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The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect of cest."—Balmez.

Vol. IV.-No. 31

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 30,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RECEIVING THE VEIL.

Interesting Religious Ceremony at Stratford.

Three young ladies who have been for some mouths students at Loretto. received the veil and entered upon the novitate stage of the life of a religious. Their names are May Annie McKeewn Windser: Miss Catharino Arnold, Badinia and Miss Elizabeth Weber, Shake speare; but as on entering the religious community, they requires exerciting community they renounce everything that is of the world they will no longer be known by the worldly names, but

be known by the worldly names, but henceforth Miss McKeown will be Sister Mary Monica, Miss Arnold will be Sister Mary Catharine, and Miss Weber, Sister Mary Magdalena. The ecremony was one of those solemn and impressive functions with which the Catholic Church knows so well to reach the hid can springs of human emotion. It was sumple and modest as became the occasion, but deep and important in the significance of its symbolism. It was witnessed by a great throng of people, the church being filled. The ladies of the town of course, were fully represented.

The coremony of conforring the veil

the church being filled. The ladies of the tows of course, were fully represented.

The coremony of conferring the veil was performed by His Lordship Bishop (Counco, of London, assisted by Rev. Fathers Brennan, of St Mary's, and ship, the celebrant being Rev. Father McKeowa. of London brother of one of the candidates. He was assisted by Rev. Father Hubert Acymans, of St. Agatha, as deacon, Rev. Father Tobin, of London, as sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Towney, of Stratford, as muster of coremonics. The other priess in the sanctuary were flev. Dr. Kircy, the pastor, Rev. Father Gnam, of Hessen, Rev. Father Bonney, of Stratford, as muster of coremonics. The other priess in the sanctuary were flev. Dr. Kircy, the pastor, Rev. Father Gnam, of Hessen, Rev. Father Waechter, of Berlin, and Rov. Father Waechter, of Berlin, and Rov. Father Waechter, of Berlin, and the priess of the control the church the spendid organ peaked for the column to pool of the control the spendid organ peaked for the column to pool of the control the spendid organ peaked for the column to spendid organ peaked for the column the complete the picture of a real weedding.

m to complete the picture of a real

the joyous walding march of Mendelssohn to complete the picture of a real walding the candidates reached the yadding, withen the candidates reached the places provided for them in front of the alter His Lordship knelt in prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer His Lordship turned to the postulants and said in the words of the ritual:

"My children, what do you demand?" Each candidates newered for herself.

At a point prescribed by the ritual the candidates retired in charge of the Superioress and when they next appeared their gala attire had been laid asside and in its place they were the sober labit of the community—the familiar black gown and the peculiar veil and collar of pure white. While the candidates were absent changing their attire, a lady belonging to Loretto Abbey, Toronto, sang "Go ye Forth, O Zion's Daughters." The lady has a glorious voice of surpassing sweetness and of wonderful range, sand her singing left a profound impressing sweetness and of wonderful range, sand her singing left a profound impressing sweetness and of wonderful range, sand her singing left a profound and the profound impressing sweetness and of the health His Lordship's final words to the candidates were these:

"I can now my dear children, address you as St. Paul did the primitive Christians—Now, therefore, you are no longer strangers and foreigners, but you are follow-citizens with the saints and domesties of God." Be it now your duty to honor, by the sanctity of your lives, the holy habit which you have put on and to merit by your faithful correspondence with the merital designs of God in your regard the further grace of being admitted to holy profession."

The novitiato period lasts for two yoars the postulants are at liberty to woth the sanctity of your lives, the holy habit which you have put on and to merit by your faithful correspondence with the merital designs of God in your regard the further grace of being admitted to holy profession."

The novitiato period lasts for two yoars the postulants are at liberty to wi

THE BISHOP'S DISCOURSE.

THE BISHOP'S DISCOURSE.

Bishop O'Connor presched a thoughttol sermon, explanatory of the ceremony from the text, "Go sell whatsorever thou hast and give to the poor andthou shalt have treasure in heaven, and
come, take up the cross and follow me."
The lesson of the text he applied very
forcibly to the ceremony which had just
been performed. "I wish, first," said
he, "to call you attention to the fact
that in perfection attent are several
degrees. All are not called to the same
height of perfection. All are called to
be perfect in the sonse that all are callde to live without sin, to practice virtue
and to save their souls; but all are calcalled to bring about these effects in the
same way. Under the Jewish dispen-

sation no one could be saved without observing the Commandments. Under the Christian disponsation these Commandments are binding: but over and above these Commandments there are others which our Dr. ine Lord has nead-ated, and the observance of which is necessary to perfection of salvation of all who claim to be Christians. These are laid down in the Precepts of the Church They are obligatory on all who lawe received baptism. They oung man to whom the words of the text were addressed that in 17. was perfect as far as observance of the Commandments could make him perfect, but our Divine Lord goes further, and says. "If thou will be perfect as each of the Commandments could make him perfect but our Divine Lord goes further, and says." If thou will be perfect, but our Divine Lord goes further, and says. "If thou will be perfect and brether and received the all and exhibiten and brether and received the all and exhibiten and brether and state of the control of the commandments of the control of the commandments of the commandments of cold is of the lowest kind, and yet goed. The perfection that arises from the preceived the call and stay to good is of the lowest kind, and yet goed. The perfection that arises from the preceived the call and the cold is of the lowest kind, and yet goed. The perfection that arises from the preceived the call thangs for the Saviour and to live for filier alone. His Lordship went to show that the perfection sought by those who seek a religious life is of the highest kind. By those who seek a religious life is of the highest kind. By those who seek a religious life is of the highest kind. By their vows of povorty, chastity and obedience, but you will be owners with the rest of the community, and they would be owners with the rest of the community, and would be realized in the case of these nevices, for over thou, to guide them, and to pray for them. They would also have the prevention of the propose of the realized life of a religious.

His Lordship explained at some length the meaning o

MONTREAL TO THE FRONT.

Fine Delegation Elected to the Irish Race Convention.

A Fine Delegation Elected to the Irish Race Concention.

The Montreal Gazette of Friday said: An adjourned meeting of the representatives of the different Irish National and Temperance Societies of the city to solect delegates to attend the great National Convention, to be held in Dublin in September next, was held last evening in St. Patrick's Hall. Some twenty-five representatives were present as well as a number of other gentlemen who, however, were precluded from taking any part in the deliberations. Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society, occupied the chair, and Mr. M. A. Phelan, acted as Secretary. The first business of any importance taken up. and endorsed was the reading of a letter from Mr. P. K. Cronin, Secretary of the Toronto delegation suggesting to their friends in Montreal an interchange of ideas on the coming convention and notifying the contingent that the credontials of the delegates must be sent to the head-quarters, 24 Rutland square, Dublin, on or before August 18. The real business of the evening was then entered upon, the election of the delegates, who were apointed as follows after a long and desultory discussion:—

Mr. Edward Halley, Young Irishmen's Society.

Ex. All Catentify the service of the William the William

Mr. Tobias Juter, Pressues of the Shaurock Amateur Athletic Association. Mr. Henry J. Kavanagh, St. Patrick's Society, Ald. T. Kinsella, St. Anthony's Young Mon's Society Wright, St. Mary's Young Men's Society, Dr. James J. Guorin, President of the St. Patrick's Society.
Mr. Justice Charles J. Deherty, St. Patrick's Society.
Hon. Judge J. J. Curran, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.
Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society.
Rev. Father O'Meara, of St. Gabriel Parish.
Rev. Father O'Meara, of St. Gabriel Parish.
Rev. Father McCallen, of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.
It was also resolved, on motion of Mr. T. Buller, to extend a complimentary invitation, to be present at the convenience, the convenience of Sir William Hingston, Mr. M. Quinn, Q.C., M.F.; Judge John D. Parcell, Ald. Comnaughton, ex. Ald. Tausey, Mr. James McShauo, and Mr. John Hatchett being mentioned in this connection.

nection.

A committee on credentials, composed of Dr. Kennedy, Messrs, T. F. McCaffrey, M. A. Phelan, B. Wall, and E. Quinn having been appointed, the meeting adjourned.

At a representative meeting of the Irish citizens of Halifax, presided over by Ilis Grace Archbishop O'Brien, Senator Power and Dr. Farrell were appointed delegates to the Irish National

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

I. C. B. U.

I. C. B. U.

The Convention of the Irish Catholle Benevolent Union of Canada opened in Hamilton on Monday 21st July.

The Committees on Credentials finance atc., were struck off and on Tuesday presented their reports which were adopted.

The Grand Secretary, report showed 129 week's benefits paid out to 35 members as sick benefits and until on the sum of over \$500, and medical attendance \$400, and paid for death benefits the sum of \$500, leaving in the Treasure to the credit of the Death Benefit fund a handsome surplus of over \$50.

The report of the Grand Treasurer was received with great enthusiasm by the dolegates present. The Grand Brach is be to congratulated on the very satisfactory showing and financial co-dition.

The amendments to the constitution

tine dolegates present. The Oranic Branch is be to congratulated on the very satisfactory showing and fluancial condition amendments to the constitution were brought up and disposed of in their regular order after causing considerable discussion. Several changes were made which will materially aid in spreading the order in Canada. The Inion has rapidly increased in membership during the past year and there is every reason to hope that the next year will bring forth a still further increase. The election of officers was next proceeded with. The following were olected officers for the ensuing year: Grand President, C. J. McCabe, Toronto, (re-olected); Ast. Sec. Miss Kelly, Toronto, (re-olected); Ast. Sec. Miss Kelly, Toronto, Tro-asurer, William Lavoic, Paris, tro-olected); Auditors, Mrs. Sylvast, J. Cronyn. Grand Organizers, Hamilton District, William Lavoic, Bast of Toronto, E. McGuire; West of Toronto, J. Cronyn.

The installation of flicers followed, Both of Miss. Hamilton, Past Presidenting the following resolutions were passed among others, by the convention:

tent, perturning monies.

The following resolutions were passed among others, by the convention:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions.

Be it resolved that the thanks of the delegates of the Irish Catholic Benovelent Union of Canada in convention assembled are duly tendered to the Presser of Hamilton for their kind notices given during the convention, also to the clergy for their presence and kindness to the members during the convention; also to the other presence and kindness to the members during the convention; also to the members of Branch No. 4 of Hamilton for kind way in which they entertained the delegates; also that all branches of the I.C.B.U. in Canada will use their utmost endeavors to have all presons refrain from using any matter on their programmes, advertisements oct, that would tend to caricature the Irish race either at home or abroad; also that they do all in their power towards facilitating the unity of the Irish race at home by means of the delegates to be assembled in convention at Dublin Ireland on September 1st for that purpose.

race at home by means of the delegates to be assembled in convention at Dublin Ireland on September 1st for that purpose.

The convention finished their business on Wednesday afternoon and the delegates left the same evening. The next meeting of the convention has been fixed at Port Hope in July 1897.

On the night of 21st July the members of St. Patrick's Branch I.C.B.U. of Hamilton entertained the visiting delegates to the convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada, which opened in that City of Monday, to a banquet in their honor.

At half past nine the members and their greats to the number of about several past of the convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada, which opened in that City of Monday, to a banquet in their honor.

At half past nine the members and their greats to the number of about several past of the Irish Catholic Renevolent Union of Canada, which was held in cateror George Kinspmant parlors. The chair was occupied by Bro. John Smith and Bro. Rankin filled the vice-chair. Bro. Smith on behalf of St. Patrick's Branch velcomed the guests. After overyone present had thoroughly discussed the many good things provided by Bro. Knapman, the following toast list was taken up and proceeded with:

"The Queen" was duly honored.

"The Grand Branch I.C.B.U., of Canada"—In the absence of the Grand President, whose unfortunate accident in Toronto provented him from being present, the chairman called upon Bro Lavoic, Grand Treasures, and Bro. Shea, Grand Secretary, to respond. Bro. Lavoic regretted that the Grand President was not there. He delivered avery fine address congratulating the members of St. Patrick's Branch upon the success of the banquet. Bro. Shea, dirand Secretary, to respond. Bro. Lavoic regretted that the Grand President into the history of the order and showed that it was rapidly increasing in membership with bright prospects, he address congratulating the nessy feeting. The responded on behalf of the proper in the concess during the nost year. Bro. Rankin

nessoy recited.
"The visiting delegates" — Bro-Cronyn of Toronto, responded on behalf of the visitors with a very pleasant

tronys of Accusic, responsed of bothst address.

"St. Patrick,s Brauch" was responded to by Bro. Raukin, President and the other officers of the local branch present.

"The Ladies" was left to Bro. McGure, of Toront, to respond and he fulfilled his part to the delight or everyone present, and Bro. Williams responded for Hamilton. In doing so he paid his respects to the ladies to whom he taked much of the success of the LCB.U. in Canada was owing there being now two ladies branches in Toronto, St. Agues and Our Lady of Good Counsel.

"Our Host"—Bro. Knapman.

The foregoing was interpersed with many songs from those present and shorily after midnight the baquet closed and overy one left feeling at they had spent a delightful evening.

The success of the baquet is largely due to the exertions of the committee and Bro. Knapman.

Fe B. A.

The annual Convention of the E.B.c., will be held in the city of Ottawa on Soptember 21st, when it is expected each branch and circle will be fully represented, as soveral important questions will be laid before the delegates for their decision.

tions will be larg below.

Toronto Dean. He.

The Toronto branches and circles will hold their around excursion on Thursday. August 5th to St. Catharines. The palaco steamer the Empress of India leaves the wharf at 7.30 a. m. The I C. B. C. brass and string band accompany the excursionists and \$200 in pri es will be competed for.

W. Lane. S. T.

C. M. B A.

C. M. B. A.

At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 111, C. M.B.A., Toronto, the following resolution of condolonce was passed. Moved by Bro. V. P. Faylo, seconded by Bro. John Madden:

Whereas it has pleased our good God in His infinite wision to remove by death the will of our exteemed B other, High Plinn, with a will be wision to remove by death the will of our exteemed B other, High Plinn, will be used to be considered by the will be supported by the will be four bright of the will of our Divine Redeemer, we desire to extend to Birother Finn our heartfelt sympathy in his deep becavement, but trust that the know-ledge that her whom he mourns has entered into a better world than this one of serrow will enable him to be at with Christian Excluded the hard by the will be sent to our aertwing Brother and also be sent to our aertwing Brother and also be sent to our aertwing Brother and also be published in The CARHOLE REGISTER and The CARAGIAE REGISTER.

ALENSI THE BLY OF QUINTE.

ALONG THE BAY OF QUINTE.

Pisos as Occasional designose of and not knowing well how to got rid of them, fortune. whether good or bad, caused me to settle down at Trenton, where I entered upon a course of preliminary training. Trenton has many attractions. Situated at the head of the Bay Quinte, not far from the point where the Murray Canal unites the latter with Lake Ontario, and at the mouth of the River Trent, its advantages Latural and artificial became at uce capparent. It is now, however, like all frontier towns, a dull place, although the dream is a cherished one that when the Trent Valley Canal becomes an accomplished fact as it will before the century runs out, Trenton will be re "Jadd for its passione and preseverance, by beholding at its docks, the ships of various climes bearing to European ports the wealthy productions of the great Northwest Yes when that four conditions of the great Northwest Yes! when that four conditions of the great Northwest Yes! when that four conditions of the great Northwest Yes! when that four conditions of the great Northwest Yes! when that four conditions of the great Northwest Yes! when that four conditions of the great Northwest Yes! when that four the production of the great Northwest Yes! when that four the production of the great Northwest Yes! when that four the production of the great industry, however, and one which has been instrumental in bringing happiness to many a home in Trenton, has been overlooked by the indefatigable Dominion statistician; this is the "Trent Valley Canning Works," which were established here in 1892—a fact which will go a great way in explaining whyn no reference to it is made in the Dominion returns of 1891. The company carrying on those works is composed of Messrs. Fred Miller, David McAuley and Jacob Berringer.

I have always held strange ideas regarding pickled goods, more especially those which have been pickled to the point of profamity, when exploring with a durity, and will unreservedly absolve me for the vigor of my denunciations. But when it comes to can

REGISTER JOTTINGS.

6.

Cardinal Mouaco Lavalletta, Dean of the Sacred College has died at Angerola. in the Province of Naples, where he had gone to recuperate. ď.

The death of Cardinal Bourres, the well-known Bishop of Rode, is an nounced. The deceased Cardinal wa-born in 1827 and studied at St. Sulpice He was created a Cardinal in June 1893.

President Faure has un elied at Reins the Joan of Are statute, which has been creeded here, in the presence of an immence concourse of people. General Billot, Minister of War delivered a speech, in which he recalled the fact that Joan of Arc had reawakened the national sentiment in the infteenth century, and stood to day for the incarnation of patriotism.

The New York Freeman's Journal has information from a trustworthy source that the Holy Father has given Cardinal Satolli his choice of returning to Romo or comming in America, and that His collision of the Property of the Program's Journal, "in publishing the news, as our informant has been invariably accurate in the past, but we do so with all the reserve that must attach to its unofficial character."

The Pope has graciously accepted the Missal of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, edited by Mr. Martin Rule, who presented it in his own name and in that of the Cambridge University Press. The Vatican correspondent of The Times asys that on the same occasion the Pope received from the trusteer of the British Museum, through Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, everpts from the Bettish Museum catalogue relating to the Church of Rome. Both volumes, handsomely bound in white and gold, were, by the desire of Illia Holmess, deposited in the Cambridge University Press, and to Sir E. Maunde Thompson and the trustees of the British Museum for their respective gifts.

The President of the Weslayan Conference has received the following reply from the Cure of Molone in reply to one from the Fresident in connection with the loss of the Drummond Casile:

Molone I sland, 4th July, 1896.

Van's Molone I sland, 1896.

Van's Molone I sland, 1896.

Van's Molone I sland, 1896.

All July, 1897.

Rector and Pesident of the Molone Salvage Committee, former Officer In the Franco-German War, 1871.

It having become known at the recent Democratic Convention in Chicago that the wife and children of Ribhard P. Bland were Catholics, the A. P. A.'s sneakingly passed around the following card:

A Chicago dispatch says that the cards were torn in bits, and many indiganat delegates spat upon and trampled on them. The fact that his wife's religion was being spoken of having become known to Mr. Bland, he sent to one of his representatives at Chicago this telegram:

LERANON, MO., July 7.

Religion is not the issue. I am a Methodist. Have always been one. Always will be. If I were half as good as my Catholic wite I would not worry about getting into the save the same previous emergency when her religion was criticised. I stant by it now.

RICHARD P. BLAND.

Sanctuary Boy's Pienie.

Sauctuary Boy's Picuic.

One of the most enjoyable excursions of the season was that which took place on Thursday last, when the steamer "Enrydice" carried the Sauctuary Boys of St Michael's and their friends to the number of 300 over to Wilson, N.Y.

A first-class programme of amusements and a delightful home trip made the day all that could be desired.

The boys wisd condity for their many factors of the country of the c

THE LATE CAPT. KELLY.

hketch of the Career of the ex-Warden of Penetanguishene Reformatory.

Capt William Moore Kelly, ex-War-den for Ontario Reformatory for Boys, died at Penetanguishene on Friday the 17th July, instant, at the ripe age of 87

died at Penetanguishene on Friday the 17th July instant, at the ripe age of 87 years

Captain Kelly was born at Mina, in the county of valvay Ireland, on the on the 3rd day of May, 1899. He was the son of Edward Kelly, Lesuire, of that place, and a nephew of the late light Rov. Oliver Kelly, D.D., Archishop of Tuam.

He was educated at St. Gharlath's College and came to Canada in 1892 in the year 1,547 he was appointed and acted as Captain of a company in the regiment commanded by the late Colling and served under that gentleman for some five years. After the disbanding of the regiment he was appointed for Collector of Customs for the Board of Toronto.

In 1840 he married Matilda, daughter of Authony Manuchan, who represented the city of Kingston prior to the late Sir John Macdonald. In 1858 he was appointed inest Warden of the Ontario Roformatory for Boys, inaugurating that institution, and building by means of the labor of the other coformatory boys, the present magnificent building and continuing as its warden until 1877. Captain Kelly was a brother of the late Very Rev. Oliver Kelly, Vicardencial of the Ontario Canada.

He was a hospitable, whole souled frish gentleman of the old school.

Death of Sister Alphonsa Leonard.

To-day it becomes our painful duty to record the death of Sister Alphonsa Leonard, which took place on Saturday noon at Loretto Convent, Stratford. The deceased Sister had been safforing allowers, which she borrow with exemplary patience and resignation till it pleased Divine Providence to release her and to reward her fortitude by a peaceful transition to the heavenly country for which she had been languishing. She was a native of Montreal, and at the time of her death sixty-four years of age, forty of which had been spent in religion. The decased Sister had been stationed in Stratford for some years provious to her edifying death. May her soul rest in peace, Amen.

Loretto Convent, Stratford, July 27, 1896.

What Says Premier Hardy?

What Says Premier Hardy?

The Arthur Enterprise comments with well deserved severity upon the following extract from a speech delivered at Orangeville, on July 10th, by John Anderson, Registrat of West Wellington:

"Mr. Anderson then turned his attention to Romantsm or Deganism as he called it, and was highly dramatic in his crushing deliverances on Degan priests. Who, he exclaimed in a silver sounding voloc that rang through the exhibition grounds, ever heard of a Dogan priest going on any battle field and fighting for religion, liberty, or anything else? No one ever heard of a Dogan priest going on any battle field and fighting for religion, tilberty, or anything else? No one ever heard of a Dogan priest doing anything brave like that, for the delight of the pricet was in cushioned enjoyment or in the secret and cunning lotting which did not cadanger his own life. Was Luther, who roused Europe with thunderous eloquence to a sense of its danger, a Dogan priest? Was Knox, No. Where Romanism had the power its name was synonymous with tyranny and persecution. Mr. Anderson said that is office rendered it necessary that he should be non political, and he would not, therefore, touch upon the domain of belitics. He adjured his brother Orangemen with renewed whemence to be true to the over-rasting principles of their order, to

The speech is reported in the Orangeville papers. We bring it to Premier Hardy's attention, and ask him if this is what the community supports servant for?

Personal.

We had the pleasure of meeting an old Toronto boy—Mr. Michael Murphy, son of the late Michael Murphy, for many years a leading citizen of Toronto, and always prominent in every movement of an Irish national character. The son has been for some time a resident of Soura, Texas, where he publishes the News, a paper of large circulation and influence in that part of the American Republic. Mr. Murphy is looking well and doing well in his adopted home—and long may he continues os, say we all.

Prince Maximilian Ordained.

DRESDEN July 20.—Prince Maximilian of Saxony was ordained a priest to day, His father, Prince George, Duke of Saxony, and his sisters, the Princesses Mathilde and Marie, were present at the ordination coremonies. The Pope sent his blessing to the newly-ordained priest

THE MOTHER LAND.

Latest Mails from Ireland, England and Scotland.

s Recent shocking vectorents in mon - The "Frelith" in the Jubiles of Munsignet V gent in b A Radget of Scottish News.

The grabbing syndicate have unintentionally done a service to the Giant's Causeway. An important proposal to build a public road from the termination of the present road near the hotel past the Causeway to Pleaskin Head now comes from the Rev. Mr. Simpson, the Presbyteriar-Minister of Portrush. This much needed improvement will take every shred of reason from the syndicate's pretensions, and would be a great service to the district. We believe the people of Antrim will not grudge paying the cost of the proposed roadway.

paying the cost of the proposed roadway.

Armagh.

At the Armagh Assizes on July 15 an important appeal was heard before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron. The action was originally brought at Armagh Quarter Sessions by an Armagh cattle desler named Joseph Moltonna. agamst Constable James Murphy, Russell st. R. I. C. Barracks, Armagh, to recover £50 damages, alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff or an alleged illegal arrest on the 4th April last, and for an alleged assault and battery on the same occasion. His Honor Judge Kisboy, Q.C., at the Quarter Sessions only gave a decree for £1 with costs. Both plaintiff and defendant appealed from this designon, Judgment for the plaintiff was again given.

Cork.

At the counts Cost aread increments.

was again given.

Cork.

At the county Cork grand jury.
John Quinlan, constable R. I. C.,
Castletownroche, applied for £1,200
for compensation for injuries inflicted
on him at Castletownroche on the
17th March. The application was
allowed to stand over.

Father J. C. Cannon, of Glenswilly,
county Donegal, who was on the
ground immediately after the recent
disaster at the Pittston mines in Pennsylvania, has written a long letter
home describing the scene. He gives
a touching picture of the lamentable
seeue, and adds that the victims, in a
long list published in the local American press, are chiefly from the
west of Ireland.

A sad bathing fatality, resulting in the drowning of a young man named Patrick Curren, of Aghragh, occurred on Sunday evaning at Teelin, county Donegal. The deceased, aged 17 years, together with his brother, Frank Curren, aged 14, and Patrick Moloney, 15, went out to bathe in a small channel.

what was at first believed to be a case of attempted suicide, and reported from Newry as such, now turns cut to have been only an old man's desperate remedy for the relief of laboured breathing. James McKee, the man referred to, is a centenarian, and a great-great-great-great-grandfather. For years he has been an inmate of Newry Workhouse. Being afflicted with earnied into execution the idea of puncturing his body with a cobbler's knife in order, as he says himself, "to let out the wind." On a previous coasion, it now appears, he performed a similar operation, and, strange to relate, actually experienced some relation breathing in consequence. This time, however, it is feared that the knife went too deep, and that the great loss of shood in the case of a man of his advanced years proved fatal.

Lord Justice Fitzgibbon paid a very high compliment to the tranquility of County Down. He was especially congratulatory on the fact that "there was nothing much which could in any way be attributed to anything like combination or agitation in thecounty. A dastardly outrage, perpetrated by some members of the Orange Order or their "camp followers," is reported from Sheepbridge, about four miles district ware congratulating each other on the quietness and peace which marked the celebration of the anniversary. This complete abecome of incident was apparently a deficiency deplored by evil disposed persons, who, to supply what they felt was a want, resorted to the brand of the incendiary. About two o'clock the fine National to the tended of the conflagration illuminated the country for miles around. The hell was burned to the cound.

The deplorable strike in the buildg trade has unfortunately entered on
new lease of life by the rejection of
the masters terms at the hands of
the Carpenters and Joiner As-

the Oarpeneurs and Sociation.

The wife of a stoward named Williams, in the employment of Sir Henry Goolrane, Woodbrook, Bray, is happy in the reflection of the prosperity which has overtaken her sister. One Bernard

Farle, it appears, died lately in Que Country, Long Island, and and Farle, it appears, died lately in Queon's Country, Long Island, and and bequeathed to his nephew John Benn, a sum of 16,000,000 dollars, togothe with scine validable real state, bonds, and nortgages. Other nephews and hiscon were also previded for, a Mrs. Thereas who are also previded for, a Mrs. Hounds getting 19,000 dollars each Mrs. Benn is a sister of Mrs. Williams The logated and his with arc, it is said melhating the purchase of a county Wicklow estates to that they can settle lown among their relatives.

so that they can settle lown among their resultive. Formangth

A said boating accidenteres along in the loss of three lives occurred in Fough Inne on July 1 th acar Fortora Old Casth. Fundskildin. James Farrell lossel, vajacy, Jas. Murphy, Wm. Murphy, as Murphy, St., act Emissialion in a locat for Decrain's Island, which is situated about two and a half males from here on the lower lake. When nearing Fortora Old Castle one of the occupants rose for the purpose of shanging an oar when the boat suidenly overtimed and all the occupants were thrown into the water. It is said that the cries of the unfertunate persons as they stronged in the water could be locard at a long distance. William Manjaly, Hagh Murphy and James Murphy, seen. Jerethers succeeded in seme miraculous way in acting ashore but Farrell, Quagley, and young Murphy, who is a son of James Murphy, sen., were drowned.

Kerri.

A shocking descreation of a gravoyary

but I arrell. Quigley, and young Murphy, son., were drowned

A shocking descration of a graveyary has been discovered in the neighborhood of Pungle. An interment of a corpse in the ciolune graveyard disclosed the revolume sight of four graves opened, the collins taken out, and the remains had hare to view on the green turt. The police were apprised of the shocking discovery, and they from the making a vigility of the collins reintended to the shocking discovery, and they from the making a vigility of the collins of the shocking discovery and they from the making a vigility of the collins of the shocking discovery and they from the shocking discovery and they for the shocking discovery and the shocking discovery and the shocking discovery and they for the shocking discovery and the shocking discovery and they for the shocking discovery and the shock

aged 19. was accidentally drowned in in Traice Bay on July 16th.

Klus', Country.

Count Magawly, whose father was assassinated in Parma, and whose granulather was Regent of the Duchy of Placenta. Ins arrived at Broughall Castle. Kung's County, the residence of C. F. J. Banon, J.P. The Count's ancestors belonged to Temora, in the same county, where the present nobleman has an estate. He is cuttled by permission of the Queen to only the foreign titles of Count of the Holy Roman Empire and Grandee of Spain, conferred in 1694 upon the then head of the family by the Emperor Charles VI. The present Count is the direct descendant of the Princess of Cabry in the counties known now as Meath and Westmeath, where their estates were in their possession until the time of the Williamite wars, when they were oscheated as a punishment for their owner's devotion to the hopless cause of the Stuarts.

Leittim.

scheated as a punishment for their owner's devotion to the hopless cause of the Stuarts.

At a large meeting of the Manorhamitton Board of Guardians Mr. John Dolan, chairman, proposed: "That we, the members of the Manorhamitton Board of Guardians, hereby express our intense gratification that an earnest and patriotic effort is about being made to re-unite the forces of Irish Nationalism by means of a free and thoroughly representative convention of the Irish race in Dubin on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of September next. We look on such a convention as the only hope of restoring unity to the Irish race in duty of overy honest and patriothe Irish Autonalist to aid in making We desire to record our respectful appreciation of the magnificent services reunered to the Irish National cause by the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archishop of Toronto, with whom the idea of holding the convention originated; and we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to heartily co-operate in making the convention worthy of the cause for which it is promoted, and effective in securing the advancement of Ireland's interests.

Monagham.

Intelligence has just been received in

interests.

Monaghan
Intelligence has just been received in Monaghan regarding the shooting of a man named Francis Meadam by a gamekeeper named John McConnell, at Ca*tleshane, in that county.

man inamed Francis McAdam by a gamekceper named John McConnell, at Castleshane, in that county.

Resembner.

Resem

were saved, that he would go into a monastry, and he got annoyed when I told him he was too old. Later on m time day I cantioned the people of the hisase to I z away with any instrument by which he might destroy himself, and they said they had done so already James said that during the week the devil had been tempting him to do away with himself, but that tood gave, him grace to resist I and Michael them went into the room, and I saw him no more. The family when in the kitchen pressed face to accept money territory of the said of the control of the said o

Wikkies.

William Richard O'Byrne, "The O'Byrne of Cabintedy." member of Parliament for the County Wikklow from 12-1 to 1880, has just died at his residence. Seuth Konsington. He is known as the author of a famous "Dictionary of Naval Biography," which appeared in 1840 Up to that time, there had been no personal history, set o speak, of the British Navy, and no published record of the services of her officers. O'Byrne was one of many who, as early as 1840, perceived this want, and, finding no one willing to take on hand so laborious a task, he decided to supply the deficiency himself.

England

Mgr. Augent's Jubilee.

Mgr. Nugent's Jubilee.

An influential public meeting was held on July 16th at Liverpool, presided over by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of inaugurating a public recognition of the work of Monsignor Nugent on the Occasion of his approaching jubilee in the Roman Catholic priesthood. Monsignor Nugent is widely known on both sides of the Atlantic and on the Continent for his philanthropic labors in the destiute. He founded the League of the Cross, the most powerful temperance organization in the Catholic world. He was also one of the pioneers in the work of rescue of destitute boys.

Thanking the Irishmen.

Thanking the Irishmen.

At a meeting of the Catholic Five Hundred hold at St. George's Schools, Southwark, on July 14th, a vote conveying the hearty thanks of the Catholics of South Loudon was, on motion of the Very Rev. Canon Murnane, V.G., Vice President of the Catholic League of South Loudon, unanimously accorded to the Irish members for their action with reference to the English Education Bill.

The Status to Newman.

The Statue to Newman.

The Statue of Cardinal Nowman, which was offered to and refused by the University of Oxford, now stands on a plot of ground adjoining the Priests House at the Brompton Oratory. The Cardinal is represented seated.

Al Irish Poet in London.

Mr. Aubroy do Vero is paying his annual visit to Loudon. and his venerable figure may be seen each afterneon in the Atheneum Club. Though eighty-two years of age Mr. do Vero still takes a keen interest in current literature and life. He is one of the very few men still living whie walked and talked with Wordsworth: and from him Wordsworth first heard Tennyson's lines: "Of old sat Freedom on the heights," and allowed that they were "stately." Mr. do Vere has contributed a most interesting chapter of reminiscences to the forthcoming biography of Lord Tennyson, his friend of lity years.

Scotland.

The New Rector of St. Mungo's Parlah.

A now rector of St. Mungo's parish.
Townhead, Glasgow, Father Wilfrid
O'Hagan, has been appointed in succession to the Roy. Father John, C.P.,
transferred to Herne Bay.
Fropessa New Church at Glenilvat.
The foundation-stone of a now church,
which is to be built at the Braces of Glenlivat, has been laid. The Right Roy.
Dr. Macdonald. of Aberdeen, was colobrant, assisted by Father MacVenzie
(passor) and Father Stuart Tombay.
Change in the Francisca Order.

brant, assisted by Father MacKenzio (passor) and Father Stuart Tombay.

Changes in the Franciscan Gréer.

As a result of the Chapter of the Franciscan Order, held in Manchester considerable changes have taken place in the community of the friary attached to the Franciscan Church, Cumberland Street, Glasgow. Father Eldwin, the Guardian in Glasgow for the last eighteen months, has been appointed a Provincian Councillor and sarctarry gullin, O.S.F.C. Father Richard, who has also been appointed Guardian in West Gorton, Manbaster, Father Christer, has been appointed Guardian in West Gorton, Manbaster, Father Christern (Glasgow), has been appointed Guardian in West Gorton, Manbaster Father Christern (Glasgow), has been appointed Guardian in Killarney, and Father Joseph, who has been in Glasgow about a year, has been appointed Guardian there. Father Cuthbert, formerly attached to the Glasgow Frienry, has been transferred back here to the great delight of many of his former friends in the parish. Father Pascal and Basil have been sent to fill the places of Fathers Richard and Epitrem.

places of Fathers Richard and Ephrem-Jabilee of Canon Mackintesh.

The reoponing of St. Margaret's Church, Kunning Park Gosport, after decoration has been fixed for September 18th, and on that occasion the jubilee of Canon Mackintosh, the rector, will be celebrated with much celat.

Diamond Jubiles of a Scottisk Priest. A Scottish priest, the Rev. James Clapperton, have just colebrated his diamond jubilee.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

The following is a full report of the sermon by Rev. Father Ryan, roctor of St. Michael's Oathedral, Toronto-on "God-His Attributes." before the Catholic Summer School at

on "God—His Attributes," before the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg "Mr Lord, Rey, No Dear Brethers —I considered it an honor to be asked to take part in the work of the Catholic Summer School of America, and it was a very great pleasure for me to be able to accept. I have taken a deep interest in the Summer School since its inception, and have watched its progress with assured confidence and exceeding great pleasure. Cardinal Newman says somewhere, that in educational matters, the supply creates the demand. In the present instance it may be said that the domand created the supply; while the supply was so excellent, efficient and attractive that it has continued to increase the demand. Knowing the ability, energy and business tact of those who founded and directed the Summer School, I expected to see evidences of solid and permanent reserved their way they visit. ed to see evidences of solid and perma ed to see evidences of solid and perma-nont success at this my first visit. But I must candidly confess that my highest hopes had not prepared me for the splendid results I have witness ca since I came. I heartly congratu late all concerned and wish the Sum-ner School continued and ever-in-

ner Sichool continued and ever-increasing success.

But I have not come here to pay
compliments however sincere and
well-deserved. I have been asked to
preach the opening sermon of this
year's course. The subject of the
sermon has been chosen for me, and
it is as you know—the Attributes of
God. The subject is most important
and interesting, but it is at the same
time exceedingly difficult. Its importance and interest we shall see as
we go on: its difficulty I will notice
now to gain your kindly sympathy
and secure your carnest attention.

The essence, nature, inner life,
attributes of God! What can the
poor human mind conceive of them,
what can human tongue or pen portray! Those favored preachers of the
olden time whose lips were touched
with sacred fire and whose minds
were illumined by light divine, only
help to increase our difficulty by telling us we are attempting the impossible. "Peradventure," says one,
"thou wilt comprehend the steps of
God, and wilt ind out the Almighty
perfectly. Ho is higher than heaven
and what wilt thou do. He is e-eper
than hell and what wilt thou know?"
(Job XI., 7.) And another cries out:
"Who is able to declare his works, or
who shall search out His glorious
acts, and who shall show forth the
power of His majesty, or who shall be a
loss." (Eccl. 18, 2.) And the
leader of modern preachers, St. Paul,
who was caught up to the shinl heavons to see and hear the deep things of
God, could only exclaim when he
came back to earth: "O, the depth
of the riches of the wisdom and of the.
knowledge of God, how incomprehensible His payed." (Rom. 11,
3.) And St. Paul gives tho reason to fear
then, as a result of our rashness, that
while we attempt to investigate His
majesty we may find ourselves overwhelmed by His glory. And yet we
are encouraged to pursue our investigation by the Almighty God Himself.
Not only are we told by His accredited
teachers that it is our duty to know
His existence. He Himself tells us it
is our dignity and our glory, but our eternal
life, It is true exposition of the truth is always the strongest argument. And I hold, with St. Ignatius, that sermons that suggest thoughts and make hearers or readers think are always the most offective. This is especially true in the case of a cultured audience, such as is always seen at the Summer School.

School.

I will first then define and explain our terms, and then suggest some lines of thought taken from two of the best sermone ever preached on God's attributes. Indeed all I can say has been said before and much better than I can say it. I would especially recommend for reading and study on the subject two books of the sdmirsble Stonyhurst series, "National Theo-

logy." by Boedder, and Father Hunter's "Outlines of Dogmanic Theology, volume II. These books are in English. For those who read Latin the books on the subject are almost english. For those who read Latin the books on the subject are almost endless. Cardinal Frangelin's and Cardinal Satellis. "Do Deo Underson the English. Beautiful Propagation of the English of Profession of St. Homas "Do Divinis Rominibus" will riedly repay perusal and mdeed profoundest st. dy. It should be borne in mind that we have not to do here with the existence of God, but only with His attributes. We have not to prove that God is, but to endeavor to explain what God is, and who God is. In a general sense a divine attribute is anything that can be predicated of God, in a more special sense a divine attribute is a perfection or quality that flows from the divine essence. We know that the divine essence. We know that the divine attributes are not really distinct from the divine essence. He is all of them and each of them. He is all is wisdom, goodness, justice and mercy, He is one sumple pure act, but He is an infinitely perfect being; and therefore there is in His essence. He is all of them and each of them. He is all of them and each of them. He is all of them and each of them. He is an infinitely perfect being; and therefore there is in His essence a foundation and a reason for our minds to conceive His infinite perfection under the form of different attributes are our way of conceive His infinite perfection under the form of different attributes are our way of conceive His infinite perfection under the form of different attributes are our way of conceiving God's essence, His attributes one to be variously divided and differently numbered by different minds. Some divide the divine attributes and attributes of action; others into absolute and relative attributes, and others again into negative and positive attributes.

With regard to the numbers of attributes the fourth Counniel Lateran which was practically followed by the Vatican, give

an whole was practically followed by the Vatican, gives the following: Unity, eternity, immensity, immutability, temperature, immutability, comprehensibility, onnupotence and ineffability. Cardinal Newman sums up the teaching of scripture, tradition and theology on the number of divine attributes, and in a beautiful and powerful passage says: "With us Catholics the word God contains a theology in itself. We mean by a supreme being one who is simply self-dependent and the only being who is such; moreover that he is without beginning or eternal, and that he is the only eternal; that in consequence he has lived a whole secturity by himself and hence that he is all sufficient; sufficient for his own blessed, further we mean a being who having these prerogatives has the supreme good, or has all the attributes of good in infinite intenseness, all visdom, all truth, all justice, all love, all holiness and beautifulness; who is omnipotent, omniscent and omnipresent; ineffably one, absolutely perfect, and sunch that what we do not know and cannot imagine of him is far more wonderful than what we do and can cannot imagine of him is far more wonderful than what we do and can contain a contain the contained that we rise to the know creatures that we rise to the know (Idea of a University, P. 0.0.) As we can know God's existence from creation, so it is from the contemplation of creatures that we rise to the knowledge of God's attributes. The two classical and well-known texts from the thirteenth chapter of Book of Wisdom, and first chapter of Book of Wisdom, and first chapter of St Faul to the Romans, clearly teach that as God's existence can be known from creation so too can His infinite being, infinite beauty and infinite power. And the inspired writers suggest what sound philosophy and theology more clearly teach, the manner and the measure of the knowledge of God's nature, attributes and essences which the human mind can acquire.

First we consider the perfection of

nature, attributes and essences which the human mind can acquire.

First we consider the perfection of creatures, their being truth, goodness and beauty, and we attribute these perfections to God. Secondly we perceive the imperfections, limitation of creatures that they are essentially dependent, finite, mutable, capable of and tending to further perfection, and we deny such limitation of God. Thirdly we unite affirmation and negation and we declare that everything in God infinitely surpasses everything in nature, and that while the essence and attributes and definition of the supreme infinitely perfect personal Being is "He Who Is." Philosophers and Theologians following St. Denis and St. Thomas call these three ways of establishing the attributes of God: The way of removal or negation, the way of affirmation and the way of comoval or negation, the way of memora.

or negation, the way of affirmation and the way of eminence.

By the way of removal or negation we remove from God overy perfection that connotes a defect, thus we say, negatively, that God is incorporeal for composed of parts, immutable, etc. By the way of affirmation we predicate of God whatever created perfection can be conceived in the abstract without connoting or implying a defect: thus we say that God is wise, truthful, powerful, though we do not say He is courageous or brave, for that would imply the imperfection of God, we must still deny limitation, or assert that such perfections in God are altogether boundless and in every way furinite, so as to be incomprehensible to any and every created intellect. Hence the frequent sayings of the Scriptures and the Fathers, that we know God best when we confess our inability to know him perfectly, and

that the best sermon on His attributes is silent, devou, profound contemplation. "Glorify the Lord, says the inspired preacher, as much as you can. He will yet far exceed and His magnificence is wonderful. Blessing the Lord, exalt Him as much as you can for He is beyond all praise, (Ecc. 43). Quant am potes tantum adde Major enim onni laude, nee laudere sufficis.

It is impossible in one discourse to treat the divine attributes in detail and sparately. They are all summarized in two short sermons, a. I I will ask you to take the summary for a

marized in two short sormons, a. I will sak you to take the summary for a hole-long study.

The first sermon on the attributes of God was preached in Heaven, by the great Archangel St. Michael. I was a sermon on the negative at tributes of God. It affirmed what God is not. It was preached against the first atheist, the first infield, the first agnostic, the first rebel against the first agnostic, the first rebel against the rights and the power of God. St. John tells us the occasion of this sermon. "There was a great battle in heaven.

And Michael and his angels fought with the dragon, and the dragon fought and his angels, but they prevailed not, nother was their placefound any more in heaven. (Apoc. 12, 7.) This battle of the angels was an intellectual battle, a battle of argument: a fight for the truth and the right. Michael's sword was sheathed in his name, and it was sharp and two edged, defending his Divine Master's foes. When this good sword llew from its scabbard, the words, the thought, the war-ory fashed and echoed through the ranks of the angels. Quis ut Deus! Who is like to God! Lucifer the star of the morning, the beginning of the ways of God dazzled by his beauty, and blinded by his pride had dared to utter the word ofrevolt and blasphemy. I will be as God. He was indeed a pure bright sprirt, crowned with glory and honor, but he was and could be independent, self-independent, uncreated, infinite, eternal and unchangeable. Quis ut Dous! Who is like to Gid! But Stats, though case of the warrior angel rose against that light, it struck him, blinded him, blasted him, changed him from good to evil and hurded him from god to evil and hurded him from god to evil and hurded him from god to evil and hurded him here of the warrior angel, now, as a chant of victory—Who is like to God. The the had heavd it whispered

divine attributes preached by Almighty God Himself.

"I am who am. I am the self-existent Being, the essentially existing being, the eternally existing being, the eternally existing being. I am the simultaneously full and perfect possession of interminable life. I am Life and Light and Love. I am Truth, Goodness and Beauty. Gotell the people of Jarael that as Infinite Truth, I am the ideal, the beginning and end of all true religion, of all ethical teaching; and that as infinite Beauty I am the ideal of all true att. Go tell the people that He who is, sont you to be apostles of bighest outlare in every department of learning and knowledge. Go, Brothers and Friends, from this source and centre of truth, the Catholic Summer School of America, go forth under the leadership and the motto of the great St. Melnes, and his devoted cilent and follower Leo XIII. and while firmly establishing the dignity and the rights of man, stand up always for the rights, the attributes, the honor and glory of God.

A Camhinatian listenhed— Cwass

A Combination Disturbed --- Sworn Statement Made.

Charles E. Newman, 13 Marlborough St., Toronto, Ont., had a complication of blood troubles, Rheumatism, sovere ridney trouble and constipation. Was frequently disturbed at night, lost his appetite and was a very sick man. His Kudneys are now in a healthy condition, his appetite good, sleep undisturbed and constipation cured; all this was done by Ryckman's "Koelensy Cure." He has been succeeded by the second of the second control of the

All things come to him who waits

THE IRON CASKET.

In Bagdad, in the httle lane by the Golden Bridge, lived, ages age, a merchant named Kalif. He was a quiet, retiring man, who sat early and late in his little shop, and went but once a year to Mosul or Shiraz, where he bought embroidered rebes in exchange for otto of roses.

On one of these journeys, chancing to have fallen a little in the rear of his caravan, he heard roarings and trampling of horses hoofs in the chicket close by the readsade. Drawing his sword, which he were on account of thieves, he entered the thicket. On a little green, surrounded by trees, he saw a horseman in a light blue mantle and a turban, fastened by a flashing diamond. The horse, an Arab of purest blood, seemed to have lost its senses. Rearing upright with a picroing neigh, it struggled vainly to dislodge an enormous panther which had fixed its great claws in the horse's floniss. The rider had lest all control over it; blood and foam poured from its mouth and nostrile. Kalif sprong boldly out, and with a mighty stroke split the panther's skull, and flinging away his sword, ran to the horse's flonish. The rider had nost all control than the shade, thereby enabling the rider to dismount. Having calred the trembling animal, the horseman begged his rescuer to follow.

"I Had lost my way in the chase," he said, "and should have fallen a

rescuer to follow.

"I had lost my way in the chase," he said, "and should have fallen a victim to the panther if Allah had not sent you to my aid. I will reward you for your bravery. Come! let us seek my companions; there, behind that wood, my camp must be."

"I did what any other would have done in my place," answered Kalif, simply, "and expect no roward. But if you so will it, I will accompany you to your tents."

simply, "and expect no roward. But if you so will it, I will accompany you to your tents."

The stranger took his horse by the rein and walked in silence at the merchant's eide till they arrived at an opening in the trees. Here, surrounded by several smaller ones, stood on large tent of purple linen. A number of richly clad men threw themselves on their faces before the new comer. Then Kalif knew whom he had saved; it was the Shah himself! He was about to fall at his feet, but the Shah seized 1 is hand and led him into the tent. Inside, standing on five stools, were five easkets, the first of gold set with jewels, the second of gold alone, the third silver, the fourth copper, and the Shah.

"Choose one of these easkets." said the Shah.
Kalif hesitated. At length he

hesitated. At length he

Kalii heast-acce.
said:
"What I did is not worthy of any reward, but if you will it, oh! Ring of Kings, I will take one of these caskets to remind me of the day when my eyes were permitted to behold the Light of were permitted to behold the Light value. Asia."

He stooped and took the iron

Asia."

He stooped and took the iron casket.

The Shah started. "Stranger," he said, "your modesty has met with its own reward. You have chosen the most valuable casket, for, look! the others are empty; but this one contains two jewels which possess the magic gift of bestowing undreamed-of power to their owner." He raised the lid and showed the wondering Kalif the two stones. "This one," he said, "is a lapis lazuli. Whoseover winds it in the folds of his turban, to him everything is known that has happened since the world began, and no secret can be hidden from him. But this stone," and he took a diamond the size of a doves egg from the casket, the torub the stone and repeat his wish aloud." He replaced the stones in the casket, closed the lid, and handed it to the merchant, who thanked the Shah, hid the treasure in his robes, and hastened to rejoin his caravan.

Once more in his own house he often coked at the princely gift, and one day as he was rubbing the lid he noticed an inscription upon it that had hither to been unseen. It ran:—

Tis Allah's will that to him who cheriahes. The precious gift that nover perishes.

Tis Allah's will that to him who cherishes The precious gift that never perishes, The East shall erstwhile all box down, So far the date on palm is grown.

The precious cife that never perishes. The East shall erstarkine all low down, So tar the date on paim is grown. He never spoke of his adventure in the Kalaat Mountains, neither could he ever make up his mind to test the virtue of the stones, being a frugal man on the one hand, and unwilling to surpass his neighbors in wisdom on the other. But at length the news of the Shah's rescue by the merchant reached even Bagdad, together with the account of the Royal reward, and people jostled one another to call on the merchant and see with their own eyes the wonderful casket. In consequence Kalif had more oustomers in one day then he generally had in ten years, and his daily receipts testified to the worth of the casket. For many years he enjoyed the reward of his bravery, and at his death All Haitam, the eldest son, proposed that they should draw lots for the magic stones. He had great ideas of his own oleveness, and hoped from the bottom of his heart to win the lapis lazult. All Hassuf, 'the second aon, whose sole failing was insatiable greed, was quite agreeable. (In secret he was revolving in his own mind how to obtain the diamond in case at fell into the hands of the youngest son,. But just as they were about to draw, Abdul Kassim, the youngest son,. But just as they were about to draw, Abdul Kassim, the youngest son, said: "Dear brothers, we are three, and there are

but two stones. It would be better, thorefore, for one to renounce his claim in order that no dispute may arise in our hitherte p-ace-loving family. I am the youngest, and therefore can have least olaim on the stones. Throw to decide which stone shall fall to

have least of a moust of the stall fall to decide which stone shall fall to each. I resign!"

The other two were delighted, and and as it happened each got the stone had asized.

and as it happened eath go who tested.

"But in order that I may have a keepsake of my dear father," coutinued Abdul Kassim, "permit me to take home the casket. It will be of no use to you since you have divided the contents."

home the casket. It will be of no contents."

All Hassuf hesitated at first, but finally agreed to Kassim's wish.

The three brothers left the empty house, and wort each to seek his fortune in his own way.

All Haitam bought a plece of muslin, folded it into a turban, sewed the lapis lazuli insude, and fixed it firmly on his head. Then he went to the bazaar and waited for an initux of wisdom. And see! The power of the stone set to work and his mind was filled with knowledge! He knew the origin of all things, and his eyes could see through walls five feet thek! He passed the Caliph's palace, and he could see that in the recesses of the could see that in the recesses of the he Caliph, was the most lovely maiden in the East: and an idea cocurred to him that dazzled him. "How would it be," he thought, "if I placed my wisdom at the Caliph's disposal, became his first adviser, and finally married the lovely Fatma?" But together with this dream came the longing to display to an admiring crowd some proofs of his wisdom.

He hurned back to the bazaar, mounted the highest steps at the

longing to display to an aumming crowd some proofs of his wisdom.

He hurried back to the bazaar, mounted the highest steps at the gates, and oried: "You people of Bagdad, who believe that the sun moves round the earth, you are ignorant fools and sons of fools! Hear now what I preach to you. The sun stands still, but the earth moves!"

He intended to continue, but the cries of the bystanders interrupted bim.

him.
"Ali Haitam has gone mad," they cried; "listen to the nonsense he is talking. Come, let us hold him head first under the lion's mouth at the spring; that will restore him to reason."

spring; that will restore him to reason."

And one, a fruit dealer, took an orange, and crying, "Ali Haitam is right, the sun moves just as little as this orange! "Aling the orange at the philosopher on the steps. The juicy fruit knocked the turban from Ali's head. He stooped to regalu it, but in vain. The fruit dealers throw was the signal for a general onslaught, so that he was obliged to take to his heels and ify for home. Dirty and panting he reached his hut, deeply grieved at the loss of his precious stone, and urious at the stupidity of the people who showed so little understanding of the first principles of science.

The second brother started more

The second brother started more casticusly. Since he had but seldom been further than the end of the narrow street, by the Golden Bridge, he was not in a position to think of anything very precious to wish for; he therefore first visited the bazaar and asked the price of everything he saw. At last he found something that, on account of its high price, made a great impression on him. It was a Trunkish sword that a cunning jeweller had studded thickly with diamonds on handle and sheath. The dealer asked 1,600 golden coins for it, and the bystandors stared with open eyes at the man who dared to bargain for such costly possessions. Just as Ali Hassuf was weighing the precious sword in his hand, a palanquin was borne through the crowd. He turned, the drawn curtains caught sight of a maiden of wondrous beauty. When he heard that she was the Caliph's daughter, the desire awoke in his soul to marry this lovely creature, and it seemed to him not unlikely that the Caliph would give his daughter to a man of such note as he would become as the possessor of the magic diamond. He decided to buy the sword, and, armed with the same, to visit the Caliph would give his daughter to a man of such note as he would become as the possessor of the magic diamond. He decided to buy the sword, and, armed with the same, to visit the Caliph the very next day.

"I shall come again the very first thing to morrow morning," he said to the dealer. "I have not quite enough money with me now, but I shall procure it this evening. I had quite expected," he added, boastingly, "that the sword would be expensive."

He turned and went home, where he saddled the thin ass and hung across its back two Jarge panniers. When it grew dark he softly drove the beast through the yard and led it out into the desort. For about an hour he walked, and in imagination saw himself in possession of all the glories the tallisman would bring him. He never noticed that he was followed by three dark forms, who had never lost sight of him since his visit to the bazaar. He ha

coins! With feverish haste he slung the sacks on the ass a back, and turned its head homewards. Suddenly he heard once more the same mysterious whisperings, and this time in his im mediate neighborhood. He stood still and listened with bated breath. He fell himself seized by heavy hands and thrown to the ground, and saw an-

mediate neighborhood. He stood still and listened with bated breath. He folt himself seized by heavy hands and thrown to the ground, and saw another seize the ass. Two men with blackened faces tore off his turban and robe and left him lying half naked by the road-ride, after having warned him to keep queta so to his attack unless he wished to lese his life. Trembling with fright and rage, he saw the robbers disappear with his ass in the direction of the mountains. What pained him most was the loss of his diamond, which he had concealed in his robs. He reached home, where he lay hidden for weeks, too ashamed to show himself in the streets or at the bazaar. But once as he sat on the Golden Bridge fishing, to try and provide himself with a frugal meal, the weapon dealer passed him by, and said: "Well, Ali Hassuf, when are you coming for your sword?" But sword and Frinceess were ever loss to Ali Hassuf.

In the meantime, as the two older brothers sat nourning their losses, Abdul Kassim, the youngest, sat a home in his little house by the gardens, thinking with regret of his father, and wondering what he should do to earn himself his daily bread. Before him, on a little stool, stood the iron casket. There came a knock at the door, and Mich ben Jahzeel, the Jow, who had lent him money a month or two ago, walked in. Micha looked grave and said: "Abdul Kassim, times are bad, and ready money gets scarcer and deareor. You know I onty out to a give his oyes fell on the casket and he started, but collecting hit.asolf, went on: "I have come to tell you that I am not in an immediate hurse."

you ten golden coins, and I have come to ask: —his over fell on the casket and he started, but collecting hiuself, went on: "I have come to tell you that I am not in an immediate hurry for the return of the loan. If you like you can keep it, or as it is hardly worth mentioning, keep it for months, or even years if you like. I only wanted to tell you you needn't trouble about it, there is no hurry at all." He bowed slow to his debtor and withdrow.

drow.

Abdul Kassim marvelled at the change in the Jew's manner, but as he thought of the looks he had east at the easket he couldn't help smiling.

change in the Jow's manner, but as at the onsket he couldn't help smilling. On the same evening came his neighbour, the clothes dealer, who had not visited him for years. "Dear friend," he said, and placed a bundle on the floor before Kass.m, "I have come to entreat your pardon that my horse should have eplashed your robe with mud the other day, he is a young thing, and is not yet properly broken. I have brought you a new robe to replace, which I hope will please you." Then he withdraw. The young man could not recollect having been splashed by his neighbour's horse, still less could he account for the generosity of one who was celebrated for his meacness in presenting him with such an laborately embroidered robe.

Next moraing, just as he had put on his new robe, a distant relation strived, bringing a magnificiently caparisoned horse.

"Dear cousin," he said—formerly he had net your neighbour he had net won noticed him —"your

on his new robe, a distant relation arrived, bringing a magnificiently caparisoned horse.

"Dear cousin," he said—formerly he had not even noticed him —"your appearance grieves me. I feared you were giving way too much to grief at the loss of your father, and it would give me great pleasure to cheer you a little. I have ventured to bring you this horse, which is overcrowding my stable; do me the favour to accept this little gift!"

Abdul Kassim would have refused, but the cousin had hurried away. There he stood holding the beautiful animal by the bridle. He could not resist the temptation to mount him, He swung himself into the saddle and rode into the town. Everyone bowed to him, and many stood still, asying:

"Thete, I told you so! Abdul Kassim was always the favourite son, and he has inherited the casket!"

Next morning, as the barber sharp ened his razor and began to shave the Caliph, the latter asked him: "Well, Hermos, what are my subjects talking about just now?"

The barber bowed to the ground and said: "What should they ancak of.

The barber bowed to the ground and said: "What should they speak of, oh, King of the Faithful, if not of your goodness and wisdom?"

your goodness and wisdom?"
"Of your idiotoy, son of a she ass,' shouted the Caliph, bured oy the eternal flatteries of the barber. "Tell me, what are the people talking about?"

about?"
"They talk," began Harmos, hesitatingly; "they talk of the luck of your servant, Abdul Kassim, whom they call the wisest and richest of your subjects."
"Abdul Kassim? I don't even know his name," said the Caliph.
"He is the son and heir of Kalif."

his name," said the Caliph.

"He is the son and heir of Kalif,"
continued the barber, more course,
continued the barber, more course,
solve, "the same Kalif whom the
Shah once rewarded with a magic
castet."

Duan once rewarded with a magic casket."

He related at length all about the magic stones. The Oaliph listened attentively, dismissed the barber, and sent a message to the Grand Vizier toome at once. The Vizier came and confirmed the barber's tale. "Abdul Kassim," he said, "knows everything that goes on in the world, and whenever he has a wish, all he has to do to fulfill it is to rab the diamond and say what he wants."

ThefCaliph grew serious. "Do you think, Vizier, that this man could usurp my throne? How would it be

if I gave him a palace and raised him to be the ausband of my daughter?" The Grand Vizier agreed to the pro-posal of his ruler, and undertook him-

The Urand Vision agreed to the proposal of his ruler, and undertook himself to convey to the astounded Abdul Kaszim the tidings that the Commander of the Faithful had given him a place and awatted his visit.

The same evening the new favourite of the Caliph packed all his few belongings on the horse's back, took the iron casket under his arm and, amid the cheers of the crowd, entered the palace.

the cheers of the crowd, entered the palace.

A troop of negroes receive I him and threw themselves at his feet. An especially gorgeously arrayed slave led him into a room, where a banquet awaited him. Abdul Kassim had never fared so well in his life. But he did not forget to praise Allan for his goodness. Next morning he put on his gorgeous robe, bound on the magnificent sword he found in the treat hall, and rode, accompanied by the negroes, to visit the Caliph.

The Commander of the Fathful sat on the throne and awaited his subject, who, when he appeared, was about

on the throne and awaited his subject, who, when he appeared, was about to throw himself in the dust at the ruler's feet, but the Caliph descended the three steps of the throne, and took the young man's hand.

"Are you Abdul Kassm," he said, "son of Kalif, the merchant who lived by the Golden Bridge."

"I am he, Caliph," answered Abdul; "permit me to express my thanks for the palace with which you have endowed your most humble servant."

"I have heard much good of you."

unnas for the palace with which you have endowed your most humble servant."

"I have heard much good of you," said the Caliph, when he had ordered his suite to retire: "and pray you to show me the magic jewels that help you to such power and wisdom."

"Of which jewels are you speaking?" asked Abdul Kassim, amazed.

"Well," smiled the Caliph, "which jewels should I mean but those you have inherited from your father?"

The young man stared. So the Caliph, too, took him for the posses or of the magic stones? Without reserve he confessed that, to avoid disputes, he had voluntarily retired and left the stones to his brothers.

"But," said the Caliph, "Micha ben Jahzeel, the Jew, saw the casket in your house?"

"The casket he may have seen," answered Adul Kassim; "I begged it of my brothers in memory of my father."

The Oaliph seemed still in doubt. He sent a slave to Abdul Kassim's palace to bring the casket. The messenger brought it, gave it to the Caliph, and retired. The Caliph opened the lid and looked inside. It was in truth empty! His gaze fell on the inscription:—

Tis Allah's will that to him who cherishes.

'Tis Allah's will that to him who cherishes The precious gift that never perishes, The East shall cretwhile all bow down, So far the date on palm is grown,

The Allah's will that to him who encrisates The presions gift that never perishes, The East shall create the grown.

He read the verse and looked at the youth. "Abdul Kassim," he said, "you have jewels in your heart more precious than all the treasures of the earth. For love of your father you have pre-erved this seemingly worthless casket. But Allah had blessed you for your virtues and has, by means of this humble iron casket, raused you to power and weath. I dare not rejues to assist you. I will give you the most priceless gift at my disposal—the hand of my only daughter."

He called the chief overseer of the harm and bade him lead Fatha to the throne room. The maiden had passed the night in weeping, for she had heard that she was to be given in marriage to a strange man. She shuddered at the thought, for as only child of the Caliph she had beard that she was to be given in marriage to a strange man. She shuddered at the thought, for as only child of the Caliph she had been thoroughly spoilt, and hated the idea of leaving her father's roof.

Abdul Kassim, who until now had been struck utterly dumb with astonishment, could not refrain from a cry of admiration at the sight of the lovely Fatms. She seemed to him a hundred times more beautiful than any description he had heard of her in Bagdad. In the midst of her grief Fatma retained her woman's curiosity, and on hearing the youth's voice, east one glance at him over her father's shoulder. The first impression seemed not unfavorable. She eyed his slender form as he stood leaning on his sword, and gradually ceased her sobbing. She even raised herself and took hold of the Caliph's arm. "Sather," she said, "do with me what you will; not without cause do the people call you 'The Wise One."

So Fatima was married to Abdul. But neither she nor any other ever knew that the iron casket connected with her young lord's rise to power was empty. The Caliph advised his son'n law to maintain the deepest silence as to the absence of the magic jewels.

In the fifth year of thei

jewels.

In the fifth year of their wedded life the Caliph, feeling the weight of advancing years, shotted in Abdul Kassim's favour, so the verse on the casket lid was fuffilled, and Abdul Kassin reigned many, many years over Bagdad, the best and wisest ruler who had ever ascended the throne.

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THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

Calendar for the Week

30.—S. Martha, V.
31.—S. Ignatius of Iroyola.
1.—S. Peter in Chains
2.—S. Stephen I.. P. and M.
3.—Finding of the relies of S. Stephen

Official

On June 27th a circular was address ed to the clergy of the archdiocese call ing attention to the ecclesiastical retreat A typographical error appeared on the face of the circular. The date given face of the circular. The date given was Monday, the 29th of August. It should have read Monday, the 24th of

The sermons preached by three Hamil ministers on Sunday last were or Mr. Goldwin Smith.

The editor of a weekly paper makes a violent attack on Mr. Goldwin Smith, insists that the books the Oxford Professor has written shall be rejected by the University of Toronto, and earnestly recommends that the books written by the editor's father shall be adopted instead. This is bringing the uses of personal journalism into line with upto-date advertising.

The Church Evangelist [Anglican] i The Church Evangelist [Anglican] is making a plucky demand for free celucational rights in Ontario. Education cannot be free as long as it keeps the door closed to religion ever so little. Whakever practical issue way come of the Anglican movement, The Evangelist is at all events spreading a lot of truth concerning parental rights in primary education.

An interesting and honored South African personality is, writes the Lon-don Sun, about to visit Iroland in con-nection with the National Convention. This is Mr. Moses Cornwall, who has sat in the House of Assembly for Kim berley for five sessions. He has been twice Mayor of Kimberley, and has held the post of sheriff for fifteen years. this experience of Cape Colony extends over the fairly considerable span of thirty-seven years. He has been iden-tified with several in ant phases of Colonial life, but in tun midst of oner-Colonial life, but in the mast of enerous calls and claims has made a specialty of the organization of St. Patrick's Day

Mr. Bodkin, Q.C., having forwarded toMr. Gladstone a copy of his historical romance, "Lord Edward Fitzgerald," just published by Messrs Channelle." oublished by Messrs Chapman and which is dedicated to the right honovrable gentleman as "the best English friend Ireland ever had," receiv nd by return of post the following auto graph acknowledgment:-

Hawarden Castl

Hawarden Castle,
July 15, 1890.
My Dran Sir.—One word to offer thank
for the volume I have just received, and tr
assure you that my opinions and feeling
with regard to the history and future o nd remain totally unchanged.

Yours faithfully,

W. E. GLADSTONE,

Again Belgium has declared her love Again Beigum has declared her love or Catholic thought. The rocent elec-tions have resulted in the complete triumph of the Catholics. The returns show 111 Catholics as against 29 Socialists and 12 Liberals. The Cathoshow 111 Catholes as against 29 Socialists and 12 Liberals. The Catholic majority of 56 in the previous Chamber has accordingly been increased to seventy. This triumph of Catholic thought has been achieved under universal suffrage. While the excreise of the franchise was restricted in Belgium, the Socialist element continued to tighten its grip upon the institutions of government. In the election of 1884 under manhood franchise, the Socialists found their day was done. The Catholic carried almost everything before them, and what little remained over has been swept up this year. What a splendid object lesson upon the harmony of Catholic liberty and the free franchise!

The lives of great men may surely

The lives of great men may surely be honored without regard to sectarian feeling. When a memorial statue was first proposed in England to the late Cardinal Newman it was thought to

erect it at Oxford. A difficulty came in the way, although the movement was supported by English the relimen as well as Catholics. Thereupon the rathers of the Brompton Oratory offored a site and the statue was unveiled on July 15 and the statue was unveiled on July 15, at the southern extremity of the Oratory facing, the Broinpton road. Catholic and Protestant subscribers were thore, converts and men bern in the bosom of the Catholic Charlet. The statue is one of the fruits of the Cardinal Newman Memorial Fund. The other objects of the fund have been the making of a pecumary provision for maintaining a high standard of education in the Oratory schools founded by the Cardinal himself at Lidgbaston, and the creetion of a memorial church or chapel at the Birmingham Oratory. mingham Oratory.

Dr. Jameson the hero of an hour, the leader of the raid into the Transvaal with a body of the British South Africa Coupany's armed screams, has been sentenced to fifteen months in pail by the Luglish court. Sir John Willcaghby, Major White, Capt Coventry, Col. Grey and Col. White, who accompanied Jameson, have received southwest arraying from ten sentences varying from ten to five months. It is a rather distinguished list of victims of a stock-pobling enter prise. The crime was nor in vito time but in the failure of the raiders; not in the The crime was net in the raid stock-jobbing lawlessness, but in the fizzle that was made of it. Justice is vindicated, in the opinion of the Judge and jury, but many mon who won large tracts of British territory on the same plan are shiming lights protected fron the wind of criticism by the same

justice.

It is now nearly a year since the report of the Ontario Commission upon the Catholic schools of Ottawa was made public. For a long time we listened to no qualified riducule of Catholic primary education as disclosed by that report. This year, for the first time, Separate school pupils wrote in the cutrance and leaving examinations at Ottawa in competition with Public school pupils. The Catholic boys passed a brilliant examination; and seven boys sent up by St. Patrick's school for the entrance got the highest percentage possible, 100. It is to be hoped we have now heard the last of the reflections so freely cast upon the Catholic schools of Ottawa. It appears that not one boy has passed from the the renceuous so treety case upon the Catholic schools of Ottawa. It appears that not one boy has passed from the Ottawa Model (Normal) school. Some of the papers that have all along shown dislike towards Catholic schools are arguing that the unexpected honors which have fallen to the Catholic pupils in Ottawa are not shared by the Christian Brothers, who left the schools at the time of the investigation. But here in Toronto, where we have the Brothers, our Catholic school pupils have long more than held their own compared with the Public School pupils. The whole of this ignolusy about primary education arises out of the stubborn refrisal of some queer people to believe that Catholic parents are just as anxious as their Protestant neighbors to give as their Protestant neighbors to give their children the best possible edu attainable.

Some of the Protestant denotional papers are maintaining with the secular press a discussion concerning the meaning of the new Ontario Mar riage Law. There seems to be question whether marriages can in future be performed on the authority of a marriage license. Certain res a marriage license. Certain restric-tions only, as we understand the matter, have been put upon the horde of per-sons authorized to issue marriage licenses. The new law may, for instance, put a stop to such indecent advertisements as we have seen pro-minently displayed in newspapers, and oven inside the Police station in Toronto [we went there for a license to keep a dog : eep a dog ;

SO AND SO,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
Open all evening; no witnesses required.

The new law also increases the ris of contracting bad marriages. Affidavits on and after next month will be required in urgent cases. That may or may not have a deterrent effect. But we believe nave a deterrent elect. But we believe that the license will continue under the new law to be the popular avenue to marriage. Catholics, of course, have new law to be the popular avenue to marriage. Catholies, of course, have nothing to do with the new law or the old. To them marriage is a sacrament, and they have no objection to the calling of the bauns in the house of God where they are known. The whole case in favor of law-licensed marriage is that the wedded state is simply a civil contract. It is deplorable to see people who call themselves Christian ministers and papers professing to preach Christianity upholding that view of the holy state of wedlock.

Two events of political interest reported this week invite comment. Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, returned to Ottawa to resign his position in consequence of the change of Gov mment. On Monday Sir Donald and Mr. Laurier had an interview the result of which was that Sir Donald returns to his London

This wise action on the part of office. This wise action on the part of Premier indices good in one important particular his claim about following Inglish political precedents by preference. The return of Sir Donald Smith is a guarantee that the position of Canada with regard to the Mother Country will in no wise be affected by the policy of the Liberals. In one sense the High Commissioner is the Canadian Foreign Secretary: and it is not the English practice to alter the external English practice to after the external policy over time the reinsof Government pass from party to party. In addition to the political significance of Sir Donald's roture, Canada is to be congratulated upon having so capable a servant in London. Sir Donald is universally esteemed for various good reasons. Another interesting metter is provided by convection with the deversaly sections and the rations good reasons. Another interesting metter is mentioned in connection with to decision arrived at by the Imperial Gormment to appoint Colonial judges on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is said Mr. Laurier may nominate Hon. Edward Blake as the first Canadian judge. That would be an honor of which Mr. Blake in the an honor of which Arr. Blake in the opinion of all Canadians, we believe, would be most deserving. For our own part, however, we feel convinced that Arr. Blake would put aside even such a signal honor in order that Lis services to the cause of Ireland should continue. to the cause of Ireland should continue. Although he is making a great sacrifice for Ireland, yet we believe his fame is greater in her service than in any other position. Of course his appointment on the Judic all Committee would necessitate his entire withdrawal from active politics. The only precedent we call to mind just now is the appointment of an Indian judge to the Judicial Committee, and as he became a paid judge, so Mr. Blake if appointed would also be a paid judge. He would accordingly have to retire from Parliament. judge. He would acco

Catholic Representation and the Ontario Catholic Electorate.

The justice of our remarks on the subject of Cabinet representation for English speaking Catholics is best attested by the manner of reply that has been adopted. The Toronto Evening Tolegram and The Kingston Whig admire each other's logic when they retort that The Rederings on only reach for the Catholics of Outsing who speak for the Catholics of Ontario They supported Sir Charles Tupper. The Liberals had not more than a trifling Irish Catholic support. That support, however trifling when compared with the Catholic vote that went the other way, secured the election of two or three Liberals whose names we could mention; but it may be as well to admit that those Liberals got the sup-port of the Irish Catholic electors for port of the Irish Catholic electors for one reason only as far as we can see. They were men superior in every re-spect to their Conservative opponents and Irish Catholic electors felt they could put more trust in them with re-spect to the question of Catholic schools in Manitoba. The Irish Catholic elec-tors who supported and sent to Parlia-ment such Liberals were not less true to the dictates of conscience than were the great majority of their coreligion-ists who voted for the Government ists who voted for the Government candidates on the strength of Sir Charles Tupper's manly declaration on the ol question.

School quostion.

But even supposing that every Irish Catholic vote in Ontario went Conservative, what bearing would that have on the answer of The Telegram and The Whig: that the Catholics of Ontario deserve no Cabinet representation from a Premier to whom their support was denied? In the first place the answer implies that if Ontario Catholics wanted representation in Mr. Laurier's Cabinet they should have given him their votes. That would mean selling their votes. Whether you sell your votes for money or for class reward makes no jot of difference. Let us inform The Telegram and The Whigt hat Irish Catholics were never known to sell their votes. were never known to sell their vote Mr. Henry Childs Merwin in a recer issue of The Atlantic Monthly made th statement that an Irishman was never known to have sold his vote in the United States, and in that respect he add d the Irish race stands in fav parison with those who call themselver "native Americans." In Canada the n with those who call themselves elector of the Irish name is as far above purchase in any form as is his brother in the United States. Had the Catholic in the United States. Had the Catholic electors of Ontario voted in the general election upon any calculation of Cabinet representation they would not only be selling their votes to a political party, but they would be selling their birthright of conscience for a political roward, and bartering in the shambles of party a question which Irish Catholics all the world over hold as dear as any religious right, the natural and conscientious duty of every man to bring up his child in his own faith. No, the Catholics of Ontario did not bartle their coresciences; but no matter how deep their religious convictions may be, they understand the science of fair government well enough to say that their political purity and their conscientious convictions are all the stronger reasons electors of Ontario voted in the general

why they should see to it that their views and their interests are represente in the government of the day, no matte what party may be in power.

Morcover, whom a number of Catholi Liberals from Ontario are in the present Liberals from Outario are in the present Parliament we say it was an amazing piece of impudence for Mr. J. K. Korr to go down to Ottawa and undertake to exclude Irish Catholics absolutely from Mr. Laurice's Cabinot on account of the way the Irish Catholic vote in this We acknowledge candidly the admis

sion made by The Globe on Monday that the article in the last issue of Thi REGISTER on this subject was based or The Globe save

We do not deny that such a pr THE RECESTER describes exists

But The Globe goes on to say, as it had said in a previous article of the Catholic Bishops, that the great majority of the Catholic clergy in Ontario Catholic Bishops, that the great majority of the Catholic Clergy in Ontario supported the very party in which the prejudice described exists. Having admitted part of what Tm. Recurrents has been all along saying, we are not without hope that The Globe will come to admit a few additional facts of considerable public importance. In connection with the recent elections no Catholic Bishop in Ontario wrote or spoke one word of direction to the Catholic electors. Constant efforts were made in behalf of both parties to draw them into the political discussion, but without the slightest success. In several constituencies those who had counted the classes of electors and compared the local strength of parties, felt that a word from the Catholic Bishop would turn the scale either way. The word, expressed or implied, was not The word, expressed or implied, was no given. We offer no explanation approval or criticism of the action of the approval or criticism of the action of the Catholic Bishops of Ontario more than this, that we believe they felt assured that the people fully understood their own conscientious obligations as voters, and we take the liberty of adding that the result of the elections amply proved the scruptuous independence of the Catholic voters when confronted with a grave question of constince.

In the second place we would say

In the second place we would say In the second place we would say that with one exception no Catholic priest in Ontario made any sort of allusion to politics inside the house of God, or in meetings of the clergy; whereas the great majority of Protestant clergymen and (excepting the Anglicans) all the assemblies of Protestant clergymen throw themselves unreserved. ly into the political excitement of th The one exceptional case lic priest was reported in Th Globe newspaper, and as it happened he was repre was represented, correctly or otherwise as favoring the Liberal party.

as favoring the Liberal party.

Still further we take occasion to say that in their capacity as citizens, and even in the exercise of their perfect right, the Catholic priests of Ontario took very little active interest in the conflict of the parties; but had they done so why should they be criticized for it? We are aware that in a certain publication, a create universities have for it? We are aware that in a certain publication a grave insinuation has been made against our Catholic clorgy unsupported by any statement either concerning place or name. Appearing where it did that insinuation has been commented on, in good faith we believe both by The Globe and The Telegram but we have not the least hesitation i but we have not the least he but we have not the least nesitation saying that the writer must have be imposed upon, and we have no dot that he will take back what he has pr that he will take back what he has lished and expose the source of error. During the campaign or s no one else has undertaken to say, no nowspaper has alleged, that Catholic priest in Ontario attempte use undue influence of any species v Catholic priest in Ontario attempted to use undue influence of any species upor any Catholic elector. We think any paper that professes to believe the con-trary in the absence of a tittle of ovid-ence must wish to believe what is not true.

Six Months After Date.

In his speech on Saturday last at St. John's Quo., Mr. Laurier showed that he accurately interprets the verdict of the people of Quebec on the School question. Few are prepared to dony that the settlement of the trouble in Manitobe because the settlement of the trouble in Manitobe because with the settlement of the s has been withdrawn to some extent from the influence of English-speaking Catholics by the vote of the people of French-Canada. French-Canada. Very many are willin to admit that our French-Canadian fello countrymen have undertaken to settle this grave question amongst themselves to the satisfaction of all. If they suc ed the result should be a subject for eneral satisfaction as well as a feather general satisfaction as well as a feather in the cap of the French-Catholic Promier. And this is the way Mr. Laurier himself appears to view the verdict of Quebec on the question, and the prospect which that verdict opens out before him. At St. John's he said:

I am speaking in the name of the Province of Quebec, and know that the will never abuse her position and give authority to persecute anyone, but that she always renders justice to everybody, without distinction of race or creed.

That's wood logic and true matriotism.

That's good logic and true patriotism. for does Mr. Laurier plead for time now

that he is face to face with the rest

I have not been in power a fortnight. Thave not been in power a fortight, the Tory press is crying out. "Why do you not settle the school of ston?" But I only want as montre in which to settle the question, and, it I am not mistaken, before that time is over the question will be settled without exciting the prejudious of anybody and rendering justice to whom justice is due.

due.

That is frank and confident enough:
but it keeps wide of details. Six months
is but a short space and the country wil
expect to be served with a bill of particulars a reasonable time before the
settlement. Indeed the particulars
should soon be forthcoming. If the
settlement is to require institute to when
settlement is to require institute to when should soon be forthcoming. If the settlement is to "render justice to whom justice is due" we must assume that Mr. Laurier is fully prepared to restore to the Catholics of Mamtoba the rights of to the Catholics of Mantoba the rights of which they were deprived. He objected to that being done by "coercion" but favors, if we interpret his language aright, the same end being reached by "conciliation."

"conclination."

I have declared in the House, in the Province of Ontario and in the Province of Quelice that the only manner by which the question could be settled was by means of conclination, and I believe that further events will show I was right.

We will not quarrel about mere words if the result is the same. There was never such a misnomer invented as the term "coercion" applied to the policy of remedial legislation. If the term " conciliation comes from the sam political mint as the companion coin "coercion" we make no objection to its passing current, if it should only turn out legal tender for rights restored.

Dr. Langtry at Large.

An amusing correspondence is accorded considerable space in the daily newspapers concerning the respective claims of the present Established Churches of England and Scotland to the title "Catholic." The redoubtable Dr. Langtry takes up the cudgels for the English Establishment and a Scottish Presbyterian advocates the cause of the north institution. Everybody knows that of all the sects in schismdom a Scottish Presbyterian would rather be anything rrespycerian would rather no anything than an Auglican, and, of course, the adherent of the Euglish Establishment entertains a similiar repugnance towards the rival Protestant firm over the border.

This extreme jealousy dates back to the introduction of the two forms of Protestantism into Great Britain. The trouble began with the retention of episcopacy in England, whereas in episcopacy in England, whereas in Scotland Puritanism obtained full sway

The two forms of Protestantism have The two forms of Protestantism have from that day to this maintained an acrimonious dispute. So bitter is this mutual feeling in our own day that the Anglican Synod meeting in Toronto refused to wish "God-speed" to the Presbyterian Assembly.

Presbyterian Assembly.

On this basis Dr. Langtry and the Presbyterian debater meet each other in the public press, one the champion of the English Church, the other the champion of the Scottish Church, both claiming to be Catholic, and each utterly repudiating the doctrines of the other The most amusing feature of the debate so far is the mutual effort made by the disputants to convict each other of the disputants to convict each other of the sin of schism. They are both easily successful; indeed they have but to look to the great St. Augustine for the indictment which is quite as strong against one as the other. St. Augustine wrote:

"The Catholic Clurch is so called because it is diffused throughout the world" [Ep. 52., ad. Sever B. 1.]

"If your church is Catholic, show me that it spreads its branches throughout the world, for such is the meaning of the world Catholic" [Contra Gaudent, 1. 2, c. 2].

In the Catholic Church.... the succession

Catholic "[Contra Gaudent, 1. 2, c. 2].

In the Catholic Church....to succession of priests from the See itself of the Apostle Peter even to the present Episcopate holds me. [Cont. Ep. Manich., n. 5.]

me. [Cont. Ep. Manich., n. o.]

The Scottish and English churche
are not established outside the nations
from which they get their name, accordingly they can spread no branches
throughout the world, and their priests are not in succession from "the See itself of the Apostle Peter." St. Augus-tine puts the Presbyterian and the Anglican on even terms.

Anglican on even terms.

Aside from the sin of schism the champions of England and Scotland fling a great deal of alleged history at each other. Dr. Langtry does not disguise his opinion that the Scotchman has mistaken hearsay for history. The contention of the Scot is that the ancient British church was Presbyterian, that it Christianized England and Ireland, that the two latter apostatized, and that Presbyterian is to-day copyrighted Catholicism. St. Patrick was a Presbyterian, so was St. Columba, a Presbyterian, so was St. Columba and illustrious Iona was nothing more or less than a big Presbyterian meeting house. We have the least suspicion that the Scotchman is a satirist and is that the Scotchman is a satirist and is having a lot of dry fun with Dr. Langtry. The Doctor, however, takes him quite seriously, denies that St. Patrick and St. Columba were Presby. terians, and sets up the counter claim that Iona and Ireland were merely

ssions established by the ancient

missions ostablished by the aucient English church, which was never subject to the Pape. The latter point must be particularly insisted upon.

Dr. Laugtry possesses the remarkable faculty of making instory as he goes along, and he cortainly makes it to sequare with any contentions he sees in to set up. He misses up his own history with references to Venerable Bede and other writers, and, so to speak, sand bags his adversary with statements of history offered without any other authority than his own name at the ons of the letter.

But what says Venerable Rede > These

of the letter.

But what says Venerable Bede? That from the most primitive times the Saxon king's made pilgrimages to Rome. There are mentioned Ceedwalla, Inn. Offa, Courted, Siric, Burhed, Eardulf, Ethelwulf, Canute the Dane and others kings Egbert and Oswy "sent presents to the Apostolic Pope, and many presents of gold and silver." King Kenwulf of Morcia sent the sum of 356 Kenwulf of Morcia sent the sum of 356 maneuses every year "to support the Kenwulf of Mercia sent the sum of 356 manususes every year "to support the poor and to supply oil for the numerous lamps in St. Peter's." Ethelwulf, King of Wessox, sent presents to Pope Benedict III. And William of Malmesbury writes of the same King: "King Ethelwulf went to Rome and there offered to St. Peter that tribute (Peter's Penco which Euclaudic Euclaud news to this desired.

offered to St Peter that tribute (Peter's Pencor which England pays to this day "ting Canuto ordered his subjects to pay "the Peter's Penco, according to the ancient law." Kenwulf, King of Mercia, "deemed it fitting to incline the ear of his obedience with all due humility to the Pentiff's holy commands."

We might add columns of similar authenticated quotations from Venerable Bede and William of Malmesbury, to establish the fact that Christiannzed Britain from the earliest times acknow. Ledged its submission to the Holy Sec. Notwithstanding which Dr. Langtry comes forward with his assurances to the contrary "from recent study of the the contrary "from recent study of the question." It is a pity the Doctor does not entertain the public with the name of the historian he has been reading.

not entertain the public with the name of the historian he has been reading. Venerable Bede tells us that not only did all the Saxon king smake the pilgrimage to Rome, but it was also practised by their subjects in crowds. Such was the Catholic fervor of the British people down to the time of Edward, who not being able to go to Rome, petitioned the Pope for a commutation of his vow. Why if all history were obliterated in the so-called Reformation, the presence of Wesminster Abboy is in itself a monument to convince the Englishman of to-day of the submission of the Saxon kings to the Ifoly See.

It is characteristic of Dr. Langtry to write the following:

St. Patrick who probably was the scion of a noble Roman family was very successful in his Irish mission during his lifetime. On his death the whole land, as was so common in those times, soon lapsed into Paquaism. Then at the request of King Anmire the Welst church sent a mission under the leadership of St. David, St. Gillass and St. Colung, which was successful in animire the Welsh church sent a mission under the leadership of St. David, St. Gil-das and St. Coluag, which was successful in establishing Christianity permanently in

the land.

He goes on to say that the Welsh mission was extended from Ireland to Iona; and so the ancient British Church Christianized the whole of the two islands. Dr. Langtry, it appears, cannot see the absurdity of his position even aside from all history.

But what does the historian of his own school say concerning Dr. Langtry's version of history?

Patricus, the St. Patrick of the Irish

own school say concerning Dr. Langtry's version of history?

Patricus, the St. Patrick of the Irish
. . active during the former half of
the fifth century . . aided the efforts
of the small communities of Celtic missionaries called Culdees. St. David . .
was at work during the former half of the
sixth century. But the chief missionary
work was then being done by the Caldes
of the Irish Church. Columba, an Irish
abbot of royal descent, after founding monasteries in the north of Ireland, passed in
the year 563 to Sociland and for the next
hirty-lour years labored there as a missionary on the mainland and in the Hebrides,
making his headquarters upon one of the
Hebrides, the rocky Island of Iona. Iona
then became one of the most important of
the Culdes missionary stations. . The
Celtic missionaries had been at work for
generations among the logilish of the north
. . . King Oswald sent for missionaries
to Iona. . . The first of the teschers
who came from lona to the Northumbrians
weat back and made hopeless report of the
people. Then Aldan volunteered for the
work and led a religious colony to Lindisfarme . . More Culdees passed
through Liadisfarne to join the work, and
thus the place came to be known as Holy
laie. For the next thirty years the Celts

through Lindisfarns to join the work, and thus the place came to be known as Holy Jale. For the uext thirty years the Celts were in all this region spiritual teachers of the English, and it was out of the midst of this great north of England movement, in the newly established monastery of Whitby, that the great English heart sang through the verse of Cedmon, its first great hymn based on the Word of Truth.—[Frof. Henry Morley.]

Morley.]
So that while Dr. Langtry tells the astonished world that it wa cient British Church passing around through Ireland and Scotland," in the through Ireland and Scotiand," in the time of St. David, that converted England from the north, Prof. Morley, an authority whom Dr. Langtry must accept, if he would accept any authority other than himself, says explicitly that during the time of St. Patrick, sea, and a century later in the time of St. David's activity "the chief missionary work was then being done by the Culdees of the Irish Church," who had been "for generations among the English instoran has said that all history is largely fietion; but oven English history by English writers of his own party does not centain enough fletton to suit by Langury. A little trouble taken to Dr. Langtry. A little trouble taken to compare dates would have disclosed to him the absurdity of his contentions.

Inigh Land Bill in the Lords.

The Irish Land Bill got its second read The Irish Land Bill got its second reading in the House of Commons last week. While we are not in a position to describe the exact shape in which it passed the House. nor to surmise what amount of tinkering the Lords may try upon it the cable brings some nows about the measure upon which Mr. Dillon and the lirish Party may be congratulated. It will be remembered that when the Bill are interested and Mr. Buffour, walds Irish Party may be congratulated. It will be remembered that when the Bill was introduced, Mr. Balfour made the rather cool announcement to the Irish members that they had the option of permitting the Bill to pass without amendments or to see it withdrawn. In other words they could take it or leave it without discussion or effort to improve it of improved it.

This ordering the Irish members ou of the road was only what they might have expected from a government that rejoiced in Irish dissensions. The Irish party was supposed to have deprived listle of all power and claim to respect in the House of Commons by suicidal jealousies, and the true logic of events was that Mr. Balfour contemptuously told them to get out of the way and allow the government to legislate for the larmers of Ireland without any interference on the part of the parliamentary representatives of those farmers. rejoiced in Irish disser ns. The Irish

This application of the dog-whip had a different effect from that which must have been calculated. Mr. Healy came at once to Mr. Dillon's aid, the Bill was at once to Mr. Dillon's aid, the Bill was analyzed with a clearness that gave Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain very quickly to reflect how little they under-stand any other interests than the landlords; meetings were held all over Ireland and the whole agricultural community North and South, Home Rule and Unionist, upheld Mr. Dillon and denounced the offhand treatment ed by the government for the

Land Bill.

Mr. Balfour saw his mistake, ate his words and consented that the Bill should have full discussion. The threat to run the bill through or abandon it was a card Mr. Balfour was playing for the landlords; and finding himself forced to abandon that game he tried another.

abandon that game he tried another.

A set of amendments framed in the interest of the landfords were adopted by the government, but were not put upon the order paper in the hope that they might sneak through or be pushed through at the last moment. Mr. Dillon had great difficulty in getting the government's premise to print the amendments and no sooner were they in print than the landford's game was exposed for the second time. The government had accepted the landford's amendments; and endeavored to hold the meaning of them from the House, and being obliged to disclose them, no sooner were they understood than Mr. Balfour announced the government's decision to withdraw the very amendments so secretly adopted. So far the landfords only; but another humiliating dose was still in store. Discussion of the provisions of the measure showed that its framers were so badly informed concerning the actual conditions they proposed to legislate upon, that they defended the Bill in one particular against the combined representatives of landfords and tenants in the House and suffered defeat upon a division. And all this after the lofty manner adopted by A set of amendments framed in the fandiords and tenants in the Process and suffered defeat upon a division. And all this after the lofty manner adopted by Mr. Balfour at the outset towards the Irish members, who could take the Bill as originally drawn or leave it alone, their discussion of its provisions not being wanted.

their discussion of its provisions not being wanted.

The Bill is now out of the Commons and it is said the Lords will restore the inadord's amendments. If they should do so the fight made by Mr. Dillon and his party will not have been in vain. All the farmers in Ireland without distinction of political party, Home Rulers and Unionists, have endorsed the delaration of the Irish Party that the Land Bill in any shape does not begin to offer a final settlement of the agrarian question. They accept it as an instalment, no more. If the House of Lords should decide that the Bill gives more than the farmers of Ireland deserve, and whittle it down in the interest of the landlords, the eyes of Irish Unionists will be opened to the influence of the Lords upon all Irish legislation. The Lords alone blocked the Home Rule Bill and the Unionists of the North supported them. When next they are called upon to deal with Home Rule, the opinion of the farmers of the North who now call themselves Unionists may have undergone some may have undergone

Burns in a Religious Point of View.

Last week Scotland celebrated the centenary of Robert Burns. The songs of the Ayrshire bard are treasured the wide world over, and naturally on an occasion like this, appreciation of his genius is on every lip and in every

genues is on every in that in deter-print.

The treatment of Burns in hishfetime as one of the tragedies of Scottish later history. With the exception of a few firm friends, and excepting the short visit to Edinburgh during which he was liouized by the local aristocracy, the poet from birth to death, was shunned as a loper and driven half mad by virulent social persecution which even his death did not put a stop to. How well did he himself feel the truth that:

Man's inhumanity to ma Makes coun'less thousands mourn.

Several influences contributed to the dark side of Burns' life. Calvinism in a mauner blighted him, and would have banished him to the ends of the cartin. Although he defied it and burled against it those terrible thood-chilling some of them; satires: Holy Willie's Prayer: The Holy Fair: The Kirk's Alarm: The Ordination; The Holy Tulric, it must be romembered that the poet strongly inclined to religious devotion as he was, found himself rebelling againt the name of religion at his father's hearth, the father being in revolt before him. He was hissed off the streets of Mauchline for preaching against Calvinism. Imagine of religion at his father's hearth, the father being in rovols before him. He was hissed off the streets of Mauchline for preaching against Calvinism. Imagine then the opinion in which he just have been held after the publication of Holy Willie's Prayer. That was the harmful influence of religion on his life; but Burns would not have lived in the hearts of after generations had the doctrines which he do. ounced crushed all true thought of God and religion out of his soul. Had he found the influence of religion upon the peasant people whom he loved, and upon himself, what it ought to have been, we can, of course, do no more than conjecture the difference it might have made in his songs. But we may safely go so far as to say that a good deal of what is now referred to as his "bread humer" would move have been penned. That was one of the weeds in the garden of his muse. Naturally pious and reverential, Burns looked for the beautiful, the true and the humble in all that concerned the vrosslip of the heart brinsed petitions to the captain of the same and the crushes expressions of the concerned in the captain of the ancient faith of Scotland are in refreshing contrast with his bitterness signit within him gave him pleasure to sing of fathering he had written in a long with the contrast of the c

mave counted the subject more few entially. Linchulden was founded Malcolm, the fourth great Catholic Ki of Scotland.

Ve holy wells, that, still subline, Resist the crumbling touch of time; How atrongly still your form displays? The piety of ancient days!

As through your ruins hear and gray—Ruins yet beauteous in decay—The silvery moonleans trembling fly: The torms of aces long gone bing eye. The inverted the foundation of the foundation

Cardinal Taschereau.

Grave anxiety has been occasioned in this portion of the Dominion by reports from Montreal to the daily papers con-corning the condition of the venerable Cardinal Taschereau. His Eminence has been for a considerable time in fail-Cardinal Tasoneroau.

has been for a considerable time in failing health; but these serious reports were unexpected, and it is doyoutly hoped that the illustrious life of the French-Canadian Cardinal Archbishop is not so near its close as is represented.



Taxes, 1896 Wednesday, Aug. 12th Wednesday, SEPT. 23rd Wednesday, NOV'R 4th

cheroby given pursuant to by-law No 1188, passed on the 21th day of June, that Il ere no a lot , the payment of twick for the enough year of the manner following

presented the property of the payment of takes for the tay of the passing hereof subject.

In the taxes for the year 1800 shall be payable on the tay of the passing hereof subject.

I the taxes for the year 1800 shall be payable on the interest and convenience of the ratepayers for the consistent of the same by installments or otherwise and on the says and times herein for the consistent of the same by installments or otherwise and on the says and times herein. for the collection of the same by in-tailoratie or otherwise and on the sign-and times become flet manifolds great factation has that non-dailing for relative about all the monon densities and for arreas of tagge shall not be such dyadrol, but usual to greatly, a tawor asking the 20th sky of Annat. 18-50. Its 38 paids of for the collection, if the 20th state is that not of the 3th tastation of the state o

No. Indeed of adversaments under the head of or as Local Improvements shall be payable on the control of the co

in section are never as any survey of the property of the country payable upon detaunt, as never addition therefore, unless the same, or any part thereof, becomes payable upon detaunt, as never not, the country of the payable upon the payable u the state of the part cost, shall be made to very contract the part of the par

ion of taxes.

Not desire to avail themselves of the principle of invisional paytaxes in bulk on or before the 12th day of August next, shall upon
cfore the wald day, be ontitled to a reduction of one and one half
inch might be deforred to the 2rd day of September and the day of

12 Interpayers who may not desure to avail themselves of the principle of divisional payment. but prior paying their taxes in high on refeore the 12th day of August next, shall upon ment. but prior paying their taxes in high on refeore the 12th day of August next, shall upon per cut. on the payments which might be deforred to the Zerd day. I September and this day of foreabor not respectively. On the payment of the payment of the section three between the late pay the taxe payable on the 4th day of Rovember pert on or before the 2trd day of September ext, shall be cuttified throughout to a reduction of one per cent. On those rate, the payment of a reduction of one per cent. On those rate, the payment of a reduction of the section threats, the payment of a reduction of the section of the sec

R. T. COADY

CITY TREASUPER'S OFFICE, Toronto, July 2nd, 1896

Success Assured for the Con-

The names of the Montreal delegates to the Irish Raco Convention are published in another column. By the action of Montreal the selection of the Canadian representatives is completed. The unanimity fivith which the Irish societies of the commercial metropolis acted was in hearty response to the call from reland. All that now remains to be done is for the delegates to make ready to depart. There is no to make ready to depart. There is no longer any doubt whatever of the success of the Convention. Its spirit has awakened Ireland anew. It will be thoroughly representative of the Irish people. Telegraphing on Monday the correspondent for the United Press said:

said:

That the convention will heal existing schisms and regenerate Home Rule seem assured. Mr. Healy and his followers will be present at the convention as friends to its aims. Outside the Boglish press, no one ye credits Mr. Redmond and his section with any distribution of the region to thwart this great, national novement.

national movement.

This is good nows and bears out the accounts appearing in our Irish exchanges by latest mails. Mr. R. Convery one of the delegates elected from Magherafelt in returning thanks for the hears done him said. honor done him said :

The time had come when all accitons of the Irish people should unite in the committee what the previous differences of opinion may have been they were all fighting the same battle though on different lines. They should one and all cast aside for ever any misunderstandings, and go unitedly as one man to fight the common enemy. He (the speaker) was a ann who had always held strong Parnellite views, but now that there is a mighty effort made to re unite the scattered forces, he considered the man would be a poor Parnellite and no Nation-list who would refuse to grasp the hand of friendship that is now extended. Although he did hold Parnel lite views, he was not arfald some a part in the property of the property

tions of Irish Nationshats, and he trusted their hopes would be fully realized.

That is the new spirit in Ireland. It is in the very air and is permeating every class. We have read with great pleasure a letter from Mr. Alfred Webb, ox.M.P., and chief of the Irish Protestant Home Rule Association, who has just returned from Australia and the United States. He has felt the pulse of the Irish people abroad and he has witnessed the reawakening at home. He says;

A convention is the best and only cure for the difficulties which at present beset a great cause, and the maintenance by the masses of the Irish people of a comfortable means of living in their own land.

The men who are about to take part

FREEL-L'ABLLE—At the Church of "St. Pete thains," Trenton, on June 30th, 1896, by tae I 'ather Carson, of Belleville, Mr. J. J. Freel, be ceper Trent Valley Canning Works, to Miss Aga aughter of Mr Louis L'Abelle, both of Trenton.

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AND RETURN

CHANGE OF TIME TABLE, ing on Wednesday, 1st of July, will Leave OAKVILLE. 7.15 a.m., 12 noon and 6.15 p.m. Leave TORONTO 10 a.m., 2.15 p.m., and 8 p.m.

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17 St. Sacrament street.

FARM AND GARDEN.

It is not a safe thing to bale hay direct from the field. It is convenient to do so, to be sure, but the quickest way is generally the slowest in the ond. It should be considered with hay, when made in the field still contains most, if not all, of the sap, and this will certainly undergo a fermentation at some time as soon as it is brought under pressure, and the drying of it and the escape of the heat engandered; but the operation cannot go on freely. The effect is a secondary heating, which at times, it is alleged and maybe truly so, will end in spontaneous combusion.

Thus it is the only safe way to store

leged and maybe truly so, will end in spontaneous combusion.

Thus it is the only safe way to store the hay in a barn or shed or in stacks for a few weeke until it is thoroughly cured, after which it will be safe to hale it. A related instance is the baling of cotton, which, if at all damp when put under the heavy pressure of the baling, will surely heat, and a combustion will occur, that may merely char the interior of the bale, but quite often the heat will increase in intensity until the interior of the bale will became red hot, and the fire soon burst out and consume the cargo and the ship. Char-coal and even hard mineral coal, especially the bituminous kinds, if is tored in a damp condition and under close presure, so that the heat cannot escape, will break into active combustion and become self-consuming. These facts are to be thought of just now when the hay is carried into the barns and destructive fires are most prevalent.

It is a safe thing to do when hay is

It is a safe thing to do when hay is stored in deep mows to put into the centre of the mow a sort of chimney made of bars like ladders, with four or three sides, leaving thus an opening for the heat to escape from the hay. This vent need not be more than two feet aguare. This, of course, lessens the bulk of the hay in a twenty-four-foot mow to a diameter of less than half, and thus greatly decreases the risk of internal heating by the easy escape of the heated vapor.

This applies to the grain as well, and the safety of the harvested crop is assured by such an arrangement as this.

Now the cabbage worm is in active business, and this is the time to fight this troublesome pest with the best effect. One of the most effective and cheapest modes of doing this is to enlist the children in the work, providing them with a not made of cheese-cloth, and fitted to a four-foot light handle, by which the butterflies may be caught with the greatest ease. The net should be made like a bag, over a foot deep, which opens at the ring to which it is attached is quickly moved by the handle, and the bag collapses over the butterfly and holds it until it may be killed, when it is taken out of the bag and kept to be counted.

To this may be added the dusting of the cabbages with some cheap flour, which, when damp with dew, is sticky, and entangles the worms and prevents them moving, and also closes their breathing organs and sufficate them. If only we could all act together in this way, working every year, the extermination of these destructive enemies of the crops would be completely effected in two or three years.

years.

It is the alternate wetting and drying that rots wood. If the boards are kept wet all the time, or dry, they will not rot, at least of they are exposed to the air. There is such a thing as dry rot, when timber is all ways dry, but is not exposed to the air. This is due to the fermentation of the sap in the timber. There are several processes to prevent all kinds of rot in timber; one is to saturate it with lime water; another is to keep it painted, after well soaking it with oil or a priming coat, as it is called. When pots with plants are kept on wooden shelves it will tend to preserve them to set the pots on small bars of wood an inch thick, so as to leave an air space under them.

The best way unquestionably to dispose of the corn fodder after the corn has been gathered is to run the stalke through a thrashing machine, by which they are born into fine shreds and much like hay. This is hetter and cheaper than cutting the stalks and feeding them in this condition. There is no waste in the shredder fodder. The stalk may be made into silage, if they are treated in this manner or out, but in the packing it into the silo plenty of water must be added to moisten it sufficiently to get up the necessary fermentation to cure it and heat it, so that the ensilage will not mildew and spoil.

Any kind of oil or grease applied to the bark of a tree is injurious, as it fills the pores of the bark, and thus prevents the entrance of air, which is indispensable to the life of the bark. A thick lime wash is not hurtful, but helpful, as it tends to destroy all kinds of insects and mildew, and to kill the decaying bark, that is to be removed as soon as possible. It also defends the tree against the lise that might otherwise infect the bark. If the lime wash is seented freely with carbolic acid, it will be a protection against mice and rabbits, as well as against the borers.

FIRESIDE FUN. No, Maude, dear, we wouldn't call a grave-yard a "bury patch."

"Ho: "It's no crime to be po She:

The charity we'ch gives away what dosen't want is more inclined to aunt itself than any other kind.

vannt useit than any other kind.

If there is any subject on which two people can agree it is in the deprecation of their common friends.

Customer: "Is the proprietor in? I want to get some screen doors."

Clerk: "He's in, but he's out o doors."

Clork: "Ho's in, but he's out o' doors."

A man never realises how insignificant he is until he attempts to describe (to his wife the deess worn by another lady.

The successful physician should be able to take 'life philosophically, for he is uncommonly enlowed in the way of patients.

"This river of your seems to me a sickly stream." said a grumbling tourist, "Yes," said the native: "it's always confined to its bed."

"Aly friends were right about John," sighed the young wife. "They said that after I married him I would find him out. So I do—out every night."

Bankrupt—Dyer: "What is your business, may I ask?" Boorish Stranger: "I am a gentleman, sir. That's my business." Dyer: "Ah, you have failed, I see."

"What did Mabel do when she discovered the law wouldn't allow her to wear her big hat in the theatre?"

covered the law wouldn't allow her to wear her big hat in the theatre?" "She beught a tortoiseshell comb a quarter of a yard wide."

Miss Stout (bicyclist): "I think it would be a great shame if bicycles were taxed." Miss Slender (ditto): "Then why do you ride one? You must be a great tax on it."

Our Language.—Affable Book Agent to little girl at front door): "Is your mamma engaged?" Little girl (in astonishment): "Engaged! Why, she's been married for years!"

"Curious thing about the Chinaman," observed Rivers, looking at the two passing Celestials. "Their q's are as much alike as two p's." "But their i's have a different slant," remarked Brooks. Brooks.

Brooks.

A young man who had prolonged his call on his lady-love rather later than usual was suprised when a window in a upper storey was raised as he left the house, and the voice of the mistrer of the house called out:

"L-we an extra quart this morning, please."

A lady of rank engaged by correspondence a lady's maid, who wrote asking permission to bring "her machine." The lady believing the girl wished to bring her sewing-machine, readily consented, and was not a little astonished when the up-to-date young person arrived with her bicycle.

Proof of Compatibility.—"Do you

astonished when the up-to-date young person arrived with her bicycle.

Proof of Compatibility.—"Do you think they will get along nicely when they are married?" "I am sure of it. I took care to find out shortly after they were engaged." "How?" gave several whist parties and arranged that they should play at partners. They never quarrelled ones."

Fair but Forty Oustomer: "Yes, I don't dislike this hat, but don't you think it would look much better without that long feather?" Diplomatic Attendant: "Oh, excuse me, madam; it looks charming. Why, it makes you look ten years younger." F. O.: "Really: Then put in two more."

"What a delicate-looking girl that Miss Palim is," observed the youth in the ordinary waistoat. "She may look feeble," said the young man with the pale moustache, bitterly, "but you ought to see how she can break a three years' engagement when a richer fellow comes along!"

fellow comes along!"

It was announced in Leavenworth,
Kan,, that Mdme. Caroline v.n Webber would sing at the Sunday morning service, and the church was crowd
ed. When the service began the pastor
announced: "I regret that Madame
von Wobber will not sing at the morning service, and I think we will have
to worship God."

"Ha! ha!" laughed Swayback, who had seen Mr. Bizzyman dispose of a nuisance by sending him on an errand, "Ha! ha! Cood way to dispose of bores! Make 'em do something!" 'Yes, it works well," replied Bizzyman. "By the way, I wish you'd drop this letter in the box on the corner as you go home."

corner as you go home."

Dr. Busby, when chaplain to the forces quartered at Dover, was one afternoon delivering a discourse from the Eighth Commandment, in which he animadverted on the sad consequences of stealing. "It is," he said, "such an ungentlemanly, begally thing for a soldier to steal! Not. my beloved brethren, that I would tax any of you with the commission of so foul a sin. No; God forbid—though I have lost a pair of boots and several other things since this regiment was stationed on the Heights!"

"Mr. Wagster, you're always fall-

"Mr. Wagster, you're always fall-ing asleep over your work. I don't see what use you are; I really don't know what to do with you." Clerk (with alacrity): "Why not make a sleeping partner of me, sir?"

But many, many have leaden feet, because their hearts are far heavier than lead.—Hawthorne.

DOMESTIC READING.

To feel mightily is one thing, to live charitably another.

Whatever you dislike in another, take care to correct in yourself.

Be independent in everything; be neutral in nothing.—M. Walsh. To give scandal is a give sin; to take scandal may also be a great fault. More helpful than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.

According to the security you offer to her fortune makes her loans easy to her fortune makes her lo or ruinous.—Bulwer Lytton.

No one is eafe from slander. The best way is to pay no attention to it, but to live in innocence and let the world talk.

Though we may sometimes wholly trust where we do not love, we can never wholly love where we do not trust.—Kathleen O'Meara.

Some Christians are pious sponges only when tribulation squeezes them the world is better because of them.—Dr. Frank Orane. To day goes to its forefathers, like all the rest: as for what comes after it, everything is in the love and coun-cil of the Almighty One.

on of the Almighty One.

We are at best but stewards of what we falsely call our own; yet avarice is so insatiable that it is not in the power of liberality to contest it.—Seneca.

When you follow policy you are playing against the universe; when you follow principle you are the partner of the universe.—James Lane Allen.

Our Let 1.

Our last days are dead leaves strew-ing the street along which we daily travel, lying as they fell, and never to bloom or live again.—Rev. Bernard OPE-ills. O'Reilly

O'Reilly.

What a wondorful thing is the love of a woman in its simplicity and strength, and how it gilds all the poor and common things of life, and even finds a joy in service!

It is a mark of snobbishness to admire success for its own sake. "Success," someone has said, "is a hideous affair; men are deceived by its spurious resemblance to merit."

To be in company with those we

ous resemblance to merit."

To be in company with those we love satisfies us; it does not signify whether we speak to them or not, whether we think of them or of different things; to be near them is all.

Every man is a preacher, even involuntarily; his conduct is an unspoken sormon, which is for ever preaching to others. Such is the high importance of example.—Henri Frederic Amiel.

A father would distribute the second

eric Amiel.

A father would disinherit his son, a friend would put away from him the friend of his bosom, if his love were requited as we requite the love of our Heavenly Father.—Father Faber.

neaventy rather.—Father rater.
Not by pulling down those who are
above us, not by the still more un
Christ-like plan of keeping down those
that are beneath us, can we make this
country of ours a kingdom of Christ
mit.

The great thing is to emanoipate the degraded through their own class. Only through their own class can they be effectually delivered; the mere patronage of the great and rich injures character.

patronage of the great and rich injures character.

As there is no struggle so severe and exacting, so there is no victory so noble as that which a man wins over himself; for the fact of struggle carries with it the possibility of victory.

A service rendered in the time of adversity is more acceptable and meritorious than in the time of prosperity. So, likewise, it is with myself; I better appreciate those who are faithful at a time when the world persecutes me—St. Gertrude.

After all, the true pleasures of home are not without, but within, and the domestic man loves no music so well as his own kitchen clock and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of.

others never dream of.

others never dream of.

It is the iron rule in our days to a quire an object and a purpose in life.

No life now wanders like an un fettered stream; there is a mill-wheel for the tiniest rivulet to turn. We go all wrong, by too strenuous resolution to go all right.—Hawthorne.

If the secrets of all hearts were revealed, it would found that hosts of men give up the struggle with themselves because they have not sufficient patience with themselves. They become disheartened by their failure to subdue obvious faults and to cut out evil tendencies.

If a woman would save herself much

evil tendencies.

If a woman would save herself much sorrow and humiliation, let her be wise in time, and never allow her feel ings to travel so far on the road to love that she caunot easily call them back, unless it be most evident that they are not going that road unaccompanied. Katherine E. Conway.

Katherine E. Conway.

What we want is not feeling; emotions are common, feelings superabound. In the educated classes feeling is extremely refined, but is much occupied with imaginary and unreal troubles; and the reason why, with such warm feelings, so little good is done, is that we want the suggestion how to do it.

If the Baby is Catting Teeth
Be sure and use that old, and well-tried
remedy, Mas. Winstow's Scottling Synthy,
for children teething. It soothes the child,
softens the gams, allays all pains, cures
wind colic and is the best remedy for
diarrhoa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It
is the best of fall.

Chats With the Children.

MOST'S PRAYER.

Now I will rest, dear Mother. Draw thou And let me feel the blessing of the

hands. Ah, as the plodding over flery sands Hath this day been. And, Mother, thou

wast by been, and, stormer, mou wast by?
And from my heart went up one little cry
Of love for thee? How cruelly 1 me brands
His creatures, who would list to his demands,

Nor think of thee, nor deam they y

To-morrow I shall think of thee as new See round my neck thy beads, upon my

broast
Thy scapular, and on my thoughtless brow
Tny Sacred benediction is impressed.
Then call my cagel, Mother, an i do thou
Speak to thy Son for mc, the white I reat.
The Dial. broast

A POEM ON A SILVER TALTE.

There is a lot of delightful reading for children in the August St. Nicholas about Eugene Field, the peet who died the other day. Amongst other things we are told it was Mr. Fields habit to write personal verse about his children. There are a number of scrap-books filled with these little pooms and quaint rhymes which have never been seen outside of the home circle. When Roswell Francis Field, usually called, "Posey," was born, he received many beautiful presents from the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Field—porringers, spoons, cups, and other gifts serving a baby's joys and needs. The one thing lacking, his father thought, was a silver plate, which he purchased for Posey. For this plate Mr. Field composed the following beautiful verse, which was afterwards engraved in face simile upon the plate: the plate:

Alturwarus Engines in an extended the plate;
the plate;
"INSCRIPTION FOR MY FITTLE SON'S SILVER FLATE;
"Unto Roswell Francis Field his father Engene Field giveth this Counsel with this Plate. September 2, 1893.
"When thou shalt eat from off this plate, I charge the: Be thou temperate;
Unto thise elders at the board Do thou sweet reverence accord;
Though unto dignity inclined,
Unto the serving folk be kind;
Be ever mindful of the poor,
Nor turn them hungry from the door;
And unto God, for health and food,
And all that in thy life is good,
Give thou thy heart in gratitude,"

When Posey was a little fellow the only way that it was possible to encise him to take an afternoon nap was for his father to promise to tell him an animal story. Hand in hand they would "trig-trog" together to "Gene's room" (as Mr. Field's room was called), and there on the bed, with his arm around his bisby boy, Mr. Field would tell weird and marvelous fairy-stories. But at length even these could not prevail to krep the beautiful brown eyes open, and then both story-teller and the listener would go off together to that dreamland which Mr. Field has so happily described. It is a great pity that some one did not write down or remember these." Sleepy Stories," as I have heard that they were "mong the most beautiful and exquisite bits of fantasy ever narrated to a little child. Whether Posey will be able to recall any of them when he gets older, it is impossible to say. He is a manly little fellow with a very imaginative brain, and is fond of inventing stories for himself, all of them beginning with the phrase, "Once upon a time," The two elder challdren, whom their father inchanamed "Trotty" and Daisy," have very charming manners, and may have inherited their father's talent.

A POET'S GIFTS TO HIS LITTLE FRIENDS

A PORT'S GIFTS TO HIS LITTLE FRIENDS.

As we all well know Mr. Field was ever gentle and tender to the little canes. If they were in any way seak or afflicted, they appealed all the more strongly to the love of which his heart was so full. His nature was as simple as a child's, and he loved the children's toy's as much as they did. His sympathette enjoyment of their pleasure in any new toy was a revelation to the every day man or woman. One day I went with him into a toy-store to get some little things for the babies, as he rarely went home empty-shanded. After he had purchased several things, he ordered a dozen medium sized bisque dolls. I wondered what he was going to do with so many, and put the question to him. He answered. "Oh, I like to have them and when little girls come to see me I can give them a dolly to take home." Some time after his death, the family found the box that had contained the dolls. There was only one left, and that one in some way had been broken.

It was only a few weeks before his life ended that he bought these dolls—so he must have had many visits from his little friends.

BUGENE FIELD'S FONDNESS FOR

Eugene Field was a man of genercus, tender spirit and boundless sympathy. He gained and held the love of little children and of men and women; for in his writings he appealed to

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anrepresented points in Onte

young and old, and every gentle nature responded to the magic of lishonest verse.

He was a great lover of animals, and was constantly making pets of them. He was very fond of birds, but, as he disliked to see them eaged, he looked torward to the time when he could add to his new home a good conservatory, where the birds might find a home and ly in and out among the plants. After he had once becomes attached to a pet of any kind, it was exceedingly hard for him to give it up. For several years he paid the board of two old dog at a farm. Some of his friends thought this a foolish expense; but he said he would not have the dogakilled, as they had been faithful to him; in their younger days, and he didnot believe in deserting old friends. Several years ago a Jerusalem doukeywas given to the Field boys, and they mamed it Don Cuesar dos Buena Afterthey became too old to drive with him, it was a serious question what to do; with "Don." For some time he was bearded at a livery stable. His boardebill soon became quite a serious matter. But Mr. Field would not have him sold, for fear that the children's old comrade might fall into unknd hands. At last a friend; in Kentucky offered a home for the donkey, and there he is now, spending his last days in luxurious ease on a blue-grass farm.

JINGLE AND JANGLE Jingle and Jangle are two little bells
That jingle and jangle all day;
And jingle rings sweet, with an accertells

tells
Of lightsomness, promise and May:
Sunshine and sugar and honey and bees,
Raiobows and butterflies' sungs,
Bird songs and brook-songs and widespreading trees—
Of joy little Jingle-bell sings!

Jinglo and jangle are two little bells
That jingle and jangle all day;
And jangle rings harsh, with an acce
tells

itorm cloud and vinegar, wormwood gall, Toads' tongues and poisonous things

Owlets and ravens, and dreams appeal—
Of wee little Jangle bell rings!

Yes, Jingle and Jangle are two little bells
That jingle and jangle all day;
And the one that you listen to strangely
compels
Behaviour that's sure to betray.

So listen to Jingle and be a good boy-So listen to Jingle and be a good boy—
To Jangle, oh, never give ear,
And your days will be metry and bubble
with joy,
While sadness will never come near.
—William S. Lord in St, Nicaolas.

BIRDS WHEN IT IS WARM

BIRDS WHEN IT IS WARM.

All birds seem to enjoy the heat, provided they can obtain water, which in this country is never wanting, except on the chalk downs when they cannot be compared to the conditions of the provided they cannot be conditionally and they cannot be conditionally and they cannot be conditionally and componitionally and componitional and comp

The Late John Loughrin.

The Matiawa News says: "We are sorry to chronole this week the death; of Mr. John Loughrin, sr., which focurred in Ottawa on Wednesday last.; Mr. Loughrin was one of the pioneers of this part of the country having; come to Canada from Ireland in 1893. He lived for a number of years in Ottawa and Eganville and moved to Mattawa about eight years ago. He followed the lumbering industry the most

of a long active life but old age at last succeeded in evercoming a constitution as strong as iron and he died at the age of 89 years. He leaves a family of four sons and five daughters. His sons are Mr. John Loughrin, M P.P., for his district: Mr. L. Loughrin, of Pombroke; Mr. P. Loughrin, of Sault Ste. Marie and Mr. J. Loughrin of Syracuse. His daughters are Mrs. H. Mooney, of Mattawa; Mrs. P. O'Connor of Pembroke; Mrs. D. O'Connor of Pakenham and Miss C. Loughrin of Syracuse.

Death of Michael Galvan.

OTAMA July 20 — Michael Galvan, of the post office department, died yesterday after a sickness of nine months. The deceased, who was 'zears of age, was born in Fermoy Ireland. After ten years of age, was born in Fermoy Ireland. After ten years service in England, India and Ganada. with Her Majesty's 1st Battallon and 6th Royal Rifles, he was appointed to a position in the post office department which he has held ever since. Being a musician of no mean ability he was induced some 23 years ago to join the Guards band in which he has rose to the rank of band sergeant, the position which he held at the time of his death. He was also a well known member of the

he held at the time of his death. He was also a well known member of the Amateur Orchestral Society and of Branch No. 28 of the C.M.B.A.

The funeral, which took place on Tuesday afternoon to St. Bridget's church was conducted with full military honors.

TOTALLY DEAF.—Mr. S. E. Craudell, Port Perry, writes: "I contracted a severe cold last winter, which resulted in my becoming totally deaf in one and partially so in the other. After trying various remedies, and consulting several doctors, without any relief I was advised to try DR. THOMA'S ELECTRIC OIL. I warmed the Oil and porred a little of it into my ear, and before one-half the bottle was used my hearing was completely restored. I have heard of other cases of deafness being cured by this medicine."

Keep cool, and you command every ody.—St. Just.

Jess: "They say Heaven lies about us in our infancy." Jack: "Possibly. Anyway, the world does when we

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Auti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but it will give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and clost, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

"Absalom," said Mrs. Rambo.
"have you time to take this carpet
out and—"" Don't ask me to do anything to that carpet, Nancy." said Mr.
Rambo. "I want to rest" "I think Rambo. "I want to rest" "I think you're always wanting to rest when I ask you to do any little job about the house," wrathfully rejoined Nancy. "You'd be worth a good deal to a bicycle maker." Why, my dear?" "Because you're got an everlasting tire on you."

Our or Sorts.—Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite furred tongue, and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

When you find a person a little better than his word, a little more liberal than his promise, a little more than borne out in statements by his facts, a little larger in deed than in speech, you recognise a kind of eloquence in that person's utterance not laid down in Blair or Campbell.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Massrs Northrop & Lyman Co. are the proprietors of Dr. Thomas' Eclectrac Oir., which is now being sold in immense quantities throughout the Dominion. It is welcomed by the suffering invalid everywhere with the emotions of delight, because it banishes pain and gives instant relief. This valuable specific for almost "overy ill that flesh is hort to," is valued by the sufferer as more precious than gold. It is the olixir of life to many a wasted frame. To the farmer it is indisponsable, and it should be in every house.

The Painter.

Nature bath taken her dele ate brush, Her palette, and paints, and all. She ball, worked in the situace of starbilla last.

hith worked in the

She works on the freecoes grow

On the sides of her ample hall

She hat muted the apple with himbor

rose
She hath covered the near with white, not the oster-blooms where the hone, bee goes
She hath crowned, with a golden light,

The leating sloe
la draped in snow.
And the celandine stars gleam by

And the celandim stars gleam bright.
She hatti sprinkled the meadows with silver and gold.
And the cuckon thower's delicate huc, the hath kindled the gorse on the windmanded wold.
And hatti garnished the woodlands and the pendid will be go.
Domure and shy,
She hath touched sith a heaven-born blue.

And in and about and around them all She hath filled in a background of gre The leaf buds burst at her noiseless call And spread out a verdurous screen. And spread An In

And spread out a verdurous screen.
And wearied eyes
In quietwisc
Find rest in the soothing scene.
—Transit. Bal.

'HE GAMBLER. HROM THE CORK EXAMINER:

There lived about thirty years since, in one of the counties of the south of Ireland, a farmer named Barry, whose broad acres and substantial habitation, with its commodious out-houses and farming requisites, afforded decisive proofs of not only comfort, but even wealth. Years had dealt lemiently with the farmer and his wife; and though they might be somewhat in the decline of life, still they possessed the strength and power of enjoyment, and all those symptoms of vigorous vitality which are usually attendant on the middle stage of human existence. And granted that they experienced some of those necessary evils which are the natural concomitants of age, had they not ample recompense in the steady, enduring affection with which the worthy couple regarded each other; were not their worldly prospects improving with the growth of their years; and had they not sons and daughters in whose budding promise they saw with pleasure the support and consolation of their declining years? On the early education of these children they had bestowed much care and time: the requirements necessary for their formation as usered with the control hearth, it was a pleasant sight to witness the social happiness, and harmony and innocence of that family.

James Barry, the farmer's eldest son, was now entering upon the dawn

une encertuil nearth, it was a pleasant sight to witness the social happiness, and harmony and innocence of that family.

James Barry, the farmer's cldest son, was now entering upon the dawn of manhood: in statuc, rather above the usual standard; in make, strong, vigorous and agile; with a profusion of black locks, an eye remarkable for its quick and piercing expression; and a countenance whose features, in themselves sufficiently plain, were rendered agreeable by the animation and intellectual character imparted to them. Possessing good natural abilities, he had made such proficiency in learning, and in gratifying the impulses of a mind naturally eager for the acquistition of knowledge, he had acquired far more than is naturally statined by persons of his class, and sepecially at the period of which we are treating. Up to this period of his life, a gentle but efficacious restraint had been placed upon him in relation to his companions, but now that reason had come to the aid of habit, and that confidence was placed in his docile and submissive disposition, these restraints were relaxed; and it was deemed advisable to repose reliance on his discretion, lest paternal watchfulness should prove oppressive. The liberty of action insensibly exerted its influence on him, new intimacies were formed through the medium of his old companions, and he rejoiced in the unwonted resources of pleasure opened out to his enjoyment.

Life yielded unbounded pleasure to him; each successize day hald fourth.

of pleasure opened out to his enjoyment.

Life yielded unbounded pleasure to him; each successive day held forth untasted joys to his raptured mind; and when at eve he reposed his head upon his pillow, he conjured up visions of bliss which the coming morn would bring, and as he calmiy slept, a smile would play upon his lips, and luxurious dreams, which ne'er might to accomplished, would haunt his imagination, still heighten ing with their witchery the delusion of his day-dreams. Yet he remained pure, and turned away with loathing when at times the repulsive features of vice were presented to his indignant glance; he believed himself strong in his virtue, and endured the presence of that from which he should have fied. Oh! ye parents who prize the happiness and virtue of children, save whem from the polution of evil society, and guard with jealous care those noble impulses of rectitude which are

found in their young hearts, and are placed there by the hands of divinity as gifts of priceless value. Cards formed an iroportant source of amusement with several of his companions, and he looked on with pleasure as it pleased them; and on their invitation to join the social party, he could not bring himself to refuse. He played but not once alone: he was deeply interested, and he became as eagur for a game as his comrades. He bot too: but it was plain that pleasure, not money, was the object sought; the betting was a mere trifle and the small sums with his father furnished him were amply sufficient for all his him were amply sufficient for all his

small sums with his father furnished him were amply sufficient for all his expenses.

Soon his desire for play deepened into a passion: much of his days were passed in that fascinating but dangerous employment; and when the night came on, he wished that the morn had arrived; and slumbering, his repose was often broken by restless fancies, which made him start and waken, and then he would repreach the lingering hours which kept him from his play.

Some months passed on, and his restlessness knew no cessation, but was rather quickened; his application to his favorite game became intense; the small sums of money which he once staked seemed too pucifie then; and if at times he did not engage in play, it was from the painful consciousness that his money was exhausted. Fallor overspread his once healthy countenance, and a reatless and dovouring anxiety gave token of the inward strife; the change was noted, but the cause remained unknown. To any inquiries or remarks he replied by evasions which represend the utterance of curiosity, but did not satisfy. This could not last; sleepless nights, and a perpetual struggle of mind by day, soon induced illness, and he was stretched on a bed of pain. Some weeks passed over, soothed by a fathers solicitude and a mother's careful hand; and he rose again refreshed in mind, and sound in body.

In search of restoration of his health, he amadered through the

fathers solicitude and a mother's careful hand; and sound in body.

In search of restoration of his health, he wandered through the balmy meadows, lay extended on the soft and fragrant cound which they afford, while in dreamy happiness he listened to the light carolling of the lark pouring out his rich matin lay; cooled his warm limbs in the delicious waters of the neighboring stream, and sought relief from the summer's fervid sun amid the green shelter of clustering trees. His illness passed away and his health returned, and with his health his love of gaming; with the same desire, it is true, but not with those external manifestations, nor those internal struggles which rack the mind and disease the body. It seemed as if he lived for play, as if that were the sole study of life. It is true that he could enjoy his meals once more, and find deep repose at night, for its novelty and the morbid oxcitement were gone: but the habit had become inveterate; it was growing old with his life. He resorted to every expedient to gratify his expensive love of gaming, and to minister to his pecuniary wants. But they soon proved insufficient; and—ob, God, in an evil hour, he gratified his fatal passion with the use of his father's money. He yielded with a struggle to the temptation, and cheated his conscience with the delusive hope of soon replacing it. He did not replace it, for he was successful; but a fatal precedent was set, and success was the exception, and misfortune the rule.

Time passed on—not in years, but in months—and goods were occasion—ally missed, and money at times was

Imme passed on—not in years, but in months—and goods were occasionally missed, and money at times was unaccountably lost. How did this occur? There must be a thief; but who this thief? Suspicion alighted on the female servant. Again money was stolen; her outward show of self-command and assumption of innocence did, indeed, excite surprise, and they could allege no proofs of erminishity; yet her dismissal was resolved on. Summoned to the presence of her indignant master, surrounded by his family, the thefts were enumerated, and she was plainly charged with their commission. Amazement and terror were depicted on her countenance, yet she firmly and unhesitatingly denied the charge; but unheeded were her expostulations, and part they must. The sense of her desolate condition and blighted character rose to her mnd; the world was wide, but unfriended, what home had she, or where obtain one? She clasped her hands in an agony of grief, and from her full heart burst forth her vehennen protestations of innocence, and with streaming eyes raised to heaven, she appealed to the common Father of us all for mercy and justice! She went away, desolate and hopeless; but that last appeal of injured innocence smote the gambler to the heart, and haunted his unessy memory for many an after day.

But why protract the tale? why dwell on his vain and weak remorse? why resount what has been before recounted—the violence of his predominant passion, and its unserupulous gratification? The true thief was at last discovered; it was with horror that his father made the discover; his treasured hopes were blighted; the fascinating prospect of his son's advancement in life by steady honesty and his matural shillities was dashed to the ground; and it was in the agony of his mind that he declared the irre-pressible feelings of his heart, and painted, in the strong language of

truth, the folly and the orime of his son 1 Shame, intense and burning, kindlod with a fiery glow the cheek of that erring son; consciones smote him demaily within; he cursed his madness in his inmost heart; remorse overwhelmed him for destroying that kind father's peace of mind; dimmess stole upon his eyes and faintness upon his heart; he tottered to a chair; and found that support he so much needed. Next morning, at the break of dawn, a traveller might have been observed wending his lonely way along the country road, dejected in gait and moody in spirit. It was the remorse-ful son. He sought not the embrace of father or mother, or sister or brother, but fled his fathers house, resolved never to enter it till he had restored the purity of a sullied name. As he passed along he turned his wistfal gaze towards that old mansion, the nome of his birth ard affections; and as he looked to heaven, invoked a blessing upon its sleeping immates.

Arrived at one of the largest and most populous of our provincial towns, he found with some difficulty the residence of a kind unole, unfolded to him the story of his errors with many a repentant tear, found his consolation and support, and through his interest obtained a respectable situation: in a mercantile establishment. He appeared to have forgotten his old vice in his devotion to business; and when some twelve months had clapsed, he thought himself justified in requesting and accepting the hand of a young and artless girl, whose affections he had already gained.

Some few short years of happiness passed over, when a slight incident occurrence one of the numerous taverns which arrested their attention. The hours passed passed pleasantly away in social communion and old stories of bygons days; when some strangers called for cards, to while away the lagging time. The cheek of Barry flushed at the sight; a nervous quiver much pressing on his friend's part to induce him to follow the example set, and do likewise.

That hour was the ruin of his prospects; the insidious foe that

and at times of trante assurances and ill-regulated manifestations of attachment to her.

For a while the beauty and innocence of his infant boy; the caresses which nature forced him to lavish on it; and the fond, soothing arts which do not him, and he sought in the bosom of him, and he sought in the bosom of his little family that pure joy and repose of mind which it could and diapply. But it was for a while only; his passion was lulled, not extinguished; and he sought, by renewed and increased devotion to the syren game to atone for the pause which had courred. Her blasted hopes, the ruinous decay of their fortunes, her long and patient endurance of many woes, at length undermined the constitution of that fragile being; and the hestic flush, the dry, hard cough, the fatal right-sweats, too truly told to that young wife that her days were numbered.

Fast approached the steps of the teaters.

young wife that her days were numbered.

Fast approached the steps of the destroyer, death; she felt his cold breath upon her cheek, and she knew that when she should move from that bed of death; that it must be as a corpse. Then it was the husband saw the inevitable hand of fate upon her; and how his heart was wrung with vain sorrow, what wild exolamations did he not flereely swear to be all that he once was, if she did but recover! But, 'twas useless; and your heart, reader, must tell you what were his feelings when his dying wife—dying in lie's spring—looked unalterable affection at him; and with one hand clasped in that of her perjured husband, and the other holding her young and trembling child, lay still, without a pulsation at her heart—the earthly tenement bereft of its guiding spirit!

Despair, and constant intoxication, thered the doct her in wife and

a pulsation at her heart—the earthly tenement bereft of its guiding spirst!

Despair, and constant intoxication, followed the death of his wife; and, on losing his situation, his uncle refused him any assistance, and shook him off as one whose viess were incurable. Altered circumstances immediately forced him to quit his liouse, to dispose of the remainder of his furniture, and to seek a room in a solitary and half deserted quarter of the city, where he might retire from the inclemency of the wintry blast.

But still he believed the gambling table would be his redomption; frequented all the low haunts of vice, stifled any rebellious feeling of pride or conscience which might even yet intrude, and struggled hard by any means, legitimate or otherwise to retireve his ruined fortunes. Some success he had, and a gleam of hope rovived his dropping spirits; but he formed the desperate resolve of either losing all he had, or winning much he believed the latter must follow, and rejected the fatter must follow, and

alm st impossible. But still, foolish man, it was impossible! He entered the gambling house; and encountered that friend, beaming with smiles and affability, whe hirst had lured him from the path of duty, and led the way to wretchedness and misery. They played—Barry's all was staked; the game was long, and dubbus was success; beads of perspiration stood out on his damp brow; the blood seemed bursting at his heart; his fastures glowed with the warm'luid, then it retreated, and his features wore left, al' as the ceroments of a corse. When all was lost he was lost he

On he strayed, he knew not whither, nor with what intent; but insensibly his stops conducted him to the immediate vicinity of the river on which the city lay. It was a cold, dark, dull March night; thick, gloomy clouds were fitting rapidly across the surface of the moon, and the wind was howling round him like a maniae. All was silent, deserted: the turmoil of business was over, and the city slumbered. But there he stood in solitary restlessness: his hand passed across his fevered brow, and the quick throbbings of his heart beating almost audubly. He deemed himself abandoned both by man and God—if God there were—and his sufferings unheeded: protigal wastli lay around him, but nought but hopeless poverty before him; and, to increase his woes, the murderer's fate, and the ignominious instrument of detail, seemed staring him in the face, and left on these blanched features, visibly impressed, the suicide's terrible despair. He gazed upon that dark stream which ran gurgling below his feet in the distance, the pale glimmer of some scattered lamps gleamed on its surface; and the moon, at times beaming through some rift, shed her spiritual and silvery light upon its cold, glistening waters. The heavy tramp of a passing stranger broke close upon his ear; and he observed, by a sudden burst of monlight, the startled and carnest gaze which the intruder directed to his damp and pallid features; but he passed on rapidly, and he was again left to his own communings. As he stood on that cold March night, what multiplied thoughts came thronging before his memory, what recollections of the past, what bodings of the future. The short-lived vision of happy innocent in youth, his wild and giddy career, the then bitter mockery of his fronzied soul. Conscience whispered uneasily the suicide's awful doom—and oh! what heaps of gold would he not then have flung away unprized that he might lie down in common antiliation with the worm, and forget eternally his God, his loving parents, his injured wife, his helpless child! His into the ha

shudderingly rushed away from the scene of his temptation.

He soon xeached the poor, bare apartment which he called his home; snatched his sleeping child from his wretched bed; hastily dressed him; seized some few articles of food and clothing; and again rushed forth into the silent streets. He passed through the city, entered the country, walked on for many a weary mile, but halted ont; for he wished to be far removed from that place which had seen his hopes and fortunes wrecked. Towards morning fatigue compelled him to rest and he sought repose in a deserted cottage upon a heap of straw; his long journey and the wants of nature called for deep and refreshing sleep, and she day was protty far advanced when he woke. Whenhe did he observed many young and inquisitive faces of children peering down in wonder at him—he

was so wan and worn; and when they observed his first opening glance, they started, it was so full of terror and pain. Many of these children, who were going to the village school, put their hands in their little satchels, and extracting their days foed, timerously approached and gave the wanderer their all.

Some days nagered on in this control of the same contro

their all.

Some days passed on in this roaming kind of life, and he felt his limbs totter under him with weakness, but holding his little chird by the hand he still moved on, though slow and painfully. At last he could go no further, and with a cry of ram, and wildly embracing his child, he yielded to necessity, felt a burning sensation at his brow, and fell into along and troubled dr-am—not repose. When he next awoke, it was not under the open canopy of leaves, but lying on a soft and downy bed, in a room comfortably furnished, and with all the accommodation of a sick man's chamber. He believed it still a fream, and passed his hands across his eyes to dissipate the deceifful illusion: he became concious that his thoughts wandered, that his brain was disturbed, but still he well knew that his presence in that chamber was no deception. When he fell ill and sleepy upon the way-side, hewas recognized by a passing stranger, and through the kindness of a wealthy neighboring farmer, he was conducted, in a high stage of fever and insensibility, into an out-house on the farm, and all remedies resorted for his eure. The kind farmer hearing of his frightful cries and revention of the past, and of his evincing all the symptoms of an agitated and remorseful conscience, came to visit him. Those features seemed not utterly strange to him, altered though they were; his tell-tate illness soon discovered who he was, and crying out that he was his son, his lost child, he sank beside him insensible. He removed him to his house, to the former chamber of that erring son; watched and wept over him, wiped his clammy brow, and ministered to all his wants. Nor did he forget his little boy, but he was clothed, and sake, was dear to his aged grandsire. We pass over some weeks in which the father and son; disjoined for years and parted brethren, met again; what forgiveness was passionately demanded on one side, and with tearty tranged on the side, was gassionately demanded on one side, and with tearty tranged on the side hearty has the s

what forgiveness was passionately demanded on one side, and with tearful pleasure given on the other; how his father told him of the slow recovery of the gambler whom he had stabbed, and how his face brightened up to learn that he had not the guilt of actual murder on his sinful soul; and we hasten to the closing scene, for the life of the recovered son is passing swittly away. The expiring man loved to cast his eyes on the setting sun of May, bathing the calm evening sky in a flood of glory; his glance wandered over the green earth, clad in its morning robe of freshness and verdure; the shrubs and flowers were putting forth their young leaves, and loading the air with the rich fragrance of their varied flowers; his ear was saluted by the melodious and thrilling notes of feathered songsters; it seemed as if the world were fresh from the Creator's hand. His thoughts wandered ever over the fair scene it seemed as if the world were fresh from the Oceator's hand. His thoughts wandered ever over the fair scene disclosed to his view, suggesting a thousand reflections of pleasure or solemnity; and as the sun, whose rise he no more might witness, was setting on his last night of life, how vividly did his imagination recall the days of boyhood, when conscience slumbered so easily, when joy was unalloyed and unshaded by any bitterness! And then, the contrast with his manhood, which appeared one dreary waste of vice unchecked and vice self-inflicted; he thought of his body, young in years, yet full of infirmity; of his once vigorous mind, how weakened by every excess; of his family disgraced; of his fond father's declining years embittered by woe on his account; and of his affectionate mother, sent prematurely to her cold grave, maternal love even still pouring a benediction on his unworthy head. Oh! was it not justly too powerful for his agitated feelings? He turned away his head, the weakness stole pleasantly and soothingly upon him, and he wept as he had done in child-hood.

and he wept as he had done in child-hood.

His cars were startled by a sudden noise, the door opened violently, and two armed officers of justice sprang into the spartment but when they gazed upon the dying man's countenance, and saw the shudder which passed across those features with the deathshadow full upon them, they fell back in haste, and looked reverently, and with uncovered heads, upon the disast broken words were uttered; his weeping father, and brothers, and sisters, and child stood around, and sisters, and child stood around, and sobbed aloud. Seldom had the ministers of offended justice witnessed a scene so solemn and as full of woe; the dying man's struggling cry to dod and man rose above the general dear object of affection; one glance to heaven—one pang more—all was over, and they gazed on the cold, rigid remains of what once had been a gambler.

FREE TO MEN.

Any man who is weak or run down can write to me in perfect confidence and receive free of charge, in a sealed letter, valuable advice and information how to obtain a cure. Address, with stamp, F. G. Smith, P. O: Box 388, London, Oat.

Father Callaghau, Montreal.

Father Callaghan, Montreal.

Montreal is about to lose one of its most eminont and best esteemed Irish Catholic clergymen in the person of the Rev. James Callaghan, familiarly and popularly known to hundreds as Father James.

Gue of the main objects of the visit of the Very Rev. Father Captier, Superior General of the Sulpicaan Order, to this country, was to perfect and extend the system. One college is being added to the number in Canada and the Tined Statesunder the name of the Loyal Seminary of New York, situated at Yonkers a couple of miles morth of the new boundary line of Greator Naw York, Among the chairs now vacant is that of Ecolesiatical History and Sacred Scriptures in the St. Mary 8 Home of Philosophy in Baltimore, Md. Rev. Father Callaghan was chosen by the Superior General as the best man for this position, and the choice is a high honor both to himself and Montreal. He will leave for the scene of his new labors for the church next week.

Father Callaghan will leave Montreal with the heartful regret of everyone, but, nevertheless, they must feel glad that he has been so highly honored.

Death of Miss Julia Gerin,

Death of Miss Julia Gerin.

The Sioux Falls (Iowa) Press of Saturday, July 11, has the following: The funeral services of Miss Julia Gerin who died on Thurday afternoon will take place this forenon. The funeral procession will start from the house at 9.45 this morning, and the services will be held at the Catholic church at 10 o'clock. The body will be taken on the 12.35 Milwaukee, to Cobourg, Ont., where the interment willbe made. Her brothers Michael and Patrick will accompany the body. Miss Gerin came to Sioux Falls sixteen years ago, but owing to her retiring disposition was not so well known to the general public as the other members of the family. She was greatly loved and respected by those who enjoyed her personal acquaintance.

The Cartiolic Registra tenders its sympathy to the beceaved which will be shared by the friends of the family, not only in Cobourg, but throughout the County of Northumberland, where they are widely known and respected.

ACUTE DYSPEPSIA.

A TROUBLE THAT MAKES THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS MISERABLE.

only Rational Treatment is to Remore the Cause of the Trouble-One Who Suffered Greatly Shows How This Can be Done at a Comparatively Trifling Expense.

Tho life of a dyspeptic is beyond doubt one of the most unhappy lots that can befall humanity. There is always a feeling of over fullness and distress after cating, no matter how carefully the food may be prepared, and even when the patent uses food sparingly there is frequently no cossation of the distressing pains. How thankful one who has undergone this misery and has been restored to health feols can perhaps be better imagined than described. One such sufferer, Mrs. Thos. E. Worrell, of Dunharton, N. B., relates her experience in the hope that it may prove beneficial to some other similar sufferer. Mrs. Worrell agas that for more than two years her life was one of constant misery. She took only the plainest for \(\text{d} \), and yet her condition kept getting worse, and was at l'ust seriously aggravated by palpitation of the heart brought on by the stomach troubles. She lost all relish for food and grow so weak that it was with difficulty she could go about the house, and to do her share of the necessary housework made life a burden. At times it was simply impossible for her to take food as every moulful produced a feeling of nausea, and sometimes brought on violent fits of food, and the summer of the means of the conting which test her weaker than be food in the conting which test her weaker than be food in the conting which test her weaker than be food in the conting which test her weaker than be food in the conting which test her weaker than be food in the conting which the standard prover ment. At least she read in a newspaper of a cure in a similar case through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. After using three or four boxes there was a great improvement in her condition and after the use of eight boxes Mrs. Worrell says "It can assure you I am a well woman, as strong as ever I was in my life, and I aw my my server to make a summary of the proved to me wonderful medicine. Mrs. Worrell tuttler says that Pink Pills were also of the greatest tenofit to her humband, w

NEAGARA NAVIGATION CO.

FOUR TRIPS DAILY

Yonge Street Whart seast side) at 7 am, 11 a m is 1 and 4 sp m is 7 NIAGARA, 4 UF RASTON and LEWISTON, connecting with New YORK cineral & Huddon River it is. Miscare Falls & Lewist at R.R. Jihelpan Central & R.R. Jihelpan Central R.R.

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TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of July 1896, mails close and are due as follows:

Every Art Store has a complete assortment of WINSOR & NEWTON'S colors. These colors are the best in the world and they cannot get along without them. Insist upon having them. They are low energh in price for any body and always insure happy results.

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TORONTO.

19 ESTIMATES FORMISHED

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Opposite Gould street,

JOHN FOY, Manage

on and after MONDAY, JUNE STR, CHIPPLWA" and "CHICORA" ongc Street What! seast of a control of the control of t

LATEST MARKETS.

Tonorro, July 29, 1896.

Wheat—The offerings are small, there is a moderate demand, and the market is firmer. Holders of red wheat are asking of sea mode, and white 57-and 68: cast and north and west freights. Manitobs wheat is strong and prices ate be_mir. No. 1 hard sold afloat Fort William to-day at 61c, and at 65c Midland; No. 1 hard was offered at 68c Midland; No. 2 hard was offered at 68c Midland; No. 1 hard was offered at 68c Midland; N Wheat-The offerings are small, there is moderate demand, and the market is

poun prints, loc to let greatenty, loc to legs—Good boiling eggs can be purchased for 90 in single cases, and large orders have been taken at reduced prices. The demand is light and unsteady, Baled Hay—Cars of new hay are offering freely at \$11 and \$12 delivered here. Potatees—There is no lack of supplies, Prine Mistouris are soiling at \$1.15 per barrel, and 50¢ per bag. This season's Ontarios bring 30¢ to 40¢ on the street here. Some of them are small.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Only a load of cats, selling at 23½c, man-ted to get in before the rain this morning. eliveries of other produce were nil.

Wheat, white \$0 65	\$0 67
Wheat, red 0 63	0.65
Wheat, goose 0 51	0 00
Peas 0 50	0 00
Rye 0 45	0 00
Oats, 0 231	0 00
Hay,14 50	00 00
do, new 10 50	11 50
Straw, bundled	00 00
Eggs, new laid U 83	0 91
Butter, lb rolls 0 12	0 13
Butter, tubs, dairy 0 11	0 13
Chickens 0 25	0 40
Ducks 0 50	0 60
Turkeys 0 8	0 11
Potatoes 0 20	0 40
Dressed hogs b 50	0 00
Beef, hindquarters 4 50	7 50
Beef, forequarters 2 00	4 50
Veal 3 00	5 00
Lamb yearlings 5 00	6 00
do. spring, per lb 6	8
PRUIT.	

Because of the rain the Scott street market was a little quiet. Lawton berries were recommended by the street was a little quiet. Lawton berries were rained by the street of the street

MONTREAL MARKETS

and a lot of other stuff.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, July 27.—Grain—Several car loads of oats are sold to-day at 250. Oats for export are selling at 2410 to 244c. Peas, per 60 lbs, sfioat, 6440 to 550; cats, No. 2 white, in atore, 250; rye, No. nominal; barley, feed, 3310 to 340; barley, 46 to 46c; buckwheit per bu, 372.

Flour—Riccio and the control of the con

BUFFALO MARKETS

refined, per ib., 5 to 6c.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

East Buffalo, July 27.—Cattle—Receipts.

Cars through, 180 cars sale; market fairly cars through, 180 cars sale; market fairly cars through, 180 cars sale; market fairly cars sale; in the constant of the cattle of the catt

For Men and Boys.

In these scorching days the "Nogligo Shirt" is a relief that can only be appeciated by those who wear. The test may be made at Jamieson's, where this seasonable article is sold at half its actual value, and in any color, size or pattern. There are other equally serviceable garments—such as stylish Cashmere vests, outing coats, &c.—which Jamieson offers the public at nominal prices; and the youngsters can be rigged in white or striped duck for the small sum of seventy-five cents the suit. White canwas shoes for cricketers and others at 99c!



fors sail be would never heat manner out or of right no.

Several other passes in that othered from formal several other passes in that other discrete remains; from the manner of the first passes for the control of the manner of the formal several other other than the manner of the formal several other ot

My wife suffered from beart disease and sleen-tessoes. When Rev. Vendeur of this place re-sommended Pastor is only a Nervo Tome, Joseph the had the Josted effect. R. La Bau.

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the SDM day of June and the Sist slay of December each year for forty years from 20th day of June and the state that the Sist shall be seen to the S

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