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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. V.-No. 33.

TORONTO, THURSDAT, A - GUST 19, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Dolice Infamy In Michigan.

IN PRINST'S ROUR - DETRCTIVES GOT CONFESSION FROM BONS, WHO AS-LETED AND MURDHERD PEARL MORRI-MAY RE A LANCHING AT CRYSTAL LES, MIGH."

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Aug. 5. -Poter

Inox Mountain, Mich., Aug. 5. -Peter tons, the tramp charged with the nurber of Pearl Morrison, at Crystal Falls, Lamade a complete confession, acknow being that he first assaulted the girl and then strangled her to death.

The confession was secured by a unkerton detective, who visited Bons in se cell in the robe of a Catholic priest. The confession was heard by two roliable citizens, who had been placed in adjoining cells on the estimated the strangled of the confession was heard by two roliable citizens, who had been placed in adjoining cells on the estimated the strangle of drunkenness.

The confession has created intense scitement, and Bons may be lynched

acitement, and Bons may be lyuched

This is an act which deserves to be lenounced as infamous. The capture and conviction of criminals is a duty of society, no doubt, but far more important to that society is it to keep its own skirts clean in the process; or in scriptural imagery, to be itself without fault before it throws the stone. Two blacks instead of a white give only a deoper black, and to suppress or punish one crime by the perpetration of a greater is a poor way to raise the average of virtue in the land.

If the undertunate wrotch, mentioned

virtuo in the laud.

If the unfortunate wretch, mentioned in the above extract, had been fairly arrested, and testimony to convict him honorably secured, the state would be theroughly justified in punishing him with the extremest rigors of the law. But as it is now, will any fair-minded jury convict him at all? Will not twelve good men and true, under eath, be inclined to think the knavery practiced against him a crime, as well as be inclined to time the kind wherey prac-ticed against him a crime, as well as that with which he is charged? Lying and deceit and fraud are enousies of peace and order, and call for repression and punishment, after their manner and peaco and order, and can tor repression and punishment, after their manner and degree, as well as murder. Nay, as murder, though a most shocking thing, as generally the outcome of sudden, fierce passion and semetimes may have much of accident in it, it is hard to estimate its guilt in given cases; but knavery, lying and deception of the kind practiced in this case are always deliberate, and therefore surely wrong. In the instance we are considering the deception was not merely an attack upon truth and civil custom, but in its mode was an outrage upon religion, and we had almost said God Himself, by tending to destroy confidence in one of His divinest institutions.

But we pass this over for the present

almost said God Himsolf, by touding to destroy confidence in one of His divinest institutions.

But we pass this over for the present in order to enquire if we, too, as well as the Michiganders, have not some fault to find with ourselves in this matter. Do we not permit, nay, after a fashion, sanction, the existence amongst us of something very like the spy system? And do we not seek to promote one kind of temperance by outreging a far higher kind? Have we not approved, at least in some cases, of the introduction of detectives, under the mask of prisoners, into our jails in order to come at ovidence not fairly procurable?

Now the writer would go as far as possible in giving constables, detectives, policomen, or other efficers of the law the fullest freedom of action consistent with justice. By nature, as well as by reflection, in takes the side of the law in a country growened on the whole so well as this is. Nay, if an officer under excitoment or other distraction overstopped his bounds a little, I would be inclined to lot him down easily; for his is a difficult occupation, and any make a mistake; and this chiefly, because I am proud to think and know that the law itself, as we have learned by growing up under it, is careful to hold the balance oven. Sense it is not be and aro individually not send to the casen that we ought to be watchful to secure its permanence.

Our Osgood right to be and aro individually and man may heave the last and the last are as the commence of the control and control the last and the last are as the control of the last and the casen that we ought to be watchful to secure its permanence.

ought to be watchful to accure its permanence.

Our Osgoode halls and other palaces of justice throughout the land are substantial in structure and elegant in design, but they require dusting and sweeping to keep their nobts and cornors becomingly clean, and, for analogous accordingly clean, and, for analogous reasons, it is good and proper to keep a careful eye on the lower executive manisters of the law. Pinkertonism may have done good—oven much good—but there is a bud flavor about it which makes all lovers of a right administration of law turn from it with distrust.

On the whole, too, it is very poor policy Fighting the dovil with fire is usually a losing game. For every criminal you convict by dishoust means you make or approve one or more cheats and sneaks the slow poison of whose

presence in perhaps as dangerous as what you have removed. The serpent that stings, without being seen, has as many victims as the tiger.

And then, again, the teleration of deubtful methods in the official of the law is sure to be followed by a growing contempt for all its processes. Feeple wonder when they read of ladies in a neighboring country ging to the cells of condeumed erriminals, not to exhort them to penance and a preparation for death, but to make lious of them. Fragrant honquets choice food and even its mirrium comforts, and of them. Fragrant honquets choice for and even to sure the man of the man of the content of the and were read to the and even the content of the and even the content of the and even the content of the content of

The Royal Visit to Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—The Duke and Duchess of York will arrive here to-morrow to pay their long expected visit to Iroland. They will be the guests of Earl Cadogan, Lord-Licutonant of Iroland, and Countess Gadegan, and will be entertained at the Vico-Rigal lodge. All the troops in Dublin will line the route of procession from the railway station to Bublin Caste, where the guard of honor will be the Connaught Rangers.

guard of nones Rangers. The Duke and Duchess of York and their suites started this afternoon from Holyhead on their way to Ireland.

Death of Mrs. D. J. O'Donoghue.

Death of Mrs. D. J. O'Donognue,

The many friends of Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue of the Outario Provincial Secretary's Department will regret to learn of the death of his wife, which took place at the residence on D'Artey street on Saturday evening last. Mrs. O'Donoghue had been ailing for some time, but the illuess took a more serious turn about a wock ago, while she was visiting in Ottawa. Returning home on Tuosday last, Mrs. O'Donoghue grow steadily werse, until on Saturday a period of unconsciouances was followed by death. The funeral took place from St. Patrick's Church, William street, Monday morning. R. I. P.

The Irish Royal Residence.

*Rofering to the statement.

*Rofering to the statement that a site had been selected for a Royal Residence in Iroland. The Westminister Gazette to-night says: "We do not believe in the Royal Residence specific any more than naother if it is regarded as a means of killing Home Rule by kinduces. Nevertheless, we hope that this statement is true. The Irish are prone to personal attachments, and Royalty ought to be a chief means of securing the Imperial tio as we proceed on the Home Rule. We should like very much to see Parliament attach a condition of residence in tre-land for a certain part of the Royal stiperds.

Warning to Catholics.

Orrawa, August 17.—Rov. Father Labelle, of St. Paul's Church, Ayhuor, took or wion, at High Mass to lay down the decrine of the Catholic Church in regard to Masoury and Masoune demonstrations, and to warn his parishicons, and to warn his parishicont that they were forbidden to take part in any proceedings of this nature.

Hamilton, August 17.—The feast of St. Lawrence was colebrated yesterday by grand mass in St. Lawrence Church in the merning and solemn Vespers in the evening. Rev. Father Shea, pre fessor of rhotoric, at St. Lawrence Col-lege, Montreal, preached both morning and evening.

Soveral of the suspects arrosted in connection with the recont attempt on the life of King Humbert have made complete confessions, which reveal the existence of a wide-teaching plot against loyal personages.

Divorce Question In Fiction.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford has created a literary sensation by his treatment of the divorce question in 'A Rose of Yester-day "-his latest novel (London and New York, Macmillan & Co.; Toronto. Now York, Macmillan & Co.; Toronto, Tyrroll's Book Shop, 12 King Street West, \$1.25. Ho has written a love west, \$1.25. Ho has written a love divorce, not does he undertake to discuss any moral or religious propositions. Has chief characters are living human creatures, whose conduct seems to be governed entirely by montal habit. They are in short people of refinement, and upon that fact alone depends all that is interesting in their love affairs. It is well known that Mr. Crawford likes to deal with strong passions in his stories, but thus novel does not derive its charm of strength as much from the life-

charm of strength as much from the life charm of strength as much from the life-long tenacity and singleness of the pas-sion it depicts as from the contrast that it draws between the conduct of the wo-man and the man under the influence of what is called "love for love's sake," which must of course be a passion that takes no thought of any higher aim than the single object of affection. For in-stance, such passion entirely ignores religion.

Ilowover, let us come to the story lisolf. Richard Wimpole and Henry Harmon have loved the same young woman.
Wimpole is an ex- army officer, who has
done gallant service in the American
war. Harmon was richer and haudsome than his rival and had a strong
taste for social galety, which the other
lacked. The two men speak candidly
to each other Harmon offers to go
sway for a while and give Wimpole a
chauce, but the latter, under the impresrion that the girl dees not eare for him,
declines After his marriage Harmon
becomes a drunkard and a profligato.
He ill-treats his wife and by systematic
rucelly makes his only child, a boymore than half idiotic. The young feltow, boing possessed of great strength,
turns upon his father our day and
strikes him just as many blows on the
head as the father had frow time to time
struck him. Next day Helon Harmon
is free from her brutal husband, who
has been sent to the asylma a raving
lumatic. The narrative so far comprises
the dark background of the story-teller's
picture. Hole and harmon and Colone
Wimpole most one day by a cashed at
coming home from dayna with Sylvia
the lorely young daughter of Admira
Strahan. Sylvia as in love with Wimpole Mislad by a kindly romark be has
mado to her, the girl declares her affection, but the only effect produced upon
Wimpole is sympathy for her confusion
and alarm leat he might have given her
any encurragement, unconsciously of
course. He is a man of the most punctilious honor. When he moets Helen
Harmon a fow minutes later he learns
that her husband is in perfect bodily
health in the New York asplum. This
alarms him lest Harmon should also rocover his montals balance. He urges
Mrs. Harmon to get a diverce without
dolay. This advice is consistent with
the nicost observance of the husband
the only fiftee the roduced upon
with his house has a single hard a down times
for the montal recovery of Harmon. He
cover has a single hard a fow weeks
or a fow months, according to the pecducing marriago to more experiment,
which may la

of marring ill rest on a basis which in Ca to in the sense that truth is Catholic 1 the same sense the willingues to suffer—the spirit of the martyrs—Is Catholic. While the problem of divorce is one for Catholics against the world, Mr. Crawford, with cuttre propriety, is able to discuss it strictly as a social problem that strike as the base of truth itself. He says, "The instant quick release by divorce from all troubles, great or small, between man and wife, is no better than that of instant quick reliefs from bodily pain, which is morphia, a material Canger no longer at all dim or shandowy. We are no cowardly generation, and mon shrink from suffering now as their fathers shrank from dishonor in rougher times shrank from dishonor in rougher times all dim or shaleters. The fruit takes many shapes and names, it is called Divorce, it is called Morphin, it is called Divorce, it is called Div

cance Compromise, it is designated in a thousand specious arguments, but is means only one thing—escape from pain."

Divorce, according to Mr. Crawford, is a sign of decadonee, depravity, degradation of the race. It is departure from truth. The ond is not yet. The end will be, Mr. Grawford tells us, social war. This war "will turn incidentally upon religion, and be perhaps called a religious war hereafter, but is will not be declared for the sake of faith sgainst unbeliet, nor be fought at first by any church or alliance of churches against atheism. It will simply turn out that mon who fight on the one side will have other the convictions or the projudices of Christianity, or both, and that their adversaries will have notiber. But the struggle will be at its height when the original steady current of facts which led to the inevitable strife has sunk into led to the inevitable strife has sunk into happaront significance under the raging storm of conflicting belief and unbelief. It will be a social war in a roligious disguisco. Mr. Crawford anticipates events by bringing on the conflict without its religious appearance in the live of one man and one voman on the stage of faction. (In has given the victory to Truther Religiou, or Catholicity, or whatever you may call it.

Peterborongh's Mayoralty Ontlook.

Peterborough's Mayoralty Outlook.

Peterborough's Mayoralty Outlook.

Last week's Bobeaygoon Independent contains the following under the heading of "Peterborough".—The latest news in the local political world is that we not to have a triangular political fight for the local legislature. Mr. Harry Flolan, the young hardward merchant, seems to be a strong favorite amongs it was the strong favorite amongs the young hardward merchant, seems to be a strong favorite amongs in Feterborough, to bring about a friendly feeling between Catholies and Protestants. He is a very fair-minded man, and a thorough Conservative. Whether he would accept or not is by no means certain, as he does not wish to force himself on these Protestants who do not think that a Catholie can represent them. Yet he was the originator of the plan by which a successful union of Orangomen was effected on Jubilee day in that memorable procession when the aprir to purely Canadiau unity was so startingly in evidence. As a lover of peace and concord, he represents the best type of representative and it is to be hoped that he will not allow any idea that Protestants are not ready to assist in the reign of peace to influence him in refusing to outertain a proposition Ille has been a loyal Conservative of all times and decerves well of the head of the plan when the last there is no doubt that the genial mayor, Mr. Yolland, has his oye on the temperance candidate, whilst nobody has yet beard that the has an patent right evering this constituency bis friends freely urge, but the fortunes of war are not alweys to the strong nor to the swit.

Death of W. R. Roberts.

Death of W. R. Roberts,

New York, Aug. 9.—William R. Roberts, formerly Minister to Chili and president of the Fonian Brotherhood at the time of the role and Brotherhood at the time of the rail and the time of the rail and the time of Monday. Roberts had been really dead to everything around him for more than him years. Ho was brought back from Chili in 1880, a physical and mank wreck. Roberts came to man, many the standard of the real standard with the r

Diorese of New Westminster.

Blocese of Now Westminster.

The solection by the Holy See of Rov. Augustus Denteuville, O.M.I., as Coaditutor Bishop of the Diocese of Now Westminster, British Columbia, is a great source of joy to his many friends says The Liverpool Catholic Times. He was born in Bicheviller, Straybourg, on June ofth, 1857, and is consequently ferty years of ago, He entered the Congregation of the O'L'ates of Mary Immunculate at Lachine, Canada, on August 4th, 1878, and made his profession on August 16th, 1880.

Extravagance At Funerals.

MAIRIEN FOR THE RESIDENT

Water Fa Tel Reserved

There is a considerable movement on foot amongst some of the influential citizens of Toronts to adopt some methods of reform in the matter of funeral expenditure. They claim, and we believe all right minded people who have any expension in the natter will admit. any experience in the matter will admit, that there is great room for the practice of economy in funeral expenses general-ly. Of course those who are interested

of economy in funeral exponses generally. Of course those who are interested in this movement hars not yet decided in a practical way which is the best policy to adopt in the matter. They are merely feeling the pulse of the public and, so to speak, endeavoring to sound general feeling and sentiment. Money is foolishly and lavishly wasted on trappings and furnishings, and the worst feature of the case is than the outst feature of the case is than the outst feature of the case is than an only the rich people but the poor, who cannot afford the lavish expenditure, are oftentimes the victims of their own extravagance in this respect. Of course, those interested will answer that the money is theirs to lavish or waste as those interested will answer that the monopy is theirs to lavish or waste as they deem fit, and it is not the business of any individual much less of the general public to say how much or how little is to be expended on the functals of their relatives. It is perfectly lawful and commendable that all suitable honor should be given to the dead where bedies have been once the temples of bodies have been once the temples of the Holy Ghost. But without detracting in any way from the honor and respect which are due to the deceased, too

respect which are one to the decreased, too much unnecessary exponse is generally entailed by those who have charge of funeral arrangements. The writer has had experience of soveral cases where nothing short of mental derangement could have warranted the wholesale cost that was considered necessary to uphold the family dignity in the matter of funeral honors. In these cases, however, the surviving heirs were able to foot the bill, which was somewhere in the thousands, although the funerals were "private." It may all be a method of acquiring public notoriety.

How much botter would it have been if the surplus money were expended in aid of some hospital or charitable institution where the prayers of the sick and the needy would be of more advantage to the souls of the departed than the pemp of riches that was as unchristian as it was extravagant. The old philosopher Epictetus was accustomed to say that "the difficulties of men are about external things." If he lived in our age he would have qualified his statement and said that their chief difficulties are abount the manner in which they are to be buried and the expenses of their funerals. It may be gratifying to the survivors to read the favorable comments of the press, and to heart the oulogistic remarks of their friends and acquaintaneous on the "magnificent funeral." But really those lavish displays are not characterized by magnitication of the early Christian Fathers—for it is nothing the early Christian Fathers—for it is nothing the early Christian Fathers—for it is nothing the called forth the most terrible demunications of the early Christian Fathers—for it is nothing but the prayer of the early Christian Fathers—for it is nothing the remains of her take the submit of the carried by the magnificent funeral which should be appropriated to the remains of her take husband, Mrs. Smith is made to feel that funeral oscipates domain the collection of the carry christian of the carried of the collection of the carry christian of the collection of the carry of the

not have organized before now to sup-press this over growing evil to which the attention of the public is now di-rected by the Toronto Funeral Reform Association.

tiuelph Separate Schools.

(WRIDER FOR THE REAL PRO

Knowing the deep interest that is low taker. In the progress of separate school celeating by the readers of your valuable and thereoexists of the the following with be of interest to them. Twenty pupils of the theeph separate school wrote at the recent change in the following will be of interest to them. Twenty pupils of the theeph separate schools wrote at the recent changes in the following will be of more than the following will be of more than the following will be of more than the following will be for the following will be followed by the following will be school pupils. In proportion to school population we were only entitled to two. If competition is the true test of merit, then the Catholic people of Graph have every reason to satisfied with the work of thoir schools. The splendid results obtained by our pupils is due to the perfect teaching mothods of the Ladies of Lorette, and the real and constant oversight of low. Father Kenny, S.J. local superintendent. Our chools are well equipped, bright and clean and overy thing necessary to help the teachers is cheerfolly supplied by the beard of trastees.

A Distinguished Christ a Brother.

A Distinguished Chris. a Brother.

A Distinguished Chris. a Brother.
Among those who have arrived to stake part in the scientific ferunactions of this week is Rev. Brother Potamian of the week is Rev. Brother Potamian forcetly of London, but now of New Brother Potamian holds the degree of Destor of Science of the University of London, and has devoted many years to the study and teaching of Physical Science. He came to this city yesterday, after giving a course of tectures at the Catholic Summer School at Platishing. The subjects of his discourses there were electric waves, the phenomena of Crocker's tubes and X-rays. While in the city he will step at De La Salle Institute.

"Sheela."

This is to title of an Irish ballad, composed and set to musiciby Mr. R. A. Bronnan, late of "Erin and the Brennans." The author and his statented family, in days gone by, charmed many an Irish audience with the songs and scenes of their beautiful panorams of treland; and "Sheela." both as to word and molody, is proof that the poetic itams still glows in the "old man's" heart. The new song will be warmly welcomed by those who admire the plaintive airs which embulm the denotes of the Oreen Isle. It is publisher as Association, 83 Yoogo atreet. Toronto, and sold at 250 per copy.

Scientists at the Cathedral.

Scientists at the Cathedral.

On next Sunday the Rev. Fr. Halpin,
S.J., will preach at Solonn High Mass
at St. Michael's Cathedral. His subject
will be "God and Science." The Very
Rev. Vicar-Genoral McCann will colobrate High Mass, assisted by Rev. Fr.
Ryan, daccon, and Mr. Donahoe, subdeacon. In the oreuing the Rev. Fr.
Ryan will deliver an address on "The
Church and Science." There will be
special musical Vespors in the ovening,
The sermons and services, morning and
orening, are by special request of the
members of the British Association for
the Advancement of Science who will
be present at both morning and ovening
services.

Lord Russell on Party Spirit.

Lord Russell on Party Spirit.

Dr. Rentoul asserted in Molbourne recently that Lord Russell of Killowen had stated that "St. Patrick's Day was associated, with Ribbonism." The Lord associated, with Ribbonism. The Lord associated, with Ribbonism. The Lord St. Patrick's Day was associated, with Ribbonism. The Lord with Ribbonism and the Ribbonish associated to the Ribbonish associated to the Ribbonish and the Ribbonish and Ribbonish and Ribbonish and Ribbonish and Ribbonish Ribbonish

Sorero colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrative and healing properties it is acknowledged by those with here used it as being the best including sold for coughs, colds, indiamment of the lungs, and affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a avortic with ladice and children.

Lutrim.

The following statement appears in to London orrespondence of The

the London orrecapondence of The Irish Nows—

"The rumor prevailed ast night that advantage will probably be taken of the lorthcoming visit to Ireland of the Duke and Duchess of York to proclaim the release of the political prisoners, but I cannot trace it to any rollable source. The feeling is, however, daily growing stronger in Tory circles that some popularity might be gained in Ireland by such a step, and that in any event the time has come when an act of elemency might affely the proclaimed. It it an open secret that the Home Secretary is not the opponent in the Cabinet to this course."

that the Home Secretary is not the course."

The Antrim Orangomen should be happy, says The Freeman's Journal. They have decidedly scored against Mr A. J Balfour. Thier Twelfth of July denunciation of any and every proposal to remove Irish Catholic grievances in the matter of higher education has received the recognition of the Prime Minuster, who, writing to Mr. Macartney, M.F., has promised that the resolution of the Antrim "loyalists" will have "our careful consideration." And Mr. Balfour himself has had to eat the leek, and meekly accepts the implied consure passed upon him. "I need not say," he writes, in reference to the Orange resolution, "that the views expressed therein, coming as they do from so important a quarter, shall receive the careful attention of myself and my colleagues." But what about the process of "conversion"? That is the only thing, Mr. Balfour has said, that is wanted to enable him to settle the decation question on the lines demanded by the Catholic representatives. Why Jid he not make some effort to begin the process? He claims to be a "missionary" in the cause. caure.

Clare.

The potato crop in the parish of Kilmurray, on the Clare side of the Shannon, is seriously attacked with the blight.

We much regret to announce the death of Father P. Horan, P. P., Whitegate. The funeral obsequies were held at Whitegate on July 20th. Very Rev. Dr. Culligan, P.P., V.G., Killaloe, presided.

The unhappy struggle on the Caher estate, which has convulsed East Clare for the past three years, has, thacks to the efforts of the good priests of Upper and Lower Feakle, especially Rev. Father M'Ronn and Rev. Father Gourtney, been at last amneably settled on a basis which is to the mutual satisfaction of the parties interested.

Atom laing as the bottom of the

Cort.

After lying at the bottom of the Atlantic for 10 months, Daunt's Rock Lightship, Puffin, has been raised four fathoms, or about 24 feet.

four fathoms, or about 24 feet.

Derry.
On Aug. 3, James and Thomas
Magulre, in custody since March,
1896, and four times tried in connection with the death and robbery of
Wm. Funston, cattle dealor, residing
near Fintons, were liberated from
Derry jail. Everything connected
with the release was done with the

with the release was done with the utmost secrecy.

At the Magherafelt Board of Guardians, Mr. Henry MoErlane moved the following resolution which was adopted:—"That we, the guardians of the Maherafelt Union, sak the English Government to withdraw all restrictions on the growth and cultivation of the growth and cultivation in troland, and give the Irish farmers the free use of their land for growing any crops that the land will produce; and we would respectfully ask all other representatives of the people in Ireland to lend their assistance in obtaining liberty for so great an industry."

Bublis.

A public meeting was Finish the

assistance in obtaining liberty for so great an industry."

Pablis.

A public meeting was held at the Harbor Office, West Pier, Howth, for the purpose of presenting to each of five fishermen the silver medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, accompanied by a copy of the vote of thanks of the Institution inscribed on wellum, and handsomely framed; in addition the men receive, money awards for gallantry in saving life.

On the list of Jubilee honors appears the name of Mr. Gerald Fitzmaurice, who has been decorated with a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. This covered distinction, it is known, was conferred upon him by Lord Balisbury for his great and untiring excitions in the cause of humanity during the recent Armenian messacres. The new O.M. G. is without doubt the youngest on the roll, for it is but a few years since he was a schoolboy at Blackrook Collego, from which, after a brilliant Intermediate and University career, he paszed into the Levant Civil Service. Here his great abilities brought him rapidly to the front, and he was soon entrused with Consular duties. During the recent disturbances in Asia Minor he used the influence of the information with great test and judgment to render signal service to the un fortunate Artmonians.

On the 11th of May last a smalt trawler in charge of Samuel Kowlands, and a man named Edwards, of Ring-

send, was beating up for Howth harbor in a strong N.W. wind, with heavy
squalls and a bad ses running, when
the little vessel, about a mile frout
Howth, sprang a loak, and began to
sink. Showing a signal of distress,
the hooker Storm King threw them a
time and took them in tow, but she
commenced to founder at once,
launching their siznall boat, George
Caulfield and Tom Rickard, of the
Storm King, took the men out of the
trawler, but before they could get clear
the boom of the sinking vessel fouled
the boat, carrying her partly down,
and capsizing the four mea into the
water, which was at the time bitterly
cold. The boat came to the surface,
but again capsized three times in succession as the mon struggling in the
water attempted to regain her, Caul
field and Rickard, who are powerful
swimmers, rendering great help to the
trawler men in keeping them alloat.

[Salvay.

considerable moliguation has been created in the Lahardane district ow ing to the action of a local resident in taking the farm from which the Widow Flynn was recently owited.

More eviction notices have been received by the different Poor law Boards in this county during the present cases on than has been the case for some years past. These are principally against small landholders, of whom an unusually large number were decreed for rent at the last visit of the County Court Judge, and whose exertions to meet the domand of the landhord were sorely paraly zed by the great depression in prices last year. Although endeavoring to pay the rout out of their meals the poor tenants were unable to got over the difficulty, a good deal of arrears having accrued in the majority of eases, and now eviction stares them in the face. The landhords have been unreasonably impatient, and if the unfortunate tenants were silowed until the end of the coming harvest to wipe off the arrears several would be able to retain possession of their holdings.

The Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, Lord Bishop of Galway, was the central figure on Aug. 3 in a very interesting ecromony, the opening of a bazar in aid of the funds for the restoration of part of the edifice of St. Patrick's Church in the ancient "Citie of the Tribes." This church, dedicated to the patron saint of Ireland, has under you can be recorded of any other modern parish church in this island. The visitor to Galway was often have admired the handsome tower with the curious finials, quite unlike those of any other recolesiastical edifice in the arrives in the city. This is practically all that romains of St. Patrick's Church, which, owing to complications arising from short lesses and separate titles to the site of the church and the ground over which the right of way to the entrance passes, had to be closed by his lordship's predecessor 35 years

by his lordship's predecessor of years ago.

Regret of the keenest and most widespread character has been caused here by the death of Sister Mary Patricia, Convent of Mercy Mount St. Michael's, Claremorrie, after a long and tedious illness, borne with true Obristian fortitude and resignation. Deceased was the eldest child of the late Dr. Thomas Bodkin, Eastland House, Tuam. By her death the local community has sustained an irreparable loss.

House, Tuam. By her death the local community has sustained an irreparable loss.

His Grace the Most. Rov. Dr. M'Evilly, Archbishop of Tuam, who is upon an extended Confirmation and visitation four through his vast diocese, spent the past weck in Clifden on visitation, being the guest of the Very Rev. P. Canon Lynskey, P.P., V.F. At the Convent of Mercy, his Grace received the owns of two ladies, being assisted at the imposing ceremonies by the Very Rev. Caron Lynskey, P.P., V.F., and the Rev. M. J. M'Hugh, Adm. Tuam. The names of the professed ladies were Miss Douellan, of Dunmore, Co. Galway, and Miss Shanahan, of Limerick, in religiou Sister Mary Clare and Sister Mary Cabriel, respectively.

Gabriel, respectively.

Erry.

The people of Tralee have learned with extreme regret of the death of Rov. John O'Roilly, late P.P. of Tuogh, South Kerry, which occurred at the residence of his brother, Rev. Michael O'Reilly, P.P., Dromod, where he had been staying for come time past. Doceased was about eighty years of age, and was 13 years on the mission. He was one of the most gifted and scholarly priests in the Kerry Diocese, an eloquent preacher and a great linguist, while as an Irish scholar he had few quals.

Most Rov. Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christ Church, has just concluded a short visit to Killarnoy. He has been the guest of the Most Rev. Dr. Coffey, Bishop of Kerry. Their lordships had soveral enjoyable drives together, and Dr. Grimes was also present at the annual regatts in company with Rev. J. Hayes, of Killarney. This is Dr. Grimes' second visit to Killarney, and he intends to pay another be fore leaving Europe. He belongs to

the Marist Order, and labored in Ire-land, England and America before being selected for his present exalted position.

Cinic solution for his present exacted position.

Kier's County.

Universal regret is folt throughout Birr district in consequence of the death, at Somerast, Lorths, of Mr. John O'Meara, A.B., J.P., one of the most highly respected and popular country gendlemen in Lower Ormond. Mr. O'Meara belonged to a great cold Irish family, most of whose princely possessions in the vicissitudes of foundal system passed into other hands, still leaving a considerable and valuable catato on which the deceased gentleman hvod, the happiest relationship existing between him and his contented and numer as tenantry. Born in 1830, he had reached his 67th year, and untill a few weeks ago enjoyed the best of nealth. He was the senior and most ardent follower of the Ormond Hunt. For fifty-seven years to never misred a season. Of command ing presence and the most genial of dispositions, he was a welcome guest at every meet, and when three or four times in the season the gathering would be at Somerset he was a prince of hosts. He kept a splendid stud of hunters, and did much to promote the lorse breeding industry within a wide area of surrounding country. He was married in 1871 to Christine Mario, daughter of Mr. Henry Owens, Lumerick, and is succeeded by his eldest son, who was born in 1873.

Liestek.

A young draper was bathing near

Limerick.

A young draper was bathing near the Corporation Baths, Limerick. He went out beyond his depth and being able to swim his position became very dangerous, and perhaps a sad fatality would have occurred wore it not for the courage of Mr. Albert Enright, an employe of J. and G. Boyd's, who, without divesting himself of his clothing, jumped in; a buoy was thrown out, and by this means both rescuer and rescued were enabled to reach the shore in safety.

Lestb.

On Aug. Let the heaviful Church.

Loth.
On Aug. 1st, the beautiful Church of St. Joseph attached to the Redemptorist Monastory, Dundalk, was the scone of most imposing coromonics in scelebration of the Feast of St. Alphon celebration of the Feast of St. Alphon sus Liguori. Bishop, Doctor of the Goburch, and founder of that great missionary Order—the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Irodand, presided, and the celebrant of the High Mass was the Most Rev. Dr. Flood, O.P., Archbishop of Trinidad.

dad.

Mesth.

The Navan Show has been considered the best for young horses in the Emerald Isle. It would, indeed, be hard to point out better men or women than meet in this, one of the richest grazing sections of the most feeding land in the world.

A daring attenut was made to rehe

land in the world.

A daving attempt was made to rob
Athboy Catholic Oburch. The thieves
effected an entry by breaking through
a handsome stained glass window,
and proceeded to the vestry, where
they broke open some drawers in
search of money. Falling in their
search, they betook themselves to the
high altar, where they disarranged
several articles. A poor box was forced open, but the amount of the contents is unknown.

Waterload

A Carnival of Venice Bazaar and variety entertainment in aid of the Catholic Cathedral in Waterford opened in the Court house grounds in chaming weather. The splendid Artano band, of Dublin, were specially engaged, and they went through a choice programme.

The citizens of Waterford were alarmed when the Protestant Cathedral bells pealed forth the customary intimation that a fire had broken out. Crowds rushed from their beds to find the rear portion of the premises of the

intimation that a fire had broken out. Crowds rushed from their beds to find the rear portion of the promises of the large drapery firm of Messes. James Hearne and Co. enveloped in flames. Hearne and Co. enveloped in flames. Had the fire brigade been ten minutes later the whole block of buildings would have been destroyed.

A large and most representative meeting was held in Waterford, under the presidency of the Mayor (Ald. floxs), in connection with the important question of the queduase of the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismoro Railway. The Mayor briefly explained the offers of the competing lines, and after a short discussion a resolution was adopted, to be immediately forwarded to Mr. Hanbury and the local Parliamentary rapresent actives, pointing out the desirability of giving the line to the Great Western Railway Company, whose fresh ocourty of Waterford were aware of the whole circumstances they would spurn the overtures of the Rosslare Company.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

Irth Matteral Foresters.

On Aug. 3, the annual Convention of the Irish National Foresters opened in the City Hall, Liverpool. There was a large attendance of delegates. Mr. John Geraght, the Grand High Ranger, presided. Afr. Hutchinson, T. C., Dublin, Genoral Secretary of the organisation, was present.

The Jestils and Saglish Essential.

The Cardinal-Arobbishop of Westminater delivered the prizes to the students of St. Ignatius College, London, and gave an address to a large

audience in the Assembly Rooms, Stoke Newington, where the exhibition took place.

Here, in this country, he said, the Jesuits had noble colleges in which were gathered the sons of the aristic oracy and gentry in very large numbers. They were calculate the Catholic gentry and aristocracy and gentry in very large numbers. They were calculating the greater part of the Catholic gentry and aristocracy. But there was a great middle class in England, which might be called the backbone of the English oppulation. The future of England, the prosperity of England, the learning influence of England, would more and more be grasped by the middle class (applause). The calcuctional laws which were being introduced, and the determination of the mass of the English people to bring the very best education within the reach of the intustrial and professional classes were such that in the course of a few years secondary education, which the middle, commercial, and industrial classes were determined to have, would beoffer ed to them in its perfection in every part of the country. The great future of England, therefore, as he had said and as he bi-evel, would rest not with what were called the privileged classes—they might hold their own if they were educated, and they would lose it if they were slothful and without education—but it was education that was going to govern and control the desitues of this country, and this eduif they were slothful and without edu-cation—but it was education that was going to govern and control the de-studes of this country, and this edu-cation and control would be chiefly with the middle classes. Therefore it was, as he had constantly urged, necessary to develop education amongst the Catholic professional and industrial classes.

Great colditelds to littlish Columbia.

Two Gliasgow prospectors who wore sent out on behalf of a Glasgow mining house to British Columbia recently cabled home that British Columbia would be the principal goldfold in the world. Not a single mine developed to 150 feet had been abandoned or ebut down, and some were paying dividends before actual mining commenced. If working costs were reduced low grade ores would yield a good profit.

Catholic Conference at Glasgow.

The annual conference of the Cath-

duced low grade ores would yield a good profit.

Catholic conference at Glassow.

The annual conference of the Catholic young men's societies of Great Britisia was opened in Glasgow. A reception and conversazione was held in the Waterloo Rooms, when the delegates (cumbering something like 150) were welcomed by Bishop Maguire. The opening meeting was held in St. Alphonsus' Hall, Charlotte street. Mr. M. Fitzpatrick (Liverpool), President of the Central Councit, presided. Satisfactory reports were submitted from the various branches. On the motion of Father Dunphy (Sheffield), it was unanimously agreed to hold the next conference in that city. It was remuted, on the suggestion of Balie Hanlon, Maxwelltown, to the Central Council to consider what form the celebration of the golden jubilee of the society in 1890 should take. Pontifical High Mass was colerated in St. Andrew's Cathodral. Bishop Maguire ponificated. The sermon was preached by Very Rost. Sir David Oswald Hunter, Blair, Bart., O.S.B., Fort-Augustus. Hadyn's Mass 16 was sung.

The conference was opened in St. Alphonsus Hall. It was divided into three committees, in each of which papers were read. Mr. Johnstone (Carlisle), presided over the first committee.

The Curve Explatoire.

The Euvre Explatoire.

(TO THE EDITION OF THE UNIVERSE.)

Sin,—Your kind statement about the thrico blessed Cluvre Expiatoric for the succor and release of holy suffering souls in purgatory (established sound occur years ago at Chapelle Montilgeon, in the Orno, Franco) in the issue of 20th May last has given great satisfaction to the membors of the English Scentarias, and through them to other employees—for there are secretaries for the many other languages and nationalities—and they beg to offer you their cordial thanks. And now you add to your kindness by a sympathetic notice of the nice little book about devotions to the great St. Anthony of Padua, published in English book about devotions to the great to office of Chapelle Montligeon. The devotion of St. Anthony has spread wonderfully through the United Kingdom within a fow years. Very many of his clients will doubtless be glad to have the little book for their devotions. It can be had for 6d., including postage. One of the greatest religious marvels of this century is undoubtedly the rapid spread throughout the world, of the blessed Cluvre Expision; of Chapelle Montligeo in the Orne by a holy devoted priest, the orne of that little country parish. His name is Paul Bugnet, and this name is now a name of benediction on the tongues of millions and millions of people in overy country of the world. He is another Care d'Are, and the inspired work he set on foot the Venerable Joan Marlo Vannoy was never heard to the day of his death in 1850. But still thousands of people in France believe, and of people in France believe, and of

does the justly venerated Father Bu quet himself, that the holy cure of Ars had not forgotten his poor France when his blessed soul wont up to heaven from his poor worn body, so that he planded before the great white throne for the poor suffering souls — and that in response to his pleadings the first ray of light, of divine grace, came down to Father Buquet's heart, and mosted him to establish the Blessed thure Explation. It was the very thing the faithful were longing for, and the short time of a dozen years has proved this to demonstration. By the end of last year over six millions of people had associated themselves in the blessed crussede, and at their head was the living Poter, Lee XIII., who at the Vatican enrolled all his near and dear ones passed may as associates, and enrolled himself as a living as sociate. He there and then raised the association to the highest rank of the order—to a prima primaria—and enrolled it with many muldigences as the printed Propaganda documents show and prove. He raised the curre founder to the rank of Canon of his duceces, and has repeatedly since sont him tokens of his benevelence and regard. In May lest Quanon liquid the control of the order—to a prima primaria—and funces of his benevelence and regard. In May lest Quanon fling the control of the crussed the ourse founder to the rank of Canon of his duceces, and and Protect. He cordal invitations of many Besliops and priests, and to propagate his blessed Curve. He has met with the warmest reception in all the great cities from New York to the Mississippi, and especial ly from the great Archibishops of Ottawa and Toronto. He is by this time in Canada, and there, especially in the Frone province of Quebec, is reapling a golden harvest of associates for his blessed work. He hopps to come back via Liverpool and London, and here gain many more thousands to support the Curve. Many, very many, of our people will be glad to hear the first primary was described.

Yours sincerely, An Associate of the Œu-

Parliament in the Fifties.

Parllament in the Fifties.

In The Contemporary for August thore is a racy acticle by Sir Charles Gavan Doffy, in which he gossips pleasantly of the House of Commons in the fifties. He entered the house in 1852 in order to found an Irish party of independent opposition, a method which he had recommended when in 1817 the Irish Confederation asked him to report on the most effective method of repealing the Union. More than fifty members pledged themselves to oppose any Government who would not make Sharman Crawford's Land Bill a Cabinat measure. In this connection, Sir Charles tells a good story. Sergeant Shee, one of the leaders of the party, anxious to gat incilities for the Land Bill, told Mr. Hayler, the Government Whip, that he would gladly support the Whip, when are very obliging, "rejoined the Whip," but we want men who will be glad to support the party when they don't agree with them." Sir Charles kept a diary in those days, and from it he draws some capital stories about Disraeli. Here is one which we don't remember to have heard before: "Somebody asked him lately if Lord Robert Mr.—was not a stupid ass. No, no, said Bonjamin—Inct at all; he is a clover ass." Here is another: "Some of the young backs on the Liberal side are fond of sneering at Disraeli's devotion to his wife, who would not, perhaps, be a suitable of Beauty at a new Eglinton Tournament, but to whom he owes severything. Mr Collagh Torrens says he saw them one night leaving the opera; when descending the grand count of the lady's shoes got untied; she stopped suddenly, and cried, but yet the survive of the lady's shoes got untied; she stopped suddenly, and cried, the specific of the lady's shoes got untied; she stopped suddenly, and cried, the service required."

It is Political Prisoners.

Irish Political Prisoners

Speaking in the House of Commons on Aug. 4 Mr. Davitt said he wished for a few moments to raise the question of Amnesty to a few remaining Irishmen in prison. He was certain there was not a single member of the Minnstry that would be opposed to the release of these men upon personal grounds. Either individually or collectively three could be no desired to use political vongeance upon political foes. But after what had taken place, foes. But after what had taken place, and after these men had been reduced to or collectively there could be no desire to use political vengeance upon political focs. But after what had taken place, and after thee men had been reduced to a state of bodily and mental wrecks as a consequence of what they had under goue there ought to be a desire on the part of the Government to let the part of the Government to let the part of the desire of the men gree, and that they should be added to the victims of ponal servitude. He hoped the Government would give some hope that these men would not be kept in prison many months longer. Within the next few weeks there was to be a Royal visit paid to Ireland. He did not say anything for or against that visit, but surely the would appear to the Leader of the House as to other members of the Government that it would softon the feoling considerably in Ireland and make that visit a pleasant one all round if this little mercy, this small act of elemency, were extended to these few political prisoners at the present time. Might he therefore appeal to the right how, gonliconar who had led the house with such success and such conspicuous ability.

and who deservedly held the high position be held, to use his influence with his colleagues? He felt sure that the influence of the right hon, gentles man was so great with his colleagues that if he would put political considerations on one side and act upon his own kindly disposition and secure the release of these men after their 15 years of pand servitude, he would stand higher than over in the estimation of his colleagues. (National cheers).

Clarke Wallace Corrected.

The following appears in The Ottawa Journal: In your lesue of the 5th inst. is contained an interview with Mr. Olake Wallace which merits a little attention. The worshipful grand master returns from Ireland in a hurry

master roturns from Ironand in a hurry to deliver immedic of the following:

"Hon, Gerald Balfour has almost given a pledgo to the Irish Catholice that he will establish a Catholic University in Iroland, notwithstauding the fact that Trinity College, Dublin, is open for adharents of all denominations. Then is oreating considerable excitement and Orangomen are just entering upon a struggle similar to that in which we engaged a year ago."

He goes on to speak of resolutions passed threatening the government if they do justice to the two thirds of the Irish people, that the Orangomen will enter on a sturdy opposition, rise omass and upset the government.

To the Cauadann people who love truth and justice Mr. Wallace's sophistry ought to be exposed. When he tells us that Trinity College is open for the adheronts of all denominations he tells us that Trinity College is open for the adheronts of all denominations he tells us that Trinity College is open for the adheronts of all denominations he tolls but half a truth, which logicians call a fallacy "suppression of truth.

But Mr. Wallace was in Iroland and what he does not know about everything there after his junketing is not worth knowing. The knowledge of Prof Mahaffy—one of the beat known of Trinity's present staff of teachers—would vanish into thin art if compaced with the profound speculations of the Orange grand master of Canada. Trinity College from its foundation to the present tume, an interval of three conturies, has been essentially Protestant in its practice and teaching.

This is a proposition easily susceptible of profound speculations of the Orange grand master of Canada. Trinity College from its foundation to the present tume, an interval of three conturies, has been essentially Protestant in its practice and teaching.

This is a proposition easily susceptible of profound if so, over Outholies expected to crowd the halls of the University? "In foundation to the Orange grand master of Canada. Trinity College and sease established purely and simply wit

suspect of saying one word that is not derogatory to the adherents of the Catholic Church, thus continues:

"The present government and pilicy of the college, though secular and admitting all persons to its honors, is distinctly Protestant."

Prof. Mahafify is one of the pamper-day professors who like Mr. Waltace would fain have the present condition of the University continue. The vast majority of the Irish people have no objection to this, but they do object to be taxed by the government for the support of an institution which they cannot conscientiously avail themselves of. The Irish Catholics wish Trinity to go on and prosper, but their greaters are the trinity to go on and prosper, but their greaters are their Trinity to go on and prosper, but their greaters as the Irish College and the Protestant Institutions in Ireland to the support of any one Catholic institution. This is the injustice Mr. Balfour wants to redress by establishing a Catholic University. Orangemen profess to aim at justice and liberty. I believe if the facts above stated were pendered over by them they would not be so essily led away from the paths of rectitude by the shibboloths of a man whose ostensible object in life is religious strife and the tenor of whose ways is ever at variance with all liberal minded Protestants. Being under the tuition for four years of two Trinity professors, whose memory I revero, it will be granted that I know whereof I speak.

M. Monaolan, B.A.,
Royal University of Ireland.

Sir Wilfrid's Audience With the Pope.

[PRESS CARLE.]

PRISS CAULE,

ROHE, Aug. 12.—The Pope to day received the Canadian Promier, Sir Wilfird Laurier, and Lady Laurier. The audience which begun at noon, lasted an hour, and was of a very cordial nature. His Holiness asked for detailed information regarding the situation of affairs in Canadia, and especially questioned the Canadian statesman on the subject of the Manitoba shools.

STILLANOTHER TRIUMFH.—Mr. Thomas S. Bullen, Saudorland, writes: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with Pilos; and frequently I was unable to walk or sit, but four years ago I was cured by using DR. Thomas Eckernic Out. I have also been subject to Quinay for over forty years but Eclectric Out circled it, and it was a purmanent cure in both cases, as notifier the Pilos nor Quinay have troubled me since."

The Domain of WomanTALKS BY "TERESA"

honour tendered to him, are simply canards.

The fact is that Sir Wilfrid is a Fronch-Canadian and consequently on of the best bred and politest men in the country, therefore, to refuse an honour profered by his sovereign and that sovereign a lady, was impossible to him, nor was it necessary.

The dignity of knighthood was contered upon Cannda's Premier for Canada's ake rather than as a roward of personal merit, although there was no more worthy recipient of the royal favour than the chivarous French-Canadian goniloman who represented this country, and who seems to win his way into all beats wherever he goes.

It is to be hoped that, when our Premier returns he will be met with a reception that will do credit to the country. Already a spontaneous feeling seems to be springing up overywhere, a feeling that has its rise not in party politics, nor in sectarianism, but in that universal pride of country that makes us for the hounant forget differences and wranglings and put aside personal projudices, to recognize and greet the man wanglings and put aside personal projudices, to recognize and greet the man wanglings and put aside personal projudices, to recognize and greet the man wanglings and put aside personal projudices, to recognize and greet the man wanglings and put aside personal projudices, to recognize and greet the man wanglings and put aside personal projudices, to recognize and greet the man wanglings and put aside personal projudices, the recognize and greet the man wanglings and put aside personal projudices, to recognize and greet the man wanglings and put aside personal projudices, to recognize and greet the man wanglings and put aside personal projudices, to recognize and greet the man wanglings and put aside personal projudices, to recognize and greet the man wanglings and put aside personal projudices, to recognize and greet the man wanglings and put aside personal projudices, to recognize and greet to the man wanglings and put aside personal projudices, to recognize and greet to the man wangling

since of the Book of Genesis, and the Sunyside piente on Saturday, will be the following performances by the children in the atternoon; club dr'll, shay leds and Spanish darce, several chouses &c. A concert will be held in the large class-room in the ovening, for which the finest aggregation of takent in the city has been secured. The concert will probably be one of the very best features of the whole outer-tamment, artists who have see kindly voltage artists who have see kindly voltage artists who have see kindly voltage that several artistorate backet. A concert will be held in the city in the first proposed the best in the city. It is whisper that several artistorate panets appear upon the programme, then tending all the content will be a fine dancing platform and a first rate band, besides the want booths will be in charge of ladies who there will be a fine dancing platform and a first rate band, besides the want booths will be in charge of ladies who thereoughly understand the business of security understand the business of the content will be in charge of ladies who thereoughly understand the business of security.

Dressmakers are commenting upon existing states and the state of the construction of t

hours the operator transmitted the pre-pared copy.

When it was exhausted however, the reporter foundthachis own article would be too soon, and thus give the half frautic rivals a chance to get their copy in on time. He wired for instructions, the roply was, "Telegraph first chapter of the Book of Genesis," and the aston-ished operator was kept busy for an hour talking scripture to the greatleman at the other and of the wire, who had perfore to despatch it per special messenger to the office of the paper.

Needless to say the journal in question got, a "secon".

A Dialogue.

WRITTEN FA THE RESISTER. Thy heart then is silent, its a

unsung.
Wild inpulse has swept through its
gold chords too long:
And thine eyes once so radiant with
goodness and truth
Wear the dim light of age, not the
instree of Youth.

Vie.
Oh, sweet is the music that floats down
the bill.
When the rocks cole long to the mile.

the hill,
When the rocks cehe loud to the wildrushing rill;
And sot are the sounds over headland
and lea,
Of the brook purling on to her home in
the sea.

the soa.

**Ne—

But sweeter than all is the heart good and pure

That no voice can ensuare, that no tongue can allure;

And softer by far than the notes on the lea.

Are the dark eyes of truth as they beam upon me.

in across the grey mountain, adown its green side, by winds fiercely play with the ocean's

the groot side.

The winds directly play with the occan's blue side.

While side in the valley to forest and The zonbyrs sing sweetly the songs of the law.

The name of our King is Truth, Goodness and Laye.

Creation reflects that bright Light from above:

above; For Her face is His image, on mountain and gleu,
Truth, Cocdness and Love are united
since then.

the forest's deep glous, on the shore of the sea

of the sea,
Where the wild caves rell ever in
rapturous glee,
A voice murmurs dreamily; yet sadly of voice murmurs dreamily; yet sadly of truth, 'Round which goodness and love shed perconnist youth.

This the voice of '

Ite—
'Tis the voice of the Spirit who calls to the shere,
O'er the wild dancing billows that throb evermore,
With the primeval passing of heavenly

the primeral passing of heavesty belower by brought Goodness and Truth from the mansions above. thus as in naturo to man it is

ww

And thus as in matter or surgiven.
To reflect in his life the perfections of Heaven,
While Goodness and Love should o'er hallow his youth,
The chill winds of age abould re-cche God's truth.

—JETHA.

—Јвітил. Cast Out the Devils.

(GEO, T. ANGELL IN OUR DONE ANIMALS)

A correspondent thinks weare rather hard on the students in some of our Protestant colleges, on account of the rowdyism and outrages of comparativally a few. Answer—These outrages include too often nearly whole classes, and often very considerable numbers, and often very considerable numbers, the this overning's paper alone (June 23rd) we find in the Tomba Police Court of New York City a batch of Yale students belonging to a party of nbout fifty, all abing badly on a New Haven boat, smashing bottles, knocking at doors, breaking blinds of staterooms, keeping every passenger awake, etc., etc.—also a bloody battle of Olicage Univorsity students in which heads were thumped, backs pounded, president of senior class badly injured, another student thrown down a flight of stairs and picked up with a dislocated shoulder, and many others hurt.

This is the university to which

hort.
This is the university to which Rockfolder is giving so much money.
Harvard students do a great many your beautiful that the statue of John Harvard.

worse tungs than painting the statutor. John Harvard.

In all the Roman Catholic colleges and universities of America we have never read of a single instance of outrage or rowdylem.

Let our Protestant colleges cast out their devils, though as numerous as the tiles on the roofs of their college chapels, and Our Dumb Animals will hereafter speak in their praise.

Faction Practically Dead.

Faction Practically Dead.

London, Aug. 7.—The session of Parliament just closed has been a very successful one for the Irish party. The quarrels which bud shmost detroyed its power lave been absent, and consequently the party is rapidly regaining its parliamentary position.

The Juneoust Government opened the session with a policy for Irviand of extending the batteful and disastrous Castle system by creating a further series of nominated boards. But the stremuous opposition offered to that scheme by the Irish party compelled its abandomment and the adoption instead of the far more acceptable policy of promising Ireland next session a system of county government by popularly elected bodies similar to that already sutablished in Great Britain. This complete change of front out the part of the Britishary Cabinet is a recognition, even by the Unionists, that improvement in the social coudition of Ireland must be sought in a system of government resting on the sanction of the people, as we have always maintained.

I regard this concession as an imputed in the soul.

emotion of the people, as we have always maintained.

I regard this concession as an inmediato result of the pessation of faction in the Irish ranks. The exposure of Iroland's grievous overtaxion mainly due to the splendid ability of Mr. Sixton, brought the whole Irish representation into line on the memorable debate originated in the masterly speech by Mr. Blake,

making a profound impress Parliament and on the people

we have also taken the leading

we have also taken the leading part in the House of Commons this year in lighting the cause of an oppressed rationanities, and have made our influence felt in the Oretan and Greek questions, as well as in relation to Indian slights.

The features of the seasion to which I attach the most importance, however, are the palpable proof that the united party of Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons would be practically irresistible and the great progress made toward effecting re union among them. The patriotic have conduced greatly to this result, and I am convinced that before we reach a general election unity will be restored to the National ranks, and we shall come back in the next Parliament with a solidly united party of at least 85 out of 103 members.

Considering its difficulties, I have no hesitation in saying that on the whole, the Irish party has done excellently this session, and, in view of that fact, I confidently appeal to the friends of the Irish cause in the United States for a renowal of their support.

Correspondence.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register.

Dear Sire—It seems for some time past that the correspondents for the A O.H. have taion a rest. The warm weather must have affected them. I hope they will soon be able to continue their work. The increase in the membership of the Order since the Detroit Convention is something I am sure overy member of the Order will be pleased to see, and many that are not members, but who are of the Ordiciarco. They are the same in members, but who are of the Ordiciarco. They are the same in members, but who are of the Ordiciarco. They are the same in members, but who are of the Ordiciarco. They are the same in members, but who are of the Ordiciarco. They are the same in members, but who are of the Ordiciarco. They are the same in members in one year, Boston and vionity having the largest increase. There have been five divisions organized in Ontaric in the present year, and a company of the Hicernian Knights in Toronte; and it is easily those in a position to know that they will issue a challenge to one of Boston's crack companies for a competition in citure fancy or military dill during the National Convention in July, 1893. Their drill instructor is O'Mears, and hais from gallant old Tipperary. The Boston Knights of the Red Branch want to look to their laurels apart from exhibitions military and otherwise. Their provincial officers have one object in vior, and this is to increase our membership. There are plenty of maternal brothers in Ontario, and if each and every county and division officer will do his duty, we can have at least 5,000 members in Ontario, and if each and every county and division officer will do his duty, we can have at least 5,000 members in Ontario, and if each and every county and division officer will do his duty, we can have at least 5,000 members in Ontario, and if each and every county and division officer will do his duty, we can be not an ordicial of it, if we can succeed in opening up a new province. All information can be had by seking for it. To start a division need only from 16 to 20 good en

Stratford Items.

Branch No. 13, C.M.B.A., Stratford, at its regular meeting hold Wednesday evening, Aug. 11th, extended a resolution of condelence to Bro. James McQuade on the death of his sen.

C. W. Griffing, mail clerk, Chicago, who has been visiting friends in this city, Nisgara Falls, Galt and Toronto for the past three weeks, roturned homolast Thursday. Mr. Griffing enjoy dit his visit to Stratford so well that he will return again next season to spend his veaction here. The forty hours' devotion to the Blessed Sacration to losed last Wednesday and was well attended. Rev. Dr. Kitroy opened the service Sunday with a brifflant sermon. The following priests assisted the Rev. Dr. during the forty hours' devotion: Rev. Father Fogarty, Stratford; Rev. Father West, Godorich; Rev. John Gram, Hesson; Rev. Eather Foster, Simcoc; and Rev. D. J. Downey, Mitchell.

Mayor O Donoghue was in Toronto this week attending the annual meeting of The Manufacturer? Life Insurance Go'y. Mr. O Donoghue is the popular district manager of the above company, with headquarters here.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1897.

Calendar for the Week.

Aug. 19-8. Louis.
20-8. Bernard, Ab.
21-8. Jane F. de Chantal, Ab.
22-8. Joachim.
23-8. Philip Benti.
23-8. Bartholonew, Ab.
25-8. Louis, King of France.

A cable correspondent affirms that Sir Wilfrid Laurier started off for Ircland on Monday night to consult the leading prelates of Roman Catholic church on the Manitoba school settlement. The Redistric last week said the Irish visit of the Cauadian Premie is being paid in response to a special invitation, and has reference to the matter of an Irish port of call for the Cauadian fast line. The cable report is ridiculous.

The excitoment occasioned by the famine riots in India was intensified a fow days ago by a roport that the Amoor of Afghanistan had countenanced and would support the insurrectionary tribes in the north. Alarm has been nartially would support the insurrectionary tribes in the north. Alarm has been partially set at rest by the Ameer issuing a firman prohibiting his subjects from taking part in the robellion. The state of Iudia is unquestionably dangerous all the same, and the government is propared for a long campaige. Iudia has shut Turkey off from observation for the time being, and when the game that the time being, and when the game that the Sultan is playing is next scored up, it will likely be seen that Abdul has no been idle.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has had an interview with Pope Leo, an account of which the cable correspondent represents him as giving to a delegation from the Cobden Club. This is probably a cable joke. It could hardly have any influence upon Free Trade whether "the Pope is bent double" or not, or whether "lis whole mental machinery is marvellous" as Sir Wilfrid is reported to ha asserted. The Cobden Club need not dread protectionist results following the importation into England of "mental machinery," or any other description of papal pro-Sir Wilfrid Laurier has had an inter or any other description of papal pro Something seems to have got mixed somewhere.

In his first circular letter to the clergy of the Archdiocese of Montreal clergy of the Arcadocess of Montreal Mgr. Bruchesi readers the following striking apostropho to the faithful of that great Catholic city: "Oh, dear church of Montreal, what alli'neces we have con-tracted with thee. Thou the daughter tracted with thee. Thou the daughter of Rome and of France, so beautiful in the past, so glorious for religions works, so renowned from one end of America to the other for thy priests, thy missionaries and thy virgins; Thou, called by God to such high destinies, it is for thee alone that we are going to live hereafter; to thee our unchangeable devotion; to thee our thoughts, our ardor, our work, our strongest and most tender our work, our strongest and most tender love. We have implored, our very dear brothren, the aids of your prayers. We will say now that we count upon your assistance to carry on the great task which God has committed to our care. which God has committed to our care. We count upon xeal, your spirit of sacrifice and generosity, venerated priests, dear collaborators, pious brothers of all religious orders, fervent and devoted nuns, whose life is given to teaching, to charity and to contemplation; we count on you fathers and methers of our Christian tamilies, writers, journalists and legislators, directors of our schools and professors of our universities; all we have is the hope that you will give us your hand and consider it a duty by your acts and your oxample to partiby your acts and your example to parti cipate in our apostolate.

The editor of The Presbyterian Witcoss, Halifax, is the truest type of a Protestant that we oncounter in our exchanges. He doesn't believe anything that he cannot measure by his own nontal and spiritual capacity, and ho is mental and spiritual capacity, and he is convinced that overy capacity different from his own is pure recality. This is a little more than the sum total of "private judgment," which means want of faith in and decial of overything that is beyond the grant of one's own natural comprehension. This is, in etc., arrogcomprehension. This is, in fact, arrog-ance, which oxtends nothing but con-tempt to all who have faith and who acknowledge church authority. Two articles in The Witness of August 11 ro-present our contemporary's editorial—or

dictatorial standard. One draws comparison between Nowman and Renan. We find it degmatically asserted that: " Renan was led astray because there was no pure gospel offered to him in the church of his youth. Nowman erred because he craved for a huge outward organization, which would in the lastro-sort determine for him what was true and what was false." We wonder what and what was falso." We wonder what Penau would have thought of it had he the privilege of hearing the above casy explauation of his lapse. His chosen path was also "private judgment," a path too narrow, it would scom, for two great minds like those of Renau and The Witness man to meet upop. It is abso-Witness man to meet upon. It is abso-lately necessary that one must convince the chief be fawrong. There is no room for two to cross ou the plank of "private judgment;" therefore The Witness man has not the least hesitation in co has not the least hesitation in consigning Rerau to perdition. It is as simple as failing off a log; besides The Witness man has this practical advantage on his side, that the other follow is dead. It is a case of the survival of the fittest-What business has Reman anyway, dead or alive, running up against the powerful mind that directs The Presbyterian Witness? If there is such a thing as Right, and it lies only within the province of "private judgments" to, and two or more private judgments it, and two or more private judgments it, and two or more private judgments iro all disagreed about it, then for a certainty not more than one of them can be Will The Witness man pleas right. step up to the head of the class? Hav osed of Renan, we shall experiing disposed of Renau, we shall experi once no difficulty with Newman. The great Cardinal's mistake was in neglecting to submit his private judgment to the vastly superior penetration of The

The other article in The Witness is conceived in a becomingly patronizing tone towards The REGISTER's report of concerned in a cecentingly arterizing to no towards The Russister's report of the recent pilgrimage from Kingston to the Shriue of St. Anne de Beaupre. It is headed: "How they are Taught." That is to say, Catholies. Their pilgrimages 'develop the credulity of a class of the population and drive another class into scopticism." Of one thing we are convinced, that neither pilgrimages ner anything else can drive our interesting Halifax friend further along the read of scopticism than his natural egotism has already impelled him. He says: "There is not a shadow of genuine proof that any fragment of St. Anne's house over reached America or even Europe." It would be idle to discuss this point with him. Moreover, it would be run-It would be idle to discurs this point with him. Moreover, it would be runing full tilt against his sole prerogative of "private judgment." He knowsit alleand that should settle it forever. Once more he asks whether Tim Russissum has ever read the case of Pierre Delanoy? He asked us this same question a little while ago, when we ventured to let him know that we are not so completely ignorant of overything, as he seems to think. We have twice published this Delanoy story. On the last occasion we did so on the invitation of The Witness. There must be some limit to our obliging inclinations. There must be so ing inclinations.

It has been more than once suggested that Lerd Salisbury's government is a consenting party to the game Trakey is playing with Europe over Greece. Mr. M. W. Ramsay, LL.D., of Abordeen University, who has resided many years in Turkey, has just published a volume of his impressions in which he bears out this opinion. He says: "Germany's policy has been no more selfish than that of every other European power interested in the east, our own (Eugland) included. . The beginning of any better state of things in Turkey will not be made, till it comes to be a It has been more than once suggested will not be made, till it comes to be rulo among our (English) rulors first to understand, and then to tell the truth about the eastern bungle. I have often wondered, in reading the utterances of officials in both parties, whether the managers of our eastern policy are selected because of their skull in misrepresenting, or their power of misunderstanding, Turkish affairs.

Mr. Curzon is reported to have stated in the House of Commons on May 7th that if the Turkish troops were withdrawn from Candia, the result would be a massacre compared with which those in Armenia would sink into insignificance. Either the prophecy proves marvelous and utter ignorance of the character of those elements in the castern question understand, and then to tell the truth olements in the castern question which Mr. Curzon is, to some degree,

olements in the castern question which Mr. Curzon is, to some degree, charged with the duty of conciliating toward one another and pacifying, or it shows a magnificent capacity of misstating facts so as to bamboozle and hoodwisk a public which looks to him for information.

Acting on a proposition of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, the Holy Father has created in Oceania the Vicariato-Apostolic of the Cilbert Isrollands. The mission is to be entrused to the Fathers of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, of Issoudun; and Poro Joseph-Mario Loray, a missionary in the Oilbort Islands, has been nominated the first Vicar-Apostolic. His Holiness has also created a Prefecture of the Salomen Islands, the administration of which has for the present been confided. Mgr. Vidal, the Vicar-Apostolic of the Fiji Islands.

The Corporation of Toronto

The Globe says it is " quite as much opposed as The Register can be to the "ring of ledgemen" in the Toronto City Council. This would be a consoling assurance if The Globe had a better reputation than it enjoys at the present writing for bestowing its sup port and influence in line with its professed sentiments. It gravely disapproves, however, of mentioning men of straw. It goes so far as to say in one sentence that "the statement is untrue": but in the very next sentene: it qualifies its own positiveness by adding, "There is scarcely a man in this year's council to whom the words man of straw could be decently ap plied." It enumerates nine aldern who are successful or retired trades: The first in the list is Alderman Hal-To show that there was nothing lam either original or startling in our reeither original or starting in our ro-marks we give a quotation from a newspaper report of a recent meeting of the Council:
Ald, Hallau—When I want a chance I will take it. I may tell the worthy alderman that I will be mayor next January. I may not have as much ability as the mayor.
Ald, Leslie—You have the money, that's better.

Ald, Leslie—1 on have the money, that's botter.
Ald, Hallam—Well I have worked for overy dollar I have. I have enough ability to conduct a business that pays and keeps me in a good position and that's more than some people are doing.

Now if Ald, Hallam's words do no mean the same thing as our remark we would like to see a special interretation of the language made by The

We were illustrating the contention that it is a false protonce to say the business of the city of Toronto is con-ducted upon the lines of a business corporation. It is a contention that hardly needed an illustration. There are men of substance at the Council board, like Messrs. Hallam, Scott. Lamb and others. But if the city is run like a business corporation, how many of the City Fathers are connect ed with any business corporation in the city? Some of them are living fairly well upon the rewards that poli-tics and lodge influence have thrown in their way. Yet these are the vermen who are loudest in the pretenc that civic administration in Toronto resembles a business concern

The point of our article, which The clobe thought well to overlook, was that Catholics are denied both representation and employment under our ring-ruled Toronto administration There is one Catholic at the Council; but that cannot be prevented. There are no Catholics in the employment of the corporation. We are 40,000 Catholics in a population of 200,000. Still we are denied all civic rights. Is this how a business corporatio treat 40,000 shareholders? many business corporations in Toronto deny men like Hugh Ryan, Sir Frank Smith, Thomas Long, James J. Foy, Q.C. and a dozen others, all men of great stake in the city, a place on their directorates because they are Catholics? But if any of these men were to run for mayor of Toronto the lodges would indisp indisputably assert the fine business instinct that governs in civic affairs. There is one way in which civic ad-

ministration can be made to resson ably resemble the business of a private corporation. The present government of Great Britain has applied to some of the Orange centres in the north of Ireland the principle of minority representation. It was necessary there. as it is necessary in Toronto, on account of Orange intolerance. Such safeguard is not required in Montreal, where the English-speaking minority, comparatively smaller as it is than the Catholic minority in Toronto, selects the mayor turn about, and sends a fair number of representatives to the coun-oil. That is doing business somewhat upon the lines of a private corporation. But to say that the affairs of Toronto are conducted as if Catholic citizens were shareholders in civic property and interests, is porhaps as true as to say that the citizens at large believe they have a competent civic administration.

The Disgrace of Canada

It has long been a Canadian fashion o preach the superiority of Canadian over American politics and law. The Canadian press can never tire of pitying the United States on account of the "spoils system," among other evils. But the truth is that, since the recent civil service law, the American "spoils system" is incomparably proferable to our way of removing civil servants from office.

The American law, for instance prohibits removal on account of poli-tical or religious belief. Both of these causes are the rule rather than the ex-ception in the dismissals from office since the change of Government at Ottawa. Dismissal for political be-lief is styled "active partisanship." Removal for religious belief goes under no particular name : it is simply s case of out you go and going to do about it? nd what are you

Let us refer once more to the dismissal—ouphomistically, superan-nuation—of Mr. Daniel McAllister, deputy collector of Customs at Mr. MoAllister had been twenty years in the service. The week before he learned of his dismissal he had been told by the Customs Examiner, Mr. McMichael that he was a credit to the department, and that it would be well if the service had many would be well if the service had many such efficient collectors. Still he was dismissed and no cause assigned, except the evidence of his Irish name and the practice of the Catholic

Contrast the miustice of this high handed proceeding with the state of the law across the border, as revealed in a decision delivered the other day by United States District Judge Jack son, of West Virginia. A deputy mar-shal had declined to be removed from office and invoked the protection of the law through an injunction, Judgo Jackson granted the injunction "to restrain all claiming the position now held by the plaintiff from any inter ference or molestation with him in the possession of the office or position now possession of the office or position now held by him until the further order of the court." The legal grounds upon which this decision was based are that the civil service act restrains the exercise of the power to remove by the appointing power, leaving an incum-bent to retain the position until removed for cause other than political or religious belief. Further the plaintiff "has a vested interest in the office" and "it necessarily follows that there should be some remedy by which he could protect his rights in the en

The Baltimore Sun commenting upon Judge Jacken's decision says
It was no doubt the intention of con
gress to give to the faithful and capable
sovrant of the government a "vesteinterest" in his position, that interest to
be protected as long as his work wa
efficiently done. If this was not the
intention of concress, then, as Judye servant of the government a "seeked interest" in his position, that interest to be protected as long as his work was efficiently done. If this was not the intention of congress, then, as Judge Jackson says, "the civil-service act was mere brutum fulmen, and the attempt of the congress to improve the civil service futile and abortive." President McKin-ley's record order seems to be a recognition of the principle of "vested interest" in the positions protected by the civil service act. Where men are incapacitated for the proper discharge of their duties by any causes, and their continuance in office would be detrimental to the service, the government is amply proceeded and written charges can be filed to justify removal. Capable men, however, cannot be romoved for reasons which they can demonstrate to be abhorpent to the principle of the civil-service act, and if the offert is made to remove them for trivial causes, Judge Jackson holds that the courts can interest of the principle of the civil-service act, and if the offert is made to remove them for trivial causes, Judge Jackson holds that the courts can interest of the principle of the civil-service act, and if the offert is made to remove them for trivial causes, Judge Jackson holds that the courts can interest in the principle of the civil-service act, and if the offert is made to the incumbents by injunction or otherwise.

The legal interpretation of the American civile service act, and the Capable men and the principle of the civil-service act, and the men and the principle of the civil-service act, and the men and the principle of the civil-service act, and if the offert is an act of the principle of the civil-service act, and if the offert is an act of the principle of the civil-service act, and if the offert is an act of the principle of the civil-service act, and if the offert is an act of the principle of the civil-service act, and the principle of the civil-service act.

American civic service act, and the order of President McKinley conforming thereto, leaves the Canadian civil service the most degraded in the world by reason of the spirit of partisanship that rules it. The whole subject i ripe for parliamentary action.

Fourth Lambeth Conference.

THE REGISTER abstained from make ing any comment upon the proceed-ings of the Fourth Lambeth Conference as reported by cable. This was a precautionary measure. But now that we are informed from our English exchanges, we consider ourselve at liberty to make a few matter of fact

The idea of these conferences had its origin in Canada. In 1865 the Anglican body in Canada proposed an imperial council of the English Establishment, together with those colonial communions giving nominal adher-ence to its doctrices and forms. By skilful management conflicts of opin-ion have been avoided and heresy hunters discouraged. It was made a sine qua non at the first that the Consine qua non at the first that the Con-ference should never attempt to promulgate any declaration or faith. That was, of course, essential. Missions, the social problem and kindred questions have been harmoniously treated year by year, until it looked as if the Lambeth Conferences had struck a fair and easy routine of non-contentious business

But this year, when English pride

bling lyre the "Recessional" petition, the Bishops of the "great national institution," thought they would be in the jubilee fashion, and give the Archbishjubilee fashion, and give the Archbish-op of Canterbury like the Queen "dominion over palm and plue." In short it was designed to create an Anglican Pope, and extend his juris-diction into the United States, as well

as over British Anglicanism.
We observe that this enterprise not only ended in failure, but it very near only onded in failure, but it very near ity brought disorder and disruption upon the Lambeth Conferences. Out and dried the proposition was that the Archibishop of Canterbury be given an official statusas head of the pan Augli-can communion throughout the world. The motion was sprung upon the conference. The Bishop of Minnesota was the first to oppose it, and he assorted the Protestant tradition so strongly that he found the colonial bishops agreeing with him. upon the project was dropped like a hot potate

The London Daily News, commenting upon the failure of the scheme, BAVE

says:

The keenest interest was felt in the question of raising the Archbishopric of Canterbury to a Patriarchate. This received—probably once for all—a linal settlement. The Conference showed itself determined that there should be nothing done which should help, even in the course of many centuries, to make another Pope.

In an interview the Bishop of Minneads said.

nesota said;

The American bishops have maintained from the first Lamboth Conference that the American Church must always stand upon its rights and maintain its autonomy as a mational church, and their English and Colonial brethren all recognize that this is their position. They know that the American Church does not desire to have any voice in the international affairs or the nuanagement of the missions of the Church of English nor does it desare to assume any of the responsibilities thereof; neither does "(the English Episcopate) expect to take any share of the government or the burdens of the American Church.

The obvious motive for springing nesota said : The obvious motive for springing

the proposal on the Conference and the American objection to an Anglican Pope are alike interesting. The Episcopalians of the United States were naturally pleased when Pope Leo condomned the Orders of Anglicans. Catholics cannot of course imagine such a thing as the recognition by the Catholic Church of a national and Protestant institution like the Church of England, But Protestants of England. But Protestants may vaguely bave imagined it; and if so they must have seen that any such recognition would end the professed communion between Episcopalianism in the United States and the Colon and the Protestant Church as estab-lished by law in England and Wales. So when the legal Establishment failed to secure Catholic recognition, its bishops thought that by making a pope of their own, they could Catholi-cize Anglicanism. Observe now where the shee pinches Episcopalianism in the United States and the Colonies In the New World Anglicanis more legal recognition than Method-ism. It is human to desire that which iam. we have not, and Anglicanism, whother in England or in this New World, is a very human institution. In England it has legality, and there it yearns for the name of Catholicity. In the United States and the Colonies it doesn't give a button for Catholicity; all it covets is a national reputation. Neither here nor there, however, can its conflicting ambitions be satisfied. Still the ab surdity of the Bishop of Minnesota is not to be compared to the absurdity of the Archbishop of Canterbury. When the latter says that American Epis copalianism is a national church he morely ignores the written Constitution of the American republic. But when the latter asserts that the English legal and national Establishment is a Catholic church he ignores the word of the Divine Founder of the one true Catholic and Apostolic Church.

Presbyterian Journalism.

The Canada Presbyterian of August 11 announces the amalgamation of that paper and The Westminster. THE CATHOLIC REGISTER begs leave to extend its congratulations, and to wish the happy couple a very prosperous future. We do not know who the editor of The Canada Presbyterian is; but we do know that the paper ex-presses liberal and intelligent views, and that it must address an onlighten-ed constituency. The Westminster is a new journalistic venture that in a remarkably short time has atteined high standard of merit and interest. The editor is Roy, J. A. Macdonald, had soared into dizzy heights, calling who will continue to edit the amal forth from Rudyard Kipling's trem-

donald is a forceful and fearless writer. Many of our readers will remember him as the St. Thomas minister who first exposed in her real characte notorious impostor Margaret I.. Shop-pard. The Caunda Presbyterian—all honor to it—was the paper that open-od its columns to Rev. Mr. Macdonald's scathing letters. We were glad to welcome Roy. Mr. Macdonald into the ranks of journalism. He is a man who does not hesitate to declare the truth where timed self-interest or narrow-minded caution would suggest silence. He has made The Westminster a credit to Canada and to the Prosbyterians who read it. May his spirit extend the influence of the two papers.

Freemasonry and Public Education.

The Hamilton Herald, smiling all over its face with good nature, steps up to defend the performance of Masonio rites and ceremonies at the laying of the corner stones of public school buildings in Ontario. Its de-fence is delivered on two wholly unconnected lines. In the first place we are told that: "Without the Masonic ritual and the presence of the aproned and bejowoled brethren of the ancient craft, the laying of a cor-nor stone is a dull and pressic affair."

The age and land we live in are cortainly remarkable for great popular straining after the theatrical. If the straining after the theatrical. If the only end aimed at in giving the mulio schools Masonic dedication is o bring in a touch of the picturesque, then, perhaps, we should merely say with Puck, "What fools these mortals be l' and have done with it. But we do not recognize Freemasonry as a theatrical parade of aprons and jowels. It is a scoret society; and until The Herald can show us the natural relationship between public education and a secret society our protest must

Again The Herald assures us that Past Grand Moster the Hon. J. M. Gibson is a Prosbytorian in good standing and passes round the collection plate twice every Sunday"; that "Grand Secretary Mason is also sec-retary of the Anglican Synod of Niagara' "; and that Rev. Dr. Burns is at once a Mason, a Methodist and a staunch advocate of Irish Home Rule. Cherefore Freemasonry must be all right.

We always endeavor keep our attacks apon institutions entirely impersonal. However, if the admission is consoling to The Herald, we go so far as to say that Hon. J. M. Gibson and Rev. Dr. Burns may be the highest types of the Presbyterian and Methodist faith found in Canada. We also know that the in Canada. We also know that the latter is a sincere Home Ruler. Both gentlemen in all their personal rela-tions with church and politics may be,—and are, as far as we are concern. d-beyond the breath of criticism. But neither the personal esteem which we hold them, nor yet em, nor yet the harmony of their relations with their respective creeds, necessarily, implies that Freemasonry should stand sponsor beside Canadian education because these gentlemen happen to be Masons.
The point is that Canadian education
is public or it is not. If it is public a secret society can have no claim upon it. If on the contrary it is secret, we admit that Freemasonry has the prior right, since Freemasonry is the fertile parent of all scoret societies.

At the end of its article The Her-

ald asks:

But vhy should The Redister rago anyhow, oven if the corner-stone of every public school in the province were laid by the Freemasons? The Redister is foud of calling the public schools in Protestant schools there doesn't won to bruch reason for a Catholic journal to make a fuss because the corner-stone of these building are "woll and truly laid" after the Masonic manner.

This is the point. We thank The Herald for having mentioned it. We have said the public schools of Ontario are Protestant schools; but we have not heard the proposition admitted. On the contrary most newspapers declare that the schools are entirely nonsectarian. Of course if they are, as we say, Protestant, they cannot be nonsay, Protestant, they cannot be non-rectarism. Again if, being Protestant, they are on that account Masonic, and Freemasons have the right to dedicate them, it is not asking too much to arge a complete concession of this point. Then we shall be content.

The Chapter of the Dominican which hold a sitting in Paris last elected Father Moutpeart, Prior convent in the Rue du Bac, to a ho late Pere Boulanger as Pro-

The Post Office and the Press.

THE REGISTER IS candidly opportunity to the prohibition policy of The Tem-plar. We, however, see that our liamilton contemporary has as good a right to live and speak as any newspaper in Canada. Those who think erently sometimes cannot help admiring its aggressive views. It at least never seeks to disguise the aims

of the prohibition party.
In The Templar of August 13 grave charges are laid against the Post Office administration. It is declared that irregular distribution and prying into the methods of the paper to gain circulation have been reserted to by the Post Office officials, in order, if possible, to force the publishers into partisan submission or out of the nowepaper business. There is no need to go into all the details of The Templur's indictment. The following letter is offered as documentary evid-

"Tublisher The Tomplar.
"Dear Six: I am informed that copies of The Tomplar sout to members of certain societies or other persons on certain conditions for abort periods and at a very reduced price of subscription, as described in a recent circular, cannot not considering such persons as regular subscribers, and I am to say that any attempt to circulate The Tomplar in that way by the post will probably lead to the withdrawal of the postal privileges which it enjoys at present.

"Yours truly,
"ADAM Brown,
"Postmaster."

It is certainly very extraordurary if

It is certainly very extraordinary if the subscriber to a bona fide naws-paper cannot receive it by post for a short or a long period, or for whatever price he may obtain it.

THE REGISTER does not wish to out of its way to find fault with the present administration. We are interested in The Templar's griovance solely because we believe Tue Repister is bearing like special atten-tions. We have been slow to air the matter. We must admit, too, failure mutter. to get hold of anything in the shape of convincing proof. Still we have aspected persecution. Our paper is not delivered sometimes for eight days after it leaves our office.

When a paper publicly complains of ill-treatment in connection with the public service, it naturally invites challenge for political partisanship; and there are a pack of partisans on the press of Canada numerous enough to deafen you with their yelping in a week. The impartial reader may, on the other hand, ask himself, Is it likely that the great machinery of the office would be used to injure modest weekly paper? Is it like getting a steam roller to crush a mouse? To place the responsibility is another thing that is next to impossible. A post master who is a partisan may think he is pleasing the partisan may think ho is pleasing the Government by interfering with the business of a paper that has earned the ill.will of some local politician. Not long ago Baturday Night was unable to send into an Ontario city a bundle of papers of an issue contain ing an uncomplimentary paragraph about some local person. Clearly our about some local person. Clearly our postal service is capable of manipula-tion for slighter cause than doing an injury to a weekly nowspaper. We are glad The Templar has brought the matter up.

The British Association

The British Association opened its Poronto session last evening in Massey Hall, when the President, Sir John Evans, delivered his inaugural address. This is the second meeting of the British Association in Canada. The Canadian idea in bringing over hero what one of the nowspapers calls "The Brains of Britain" is to advertise the country. The former visit of the British scientists to Montreal must have been considered a satisfactory inestment seeing that it has been qu vestment seeing that it has been quickly repeated for the benefit of Toronto.
It is a luxury to rob skirts with 20 much genius. This time it has cost exactly \$27.000, which is a pretty considerable subsidy; but more was given for the Montreal meeting. You cannot have good company for nothing, and when the privilege is onjoyed, it is well to take all the benefit that is possible to derive from it.

For various reasons we feel convinced that the Toronto meeting of the British Association might be made a more profitable investment than the eld a few years ago in Montreal. There is not a town on the American continunt where, in a general way, public interest has been centered less upon science,

dividuals and moritorious organiza tique are numerous enough amongs us; but the average intelligence is low. If the influence of the British Association only succeeds in exciting for-mentation in the unleavened mass of Toronto's population the money invested in the meeting must be considered well spent. Not that profit-able results are likely to be either im-mediate or positive. We should not indeed feel sorely disappointed if, after waiting a while for the looked for boneficial influence, we were then experience it in a negative way. The British scientists have come here to observe as well as to instruct. They are accompanied by an able corps of special correspondents of the British and European press. It is to be presumed that the scientists and scribes have one and all heard of Toronto, and of its world-wide reputation as the only "truly good" city on the carth. We have long encouraged and gloried in such a reputation. Many citizens there are still who honestly believe that nothing in all the world is good bayond the Don on the cust and the Humber on the west. But when we bonus an army of scientific investigators to come here, we are in danger of being found out.

It is a momentous time for our civic administration. How is the ex-clusion from civic life of one fifth of the population to be explained to these hard headed scientific visitors? will not do to say the submerged fifth is made up of Catholics. Neither the British Association nor any other or-ganization of scientists exclude Catholies from membership. There are on the contrary quite a considerable number of Catholies among them. Municipal government is one of the great problems of political science Our Toronto notions of municipal government belong to the era of Catholio disshilities.

Then these is the general study of Canadian politics. It would be instructive for some of the gentlemen who come from a land where civil service is so clean as it is in Britain to study the Canadian "spoils system."

to study the Canadian "spoils system."
They should not neglect it.
There are some of the directions in
which to look for a practical return
from the meeting of the British Association in Toronto. The door receipts
at the various committee and general sessions of the Association will go to form the nucleus of a fund for the development of some branch of science in the Dominion. This is another practical fact, although not one of the wide-reaching possibilities as the other.

Obituary.

Obituary.

The symp.thy of a large circle of acquaintances will go out to Mr. D. J. O'Donoughue, whose estimable wife died on Saturday, at the comparatively early ago of 14 years. Mrs. O'Donoughue (who was daughter of Mr. Googe Cloutier, a printer well known in Ottawa and Toronto) was on a visit to friends in the former city, when she became ill and at once returned home. The change, however, was not productive of improvement in Mrs. O'Donoughue's condition, which continued gradually weakening till the vital spark was quenched. On Monday morning the body was taken from the family residence, D'Arcy street, to St. Patrick's Church, where Requiem Mass was colebrated by Rev. Father Grogan, of the Redemptorists. The pall-bearers were Messra. Charles March, A. G. Horwood, John O'Leary, flobart Glockling, D. A. Carcy and Edward Mechan. Among those present at the funcast service were ex-Mayor Fleming, Dr. J. O. Orr, Ald. Spence, Ald. Burns, A. W. Holmes, Frank Polson, Rev. E. S. Rowe, Messrs, Barbor and Galloway of the Agricultural Department, and Ourry and Chase of the Attorney-General's office. The remains were interred in St. Michael's Gemetery. May they rest in peace. rest in peace.

Father McMahon's Picnic.

Father McMahon's Picnic.

On Wednesday August 25th, the Rev. Father McMahon will hold a picnic at the Agricultural grounds, Richmond Hill. in aidel St. Mary s Church. The many friends of the Rev. Pastor have now a splendid opportunity of adding him to pay off the debt on the church and it is to be hoped that a large crowd will attend the picnic. Special arrangements have been made with the Mctropolitian Stroat Kailway to run cars every hour beginning at 12.30 p.m. The round trip fare to and from is 25 cents.

Skepticism.—This is unhappily an

SKRTICISM.—This is unhappily au age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree, namely, that Dr. Thouse Eckerate Ou. is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough; romovo pain, heal sores of various kinds, and bonofit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

The Anarchist Assassin.

Manuel, August, 17 .- Michael Anthe assassin of Premier Canovas Del Castillo, who was found guilty and sentenced to death, will be

garrotted within the prison.

The president of the court read the declarations of oye-witnesses, after which the written statement of the prisoner was read by the clerk of the court. Angiolillo, in the course of the statement, said that he left Poggia in October, 1885, and went to Marseilles and Barcelona, where he took the name Jose Santos. At first he had no thought of becoming an Anarchist, but white at Ooromina he began to be interested in Anarchist dectrines. He then returned to Marchist dectrines. He then returned to Marchist either, and after his expulsion from that city he went to Belgrum and London, where he passed most of his time in the secution took place at Barselona on May 4 of five of the Anarchists convicted of participation in the bomb outrage at the feast of Corpus Christi, he concioved the idea of assassinating Canoras. Without seeking an accompileo, he proceeded to bpain and carried out the resolution. he had no thought of becoming an

tion.

Angiolillo went on to say that the passion for vengeauce led him to commit the crime. As he was unacquainted with the use of explosives, he used

passion for vengeance led him to coumit the orime. As he was unacquainted with the use of explosives, he used the rovolver.

The public prosecutor described the orime as premeditated murder, and asked the court to impose the death penalty.

Liout Gorria, whom the court had assegned as counsel to Angiolillo, urged that the prisoner was demented at the time of the shooting, and made a strong appeal to the benevelence of the judges.

While his cousel was presenting this ples, Angiolillo listened in silence. Then he asked permission to speak for timaself, which was granted. He thanked Lieut, Corria for his efforts, and denied that he had any accomplices or that he was an accomplice of those who had committed the bomb-throwing at Barcelona, or that he had participated in secret gatherings of Anarchists theories, the president of the court interrupted him, and threatened to stop him if he pursued that line of romark or touched upon any matters not connected with the trial. Angiolillo per sisted in speaking on politics and the wars in Ouba and the Philippinos. The president speaking on politics and the wars in Ouba and the Philippinos. The president said: "All that has nothing to do with your orime."

Angiolillo replied: "I must justify myself."

The president retorted "That is no justification. Moreover you can convince nobody in that way."

Angiolillo began again, but the president select the judges deliberated for an hour and then announced the sentence of the court.

Both to Give up the World.

Both to Gire up the World.

The extensive and beautiful estate Madam Constance Mallman on Gry mee's Hill, Staten Island, is, it is announced to become the property of the Visitation order. Mrs. Mallman and her daughter, Miss Marie, have decided to associate themselves with that noble order of women founded by the heroic St. Jane Frances do Ohantal, and a convent of the order is already in process of erection on the Mallman estate. The building will be simple in architecture and devoid of exterior cornamentation. It is expected that it will be completed in October and that about the first of November Mrs. Mallman and her daughter will make their religious profession, after the new convent has heen blessed by Archbishop Corrigan.

A Pigeon from Andree.

Ohnistiana, Aug. 17 — Information received here confirms the story published in a despatch from Hammerfest, Norway, saying that one of the searchers of Herr Andree met the seating vessel Alkon about July 22, and was informed by her captain that one of the crew had shot a carrier pigeon between North Cape and Saven Islands, on the North Coast of Lapland, bearing a message from the explorer, addressed to The Aftonbladt of Stockholm, as follows: "Eighty two degrees passed. Good journey northward.

Archbishop Keano Back from Rome

New York, Aug. 16.—Archbishop Kcane, tormerly rector of the Oatholio University at Washington, arrived in this city from Rome on Thursday on the steamer Trave. He went at once to the home of his friend, Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, at 239 West Seventy-second street, whose guest the Archbishop will be during his stay in the city. Archbishop Keane is on his way to Washington to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Catholio University. He expects to return to Rome in November to resume his duties there. The Archbishop is in excellent health.

Mr. Nathmed Mortonson, a well-know, edition of f-hipoming, Mich., and edito Superfor Fosten, who, for a long time suffered from the most occuredating pains of rhoumatism, was corrol, eight years ago, by taking Ayor's Sarsaparille having never felt a twinge of it since.

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Chats with the Children. σοσασούοροασοροφο

"TNDRESS PARADE,"

"I NAMES CHAME."

Of "dress prade" you all have heard,
And, doubtless, you have seen
The trampling lines of solid bline
Wheel grandly on the green.
But I we an army which, I'm sure,
The yes look far and near,
The you hunt north, south, cast and
west,
Has not to-day a peer.
And every wight at eight o'clock.
Its line of march is made,
And the more of drums tells me it comes
To give "Undress Parade."

To give "Undress Parade."

A prouder general than I heer issued a command;
A prouder army than my own Exists not in the had.
Two drummers always lead the way, Then come the "rank and file,"
With heads orect, and faces front.
They march, then halt, the while
I make inspection of them all,
Of unforms and gune;
and then I call, "Attention all!"
"Now, march! By twos! By ones!"

At last, whom I am esticited
That everything is right;
That curls are brushed, and faces clean,
And uniforms are white,
I cry out, "Company, break ranks!"
The sound each one alarms;
For straightway, on the "double quick,"
They run into my arms.
The drums are dropped and muskets,
too.

too, Each hides its curly head, And hugs me tight, and says, "Good night!"

Then scampers off to bed. -Francis Churchill Williams.

A HELPING HAND

A HELPING HAND.

One day a visitor to the school found Sydney Smith during play hours absorbed in the study of Virgil, gave the lad a chilling, and with it a fow kind words of sympathy and praise.

"Clever boy, clever boy!" exclaimed the stranger. "That is the way to conquer the world."

Such unlooked for encouragement broke like a gleam of sunshine across the dreary and troubled life of the neglected boy, and roused within a capable heart the laudable ambition for distinction.

Sydney Smith never forgot that man, and to the end of his days praised his deed. The stranger went his way, little dreaming of the good his pleasant words had accomplished; while the lad he had cheered afterward ross to the proud position of prefect of the school.

THE BOBOLINK

Where rosy maids move through (the meadow's clover.
In opulent June, with her blue sky held over. ver, now the rarest bird-song yet, I Con

That of the breezy, boisterous bobolink.

See him go up, up, up, with dulcot phrases,
Out of the thick green grass, snow-white with daisies;

with daisies;
His frenzied scores he hurries to deliver,
And shoots them off like arrows from a
quiver.

"Charrick, a-runk, a-ruck, che-rick, a-rucky,
I've met my summer love, am I not
lucky?"

Is what he seems to say above the

grasses—
ng that fits the hearts of lads and
lassics.

How well this black-white singer, keen and knowing, Keeps his exhaustless music fountain Keeps his exhaustiess flowing!
Far over road and field, and dell and over road and field, and dell and rivor, a warblings spread from plumage all a shiver.

a-miver.

How fair the lush rich landscape all about him!

June would be less than half of June without him.

"Che-rick, a-ruck, che-rick, a-rucky, l've met my summer love, am I not lucky?"

The rosy maids still move amidst the

clover,
Wishing the protty song was never over.
A single gan re-echoes on the mountain,
But nothing dulls the bobolink's bub-bling fountain.

O joyons harlequin of Orpheus mettle, If for a moment on some rail you settle, 'Tis only as a pause, just to re-treasure A fuller trill in your most matchless

-Joel Benton, in Harper's Weekly.

TRUTH.

Whoever utters a lio, which is an intentional action or saying for the purpose of concealing the truth that ought to be known, wounds fearfully, not only his own moral nature, but the social compact as well. Father litill, in his Moral Philosophy, thus expresses the important fact: "The faculty of speech, or the power of manifesting one's thoughts in outward signs, is intended by nature and ordained only for truth; it is the means of making that known to other persons which ough! to be known, and which cannot otherwise become known, at least naturally and directly."

A CHINESE SCHOOLDOY.

Chinese school cluldren have instilled into them at an early ago habits of hard, steady study. At the ago of five a boy begins his schooling. At daylight he is given a task, and after

it is completed is allowed an hour for breakfast. Again, later, he has an hour for luncheon, but he is at his study nearly twolve hours a day, even days in the week. All the true that he is not saying his lessons he is learning aloud at the top of his voice. He is taught rudimentary astronomy, physics and natural listory, but greater stress is laid upon writing and his lucrary studies than upon any other brauch.

Nouth is the time to toach your children habits of industry. Never encourage idlences or sloth in the young. A lazy boy or girl chould have their laziness drummed out of them, even if you should exercise yourself madly and judiciously as Solomon directs. When the lazy youngeter comes to maturity, it will have that mborn feeling of being tired, which will make all its days a repreach, and of which you, the tond parent, will be largely to blame. If you inculcate habits of industry in the children do not be afraid they will think you cruel. The day will come when your ashes will be blest by them for doing your duty.

UNFORTUNATE INTERRUPTION.

Willie was asleep and Dan was lonely. Willie is the minister's con, Dan is the dog. It was Sunday morning and overyone was at church but these two friends. It was warm and sunny, and they could hear the good preaching, for their house was next door to the church.

nest door to the church,
"Dan," said Willie, "it is better
here than in church, for you can hear
every word, and don't get prickles
down your back, as you do when you
have to sit up straight."

have to sit up straight."

In some way, while Willie was listening he fell asleep.

Dan kissed him on the nose, but when Willie went to sleep he went to sleep to etay, and did not mind trilles. So Dan sat down with the funniest look of care. .. bis wise, black face, and with one car ready for out

Now the minister had for his subject, "Daniel." This was the name he always gave Dan when he was teaching him to sit up and beg, and other tricks. While the dog sat thinking, the name "Daniel" fell in his ready ear. Dan at once ran into the church through the vestry door. Its stood on his hind legs, with his forepaw drooping close beside the minister, who did not see him, but the congregation did. When the minister shouted "Daniel" again, the sharp barks raid, "Yes, sir," as plainly as Dan could auswer.

The minister started back, looked

plainly as Dan could answer.

The mnister started back, looked around, and saw the funny little picture; then he wondered what he should do next, but just then through the vestry came Willie. His face was rosy from sleep, and he looked a little frightened. He walked straight toward his father, and took Dan in his arms, and said:

arms, and said:

"Please 'souse Dan, papa. I went asleep and he runned away."

Then he walked out with Dan, looking back on the smiling congregation.
The preacher ended his sermon on Daniel as best he could: but then he made a recelve, if he ever preached again on the prophet Daniel, he would remember to tie up his dog.—Our Little Ones.

Received by the Pope.

Rome, Aug. 1—The Right Hon. R. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, as received this morning in private dience by the Pope.



or it. oaches its victim step e is a little "out of

FARM AND GARDEN.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Everyone who is interested in the progress and material development of totatrio, and more especially every farmer, ought to read the annual report of the Bureau of Forestry for Ontario, just resued. Like its predecessore it is full of information on the subject of forest preservation and tree planting, and contains an epitome of the latest practical conclusions and observations bearing on the forestry question. The seriousness of the situation in Ontario has been recognized by the Provincial Government, which have lately appointed a commission to make a tour of the Province and ascertein the feasibility of roplanting some of the waste lands with timber. The figures presented by this report, compiled from the roturns of the Bureau of Industries, show the extent to which the donudation has been carried in some of the frontier counties and the urgent need of some active measure to countereat the evils which have resulted. The report deels brirdly with the broader and more general aspects of the question, has much as the commission is now at work. It gives some figures showing the extent to which the lumber supply is drawn from lands belonging to farmers, partial statistics obtained from 1.500 lumber mills indicating that 366,000,000 feet, board measure, out every year from land under settlement, in addition to other than pine timber, it is urged that farmers should look to the wood-lot as a permanent source of revenue, and carofully guard such remains of the original forest as they possess from reckless destruction. In view of the growing scarcity and value of many kinds of timber they are recommended to plant their waste and unproductive lands with suck kinds as are likely to be in demand in the future, and some interesting and convincing facts showing the value of plantations on farms are given.

The latest scientific experiments as to the value of trees as windbreaks in

interesting and convincing facts showing the value of plantations on farms are given.

The latest scientific experiments as to the value of trees as windbreaks in preserving the moisture of the adjacent fields are set forth at some length. Among other features of the report are papers on the study of nature in schoole, showing how Arbor Day might be made a much more useful institution than at present; on the manufacture of charcoal, by Alex. Kirkwood; and on insects injurious to forest vegetation, by Dr. Bodie, a leading authority on entomological science. A postcard addressed to Mr. Thomas Southworth. Bureau of Forestry, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, with name and address of the sender, is all that is requisite to obtain a copy of this interesting report.

Old fanciers find something new

Old fanciers find something new every year. Mon who have been breeding fowls for decades have to take the place of learners. Now revelations are made in the poultry-yard. The veteran breeder, Mr. I. K. Felch, says, in a contemporary publication: The veteran breeder, Mr. I. K. Felch, says, in a contemporary publication: "I packed eggs which were less than forty-eight hours old, and they went to Rhode Island—less than thirty-six miles—and the patron reported them 'rotten, for they shook.' I sent them to Ohio, some eight hundred miles; the eggs started less than forty-eight hours old, and a letter came back, they 'shook.' Last year I received three sittings with a railroad carriage of fity-seven miles. They 'shook.' I investigated and found the eggs were fresh laid—all laid inside of four days before shipment. The elever eggs on shaking were set, and eight chickens were hatched." Such a state of things was naturally a surprise even to a veteran like Mr. Felch, and shows that it is necessary for every one to be cautious about claiming to have ascertained the whole truth. The following from Mr. H. S. Babcock, also an experienced breeder, will be of interest to our readers: "I thought if there was one thing that was definitely settled, it was that an egg which would shake when it had been sat upon for three weeks was pass all possibility of hatching. But I have learned differently. In recently examining a clutch of eggs due to hatch, I removed several which shook freely, and supposed them to be rotten, but upon breaking them I found in one a full grown chick, alive, and just ready fobreak the prison walls which confined him. I shall hereafter have more confidence in shaky eggs than I formerly had." The moral of these two facts is not to be too heasty in condemning eggs which shake. Without doubt, many a breeder has been thought to be dishonest, and many an egg deemed to be worthless without as one. The fact that eggs shake is not a positive proof that they are stale, or that they will not hatch.—Poultry Keeper.

Mrs.

DOMESTIC READING.

He who will not bend shall be

He who flatters men is corrupt at

Let every man beware of his own

Let no man fear others so much as imself. Every man has sufficient cunning to deceive himself.

The custom of the world is the open gate to destruction.

He that climbs not above himself shall never sit in Heaven.

It is for many too late to morrow, because to day is too soon.

because to day is too soon.

Have more religion in your heart than you carry in your head.

Let thy words be few and thy beavonly and mighty deeds be many. Pray much before you talk much about how big a emner you used to be. Beware of hardening thy conscience by frequent heating and cooling.

Keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience. The time of man is his nortice and.

The time of man is his portion, and woe unto him who spends it in vain. It is always a duty to enlighten conscience; it is never a duty to dis-obey it.

obey it.

A good conscience is sometimes
sold for money, but never bought with

There is a worm in the bosoms of men which, if not destroyed, will destroy them.

I would desire for a friend the son who never resisted the tears of his mother.

The lusts of the flesh are horses of var; come down from them, and delay

Death to those who die is always sudden, to those who mourn is always premature. If there be aught surpassing human deed or word or thought, it is a moth 't's

The reason of man is a bush of thorns; whose denies himself will flee from it.

The spirit of a talkative man is a horse for the devil without a bridle in his mouth.

To seek ourselves is to deny our-selves, and to deny ourselves is truly to seek ourrelves.

We must never think the door of hope shuts against us if we have a purpose to turn to God.

As soon as a word is spoken it is printed in the air, and the angels con-vey it to the other world.

Happiness is not found where the world seeks it, in worldly wealth; but in heavenly dispositions.

Evolution, by disclosing to us the marvellous power and accuracy of natural law, compels us more than ever to refer all law to a supreme originating intelligence.

Music, like a silver moonlight, floats around us with invisible and resistless power. It gives to the soul a double hie, so that it can listen to it self. It commences, dreamlike, with our highest hopes and deepest memories

It is one thing to forgive ourselves, another thing to have God's forgiveness. It is one thing to reconcile our selves to the curse that runs through our life, another thing to be reconciled to God and so defeat the curse.

to God and so defeat the curso.

A parent, next to maintaining a child's health, should cultivate his will to cheerful obelience and industry. These are the qualities which it is first possible for a child to acquire, and acquired qualities are those which bring the most training and are the most praiseworthy.

we need all the social agents there are to lift us out of the daily routine of life; music is one of these factors. Parents who fail to cultivate where evident the musical gifts of their children deprive them, and through them the coming generations, of that moral and intellectual agency which is their due.

due.

Music, like a true coin, rings best on
the domestic hearthstone. The essence
of it no more belongs to the concertroom than—reverently let it be said—
does religion to the church. It must
needs be an everyday matter, entering
the hearts and homes of the people,
otherwise its true functions remain
unfulfilled.

unfulfilled.

It is perhaps worthy of more note than it has received that music does not lend itself to the base or the evil in the same way that other arts have sometimes done. It may occupy it self with the trivial—a very great deal of ephemeral music does so—but it cannot give voice to the corrupt, as poetry and painting can; none of the evil passions of humanity are capable of direct expression by music.

of direct expression by music.

"If a civil word or two will render a man happy," said a French king,
ho must be wretched indied who will not give them to him. We superiors chould endeavor to keep this in vlow; yea, were all mankind to observe it, how much happier would the world be than what it is! We may say of this disposition, that it is like light ing another man's caudle by one's own, which loses none of its light by what the other gains."

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when there a cold and ache from last the last that a cold and ache from last the last a chose of two of the cold. The pill cost is tree standing and for headers to the pill, and the northern noded to cost. The pill cost is tree standing and for headers to the pill, and disguise it to the sensitive palate. Some costs are too heavy, they won't dissolve, and the pills they cover pass through the system, harmless as a breed pellet. Other cost are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Corted Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill, with a good cost, Ask your druggist for Ayer's Cathonnia Day.

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THE DIAMOND PALACE,

The Seal By KATHARINE TYNAN In ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

T was a week after Maire Terence Lally's wife had died, at the birth of her fourth child, that the soal was flung up out of the storm on the sand-strawn slope before Terence Lally's cottage door Lonely, lonely is Dorryoarn, where they laid lonely is Dorrycarn, where they laid Maire to rost, with its three tail oppresses blown slouting by the scawind, and the one gable of its ruined abbey standing shoulder high among the long grasses, grey with sea-sand and whitened with the bones of the dead. Maire had over been timid and regard of them that dead. Mairo had over boon timid and soured of thom that walk between the seared of thom that walk between the dusk and the dawn. It was hard that she must come to lie in the place that had always been most for some to her, and to he there under the carth with the dead bones for company while the feet of the living tramped away to warm fivesides and talk and laughter.

Tercine Lally was for flinging the seal back in the sea at first, but as he stood looking at it, all wet and shiming, it lifted its great pitcous brown eyes to him with a more than human appeal. Terence started and turned pale.

ing, it litted its great piteous brown eyes to him with a more than human appeal. Toronoe started and turned pale.

"The creature has the eyes of Maire when I was angry," he said, as he crossed himself and turned away.

The seal dragged itself over the threshold, and none forbade it. It came to the chimnoy corner where the cradle was, and crept into the warm shadows. One or arother of the neighbors came in to see the strange beast.

"Twill abide with you," said one, 'tor' its easy to see the creature is young, and not used to its own clement."

And another—

And another—

"Tis a terrible lucky thing entirely to happen to you, Terence Lally. I wish it was by my door it had come insimuating itself. Lashins and lavins' of gold it "Il bring in its train, an' you mark my words."

Maeve Brennan, who said this, was a wise woman, and her words weighed with Terence Lally, for every Lally of them that over lived was eager after the mency.

them that over lived was eager after the money.

"It shall shide then," he said, "and my blessing on it;" and when he had said it, the poor dumb beast, crouched by the cradle, turned a look of gratitude on him that gave him a pain in the heart. So used Maire look at him when he gave her the soft word, and that was not often. God forgive him!

Well, whether there was anything in the wise woman's talk or not, as the time passed the greatest prosperity that over was came to Terence Lally. His crops throve and his sheep increased, and he took to fattening a few bullooks now and again, and to rearing an odd little horse for Cahercon Fair. The time came that the cottage was so smothered in gold and yellow ricks that you could hardly see it for substance, and the fields were dotted over with the little mountainy sheep, with here and there a fine black or strawberry calf among them. The neighbors said that the Lallys could have meat to their dinner every day if they liked; but Terence wasn't one to like spending. It pleased him better to hoard the gold in a long stocking stuck in a hole of the thatch, and to live hard, as his father had done before him.

Terence was out mostly all flay seeing to his land or his stock, or his fishing, and little Ocna, ton years old, kept the house and minded the children. It was happier so, for Terence was surly man, and not much comortin it when he was in the house. Still, it was noticed that he nover had an ill word for the seal, and the creature seemed to be as happy as a muchpelted dog, sitting there in the chimpey corner by the cradle, and looking lovingly out of its soft brown eyes.

Every night it returned to its own elsement, and sometimes in the day as well. That would be after Terence was out of the way, and when the hoby was alacep. If the child happened to wake during these times it would miss the seal and begin to whimper, and presently the seal would ecrope in the child happened to wake during these times it would miss the seal and begin to whimper, and presently the seal

in the valley, to find his toys and his playmates on the sandy slope before the cettage door, with its drift of sea weed and shells and gaily colored pubbles such as a child loves. There he would sit all day in the sun with no other companion than the scal, who if anyone came by that way, would make them laugh with its serious air and clumpy gait. Oons was weighed down with the cares of housekeeping, the scrubbing and cleaning, and washing and mending. She would not have known what to do if she had had a great, wilful baby-boy on her hands as well. How could she have followed him up and down, and put by her work to be his playmate? All this the scal did for her; and the child with its nurse, coaxing and pet hing and confiding, and as often as not bullying. As the boy grew atrong and big and would wander to the rocks and the shore, and would pursue has playmates, the waves, as they confronted him and retreated, the scal's task was no light one to turn him from the danger, and coax him to the safe places. No harm ever came to the child. The neighbors used to wonder, seeing the seal and the little lad togother, at the wisdom that love had put into the hear of the poor seabeast.

And so all wont well till in an hour Terence Lally took into his head to marry again. It was another Mairo, but whereas the first Mairo was known over the island as Mairo Rue—that is the Red.

If Terence Lally was led to her by the money, as people said, she was in the valley, to find his toys and his playmates on the sandy slone before

the spand as Antre Inde—tak is the Red.

If Terence Lally was led to her by the money, as people said, she was able to put her comether on him soon enough, money or no money. She lived the other side of the island, and was an hoiross in her own right. Land and stock and beasts had come her ferm her fether and nothing was an heiress in her own right. Land and stock and beasts had come to her from her father, and nothing had lost value in her hands. She had had many seeking her in marriage, but she was suspicious that they wanted her gear more than her. Yet she might well be sought for herself. She had the white skin of the redhaired, powdered with golden freekles. Her bare throat was like a pillar of snow. The great twist of her red hair she could hardly carry upon her small head, and her reddish-brown oyes had a golden fire in them. But her tem her and her tongue frightened a way the lads.

She was no longer young when Torence Lally sought her in marriage. He was richer than she, so that her gibe to her other suitors was out of place to him. He was still handsome and young enough; and if he, too, had temper, she thought no worse of him for that. The children, to be sure, were a drawback, but then little Oona was a useful child and would take much of that care off her hands.

Terence Lally for her sake spent some of the contents of the stocking in making the house fit to receive so handsome and well-dowered a bride.

yellow ricks that you could hardly yellow ricks that you could have meat to their dimore the Lallys could have meat to their dimore warn't one to like spending. It pleased him bettor to hoard the gold in a long stocking stuck in a hole of the thatch, and to live hard, as his father had done before him.

Torence was out mostly all glay seeing to his land or his stock, or his fishing, and little Oona, ton years old, kept the house and minded the children. It was happier so, for Torence was a surry man, and not much confort in it when he was in the house. Still, it was noticed that he nover had an ill word for the seal, and the creature seemed to be as happy as a much peted dog, sitting there in the chimney corner by the cradle, and looking lovingly out of its soft brown eyes.

Every night it returned to its own element, and sometimes in the days swell. That would be after Terence was out of the way, and when the baby was asleep. If the child happened to wake during these times it would will have the children loved in seal and he seal and begin to whimper, and presently the seal would come bringing it was been and he seal and begin to whimper; and when the baby would atop crying and put his thund his mouth and sleep again.

All the children loved the seal and the seal them, but the baby most of all, perhaps, because the first thing he took notice of was the sleek head and the kind eyes looking over the wattles of his basket-cradle.

In the afternoon, when little Oona had swept up the house and set a fow sold of turt on the fire, that was a happy time for the dildren. The elder child, who was a little mother to the rest, would gather the ourly heads about her and sing songs or make them self the thing had been the county heads about her and sing songs or make them self the child less.

Then the time of the dildren had been the first thing he t

sleeve of his jacket. The bost rocked loss now, for she was growing full of water.

It was at this moment that Maire Rue came to the door of the house, and, looking over the sands, wondered where the children might be. Not seeing them, she came out and a little way down, and looked all about, but there was no sign of them. Then here yees wandered to the grey waste of waters, and far out on the creat of a wave she saw the children clinging to each other in the boat.

"Oh, my God!" she cried; "the children! Good in Heaven, my Owen! God! what am I to de?"

She rau to the edge of the sea distracted and up and down the sands crying to God. Unless a miracle should save them she knew they were doomed. Their father was away at a distant fair. Oona and the others were at school. There was no one to help her. Therefore she oried on God, though Naire Rue was never good at the praying.

Suddenly an answering shrick smote upon her ear. It was something so strange, half human, half brute, in its terror and anguish, that the distracted woman stood and trembled. The boat was still churning about in the waves but no longer up and down with its weight of water, and though she could not see it, the two little ones, still clinging together were half buried in the seal, the seal! There it was bobbing up and down in the

ones, still clinging togetter were usuburied in the sea.

But the seal, the seal! There it was bobbing up and down in the waves. She could but see its sleek black head and it was unsking fast for the children. She stood like one turned into stone and the prayers froze on her lips. She saw the beat sink at last, and then two little speeks of white, the pinafores the children were wearing came to the top and went rising and falling in the waves with a horrible helplessness. They were till tangled together for Terence bad acught little Owen's pinafore and held it in a drowning clutch. She could not pray now nor scream. She felt her brain and her heart hang dead within her.

Rut still there was the seal. The

hot pay how more sersain. She dist her brain and her heart hang dead within her.

But still there was the seal. The black head reached the children and then turned and made for land. The little white pinafores followed in its trail. Maire Rue's life came back to her as she watched the seal struggling against the outgiving tide.

After a long struggle it reached the rocks and dragged itself up. Maire Rue was there oferer it, on her lances, with all her wild heir about her, held ing imploring hands for what the seal brought. Little Terence clung to the seal's neck with what might be a death grip. Her baby Owen, dragged over

the rocks and the sands, he held by the pinafore. Maire Rue fluing herself down, and tore her boy from Terence's cold hand. She saw that the little face was bruised and disfigured. Finging the other child from her she rushed to the house, and, stripping her boy, laid him before the fire. But, alsa! what fire on earth could warm the limbs to life? The life, never very strong in the little lad, had been washed from its resting place, and when Terence Lally came home it was to find his wife, with the face of a corpse, rocked in her arms a dead baby.

But Terence the seal had warmed with her body and brought to life, so that even as his father looked down on the dead child, the living, anatched from death, stood in the doorway.

Luttle Owen was laid to rest, and the young grase grow over him, but the fire of his mother's anguish knew no abating. She was in rebellion against the Will, and woo to them that are so. Why should Terence be left and Owen taken? All day she flung the question against the walls of heaven, and there came back to her no answor.

Her beauty became diefigured Her beautiful hair was dult and roughened; her golden skin had turned yellow, except for the two fieres fires that burned in her checks, and in her opes smouldered an anger and unrest terrible to see. She looked like a woman devoured by an inward fire, and there were those who said that Mairo Rueword those who said that Mairo Rueword those who said that Mairo Rueword the seal. To Terence, indeed, she grudged the sun while her own little boy lay in the dark, but the seal she hated worse. It had saved Terence, and it had not saved Owen. If you eaid to her that the creature had done its best, she would answer that it had brought the individual answer that it had brought the contained of the seal ways known it would be so. Didn't the world know that it had always loved Maire Bawn's child and hated hers?

The seal, as if it knew, poor beast, kept out of the house and out of the distraught woman's way. But that was not enough. Day after day, night after night, she brooded upon it that the seal must cease to troubbe her. If it could be killed, so much the better; but if it could not, it must go or she would kill it with her own hand. Perhaps in her heart effect than be sent away, poor dumb thing that had seit love on Terence Lally's children. The man was lost with trouble over to change in his wife.

"What is there to do for you, pulse of my heart?" he would say; "toll me, and, no matter what it cossi, it must be dene."

And she, with the fires of madness in her eyes, and hor hand pressed

will not do."

Teronce Lally stood out for long. The seat had brought him good luck, and had saved the life of his child. But could be goon resisting the woman who had taken the heart out of his body?

who had taken the heart out of his body?
The day came when, amid the screams of the children, the seal was dragged with ropes to a fishing-boat that put in below Terence Isily's house. The man stood by as white as death, his face turned from the in-ploring eyes of the seal, that were like the eyes of a woman, and were full of

the eyes of a woman, and were full of heavy tears.
"Do not burt it," he said to the captain of the fisher fleet, that was bound for Scotland, as he counted the coin into his palm. "Drop it overboard when you are a day's journey from land."

The second night after that, as the children sat lonely round the hearthfire, there was the dragging of a heavy wet body outside the door, and when they had opened it, the seal, sorely spont, dragged herself over the threshold into the midst of them.

Terence Lally did not dare tell his

they had opened it, the seal, sorely spent, draged herself over the threshold into the midst of them.

Terence Lally did not dare tell his wife. Since the seal had been taken away she had been kinder to him, and something of the madness had gone out of her eyes.

Hastily in the grey morning his beat came to the shore. Once again the seal was dragered aboard, and the boat's head turned for Westport.

There was a ship hound for America, and to her captain Terence Lally be took himself. The captain hold his palm for his monoy.

"Do not hurt it," said Terence Lally be took himself. The captain hold his palm for his monoy.

"Do not hurt it," said Terence Lally, but when you are two days from land drop it overboard."

And he turned away his head so tinat he should not see the seal's cycs, which were like hose of Maire Bawn, and had great tears in them.

A week later, betwirt the day and the dawn, the seal dragged herelf, faint and half-dying, to Terence Lallay's theshold-stone.

The beast of ovil," said the wise man, "or could she have come without clart and compast, those miles and mi'es of sea? The thing to do is to put out her eyes, and then let her be carried to sea."

But Terence Lally cried that he would have nothing to do with it, and his soul was full of horror. But presently he came to the wise man, and said that the thing should be done, but how so not to know the day or the hour; and so it was done.

Many days passed, and there was no word of the seal; Maire Rue looked alracet happy, but Terence as if a heavy sickness had fallon on him. By day he wandered without ceasing, muttering to himself, and at night he would start out of his sleep sweating, and crying that he had burnt out Maire Bawn's eyes. And the love of his wife became without comfort to him.

Maire Bawn's eyes. And the love of his wife became without comfort to him.

Alas, and alas! One morning when the consequence of the cottage door to the dancing sun, there lay the blind seal sobbing her last breath. Pitcous ly had she fought the sea and the tempest, and the rocks her blind oyes had not warned her of had torn great wounds in her breast and her side.

And even as the children came running to her with cries of love she uttered a great sob and turned on her side, and was dead.

After that nother look nor grace had Torence Isally.

His prosperity withered off him as the field from his bones.

All at oace he was an old man, and bitter. The love between him and Maire Rus ceased, and they sat in each end of the house with the width of it between them for hatted, Once more men saw the seal. It was the night they were waking Terence Lally, and there was many a ne saw, aye, and pressed close to, the great black shape crouched by the threshold. But surely the seal came in forgiveness, not in anger, for a gentler woman than Maire Bawn never walked this earth.

Her one sin was that she loved those she left bohind better than the joys of Heaven, and that sin God had permitted her to expiate.

An Unrehearsed Performance.

An Unrehearsed Performance.

An amusing scene was recently enacted at Lillo. At the conclusion of one his performances, Sarbacan, the conjurer, addressed the audience as follows: "Coming to the sensational part of the programme, I now propose to despitate one of the spectators. Any gentleman who would like to undergo the operation is invited to step on the platform."

At these words there stose a young man from Armentieres, who, in a fit of jealousy, had quarrelled with his intended, and he ran up the steps leading to the platform, firmly resolved in his despair to have his head cut off. Everything was now ready for the despitation, and the audience sat waiting in breathless auspense, when suddenly the awestheart of the "knight of the rueful countenance" rushed upon the stage, exclaiming:

"No, Paul! You shall not die!" whereupon she clasped her lover in her arms and dragged him with main force out of the booth.

As may be readily conceived, this pathetic seene had quite an exhilarating effect upon the spectators.

Where " l'oor Jo" Was Burled.

Where "Poor Jo" Was Burled.

An English exchange says at the Consistory Court held in the Wellington Chapel, St. Paul's Cathedral, London, the Chancellor of the Diocese of London applied on behalf of the restor and churchwardens of St. Mary-le-Strand for a faculty to enable them to construct a road through the disused burial ground of St. Mary-le-Strand The burisl-ground, now a children's playground, is associated with some of the most striking and pathetic passages in "Bleak House." Here was buried the broken rake, Captain Hawdon, and here his victim, Lady Dedlock, was found dead at the iron gate, after her tragic flight from Sir Lester's house. "Poor Jo" in his last illness desired to be buried here, near his unknown friend the captain, who "wos very good to me, he wos."

Fever and Ague and Billious Dr.

FRVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS DE-RANGEMENTS are positively cured by the use of Parmeleo's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the oxer-tory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results.

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THAT

PIRESIDE PUN.

Hoax "Do you ride a bioycle?"

Joan "Well, off and on."
She "Who had the face to toll
you I painted?" Ho: "You,"
She: "The Miss Browns usually
sing ducts, do they not?" Ho:
"Yes they divide the reponsibility."
"What is pronunciation, Ucolo
Jim?" "It is something you hunt up
in a dictionary one day and forget the
next."

Place: Hotel St. Anteoine, Brussels. Enter English tourist "Waiter, have you any good whisky "No, sir, only Scotch."

A man who had been fined several times for drunkenness coolly proposed to the justice to take him by the year at a reduced rate.

at a reduced rate.

"I suppose you found out immediately what a poor typewriter girl the echool had sent you." "No; I diccovered it by spells,"
Wedwell, "Why den't you get married?" Singall: "Alas! I am too poor. Wedwell: "Huh! When I was your ago I was so poor that I had to narry."

"That was rough on Davis."
"What?" "He stepped on a pieco of orange peel, fell, and was arrested for giving a street performance without a licence."

"Why did you dismiss your doctor, Miss Sprightly?" "I had five pre-scriptions from him, and there was not a bicycle in one of them"

not a bieycle in one or them.

The American Grocer says, editorially: "We paid last year \$1,004,127,300 for drinks." This is the worst instance of editorial thirst we can recall.

Page 141 - 15 a.

the worst instance of editorial thirst we can recall.

Perambulating Penfield: "Say, pard, don't yer tink it's a poor rule dat won't work bot' ways?" Ambling Anderson: "I tink it's a blame poor rule dat'll work eny way."

Seene; A back street. Mrs. Triggs (whose two little boys are industriously christened after the great African explorers), shouting to the younger hopeful, playing in the gutter: "Stanley I Stanley 1 go and find Livingston!"

"I don't like the way her hat is trimmed," said the woman at the theatte. "No," replied her husband, who was immediately behind the headwear. "It was a great mistake not to trim it carefully across the top a pair of soizeors."

An Irish sailor fell from a lower

a pair of soizeors."

An Irieh sailor fell from a lower part of the rigging on the first lieutenant, carrying him to the deck. "Where old you come from, you rascal?" said the lieutenant, as soon as he had gained his feet. "From the North of Irahand, your honor."

"I heavy to ware on physik!" said.

gained his feet. "From the North of Ireland, your honor."

"I heard ye were on shtrike," said Mike to his friend Pat. "I was that," answered Pat. "A shtrike for what, Pat?" "For shorter hours, Mike," "An' did ye get them?" "Store we did, Mike. It's not workin' at all I am now"

"Dhumpley: "That hypnotist is a fraud. He couldn't control my mind at all last night." Pokely: "Of course he had some excuse." Ohumpley: "Yes; he said there was no material to work on. You ought to have heard the audience give him the laugh."

Mother: "Gladys, dear, bring me down the blue bottle with red label that is on my window-sill." (Wais for about five minutes and then repeate request. Smr! voice from above: "I can't catch it, mamma; he's flied to the top." Comment is needless.

Hero's unadulterated and unlimited gall for you:—A Pitteburg merchant recently works a deliver as fellows."

Here's unadulterated and unlimited gall for you:—A Pitteburg merchant recently wrote a debror as fellows: "Will you kindly send amount of your bill, and oblige me?" To which the delinquent made the briefreply: "The amount is \$0.35. Very respectfully."

amount is 50.50. Very respectatily.
etc.
"I wonder," said Mr. Dickborn, as he filled his glass with the ease of an expert, "I wonder who started the custom of calling a drink of liquor 'a smile'?" "I wouldn't call that there one a smile," eaid the batman. "It is nothing short of a horse-laugh."
Little Lighter card form in the

is nothing short of a horse-laugh."

Little Bobby, aged four, is the proud possessor of a ponny, which he contemplates with great interest while his mother tries to explain to him that there are four farthings in a penny. Bobby, after shaking the penny close to his ear, suddenly exclaims: "But, mamma, I can't hear them!"

Mgr. Bruches! Receives Zonaves.

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the eye, and the result is that it is read......

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Mgr. Bruchee! Receives Zouares.

Montreal. Aug. 11.—Tho Union Allet, composed of ex-Pontifical Zouaves, called on Archibishop Bruchesi yesterday and presented him with an addresses, in the occasion of his consecration. Recorder do Montiguy as President of the Association read the addresses, in the course of which he addresses, in the course of which he shall be search of the Association read the to bear the flag which was dieplayed for the defence of religious authority. Our soms will uphold it when the old men have disappeared to demonstrate their devotion to the secred cause of the Church. Our names, Monesigneur, are engraved on the marble of the Cathedral and when the bugle sounds for the delence of principles, let its echo roach there who bear those names. You will find them all at the post of duty with the device 'Aimo Diou et va ton chemin.'

LEAGUE OF THE CROSS.

Lecture by Rov Dr. Tredey in ht. Peter's Church

On Sunday examing flow Dr. Treacy delivered an interesting fecture before the members of St. Februs branch of the League of the Cross. Mr. Dunbarr precided and flow Father MoBrady was present. The lecturer said:

I am delighted to find myself associated with a body of men who without any material advantages to thems leve are working together in one grand Catholic organization for the saired cause of Christian Temperance. The Catholic Church is always ready and willing to offer her hearty grand Catholic organization for the sarred cause of Christian Temperance. The Catholic Church is always really and willing to offer her heavity sympathy and earnest coperation to every undertaking that has for its object the amelioration of the human race, and it is but natural that her children, aspired by her example, should unte together in organizations of this kind and endeavor by means of strong united action and mutual good example to check the ever-growing miserica-that press to heavily on the aching hearts of our suffering homestity. This is what you have proposed to do in the society of the League of the Cross Gentismen, you have undertaken a great and glorrous mission. You have undited in a determination to do battle for the cause of Obristian Temperance, and as long as the miseries of your weaker brethren call loudly for your assistance, as long as the principles which direct your society are based on Catholic Truth and morality, you are sure to succeed in a measure of success surpassing your most sanguine expectations.

I may venture to remark that there is no society that is more precessors.

I may venture to remark that there is no reciety that is more necessary to-day for the spiritual and temporal advancement of our. Catholic people than the society of the League of the Cross, and no work calls forth such well-merited sympathy and applause from Christians of all denominations as the noble and blessed work in which you are engaged.

You may have many difficulties to

you are engaged.

You may have many difficulties to surmount at the beginning of your career; many obstacles may unexpect edly arise and threaten to block your progress, your work may be retarded for want of members, for lack of funds,

Inter-Unratian conduct he will walk You may have many difficulties to summout at the beginning of your career; many obtained may unexpect dely arite and threaten to block your progress, your work may be retarded for want of members, for lack of fonds, werey organization, old members may grow cold in the service of the scoring with a religious entiusasem without which no great work in ancient or modern times was ever carried to a successful serve, but develoe likes an amount of the server of the server of the server of the patrongs of the Catablot Church according to direction of her priest, along the soler and sensible lines of policy that you have marked out for yourselves, our season to succeed, you work steadleally together under the patrongs of the Catablot Church according to direction of her priest, along the soler and sensible lines of policy that, you have marked out for yourselves, our season to succeed, you work steadleally together under the patrongs of the Catablot Church according to direction of her priest, along the soler and sensible the season of the season of

the heart of the individual and from the besom of acciety. It will not do to icik upon intemperance as a more physical disease that can be health by the opiates of physicians and the entitled drogs of Gold-cure bespitals. I do not deny that intemperance in singular instances may be so pronounced as to exhibit all the symptoms of a physical disease, but what I mean to say is that we must not regard it only as a physical malady and treat it as such. No, dronkenness as a vice, a crime, an evil babit that has been acquired by frequent and repeated acts of intemperance for which the drunk ard is morally responsible before Gold. It is a moral cancer that cats and cornodes the most vital parts of man's spiritual nature. Like every bad fiabit it weakens the will power, it darkens the reason, blinds the intelligence and strengthens the force of the sensual passions that are constantly togging at the heart-strings and striving to drag us down to the low depths of our animal nature. It is therefore a moral disease which needs a moral remedy to heal it. That-remedy Is the grace of Gol. No other remedy is able to heal the wounds of sin and allevate the spiritual diseases that prey upon the mind and heart of fallen humanity bait that saving medicine that flows like ballin of Gillead-from the Cross of Calvary. Prayer and the sacraments are the ordinary channels of that Divine grace which will enlighten the mind on the error of its ways, give strength to the will to subdue ovil passions that rise up against it, and reform the whole moral character of the individual. The good example of his brettiren in the League of the Cross will airstit the reformed drunkard to continue the good work begin in him by the grace of God. It will help him to know that so many good and generous souls who could take drink in minderation have given it up altogether only for the sake of encouraging him in the practice of temperance, and animated by the light of the regord of the Cross and the strip of the league of the Grace of the Grace and sobriety

your energies relax-and your course-begin to waver, remember, I pray you, the shattered fortunes, the declare homes, the remed here and the broken hearts that are circum, like the wrecks on the ocean, across the unhappy rath was that leads to the gulf of intemperance.

The Late Mr. John Power of Quebec.

do hind. ... 0 07 0 083
Veal ... 0 07 0 083
Veal ... 0 05 0 06

Buthess apples are coming forward in large quantilities and find a good sale. University the market is steady. We quote Maskmelons, per basket, 400 to 50c. Blueberries, 600 to 700 for choice baskets. Milkek surrents, per basket, 400 to 55c. Baspberries, res, per quart box, 40 to 5c. Black 50c to 65. Easpberries, res, per quart box, 40 to 5c. Black 50c to 65. Easpberries, res, per quart jox, 40 to 5c. Black 50c to 65. Easpberries, res, per pasket. New potators, 25c to 300 per basket. New potators, 25c to 300 per basket. New potators, 25c to 500 per basket. Cherries, 25c to 500 per basket. Toustoes, 200 to 100 per basket. Canadian cabbags 75c per barrel. Cucum bets, 100: 5c 10c per basket. Lens, 100: 5c 10c per basket. Toustoes, 200 to 10c per basket. Services of the services of the

The young King of Spain has written an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, thanking her Majesty for the distinction of the R yal Victorian Cross which she has conferred upon him.

ins. conterred upon him.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N. X.,
wittes. "I Layobcon afflicted for nearly
a year with that most-to-ho-dreaded
disease Dyspopsis, and at times worn
out with, pain, and want of sloop, at J
after trying almost overything recommended, I tried a box of Parmolee's
Vegetable Pills. I am now hearly well,
and believe they will cure me. I would
not be without them for any money."

Suffered from Infancy

THE WAND OF MISERY WAVED OVER-MRS, THOSE GREEN,

To abless Dectors half Villag tonid be pose for flor, and That flor Death at Aby Moment Would Vol herpits Them

on the Coal, series the unharpy rath right who have religiously field the lamp of firsh have religiously field the lamp of firsh particusts, and kept in brightly glowing, are called to their reward. But few weeks gage, with tremblus hand, I recorded the death of a firsh man minarity and in facilitial band in Montreal, and in a field manner skitcheld a few of their stream of the land of ing brits, with an uncomportable lope of the rustimes. The land of the lamp is the land of the print, with an uncomportable lope of the rustimes from the death of an Irishman minarity and the land of the print, with an uncomportable lope of the rustimes of large and familial to the tackings of the grand old Charch, of a father, understand of large and familial to the tackings of the grand old Charch, of a father, understand of large and familial to the tackings of the grand of the man true over your and of a man true over your can find a "Power" at the foot of the particust owns; of Wasteford, where, to borrow the words of the particust owns; of Wasteford, where, to borrow the words of the celebrated with Father O Learn—you can find a "Power" at the foot of the particust owns; of Wasteford, where, to borrow the words of the celebrated with Father O Learn—you can find a "Power" at the foot of the particust owns; of Wasteford, where, to borrow the words of the particust owns; of Wasteford, where, to borrow the words of the particust owns; of the particust of the p

Salisbury and the Sultan.

Constantinople, Aug. 17—The peace negotations between the Ambassadors of the powers and Towfik Minister, are at a complete standstill. This is due to the refusal of Lord Salisbury's to allow a Turkish occupation of Thessaly, pending a partial payment of the indomnity agreed upon. Lord Salisbury's objection is based upon a fear that an occupation thus begun might become permanent.

Dizzy Spells.

THE EVIDENCE OF RHEUMATISM REACHING FOR THE HEART.

MRS WELDON-A-VICTIM, KOOTENAY HAS CURED HER.

Diziness and farm, spills ther associated with Rheomatism are indications that the Rheomatism is beginning to work its durint influence on the very centre of life tivelf—the heart.

Mrs. Martha Witdom, or 13 Bowen St. Hamblert, Onl., was in-accordation of this kine, when on the recommendation of a friend-she-began taking "Kootensy."

this kind, when on the recommendation of a frend-she began taking "Kootenay."

In her sworn declaration sho saye—"I was so weak and sere that it took me morn is to so moutes to get out of the source that I nearly fell down stains. My appetition was very poor and? I was at immes searced with such dizances that I hought faining would surely fellow On the recommendation of a frend, I commenced to take Ry-kman e Kootenay Cure, and immediately began to gain strength and recover the use of my limbs. Now there is no pain or soreness whatever in my legs. I am willing and almost a frend of the sore in the solution of the so

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