Cecily, commonly called Lady Cis-Dorel—unfortunately a near cousin to the marquis, who, like the father of St Theresa, could not "handsomely" refuse the self-invited visits of his kinswoman. The "momsa," Lady Violet, shrank from the eager advances of her lively relative; but not so the temporary inmates of Marsden Park. To the passive lovers of excitement Lady Cis-Dorel, as the personification of active excitement, was a treasure to be hailed; and the departure of Lady Clara Moorland, within a few hours of the arrival of her cousin, seemed to emancipate from all restraint the followers of the latter wild, witty and mischievous lady; so that the lord of misrule was rapidly gaining the ascendant at Marsden Park.

To whom should the young Violet return? Not even the near expected arrival of Miss Champion would avail her, except as a personal companion and protectress. She would be powerless to stay the torrent of folly that was each hour increasing in the house. Violet prayed long and earnestly; and on rising from her knees, requested an interview with the family chaplain and her esteemed confessor, Dr. Rollings. The reverend gentleman was happily soon found; and responding instantly to the invitation, received the first outpourings of her confidence.

"Oh! Dr. Rollings," she added, "this house has known such sorrow, that if joy and merriment are again to be heard within its walls, it ought to be a joy sanctified by Heaven. My cousin and the rest never come into the chapel for Mass, or the night prayers. Lady Cecily ought to sing sometimes for God, she has so beautiful a voice. Dr. Rollings, you know that the Church forbids that women should be dressed in men's clothes; yet my cousin has brought with her an equipment of armor, to act as Tancredi, in the gardens of Armida. They teased me to be Armida, which I have to repeat to you out of confession, and I received your consent and support to refuse everything of the kind. Oh! Dr. Rollings, you are so wise and full of expedients, as well as of hope, that I have, under God, confidence only in you."

"Go and pray, my dear child, and I will act," was the reply of the venerable chaplain.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Washington E. Irving, a nephew of the famous author, was supposed to have died at Escondido, Cal., and his funeral was held. With the close of the service, after friends had passed the casket, a knocking was heard from within, and the lid having been hastily removed, Irving got up in a dazed condition, but soon regained his senses fully and was taken home.

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STREATOR, ILL., Dec. 5, '90.

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SISTER OF ST. FRANCIS, O. S. F.

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LETTERS FROM BERMUDA.

[We insert here the first of a series of letters written from Bermuda. These letters were not originally intended for publication; but as they contain some interesting and pleasant information concerning the Bermuda Islands, they are now published by request.—EDITOR.]

LETTER I.

HAMILTON, NOV., 18--.

DEAR H.—We arrived safely at Hamilton, Bermuda, after a rough and stormy passage of four days—though three days is the usual time—so you may conjecture how grievously we both suffered from *mal de mer*.

For two days we had a lively "cross sea," which rendered locomotion very inconvenient, if not impossible. The wind, tearing and blustering through the cordage, etc., added to the din, but did not improve our appetite for dinner. Some boots and valises were having a game of leap-frog on the floor of the state room, which at times seemed almost perpendicular. The obliging steward told us encouragingly it was "only a gale, a bit of sea on," but

"O what a storm of sea we passed!  
High mountain waves, and foaming showers,  
And battling winds, with savage blast."

Twenty-four hours after leaving New York harbor we experienced a decided change of temperature. It had become very warm, and the rolling and shaking of the vessel was, to say the least of it, most unpleasant. We were informed by the captain that we were crossing the Gulf Stream, on the eastern edge of which are situated the Bermuda Islands.

This "River of the Ocean," of which you have often heard, is one of the wonders of the world. It issues from the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico, rushes with mighty power through the channel which divides Florida from the Bahamas, and proceeds northward up the coast of the United States. As we neared Bermuda it became calmer.

"A beam of tranquility smiled in the west.  
The storms of the evening pursued us no more;  
And the wave, while it welcomed the moment of rest,  
Still heaved as remembering ills that were o'er."

Those of the passengers who could remain on deck observed, when on the eastern edge of the Gulf Stream, large, floating masses of the Gulf weed called *sargassum bacciferum*, which was blown or drifted from the area known to navigators as the Sargossa Sea. It is said that when Christopher Columbus sailed through this region on that memorable voyage which resulted in the discovery of the new world, the appearance on the ocean of these immense masses of seaweed, intermingled with driftwood and vegetable matter, and bearing upon the surface myriads of mollusca, crustace, etc., confirmed his hopes of the proximity of land, and restored courage and confidence to his panic-stricken crew.

Another object which attracted the attention of the passengers were the flying fish, great numbers of which were observed darting from the water under the steamer's bow when she came within about 150 miles of the Islands.

It was the opinion of some ancient writers that birds, like fish, were originally produced from the waters; and while looking at these singular fishes one could almost fancy them the connecting link between birds and fish, as the bat is between beast and bird. It is not the case, however. The flying fish has elongated, pectoral fins which, when expanded, enable the fish to rest upon the air. During its course it can fly about 50 or 60 yards while the fins are moist, but when they become dry the fish falls into its natural element, again to renew the motive power.

Perhaps you have never met with Tom Moore's poem "To the Flying Fish," written by him during his American tour in 1809. I shall give

an extract from this beautiful poem, which indicates the genuine religious feeling in the heart of our greatest Irish poet:

TO THE FLYING FISH.  
When I have seen thy snow white wing  
From the blue wave at evening spring,  
And show those scales of silvery white  
So gay, to the eye of light,  
As if thy frame were formed to rise  
And live amid the glorious skies:  
O, it has made me proudly feel  
How like thy wings' impatient zeal  
Is the pure soul, that rests not, pent  
Within this world's gross element,  
But takes the wing that God has given,  
And rises into light and heaven!

But when I see that w. so bright  
Grow languid with a moment's flight,  
Attempt the paths of air in vain,  
And sink into the waves again  
Alas! the flattering pride is o'er.  
Like thee, a while, the soul may soar,  
But evil's main must dash to think,  
Like thee, again, the soul may sink.

Our vessel being in sight of land we had to wait for a pilot, as it would be quite impossible for any vessel to effect an entrance safely without the aid of one of those useful personages. The Bermuda pilots, usually mulattoes, are a clever, daring set of fellows, with "eyes like hawk's and nerves of steel," and who, having followed the profession from boyhood, are experts.

The outer reefs which surround Bermuda are extremely dangerous; many a fine vessel has been dashed to pieces against them. These reefs are really a belt of submerged rocks about ten miles from the shore, coated with a sort of stony sea weed of a dark red color called nullipores, etc., twisted serpulæ, marine annelides, inhabiting hard calcareous tubes; also various species of coral, which look like a brown bush until passed through the process of cleaning.

Our vessel entered the "narrows," which is, despite its name, the widest and deepest channel, having a depth of 7 or 8 fathoms at low water. Our pilot took us, sometimes slowly along the shore, again out straight. Then cautiously twisting and turning,

Gently we stole before the whispering wind  
That kissed on either side our timid sails,  
Breathing our welcome to these verdant vales.  
Each wooded island shed so soft a green  
That the enchanter's keel with whispering play  
Through liquid herbage seemed to steal its way

Thus, until we reached Hamilton harbor and landed safely.

"Bright rose the morning, every wave was still,  
Wh a the first perfume of a cedar hill  
Sweetly awaked us, and with smiling charms  
The fairy harbor woo'd us to its arms."

"Never did weary bark more gently glide  
Or rest its anchor in a lovelier tide."

Adieu. PLACIDIA.

The Corner Stone of St. Mary's.

In the cavity of the corner stone of St. Mary's church at Richmond Hill, recently laid by Archbishop Walsh, was deposited an iron box containing the following records of the present time:

- A copy of The Liberal.
- " THE CATHOLIC REGISTER.
- " The Catholic Record, of London.
- " The Globe.
- " The Empire.
- " The Mail.

Voters' List of Richmond Hill for 1893.

List of Magistrates for the County of York, and a copy of the list of subscribers to St. Mary's old frame church, dated 1853, with other records.

On the front face of the stone is engraved a cross and a latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—"The Most Reverend John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto, blessed and laid this Corner Stone of the Most Blessed Virgin, on the 17th of June, 1894."—*Liberal*.

A sad accident occurred at the works of the O. A. & P. S. Railway in the vicinity of Barry's Bay. A charge of dynamite exploded, instantly killing three men and injuring several others. The names of the unfortunate men are George Marston, from Mattawa; Kellar, from Palmer Rapids, the other being an Englishman, name unknown, lately out from the old country.

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Capital Subscribed, \$800,000.  
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Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, K.O.M.G., Hon. S. O. Wood, Vice-Presidents.

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Deposit notes to rent all sizes. Valuables of all kinds received and safe custody Guaranteed and Insured.

N.B.—Solicitors bringing business to the Corporation are retained in the professional care of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, - Manager.

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

|                    | CLOSE.              |       | DUE.      |      |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------|------|
|                    | a.m.                | p.m.  | a.m.      | p.m. |
| G. T. R. East      | 6.00                | 7.40  | 7.15      | 9.30 |
| O. and Q. Railway  | 7.45                | 8.00  | 7.35      | 7.40 |
| G. T. R. West      | 7.30                | 3.25  | 12.40     | 8.00 |
| N. and N. W.       | 7.30                | 4.50  | 10.05     | 8.10 |
| T. G. and B.       | 7.00                | 4.30  | 10.55     | 8.50 |
| Midland            | 7.00                | 3.35  | 12.30     | 9.30 |
| C. V. R.           | 7.00                | 3.00  | 12.15     | 8.50 |
| G. W. R.           | a.m. p.m. 1.m. p.m. |       |           |      |
|                    | noon                |       | 9.00 2.00 |      |
|                    | 6.30                | 4.00  | 10.40     | 8.20 |
|                    | 10.00               |       |           |      |
| U. S. N. Y.        | 6.30                | 12.00 | 9.00      | 5.45 |
|                    | 4.00 10.40 11.00    |       |           |      |
|                    | 10.00               |       |           |      |
| U.S. West n States | 6.30                | 12 n. | 9.00      | 8.20 |
|                    | 10.30               |       |           |      |

English mails close on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 p.m.; on Wednesdays at noon, and on Saturdays at 1.15 p.m. Supplementary mails to Monday and Thursday close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for August: 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30.

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

Church Pews.

SCHOOL FURNITURE

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

We have for years past been favoured with contracts from members of the clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing pews for new churches in that country and Ireland. Address BENNETT FURNISHING CO London Ont., Canada

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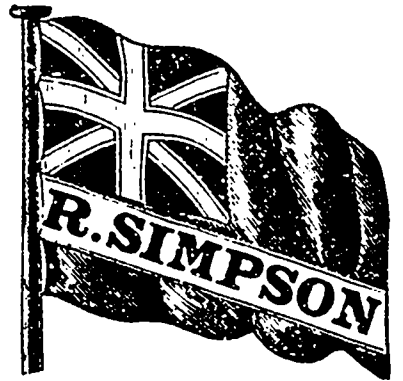
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- Bow Ties, were 30c, now..... 10c
- Knots, light or dark, were 35c, now..... 15c
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- Unlaundered Shirts, with cuffs or bands, fine goods, worth 75c, now..... 50c
- Laundered Shirts, 4-ply linen fronts, extra quality cotton, were \$1, now..... 75c
- Men's Flannelette Shirts, were 5c, now..... 25c
- Men's Fine Merino Underwear, was \$1.25, now..... 90c

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