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The Catholic Regista.

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

Vol. VI.-No. 33.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Leo's Letter to the Scottish People.

Pope Leo XIII has saued a letter to the Bishops of Scotland which is one of the most interesting of recent papal documents. The Holy Father says: A Scotland, so deer to the Holy See, and in a special manuer to us, has its place in our care and solicitude. We love to recall the fact that over twenty years ago the first act of our apostolic ministry was performed in favor of Scotland, for on the second day of our pentificate we gave back to the Scottish people their occlesiastical hierarchy. From that day forward, with your efficient co-operation, venerable brethren, and that of your clergy, we have constantly sought to promote the welfare of your nation, which is naturally inclined to embrace the truth. And now that we are so far advanced in years that the ond cannot delayed much longer, we have thought it meet to address you, venerable brethren, and thus give your nation a further proof of our apostolic affection.

The tearthly atorn which went ever Scotland, so dear to the Holy See, and a special manner to us, has its place our care and solicitude. We love to

The torrible storm which swept over the Church in the sixteenth contary deprived. The vast majority of the Scottish people, as well as many other peoples of Europe, of that Catholic faith which they had gloriously held for over me thousand years. It is most pleasing to us to revert to the great achievements of your forefathers on bohalf of Jatholicism, and also to allude to some of those, and they are many, to whose ritten and illustrious deeds Scotland wees so much of her remown. Surely our fellow-countymen will not take it it has we should again remind them of what two yew to the Catholic Church and to the Apostolic Sec. We speak of what two yew to the Catholic Church and to the Apostolic Sec. We speak of what two yew to the Catholic Church and to the Apostolic Sec. We speak of what two years of yours, was so inflamed with the desirefor a greader spill and progress of the control of the cont

The truth of what we have just stated is proven by what has actually taken place since, of all the sects, deprived as they are of the Catholic faith, and disagreeing among themselves on religious matters, each one claims that its own teaching and practices are in accord with Holy Will. There is no gist of God as accred that man cannot abuse it to the steam of the man cannot abuse it to the steam of the control of the contr

ingly impart to you in the Lord venerable brothren, to your clergy and people our Apostolie Blessing.
Given at St. Peter's, Rome, the 25th of July, in the year 1899, and the twenty-first of Our Pontificate.

LEO. XIII., Popo.

Religious Reception and Protession at St. Joseph's Convent.

Religious Reception and Proitssion at St. Joseph's Convent.

On Monday morning, at 9 o clock, the over impressive ceremony which consecrates the moment of entrance to the roligious life was witnessed in the chapped of St. Joseph; Convent. Wherever behold the custom followed by the community of St. Joseph, when its tonder volunteer virgins are about to separate themselves from the world, is very stately; but in the chaste chapel on St. Alban's St. which is the admiration of all who have seen it, the service was strikingly beautiful. The chapel was exquisitely highted and adorned for the occasion and the music of the Convent Choir was perfect. Vicar-General McCann, administrator of the archdiose, who received and took the vows of the novices, looked overy fuelt the ideal father: in the Catholic Church. His entrance to the chapel was preceded by a procession of velide and wreathed children addactor robed nums strending the control of the architecture of the catholic Church. His entrance to the chapel was preceeded by a procession of velide and wreathed children addactor robed nums strending the control of the control

We regret to have to announce the death of Mrs. Keating, wife of Mr. James Keating, which sad event, took place at the family home, 250 St. Dominuck St., Montreal, on Sunday merning, 24th July last, in the seventy-fiest, year of

BISMARCK'S TRIUMPH AND DEFEAT.

AND DEFEAT.

A special memoir of the late Prince Bismarck appears in The Dublin Procuman's Journal. The article is of special interest with relation to the events following the year 1862 when the great quarred broke out between the new King William and the Prussiau House of Commons. The Upper House passed the Military Budget. The House of Commons throw it out. The King turnion of to the "strong man," and summoned Bismarck to Berlin as Prime Minister. He was then forty-seven years old, and for twenty-eight years he held his posticuling first Prussia and then all Germany with a rod of iron. For four years how years are not waged a terrible hattle with the Prussian House of Commons. They throw out the Military Budget was after year. Bismarck and the King governed without any Budget. "It is note," said Bismarck in the House, "by apoechifying the great questions of our time will be decided—it is Blood and Iron." This terrible phrase was received with wide with didleth by his followers. with ime will be decided—it is Blood and Iron!" This terrible phrase was received with delight by his followers, with flury by his foos. Scenes of violence took place in the Chamber. One had a most comical ending. A futious dispute took place between Von Roon, the War Minister, and Von Sybel, the historian. In foreign assemblies the sitting is closed when the President puts on his fast. This day Herr Bookum-Dolfs was in this chair. When the Year was the present of the present of the was the present of in the chair. When the row grew fast and furious Bookum-Dafa solemnly rose and put on his hat, but by mistake another man's, Behold I this has was several times too large, and it came down on the neck of Bookum-Dafa, completely covering his face. Then there was a great roar for laughter, and indeed to this hour Germany laugh at the famous bat of Bookum-Dafa. But this was the only laughable incident in largeat drama. German Liberaliam was furious against Bismarck. One man offered a hund of dollars for his band. The student Blind shot at him head. The student Blind shot at him head of the highest rank. But in the and his foes were beaten down. Year after year the taxes were collected without the leavers of Parliaments, year after year the same was one federation in which the leadership was divided between Austria and Prussia. Having first rushed austria in to a wicked attack on Denmark, Blemarck in due time picked a quarter with Francis Joseph and suddouly declared war. The princellogs of Germany for the most part rauged themselves with Austria. On the 3rd July, 1869, the hosts me in a territib hattle at Sadowa in Bohemia. The Austrian sme with a cartaining defeat. "I have lost," wrote old Benedek who commanded "40,000 men, I standards, and 170 gans, ali, alsa, but my life." They love the search of the standards, and 170 gans, ali, alsa, but my life. They love the search of the standard of the men of the standard of the standard of t

abt of an atom of atom

the world. Honours and rewards were showered on him. He had been made a Prince; he was dowered with estates worth nearly £50,600 a year. A quarter of a century of life was before him. That life promised nothing but disaster, defeat, and disgrace. On that memorable day in the Grand fallery Austria was in the dust, France was in the dust, German Liberalism was in the dust, the Princes of Germany were on their knees. One power alone raised its head against the tyrant—that power was the Church. Millions of Prussians belonged to the Catholic Church. The beautiful Rhine land was inhabited by a Catholic population. The Catholics had fought with splendid valour in the French campaign. The Catholic Pelos and the Catholic Rhinelander had fought and held by the side of the Protestant Pomeranians and Brandenburgers. But Bismarch had in his splendid valour in the French campaign. The Catholic Pelos and the Catholic Rhinelander had fought and held by the side of the Protestant Pomeranians and Brandenburgers. But Bismarch had in his splendid on the Protestant Pomeranians and Brandenburgers. But Bismarch Had in his splendid on the Protestant Promeranians and in Prussia down to the lovel of adoption in Prussia down to the lovel of adoption in Prussia down to the lovel of adoption in Prussia of the Catholic Prussian Prussia, oncouraged apostacy, closed the seminaries for priests, forbade a bishop to appoint a priest to a living or to move a curate without the leave of the Government, banished the roligious Orders from Prussia, oncouraged apostacy, closed the seminaries for priests, forbade a bishop to appoint a priest to a living or to move a curate without the leave of the Government, banished the roligious Orders from Prussia, oncouraged apostacy, closed the seminaries for priests, forbade a bishop to appoint a priest for a living or to move a curate without the leave of the Government, banished the roligious Orders from Prussia, oncouraged apostacy closed the seminaries for priests, forbade a bishop to priests, forbade a bish

Beauty, strongth, youth, are flowers but fading seen, Duty, faith, love, are roots for ever green.

Bismarck died a broken hearted and disappointed man, in the fierce phrase of Switt, "a poisoned rat in a hole."

It was with surprise, and indeed, in many cases, with incredulity, says The Orillia Racket, that Orillians heard on Saturday that word had been received that Mr. John Wallace Slaven, ir., —"Jack" Slaven as he was better known among his friends in his native town—had been killed in Cubs. It had been known to very few Orillians that he was in the American army, and the news of his death came therefore as a greater shock. He had, however, been in the United States cavalry three years, having joired the 7th Regiment of Cavalry after leaving Orillia last time. Previous, to that he had been in the Northwest Monnted Polics. Rey sears.

Deceased was the second son Op. J. W. Slaven. He received his early education in the Orillia schools, afterwards, spending, some time at St. Michael's College Toronto, and from there went to the University of the Oblate Fathers, Ottawa. About 11 years ago he went to years and the went of years and the went of years and the continuation of years and the continuation of years and the years of years and years and years of years and years and years of years and years of years and years and years of years and years and years and years of years and years and

Agricultural College Appointment.

Mr. W. Manning Doherty, Bachelor of Science of the Agricultural department of Torouto University, and M. A. of Cornell University, has been appointed by the Outario Government assistant professor of biology, zeology and ento-nuology in the Guelph Agricultural

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND INELAND and SCOTLAND

ANTRIM.

Most Rev. Dr. Henry, speaking a annual distribution of prizes at convent of the Sacred Heart, Lise Convent of the Sacred Heart, Lisura, said that without religion deleopment of character is an impossility. Without religion there may be
struction, but such instruction is
at education for a Christian. Educares should make people not only clever
at good. This can never be effected
at by religion and the motives it supless. Hence it is the duty of Cathoparents to see that their children
e sent to Catholic echools where the
inciples enunciated are put into pracportion any system of education in
metion any system of education in ties. The Catholic Church can nover sanction any system of education in which knowledge is divorced from religion. I have taken this opportunity of making these romarks owing to the feet that some uninstructed Catholics with worldly means are yet to be found who are so blind to the eternal interests of their children as to send them to schools and colleges where their faith and morals are exposed to the gractest dangers.

ARMAGH.

The Hon. Sir A. Hunter Palmer, K. C.M.G., whose death has just taken place at Brisbane, was one of the Irishmen who, like the present Premier, Meen who, like the present Premier, he

place at Brisbane, was one of the Irish-men who, like the present Premier, Mr. Byrnes, have grown with the growth of the great colony of Queensland. He was, indeed, one of Queenslands pio-neers, and when Home Rule was con-ceded to the colony in 1819 was con-ceded to the colony in 1819, and emi-crable public men of the new State. He was born at Armagh in 1819, and emi-crated to the colony-sit, was then the

CORK.

CORK.

The funeral obsequies of the late Sister Mary De Sales Kelly took place at the Convent of Mercy, Kinsale. The deceased lady, who belonged to a most respectable family, was a daughter of the late Mr. Kelly, a well-known solicitor in Athlone. Miss Mary Peter, let sister, is a member of the Sisters of Mercy over 40 years ago.

The Feast of the Founder of the Vincentian Order was observed with special devotion 'in Ireland. The exercises in connection with the feast came to a close in the Vincentian church, Sundays Well, Cork. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan presided at High Mass, which was celebrated by Father Kelty, C.M., Casiteknock. The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford, preached the panegyric of the saint.

DUBLIN.

The interest in the Wolf Tone celbration continues to increase. At a meeting of the Organising Committee an interesting and touching letter was recived from Mrs. Maxwell, the greatgrundaughter of the patriot, a resident of Now London, U.S.A. The letter was written to express the regret of the mother, Tone's nearest living descendant, at being unable to come of Ireland to lay the foundation stone. Mrs. Maxwell is, however, sending as presentation the ornamental trowe's to be used on the occasion.

Writing of the duties imposed upon the Irish electorates by the new Local Government bill. Atlendant of the partiol, any is "Serious considerations are raised as to the duties of Nationalist electors under the new franchisc. In a vigorous effort for Home Rule were prepared to Judge a man's fitness for Jude 1 merchals as the heavy and the contrary. We will refuse to service. We cannot stand by men who say they are Home Rulers and act the contrary. We will refuse to service. We cannot stand by men who say they are Home Rulers and act the contrary. We will refuse to service we contributed to the execution of Ireland to the contrary of the sweet of the strongest opponents of Irish Nationality thirty vears are contributed to the execution of Irish Nationality thirty vears are contributed to the exe

On the part of those who are not, oney mean nothing. Some of the strongest opponents of Irish Nationality thirty years ago contributed to the exection of the Grantian Statue. There would be no necessary dereliction of principle in Mr. Balfour or Mr. Carson subscribing to a statue of Tone.

By all means let us have as many sincere Home Rulers as possible in representative positions under the new franchize. But we must not be content with ally service. If these new bodies, and old bodies renowed, are not to be used as vigorous, active instruments for the attainment of Home Rule, it is best they should be non-political. We cannot have men ataining position through pretense of National aspirations, and then draging these aspirations in the mire by personal or sectional incapacity or proclivities. A county council well managed by Home Rulers will tend to bring disgrace upon it. No man can be a real Home Ruler who, incompetent for the poet, will put himself forward on the strength of his theoretical opinions. A county council well menaged by Conservatives would do more in the end to advance Home Rule than one badly managed by those who called themselves. Nationalists. We have learned some severe lessons in politics of late years. Many op-

Abo called themselves. Nationalists. We have learned some sciver lessons a politics of late years. Many op-ortunities have been afforded our people of judging as to the real character, opinions, and worth of men. It to be hoped that these lessons and nose opportunities will be availed of

to the full in the course of the next few months.

Home Rule is too serious an aspiration to be played with, and taken on or off at convenience. To many of us interest in public affairs waxes or wanes as the hope of nationality brightens or is dimmed. Home Rule is the only ca'l that could take many of us now advanced in years and broken by hopes deferred through fifty years fom the sweets of private life. It is to be desit at that we generally as a people should rise to a determined renewal of the struggle. But it not, at least let us howare that we be not befooled or discredited by electing as our representatives men not otherwise qualified upon the pretense alone that they are Nationalists.

A committee apointed at a public meeting held in Dublin in connection with the Irish language movement have issued an appeal for contributions towards a national fund, and to this appeal we desire to give our hearty support. It is signed by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin and the Lord Bishop of Raphoe, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Dr. Douglas Hyde, the Rev. Eugene O'Growney, and Mr. John MacNelll, a swifflently influential committee, embracing Gaelie scholars, whose fame has special far beyond their own land.

KERRY.

At Spunkane Chapel, near Cahirciveen, a very interesting ceremony took place. It was the occasion of presenting the massive solid allver punch bowl presented by Mr. Wm. O'Brien to the Gaelle League for the competition amongst the National teachers on saged in the teaching of the Irish language. Mr. Patrick Murphy, Ballinakilla, was the happy recipient. There were a great many National Teachers present. The Gaelle League was represented by Mr. Thos. Hayes, who travelled down from Dublin specially for the occasion. Rev. Michael O'Reilly, P.P., Dromod, presided.

MAYO.

A very large, influential, and most enthusiastic open air demonstration

who travelled down from Dublin specially for the occasion. Rev. Michael O'Rellly, P.P., Dromod, presided.

MAYO.

A very large, influential, and most enthusiastic open air demonstration was held at Aghagower, about four miles from Westport, and the centre of a mountainous district. The parish is a very extensive one, and the people are most enthusiastic supporters of the United Irish League. Almost all the agricultural population reside on an elevated range of barren mountains, which form part of the Croaghvairick chain; and though the place is most picturesque as a landscape, the people who reside here are in a most helpless state of poverty. The lands from which they were evicted in the familie years are now consolidated into huge grazing farms, and lie right beneath them. Wim. O'Frien was the speaker of the day.

TYROME

Mr. Willism Johnston's latest trouble is in connection with the Pomercy postoffice. So far as can be gathered the Duke of Norfolk has committed the unpardonable crime of appointing Mr. Grimes to the postmastership, and as that gentleman was actively identified with the Land League movement, and has since interested himself in registration affairs, Mr. Johnston is naturally indignant. "Ballykilbeg's" choice for the position was one Mrs. Charles, who was a relative of the late postmaster in Pomeroy, and he threatens to bring the duke to book for his audacity in appointing anyone cles.

WESTMEATH.

dacity in appointing anyone else.

WESTMEATH.

Some members of the Mullinger
Board of Guardians have made Jacksasses of themselves. The member for
the Parliamentary division, Mr. John
P. Hayden, recently made a speech in
the House of Commons reflecting on
the Irish Catholic clergy Thereupon,
a member of the Mullingar Board of,
Guardians, Mr. James Brenan, who
gave notice before that body, "That
Mr. John P. Hayden's newspaper, the
Westmerth Examiner, be deprived of
the union advertisements in the future
and that the representative of that
paper be excluded from the meetings
of the board in consequence of the vilt.
and arti-geric speech made by Mr.
Hayden in the House of Commons.'
One of Mr Hayden's confreres, Mr. P.
O'Brien, brought the contemplated action of the Guardians before the House
as a question of privilege, and the Govcrument signified an intention of bringing the Mullingar boycotters" before
the bur. A shamefaced discussion tookplace befor the board on July 21.

When Mr. Brennan withdrew his moton because the Government would not
allow it. WESTMEATH.

ENGLAND.
BUST OF CROMWELL IN
HOUSE OF COMMONS

BUST OF GROMWELL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bomin's tuest of Cromwell lately placed in 4de lower walting hall at the House of Commons, is a disserceably powerful piece of portraiture, and is on the whole rathen a restrained example of Bernini's somewhat ornate style. It is instinct with fidelity to life. The sculptor has certainly extenuated nothing in reproducing the coarse, repellant features of the Protector. There is mothing to mitigate the impression of physical and mental brutality that the tace conveys. The mouth alone explains at a glance the ruthless cruelty of the man. It is of a hörrlide animal cast. The lips are heavy without being full; they are slightly parted, and one could imagine them to be those of a smarling wolf. The wart one hears so much of is over the right eye-

might-be those of a mediaeval mercen-ary captain whose trade is butchery and to whom all the cridinary feelings of humanity were a cloted book. After all, the Torica have not done a bad stroke of business in exhibiting Cromwell in all his native hiccousness.

SCOTLAND.

well in all his native int coursess.

SCOTLANO.

A remaikable character sketch of the Marquis of Jute which is sure to attract much actention appears in this week's issue of the British Week's issue

A SHAMEFUL SIN OF THE AGE.

he has little attention to spare."

A SHAMEFUL SIN OF THE AGE.

The case of Dr. Collins, who has recently been sentenced in England to a term of seven years' penal revittude for performb, an illegal operation upon a woram, which resulted in her death, has once again attracted attention an that country to this too frequent form of crime. The Times, commenting on the prevalence of abortion among the women of the upper classes in England, says that these cases throw a lurid light upon some of the standards of morality which are accepted in certain circles of modern life. These words, wear fean, will apply with equal force to the upper classes of America. With regard to Great Britain, and especially London, it has been for long a matter of common knowledge that there are medical men who are willing for the sake of gain, commensurate with the risks they run to commit the crime of footal murden. The men who thus prostitute their abilities are either those who, like Collins, have fost their reputation, and are unable to practice their profession in a legitimate manner, or those who care driven to these evil ways by the stress of poverty. But although the conduct is, of course, indefensible, it must be said that much of the blame rests with the women themselves, who, determined not to undertake the duties of maternity, tempt, weak-minded medical men by large of, fers of money to commit this detestable crime. The judge, when summing up in the Collins riad, took occasion that say that "the woman who submits herself to an unlawful operation is guilty of felony just as much as the agent she employs," and it might so far to prevent the murden of the unborn were this aspect of the case more dwelled the determined and conserved and punishment in this world often cats as a more efficient meters of conserved of the case more dwelled in the threater of the case more d

ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE VATICAN.

The Holy Father, who is a great admirer of modern scientific methods and keenly appreciates their advantages, has given orders for the Vatican palace to be lighted by electricity. Motive power will be furnished by the cascade known as "Cascata deil Aquilone." The present Fontift has perhaps done more in the way of improving the Vatican palace than any of his predecessors.



seem as one constant many, to cover cost of mailing and customs only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser; —Cloik blinding 50 stamps. A whole Med-

"Dear Father Lightfoot:
"You have my fullest and beat wishes for success in the appeal you are making on behalf of the Anort mission. Dependent as you are upon the annual offering from the Propagation of the Faith, and recognising that the Maoris are not in a position to carry out the nitunctions of Scripture that "these who preach the Gospel should live by the Gospel." I well understand that the limited allowance from the Propagation is insufficient to enable you to carry out the work amongst the flock to whom you and the good fathers have devoted your lives with the success that your energy denands, Gladly I learn that you have determined to make your wants known to the Catholics throughout New Zealand and elsewhere, and I feel assured that your modest account of the work to be done, will enlist the sympathy and open the purse-strings of the charitably disposed. May God bless you and keep you in His Holy ways. Yours ever affectionately in Carlst.

G.SO. M. LENIHAN,
"Bishop's house, June 20th, 1898.

"Bishop of Aucklan Bishop's house, June 20th, 1898.

The Catholic Church among the Macris in New Zealand. To the majority of the Catholic people abroad, I dure say, the following lines will not create mutch the terest. Not that they are indifferent to the great trials of the missionary in foreign countries planting the bearer of holy faith on new soil which he redeemed from the dominino of Satan, but, the objection of "having the heathen at their own doors" chills their sympathy with the millions of heathen who are not of their own country and nation. True, charity commences at home, but it should not be allowed to be chained down there forever. The heathen of the whole world are our heathen of the whole world are our heathen of the whole world are our heathen charity, has no geographical lines to confine it to one particular nation or other. Even New Zealand, thinly populated as it is with Catholics, cheerfully contributes the widow's mite to charitable purposes in America and elsewhere. With this in view I bring the religious condition of my mission among the Maoris in New Zealand before the minds of the Catholic people in Canada. I have long felt the necessity of enlisting the interest of Catholics at large in my work, but have deferred doing so until a more neceptable time. During the few years that the responsibility of the Maori mission has been placed upon my shoulders! have deferred doing so until a more neceptable time. During the few years that the responsibility of the Maori mission has been placed upon my shoulders! I have travelled over an immense area, some travelled over an immense area, some parts of which are inhabited exclusively by Maoris. Before making bold to communicate my views to the press, I thought at the temporal interests of the Maoris I shall not speak at present, the spiritual, and to a great extent with the temporal interests of the Maoris I shall not speak at present, the spiritual conditions being the nost important and, by consolidating the latter, the temporal or first will flourish. A good Christian makes a good citizen and a g

have succeeded in holding their ground regainst the host of preachers of various creeds and thus handed down to their people and childra't abe knowledge of the only means of salvation which had previously been inculcated to them by Bishop Pompaller and his priests appeared in the dark future for the Catholic faith of the Moorl, when, for Catholic faith of the Moorl, when, for Instance, the never-to-be-forgotten Dr. (MacDonald, the deceased brother of Mar Walter MacDonald, of his own free will, gave up the high and responsible nestion he held in the diocese to gather the scattered sheep of the tribes of Israel." Hut then these litars were extreanely rate. It is not surprising that between Protestant ministers and their own fanatics many apostatisfing that between Protestant ministers and their own fanatics many apostatistic deep roots at the moment that the trables of war and the withdrawal of their shepheds fell suddenly like a thunderbolt upon them.

Influenced by the aspect of the spiritual desolation that surrounded them some of the northern chiefs who had always clung faithfully to the banner of our holy faith, petitioned the late lisdue to the excellence of this is due to the excellence of this immented prelate that the Pathers of St. Joseph's Society were sent out from England to duckted their lives to the Maori mission in New Zealand. have succeeded in holding their ground

in New Zealand.

This is a brief sketch of the past and, though a faint one, will explain sufficiently the work that has been done. But considerations of greater importance stand before us. The past is beyond our reach, but the present and the future draw our attention.

Owing to the great exertion and the spirit of self-sacrifice wherewith the Fathers of St. Jose'hy's Society have bread on this mission our efforts have been blessed with fruits, good and plentfuil. There has been "a new enkindling of fire of the holy spirit" in the hearts of those whose faith had almost yielded to indiffererisism. In spite of the very small means of the mission a great number of chapels have sprung in lail jarts of the diocese. But now, my Catholic friends, is the time to ask, "What prospects are there for the future?" Shall we simply limit our efforts to the few thousands that have been brought over to the Catholic Church, or must stretch forth our hands to snatch others away from the heink of the precipice? One of the most stoilous works, is to be engaged in the vineyard of the Lord, fo save souls who will sing God's praises for all eternity in heaven. At home our eyes follow the zealous minister of God, whether he wends his steps to the confessional to infuse new life in a soul, dead with sin, or to the slums of a city to exhort those of his flock whose very surroundings breath corruption. Abroad our minds accompany the weary missionary over mount and dale, through forest and wilderness in the discharge of his arduous duty, and, when we hear of his trials, his sufferings, and bor'lly dangers, a word of sympathy will escape from our lips. The missionary's career has ever been looked upon with feelings of the great shadiaration, for we realise that it carries out the "Good Mosters' work under great disadvantages and self-saerifice. To form an idea cit the difficulties under which the first seeds of the Gospel are sown by its plencers in magine, for a moment, the great pattence and forbearance which the missionary has no prazic

AN EASY CASE

AN EASY CASE.

Doctor-You are all run down. You must travel for a few months; that's the only thing that will save you. You need change of scene and air.

Patlent-But travelling's all I've done for the last ten years. I'm a salesman ior a big Eastern house, and often go from the Atlantit to the Facilic at a jump.

Doctor—Then what you need is researed quiet. Three dollars, please.—Chi

eago Record.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends: there is no cocasion for you running the risk of contracting indimension of the lunger consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumption Syrup. This medicine corresponds to the lunger coughs, 1974, 1974 and all threat and close troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

SUMMER ZEPHYRS.

"The man who doesn't get vexed at a bad dinner is no man at all." Of course not; he is an angel."
"The slim girl yonder is an art student, isn't she?" "I think so. Her hair is tousled and her skirt sags in the back."
"What's a civilian?" "A civilian is

"What's a civilien ?" "A civilian is a nan who slays at home and thinks up ways for the airmy commanders to run the war."

"Dar ain' no wuss victim ob misplaced confidence," said Uncle Dien, "dan de man who gits ter thinkin' he knows ev'rything."

"Could you suggest some suitable badge ... our 'Don't Worry' Club ?" asked the typowriter boarder. "How would a pine knot do?" asked the Cheerful filot.

The "Kansas City Star" gays:—"The man fell with his head across the track and his head was severed from his body. If a died instantly," Wonder what he died of.

Music and refreshments.—"We told little Dick he could choose his own birthday present." "What did he choose?" "He said he would take a sola fountain and a bass drum."

Little Boy: "Isn't fathers queer?" Auntie: "In what way?" Little Boy: "When a boy does anything for his papa he doesn't get anything: but if fanother man's boy does it he gets a penny."

The following notice was posted in a pleasure boat belonging to a steamship company on the Sui: "The chairs in the cabin are for the laddes. Gentlemen are requested not to make use of them till the laddes are seated."

A lady once consu' "4 St. Francis de Sales on the lawfulness of using rouge. "Well," said the saint. "some plous men condenn it, others see no harm in it. I hold a middle cours—you may use it on one check."

Things to Remember.—"Our clergyman preached a sermon last Sunday on 'Remember the Maine." "Was it fine: "Yes, but he spoiled the effect s'mewhat by asking us to remember the Sunday school picnic, too."

Englishman (producing old coin): "My ancestor was made a lord by the king whose ploture you see on this smilling." Yankee (doing same): "What a coincidence. My ancestor was made an angel by the Indian whose picture you see on this cent."

Moxican—"Big earthquake to-day," American Tourist: "Was there one? I didn't notice it." Mexican: "Not you see on this cent."

Moxican—"Big earthquake to-day," American Tourist: "Was there one? I didn't notice it." Mexican: "Not you see on this cent."

Moxican

know." cotored the officer, "but I want to know."

"What is an abstract noun, Neilie ?" asked the teacher of a bright little girl. The state of the

gation!"

Bilkins (of Kansas City): "Comm have a drink with me, old man. This my lucky day." Filkins: "What up?" Bilkins: "You know that 16 acres I own out in Western Kansas? Pilkins: "Yea." Filkins: "Well, " Bilkins (of Kansas City): "Come, have a deink with me, old man. This is my lucky day." Filkins: "What's is my lucky day." Filkins: "What's up?" Bilkins: "You know that 100 acres I own out in Western Kansas?" Filkins: "Yea." Bilkins: "Well, as granger came into my edice to-day and wagron for 80 acres of it. In making out the papers I found the fool couldn't read or write, so "-glectully—"t showed the whole 160 on to him."

While the (Episcopalian) Bishop Colton, of Calcutta, visited Bombay on a visitation, the occusion was marked by the delivery of a charge in the catherat which did not err on the side of brevity. Later in the day, the Bishop was taken to the schools, and addressing a sharp-looking ind, he said: "My boy, can you tell me what a bishop's visitation is?" "Flease, sin, yea," said the boy. "What is it." "Please, sir, ca affection sent by God."

Worth Tryling It Sirk,

A verified record—1,016 per cured in one month by Dr. Che Family Remedies. All dealers sell recommend them.

The Irish Half of the American Revolutionary Army.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., writing in the Nation, supports Michael Davitt's statement that the Itish comprises half of the army of American Indepen-dence The Westminster Gaz the of the 28th ult, published a strong letter from Mr. Harold Frederick, challenging-or rather, embagically, contendation dence The Westminate: Gaz the of the Sthu lit. published a strong letter from Mr. Harold Frederick, challenging—or rather, emplacateally contradicting—a statement contained in some letters of Mr. Michael Davit to the encer that one-half of the army that fought under Washington and won the independence of the United States were Irishmen It is not, I feet sure, enything in the nature of anti-Irish prejudice that has caused Mr. Frederick to take up this line. He is an American journalist and litterateur who, during the whole course of the Home Rule movement showed himself imbued with warm sympathies for the Irish National Cause to which in the columns of the induential American journals with which he is corrected he rendered inestimable service. But it seems to me that Mr. Frederick, sharing a feeling common to a good many of his countrymen, does not like to hear too much insistence on the large part played by Irishen in the liberation of the American colonies from the British yoke, and-naturally—objects to what he regards as an endeavour to exaggerate that service. Mr. Frederick treats the statement he desires to controvert as if it were a new thing, resting on no authority. After some introductory observations, he says:—

"What I really wanted to speak about is Mr. Davitt's amazing statement that over half of Washington's army was Irish. He of the mane in the time. Now he has become so enamoured of it that he lugs it into an increase and the list in the name of all that is miraculous, where can he have got it from ?"

Well read ashe is in the history of his wouldry it is, indeed, and magning thing

emissioned or it that he lugs it into aimcet everything he writes In the name of all that is miraculous, where can he have got it from ?"

Well read ashe is in the history of his country it is, indeed, an amazing thing if Mr. Frederick never saw that eatimate until lately. For my own part, I always thought it looked somewhat large; but there was testimony for it quite as good as there is for many historical statements which are commonity accepted as truths. To give one instance, I refer to the proceedings of a committee of the House of Common which sat in June, 1773, to enquire into committee of the House of Common which sat in June, 1773, to enquire into causes and conduct of the American aumber of military officers and others who "were there" were examined. Lord Germain asked Major-General Robertson, who had served 24 years in America, "how were the American forces composed, whether mostly of native Americans or of emigrants from various nations of Europe," and he was thus answered:—
"Some of the corps consist mostly of natives; others, I believe the greatest number, are enlisted from such people that can be got in the country, and many of them may be immigrants. I remmber General Lee telling me that be believed half the rebel army were from Ireland."

On the same occasion one Joseph Galloway, a native of Penusylvania, who

from Ireland."
On the same occasion one Joseph Gallowsy, a native of Pennsylvania, who had, for twelve years, been Speaker of the Assembly of that place, but who took the side of the Royalists in the war, was exumined at considerable length, and touching the point abovementioned he was asked:—"That part of the rebel army that enlisted in the service of Congress, were they chiefly composed of natives of America, or were the greater part of them English, Scotch, and Irish?" Here is his reply:—

Scotch, and Irish rece and py:—
"The names and places of their nativity being taken down. I can answer the question with precision. There were scarcely one-fourth of America, about one-half Irish, the other fourth English and Scotch."
This catimate of the nationalities re-measured in the revolutionary army

English and Scotch."
This estimate of the nationalities represented in the revolutionary army may have been a rough one; it was commonly accepted at the time, and probably was not far from the fact. Mr. Edward O'Meagher Condon, in his excellent work entitled "The Irish Hace in America," treats this subject very fully. Hasjing his statements on American and other historical authrities, he several times gives the proportion of Irishmen in Washington's army as about one-half, and he gives references to the authors and the works that support his view of the case. Really so meet that estimate in print at this time of day ought hardly be unovel experience to any literary man.

land previous to and during the American war of independence. "An-thing like a considerable immigration from Ireland," he says, "did not begin until 198." In this he is mistaken, There was a steady and considerable immigration from both the North and the South of Ireland. The Northerns, Pres-South of Ireland. The Northerns, Presi-byterians mostly, fled from the revol-l attors and rackrents that were being imposed on them by some of their great inaulords, especially by the Mar-quis of Donegal; the Southerns fled from the pressure of the penal awas, Writing of this period, Marmion, in its "History of the Marktime Ports of Ireland," says:—
"The offect of this correlations."

From Belfast, says the writer just quoted, there sailed in the transpars and conduct, to Separate the United States from the British Crown. The emigrantion the Contending for independence, and contributed by their numbers, as well as by their courage and conduct, to Separate the United States from the British Crown. The emigration to America during the years 1711, 1712, and 1713 exceeded all precedent."

From Belfast, says the writer just quoted, there sailed in the tarce years named, 30 ships filled with emigrants, from Londonderry 38, and from Newry 22, and he estimates the number of their passengers at over 25,000. The Rev. Mr. Gordon, a Protestant clergyman, in his "History of Ireland," after describing the agrarian disturbances in the north, syss:—

So great and wide was the discontent The effects of this agrarian insur-

Gordon, a Protestant clergyman, in his "History of Ireland," after describing the agrarian disturbances in the north, syas:—
So great and wide was the discontent that many thousands emigrated from those parts of Usiser to the American settlements, where they soon appeared in arms against the British Government, and contributed powerfully by their seal and valour to the separation of the American colonies from Great British.

Mr. Frederick says:—"There used to be a notion, arising out of religious confusion, that Manyland was settled by Irishmen." It take it on Mr. Frederick's word that such a notion existic, but I doubt that it ver was widely prevalent. "But we know," he says, "that there were about as many Irish in Maryland as elsewhere—that is to say, athin and haphanard scattering of gentlemen's younger sons, of merchants, professional men, and nondescripts of a roving and adventurous spirit, answering in its make up very largely to the Dogith and Sootoh-born elements of the same communities." Granting that Maryland was not an Irish settlement, I think Mr. Frederick underrates the numbers of the Irish element. Mr. O'Meeghen Condon, who made a careful study of the whole subject for the purpose of his work, says.—

"Trish immigrants, driven from thein navy numbers into Maryland, as indeed, they did into all the other colonies, and the occurre measures of the British Government, poured in extraordinary numbers into Maryland, as indeed, they did into all the other colonies, during the five or six years preceding the revolution. In a Baltimore paper of August 20th, 173 (the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser), the belief that the increase of marylation to Amenica to whiled they led, justify the belief that the increase of marylation to Amenica to whiled they led, justify the belief that the increase of marylation to Amenica to whiled they led, justify the belief that the increase of nearly interaction to Amenica to whiled they led, justify the belief that the increase of nearly interaction to Amenica to wh

500 in 1775, an increase of nearly ninety thousand in twenty-six years, was in great part owing to the rapid influx of Irish immigrants."

On the whole I would say that on this part of the case, and generally throughout Mis letter, Mr. Prederick exhibits a desire to minimize the indebtedness of America to Ireland in the trying times and circumstances from which she emerged a great, free, and independent nation.

wery fully. Basing his statements on American and other historical authorical, he several times gives the proportion of Irishmen in Washington's army as about one-half, and he gives references to the authors and the works that support his view of the case. Really to meet that estimate in print at this time of day ought hardly be a novel experience to any literary man.

After some references to Irish generals on both sides in the war of independence, of which I shall have some remarks to make presently, Mr. Frederick, edges on to say:—

"But, leaving generals aside, where were thos great masses of Irish records on Mr. Davitt magine they came from ? To have a big number of Irish population. Where does Mr. Davitt magine they came from ? To have a big number of Irish recruits you must have a very large Irish population. Where does large Irish population. Where doed in the colaries when they revolted, and we are agularly rich in information abe... those people, their differences of race, religion, temporament, and civilisation. We know about the various kinds of paritans in New England; we know giout the Dutch and Palatines of Rew York; the Swedea, Quakers, and Palatines of the various kinds of paritans in New England; we know giout the Dutch and Palatines of Rew York; the Swedea, Quakers, and Palatines of the various kinds of paritans in New England; we know giout the Dutch and Palatines of Rew York; the Swedea, Quakers, and Palatines of the young ation, and the beneficent of the young mation, and the beneficent of the numbers and status of the revolution, I cannot help being struck by the palms he has taken to show that some men of Irish birth or descent remained to king George, and fought against the America, and to Irish controlled in the reconstition, and the beneficent of the young mation, and the beneficent feets of which remain to this day. Turning from Mr. Frederick's estimate the volume of the considerable settlement, moulded the character of the young mation, and the beneficent feets of which remain to th

because of their progenitors having been somewhat longer in the country, called themselves native Americans Some of those Insimen, he point to our bed expeditions uginat the rebels, and infected in them great loss and suffering. Yes they were of that class of men whose fathers had done the same thing against rebels in Indiand. They were, however, but few in number. The fixt is in-lisputable that the great mass of the Irish of every class and creed in America took the side of the revolution lists grace splendid service to the patriot cause, and attested with their blood their right to be ranked amongst the founders of American liberty. Going on with his argument on the same line and in the same spirit, Mr. Frederick observes that amongst the officers of the revolutionary army very few were 'frish. He mentions three, and says he knows of no others. Here are his words:—

"There were on the American side four important commanders who were

the history of their race on the American continent, and I have no doubt they will be able to refer him to facts he may rot have met with in the course of his reading. In Mr. O'Meaghe Condon's work I find mention of General William Thompson, Commander Fitse. ald, Major-General Clinton, General Edward Haud, Major-General Stark General William Maxwell, General Walter Stewart, Mator-General Those Convay, and several others. Some of those men were born in Ireland, others in America, of Irish parents, of one or two the Irish origin was one generation in America, of Irish parents, of one of two the Irish origin was one generation more remote. They all gave brilliant service to their new country. Mr. Frederick mentions General John Sullirederick mentions General John Suii-van, but passes him by with a sur-prisingly light touch, and a statement that he was "born in the State of Maine, and so was his father before him." On the latter point, Mr. Fredthat he was "born in the state of Maine, and so was his father before him." On the latter point, Mr. Frederick is in error. I have before me avolume entitled "The Military Bervices and "2wible Life of Major-General Join Suillivan, of the American Revolutionary Army, by Thomass C. Amory," published at Boston in 1868, which gives a different account of the matter. Mr. Amory, I may explain, is (for I hope he still living) a member of the general's family, a grand-neplow, I think, of the revolutionary here, he presented me with this volume in 1871, when he was in Ireland for the first time visiting the old home of his race. He gives in an appendix an account of the parentage of General Suilivan, from which I take the fellowing passages:—"Mention is occasionally made of the father of General Suilivan, in connection with his sons, four of whom too. an active part in the Revolution. These statements have not always been precisely accurate; and, as what is known of his history explains in part what was remarkable in theirs, it may not cut of place to correct them.

A native of Ireland, and in birth not are removed from the cheleftainship of a once powerful sept, he came to America cherishing little loyally to the Government that had dispossessed them of their Inheritance."

In another part of the same volume we ired:—

terd:—
"General Sullivan was of Irish de-scent. His father was oorn in Ardea in 1691, came to Berwick, Maine, as early as the year 1723, and aled in 1796, ages 105 years. His mother came over several years after from Cork. She was born in 1714, and died in 1801, aged 87.

corn in 1714, and died in 1891, aged 87.

After all wealth is the test of the welfate of people, and the test of wealth is the command of the precious metals. Nonsense: Treat wealth is a great blessing to a man who knows what to do with it; and for honours, bey are inestimable to the honourable.

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This Disgusting Malady is at the Threat of 900 of every 1,000 of our Country's Population.

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which is a Langurour continuous, and Planmany, says—
the Ontario School of Chemistry and Planmany, says—
an examination made from samples premarked an examination made from samples premarked and the samples of the continuous and the cont

non-packs, and was cured by Dr. Casses Casatric Cure. I. PALLMER, HAIR DRISSER, 670 QUERN STREET WEST, TOKONTO, could not sleep for rears on ascount of the insure dropping lane the invest joured by Dr. Cha-s a Catatric METHODIST DOCK MOOK, O'RONTO, aschered for two years, bursed by one box of Dr. Chase's Cuter's Case. MRS, COWIR, 67 QUERN STREET RAFT, TORNITO, distreet; puers agent it was to have any relief until she read Dr. Classer, Cuter, If suppose troubled "A" Catatric Case to See will give be will give her will be will give her cuborstoned as to be to care.

THE QUEEN'S OLDEST SUBJECT

THE QUEEN'S OLDEST SURJECT

Mr. Taylor, the late postmaster at Scarva, was much it oldest man in the United Kingdom, protatuly in the whole of the Queen's dominions. It is asserted by some, writes a Banbridge correspondent, that he was born in 164, this date being arrived at by comparison of events current in his youth with which he was more or less contained to the more of the strong, and by the agree of manating from himself while his memory was yet strong, and by the agree of others who died many years ago, and who claimed to be more youthful than he.

While, however, people who were infinately acquainted with him hold the belief that he was 134 years of ago, ethers are disposed to fix his birthday in 1780. In any case, it is quite clear that his birth-year is a matter of considerable doubt, and his portrait, quite a recent one, does not suggest a man 130.

Taylor bore the burden of his years very lightly. He first saw the light in a humble cottage situated between the towns of Tandragee and Scarva, part of the region once haunted by a notorious rapparee named Redmond O'Hanlon, who levied tribute on the English pay when he had opporturity.

Mr. Toylor used to tell many stories

Mr. Taylor used to tell many stories of this highwayman. Here is a typical

Mr. Taylor used to tell many stories of this highwayman. Here is a typical one:—

"One time, when closely pursued by the sodgers, O'Hanlon went the whole way from the Newries to where Belfast now is on the branches of the trees, for it was all a wood in them times. He was killed at last by one of his own men's treachery, his head was took into Newry, and the rest of lim buried over the rood there. O'Hanlon's grave is still pointed out in the little cemetery at Ballinabeck.

"Robin Taylor," as he was familiarly cailed, could not be claimed as one of the native Irish; his forbears no doubt came across the water, for Armagh and Lown being "forfeited" counties, were stocked witu immigrants from the sister isles. Armagh, indeed, with its hundreds of fruit orchards, is still celled "the English county."

About a century ago the "Peep-oray Boys," "Wreekers," and "Defenders" were rampant in both of these counties, and fierce battles often occurred between the two "religious sections" whom they represented. The famous "Battle of the Diamond" came of when Robert Taylor was well out of his teens; half a century a deterwards is eyes would giltter when reminded of those events, and like Goldsmith's vectara, he would recount many a tale of slaughter and tell "how fields were won."

veteran, he would recount many a take of slaughter and tell "how fields were won."

He has often stated that in 1780, when in his sixteenth year, he olayed music in front of a troop of light infantry raised about Tandragee, and commanded by Dr. George Washington Patton. The little regiment was called away to Countr Louth, and Taylor was oilleted for a considerable period in Drogheda, where he improved his knowlege of hand-loom weaving when tot exercising military arms.

Taylor remained a bachelor until arter he had passed his century. In his meridian, attired in blue swallowtail ter he had passed his century. In his meridian, attired in blue swallowtail cost, knee breches, white waistoat, beaver hat, and buckles on his shoes, he was the cynouure of all eyes when traversing the Mall op his way to worship in Tandragee church. Between 1799 and 1812 he officiated as precentor in the First Presbyterian meeting house at Banbridge, of which building not a trace har been visible for the last 30 years.

Early to the present century when

not a trace har been visible for the last 30 years.
Early in the present century, when he had probably resolved to "hang his trumpet in the hall and study war no more," Mr. Taylor set up a little grocery store in Scarva. In course of time it became a place of call for letters, and eventually was subsidized as a post-office.

post-office.

"Oh, aye," he would say, "I mind well when hardly a letter came to the countryside, and any that did commostly cost a tenpenny for carriage; the sheet of paper would be folded up and sealed with wax, and, maybe, tied with slik if they were for the gentry, for there was no envelopes in them lays."

days."

Though he might have retired long ago, he refused to be put upon the shelf, and declared that he would "Aye be postmaster of Scarva"—truly the

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record postmaster of the Victorian eta.

It 1872 he contracted matrimony with a Miss Dunlop, a native of an adjacent parish. Some facial resemblance has been traced between Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and the celebritles of Hawarden, but the portrait of the old man speaks for itself. He was a fine old fellow—honest, straightforward, and manly, and a lifelong student of the Bible.

Bably, and a meong broader of many beautiful relics of pest ages have been found in the neighbourheod of Scarva; but the grandest antiquity of them all was this staunch old gentleman, who had seen so many years, both before and since the Union, living and at last dying within a stone-throw of where he was born, and in whose time the world in science, literature, civilisation, and discovery mane greater progress than during the life of any other person.

AN UNGRAMMATICAL AMBASSADOR.

AN UNGRAMMATICAL AMBASSADOR.

The British Foreign Office has perpetrated an absurd jeke. It issued a
Farilamentary paper in relatica to the
China question, which is an epitome of
the most amasting and acrusing blunders ever issued from the press. Embedded in a despeton, and reading directly as part of it, there appears an
annotation (obviously from the pen of
the Foreign Secretary, or one of als
immediate Heutenaries) from the year
immediate Heutenaries) in the way of
criticism of Sir Charles McDonald's
grammar, but as if to accentuate the
"ke, the commentator himself makes
an intake in grammar, and concludes
an intake in grammar, and concludes
an remarks with the observation that
Sir C. McDonald and the Tsung-LiTamen must be left it use bad grammar if they prefer." When the mistake was discovered Mr. Curzon sent
out a nurried note to the editors appealing to them to omit the marginal
notes, 'at this note in several instances
arrival too late.

Recenti, 'Speaker Reed wished to see

arrived too late.

Recenti, Speaker Reed wished to see some man on some pending legislation and telegrar hed to him to come to Washington. The man took the first train available, but a wash-out on the road made it impossible for the train to proceed further towards its destination. Going to a telegraph station he ent this despiach to the Speaker:—"Washout on the line. Can't come." Washout on the line. Can't come." When Reed read the measage he sent back this rely:—"Buy a new shirt and come anyway." and come anyway."

and some anyway."

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THULSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

Aug. 18—S. Helen Emp. 19—S. Louis. 20—S. Bernard. 21—12th aft. Pent. 22—S Timothy and Cps. 23—S. Philip Bentit. 24—S Bartholomew, Ap.

True Witness, Montreal.—Our con-temporary at Toronto, The Carnotte Register, appears in a bright and attractive dress this wook. The change attractive dress this wook. The change is a step in the right direction, and on which should ensure for the sturdy advocate of Catholic claims in the Queen City a future full of years of success and prosperity.

The London "St. James' Gazette" is informed by a correspondent that the Catholic Bishops of England have unanimously agreed upon the following regulations when mixed marriages are celebrated in the Catholic Church:—1.

—No flowers, plants, or shrubs to be allowed or the alta or in the sauctuary 2.—No Mass is to be said or sung, nor the Nuptial blessing to be given. 3—The contracting parties are not to be allowed to cuter the Sauctuary. 4—The officiating prices must not wear cope or stole, but only a cotta or surplice. 5.—No bells are to be rung. 6.—No bishop to be present even as a spectator, 7.—No vocal or instrumental music until the bridal party is leaving the church, when the organ may be played. The London "St. James' Gas church, when the organ may be played.

The St. James' Gazette may be well informed; we give the statement without the authority of any of the Catholic papers of Eugland, so far at least.

The Philippine robel leader Aguinalds appears to be a "hopeful youth." The London Daily Chronicle has been looking up his record, which is quite interesting. He is now twonty-seven years of age. He was born at Imus in Cavito, and his parents, the cultivators of a small rice and sugar plantation, had to pinch themfolves in order to send him to the college of St. John Listoran and the University of St Thomas, both of which are in the hands of Domiricans. The Dominicans appear to have regard-The Dominicaus appear to have regard ed Aguinaldo as a hopeless dunce, and he was transferred to the care of the Jesuits in the Normal School. A year ago Aguinaldo joined the Socialistic Kati punau, which ich soon numbered 250,000 It was resolved to arrest him, but he shot the officer entruste with the task and converted the soldier under his command. This was the starting point of the revolution.

The excitement in provincial politics 1 British Columbia is intense. The significant governor is for the time being the most prominent figure in the distant mob of furious partisans Having summoned to the task of forming a cabinet one who had not the ghost of a chance of succeeding, he has in turn called in a second and a third em ergency Premier in the persons of Mr Semlin, and Mr. Joe Martin, of Mani Semin, and Mr. Joe Martin, of Mani-toba fame, who hopes to accomplish what is expected of him. The Con-servatives are raving at what they profess to regard as an official con-spiracy against their party; but the cabinet, however constituted, must lick itself into harmony with the Canadian constitution scener or later. In other words the last choice, Mr. Martin, will have to show a majority in the Legisla ture. Unfortunately it is possible in Canada to gain majorities by bribin Causda to gain majorities by bribin, mon elected as popular representatives but however the anjority may be mad-up, the rest will be plain sailing after that step has been accomplished Jorrymaudering and the potent inflo of government patronage will mak the Pacific province solidly "Liberal."
The Montreal Star says Joe Martin is
to get the chief-justiceship. Well, it
will then at least be time to have an end of prating about the dignity and capacity of the Canadian judiciary. Politicians of Mr. Martin's style are fitted for any thing but the Be

In the Ostario Legislature Mr. Hardy has recorded his first majority of the session of six over his opponents. Ho will now proceed as quickly as the tactics of the Opposition may allow to carry out his somewhat altered pro-gramme of entemohment. It will be

sown that Mr. Hardy a poincy varies only to the extent of a small syllable from that of which his predecessor. Sir Oliver Mowat, used to boast. Sir Oliver Mowat, used to boast. Sir Oliver used to call his government one of constant economy and retrochiment. Mr. Hardy has made a little change in the word. Aithough it spelle entrenchment it means economy just the same—economy of Cabinot material for one ching. Two gentlemen who cannot sit in the House are still retained in the Government. With the passage of the proposed Fisheries Bill it is likely that a seat will be emptied for one of them by the trauslation of the rubbish that now fills it—au office-socker—from the chamber to a brand new job. That is all right under the Canadian constitution, but thore ought to be a law against it. It is a vicious plan at best. We make this comment without any soon that Mr. Hardy a policy varies of against it. It is a vicious plan at best. We make this commont without any thought of reflecting upon the immeasurable superiority (12 Mr. Hardy declares) of Messrs. Gibson and Deyden over any other gentlemen when have been speken of in councetion with Mr. Hardy's Cabinet. The great bone of contention in this dog-day session is the election constables' vote, by which the Government holds power. It dopends very largely upon the tact and ability of the Opposition what in the destinies of the government. The people appear to be in the mood to do what is right, and there are enough what is right, and there are enough bye-elections ahead to bring defeat or safety to the Government, according as the electors are impressed by the arguhe electors are impressed by the argu-nents advanced on the floor of the

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, of Peterborough, returned on Friday last from his pastoral expedition — in a dio-Petorborough, roturned on Friday last from his pastoral expedition—in a diocese such as his it cannot be comprehensively written visitation—to the extreme north-west section of his territory. The trip occupied six weeks through avertiable wilderness. His Lord ship's party was composed of nine persons, himself, Father Specht, of Heron Bay, and seven Iodians, with three bark cances. The route taken was by the O.P.R. steamship line up Lake Superior to Port Arthur, then to Nipigon, by cance up to Nipigon Lake to the Hud. son Exy company's post; and after returning over the Nipigon waters, by way of Schrieber and Rossport to Heron Bay. The cance voyage was there resumed up the Pick River, a long and wearisome experience with black flies. Long Lake was reached after five Jays of hard padding and portaging and another day brought the party across the lake to the Hudason Bay company's post at its northern end. The bishop administered confirmation at the following points: Port Arthur, Fort William, Red Rock, Nipigon Lake (where the candidates were twenty five Indians) Schreiber, Rossport, Heron Bay, and finally at the Long Lake post (where fifty-one Iodians Feccived the sacrament). Onco before a Catholic bishop went north as far as the Long Lake settlement. This was Bishop O'Connor's first visit to the region, although a veteran backwoodsman he has probably not an equal on the American continent. In the trip he slept under the stars fifty nights, and worked from 6 o'clock each morning till late at night. He returned home as hard all over as whipcord. Some days after the fuered of Archbishop Walsh, Balbop O'Connor heard the sad news of his friend's death at Heron Bay.

Bishop O'Connor is now the senior bishop of the ceclestastical province of bishop of the ceclestastical province cese such as his it cannot be co

Bishop O'Connor is now the senior bishop of the ecclestastical province of Kingston. Newspaper reports publish-ed more than a week stated that a successor to the late Dr. Cleary had been appointed to the vacant Sce of Kingston ut that there would be some delay in making the announcement. The expected death of Archbishop Walsh was meutioned in connection with this reported delay as a possible cause. The absence of Dr. O'Conner would in itself be sufficient explanation why no an nouncement could be made, as it would be his duty to open any letter expected to arrive or that may have have come from Rome. We desire simply to offer a correction of the newspaper regarts to this extent, without any reference what ever to the proportion of accuracy or error they may have contained. If they had any foundation the announcement of the filling of the Kingston discass or delayed, as the Bisho will not be long of Peterborough is not a man who allows important business of any nature to

Weife-Tone Centenary Celebration

Duntin, Aug. 15.—The whole city in connection with the DUBLIN, Aug. 15.—The whole city is en fete to-day in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the monument in momery of the monument in momery and the state of the monument in the state of the state o

Jan Barrell

Catholic Electors and their Duty. Some weeks ago a newspaper article

inder sensational headlines appeared in one of the Toronto dailies, and a great deal of excitement among the partisan journals of the province was the immediate result of the strappe allegations which it contained. But along with the foolish strictures pass ed upon the new association and all connected with it, there was also not a little of common-sense discussion. Not ably an article appeared in The Casket Antigonish, in which several eminent ly sensible observations were offered. The writer of the article wondered for one thing why the Catholic press allowed the Toronto article to pass without comment. Perhaps the best explanation of such silence could be found in the natural suspicion with which information coming from the peculiar source of knowledge in this case was viewed by the Catholic press. At all events more trustworthy intel ligence was awaited; and now it is possible to discuss the matter with a clearer view of the real character of the new movement. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the generally admitte fact that Catholic electors throughout Ontario, especially of the younger generation, have been - we shall not say conspicuously, but certainly to a marked degree - indifferent to what Mr. George W. Ross last week described as the exercise of the "kingly act of citizenship." There is not we venture to say an electoral district in this pro vince in which a Onsiderable number of the names of Catholics entitled to the franchise are not missing from the voters' lists. The principal cause of this lamentable state of things is the inactivity of Catholics as party men. In municipal, provincial and Domin politics Catholics have not taken either a forward or an adequate share of reponsibility. In so many instan they have found the influence which they might have exercised hampered by the exclusiveness of the party or ganizations that they were discouraged and prevented from seeking nomin ation as candidates in any political sphere. From this condition it has some to pass that our Catholic young men are steadily forsaking political effort for the more congenial interest of strictly non-political organizations. There can be no second opinion but that this tendency displays a lack of patriotism and public spirit. In a country like Canada it is every man's duty to cast his ballot according to his conscience for the party or candidate of his choice. We understand that the new association will follow the example set by the Catholic registration associations that are doing excellent work in England. Its object is not to win Catholic electors away from one party or the other, but to turn their attention to the work of both parties, interfering not at all in a spirit of exclusiveness, or with any man's right to sympathize or identify himself with Conservative or Liberal principles as he pleases. The work which the asociation has out out for itself is to see as far as organization can be effective to the end in view, that every Cath olic elector throughout the province has his name on the voters' lists. The title chosen is "The Catholic Regis testion Association of Outario, branches of which it is hoped may be formed in rural districts as well as in all cities and towns. It is expeated by the promoters of the movement in nto, who numbered at the start Tofully one hundred men of both Conservative and Liberal opinion, that better representation of Catholics in the municipal councils as well as in the legislature and the Parliament of Canada must necessarily follow from the placing of the full strength of the Clatholic electorate on the lists. That

expectation we, having good faith in

the intelligence of the Cauadian body nolitie, believe to be justified.

orthinly a manly position to assur that the indiff-rence of the Catholic electors themselves is mainly respon sible for the rather slight sprinkling of Catholic names now appearing in the incils of the nation.

End of the War

ce has been restored betwee the United States and Spain, on a basis which involves, practically, the loss by the latter country of the last of her ancient colonies. But if this were the sum of Spapish humiliation the cup would not be so bitter for that unhappy nation. The war has withal exposed a condition of poverty and weak government in the hon country that leaves no room for regret over the separation of the colonies. This, of course, only emphasizes what has been said from the beginning viz. that the United States should have gone about the Cuban business of arbitration principles; it was un-worthy of so great a nation to have

forced war upon a cripple. The future troubles of the Spanish nation will be purely domestic, that is if the spirit to face, and if possible to improve, the present miserable situation exists. Sooner or later the domestic situation will have to be confronted, for although the present system seems to have destroyed the energies and blinded the vision of the Spanish people, they themselves are richly endowed with that physical vitality and national pride that rise superior to losses which would completely overwhelm a degeneratin

States finds for the immense was expenditure poured out at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day during the last hundred days or more, consists not simply in the acquisition of a little ry, for the Monroe doctrine has been writ large in letters of blood ecross the eastern and western hem spheres. What import both the old world and the new may learn there-from is for the future to reveal. Still, if we are to judge by the tone of th American press, the greatest of republics is satisfied to tasts such glory, be the latter effects wha

The Americans have yet to decide with regard to the Philippines and Cuba. They will have to confer with Europe about the former, and in respect to the latter they may do as they please, although the whole they please, although the whole world would now wish to see them annex that island as well as Porto Rico. Our respected contemporary The Freeman's Journal, New York edited by Rev Dr. Lambert, is still an optimistic friend of the Cubar an optimistic irrela of the Cuban practice of murdering Spanish prison-ers when the Americans were not looking, and the attitude of sullen hostility adopted by the Cuban leaders towards the United States have not sff-eted Dr. Lambert's admiration in the least. In the Journal of August 6 he rebukes The Register for its lack of confidence in the justice and ability of General Garcia and his fr ends, and observes that a "Canadian political philosopher" cannot be in a postion to judge of the capacity of the great Cuban race. The sarcasm has been called forth by our quotation of Mr. John A. Ewen's letters in The Globe, but we might just as well have quoted half a dozen Catholic papers of the United States. We preferred to the writer was known to us as one of the most competent of the newspaper writers accompanying General Shaf-ter's army. The idea may present itself to Dr. Lambert that Canadians can have little real interest in the an problem : but we do not clos our eyes to the fact that a small min der arms in Cuba prevente ority under arms in Cubs prevented the colonists from trying the experi ment of responsible government when it was offered by Spain, and precipitated a war that was calculated to secure to the blood-thirsty leaders of the minority the control of the island. Such an eproode has its significance for all neighbors of Uncle Sam. Nothing that may be said now can alter the fact that the United States only is Spain's conqueror; and the territory wrested from the crippled Spaniards should be retained by the foe who sensed it. At some ture time when the history of the ith in present Spanish-American affair may body possibly be repeated, it would be more It is instructive to all the world to know

this piece of history that whon the United States Lues to war with a European power the fight is as plainly for stakes as is invariably when European powers fig

Russia Against England.

Persons who profess to tell the future ways of diplomacy are declar-ing that England and Russia must fight before long for supremacy in The immediate cause of all the trouble is the rivalry between the two empires as to which of them shall be the Chinaman's pawnbroker. Rassia's pawshop is marked "protection of Chinese integrity," and John Bull's establishment is under the sign of "the open door." These, opposing trade names practically stand for all the difference between the British and Russian policies from the Chinaman standpoint. The "open door" means European manufactured goods for the Chinese market, and free entrance thereto, no matter how badly off th natives may be for want of employment and revenue. Russia on the other hand promises to close the Chinese markets forcibly in the face of the "foreign devils" and develop (or Russianize) the Celestial empire as all of her own vast Asiatic empire has been already Russianized. Nor can any one who has read very deeply in the later history of Asiatic countries doubt that Russia's gradual conquest of so much of the territory of that continent has been accomplished peacefully enough, and without that peacetury enough, and witnout that subjection of the conquered tribes to the utter misery and vassalage im-posed upon the unhappy millions of British India. It may please British journalists and politicians to explain the Chinese preference for the Repolicy before the British, so sons ally a nnounced last week, by saying who has sold his country's interests to the Czar; and that all Okinese high officials, including the emperor himself, are corrupt and purchase able. Corruption may be re China; but there is every assume that if the game we simple bribery Russic would have her match in England. There must be

ore than bribery in it. Ohina's ancient excl been demolished, she is placed to-day between the devil and the deep see and she must choose among he en guests from the west is her nearest neighbor, and she has seen not only that Russian exclusive ness comes nearest to her own, but that Russia is the kindest ruler the semi-civilized Asiatic tribes have ever found. Against these cons tions England's "open door" offers no greater attraction to a Chinaman than it would to a Canadian. It is a policy that makes for nothing else but native impoverishment and the enrichment of foreign traders. Eng-land says it is the policy of "civiliza-tion" and "freedom," because it allows all the European nations to trade on eggal terms in the immense Chines But the Chinaman may be excused if he fails to see the beauty of mere freedom for European trade on the ruins of his ancient nation.

on the runs of his anneat nation.
Doubtless Europe would side with
England's policy through self interest
if Russia had nothing to play off
against it. Russia might not defy the whole of Europe with the same cool determination with which she con-fronts Eugland. A smooth enough way with France and Germany way with France and Germany, however, is to agree to the acquirement by those powers of distinctive "spheres of influence" in China; and the strong anti British tone of the German and French press, making merry over England's latest defeat, would indicate that Rassia's policy is the winning game not only in China but in Europe also. The utter-ances of British newspapers during the past few days have been decidedly warlike; but Lord Salisbury has made no sign that there is war Parliament has been prorogued, and Cabinet ministers have gone off on their holidays with sore heads and silent tongues. Even Joseph Chamberlain is mum. The jingoes will occupy the dog-days in killing imaginary Russian foes on the Indian frontier. But the Asiatie game has not yet advanced that far. It is a future certainty, far. It is a future certainty, however, when Russia's preparations have all been completed for challenging the presence of any other imperial power than her own on the continent of Asia.

The Newspaper Field in Montreal

Our Montreal contemporary. The True Witness, suggests the revival of The Post, a daily that suspended oirculation some ten years ago in the commercial metropolis. The Post had a span of life of ten years or so, and we remember it as a brightly written little paper. The True Witness believes the present an opportune time for the investment of \$100 000 in such another Catholic organ for Montreal. The proposition is advanced upon the broad ground of the growing fondness for sensationalism evinced by the "secular" press. We hope it is not the intention of The True Witness to start a "religious" daily in nerally accepted understanding word. It would not be supported. But if a purely " secular ' were started, that would go ic for giving clean reliable news, and fair treatment to questions affecting the Catholics of Canada, their interests and their religion, there are many rea sons for hoping for its financial suc-cess. While the Catholic people of Montreal have little to complain of in the way The Star for instance furnishes all news of interest to them, there is a real opportunity for such a scheme as The True Witness suggests in the morning news-paper field. The Gazette, while an ex-cellent paper in its way, has no features that would recommend it to any considerable number of Catholic readers, be ing strictly a party paper. The Herald had a good opportunity; but it only made use of it, unless we are misinformed, to antagonize Trish Catholic readers before it ran into the alternoon competition against The Star and Witness. The editor of The True Witness is on the ground and ought to know all the possibilities making for success and leading the other way. We would rejuice to see some rich Montreal Catholics rise to th

The Expulsion of the Spaniards.

Those journals that have been en deavoring to represent the expulsion of Musers. Carranza and Da Boso fro Canada as a proof of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's servility to the Americans must change their tone in face of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks upon the matter in the British House of Commatter in the British House or Com-mons. A despatch dated Felday last said: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, to-day to Mr. Thomas Gusson Bowles, Conservative, said Sonor du Boss, the former Spanish Charge d'Affaires at Washington, was formally requested by the Canadisn Premier, Sir Wilfrid Luurier, to leave Canada. This, Mr. Chamberlain added, was done at the direction of the Imperial Government and on the ground that there was rea-son to believe that Senor du Bose was using Canada for the purpose of bellig-erent operations against the United States. Continuing, Mr. Chamber-lain remarked that the authority to expel aliens from Canada in cases rests with the crown. A other question, Mr. Ch said the Government could not under take to lay on the table the papers bearing upon Senor du Bose's pulsion.

Colonial Shyness.

Speeches made by Mr. Goschen and others during the week, added to objections raised at the recent postal conference in London show that the ies cannot much longer stave the question of responsibility for imperial defence. Canadians are in ac hurry to come forward with a contributi n. At least no willingness to do so has heretofore even been expressed What effect the introduction of imper ial penny postage may have up Canadian public opinion remains to Canadian public opinion remains to be seen; but it is safe enough to say that as the idea of being called upon to contribute to imperial defence has really never occurred at all to the majority of Canadians, it is not likely that there will be any sudden realiza-tion of the pressing aspect of the case now. English statesmen certainly regard the concession of penny por as a favor to the colonies. In both political parties this seems to be the opinion entertained; but the English Tories are inclined to be more candid. then the Liberals in reminding the colonists of their churlishness in re-

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP.

In the haste with which the newsp-per reports of the last mements of the late Archbishop Walsh were written inaccurate statements and contradictions were unavoidable. Although most of the incorrect particulars set forth were of a minor kind they have been the cause of so many inquiries, verbaily and by letter, that Father James Walsh, the Archbishop's Secretary and nephew, has authorized the following account with a view to satisfying the requests now being made for right information as well as to preserving the facts in Yhe Register for their future historical value: During their future historical value: During their future historical value: During the entire of the Sunday on which the Archbishop's life so suddenly closed he appeared to have experienced the brightest day of all since his confinement to the house as the result of the accident at Mount Hope Cemetery. He received a number of his clergy in the forence and conversed with them with much animation. In the afternoon he was wheeled tion. In the afternoon he was wheeled out upon his verandah by Father Walsh and spent three or four hours alone, reading the Life of the late Father Tom Burke. When a few friends—Thomas and John Long and Eugene O Keefe—dropped in upon him one of the remarks he made to them was of the pity that so much of the record of lives like that of Father Burke should be devoted to humorous stories, all enbe devoted to humorous stories, all entertaining in their way, but necessarily crowding out of the work the more serious and valuable thoughts of a great mind eminently descring of preservation. He considered it a fault of lay writers to give to what is merely light and amusing the prominent place, and make it out of all proportion to the thoughts and sayings of a religious cast. In the case of a priest's biography the Archbishop said that this striving after bright material "to make the world happier," as laymen are apt to think, really amounts to a grave injustice to the subject of the work and to posterity also. The Archbishop saiked of Prince Bismarck's death. There was not another statesman in Europe, perhaps, whose career Dr. Walsh had followed more closely. His memory was stored with the events of the Franco-German war, the Kulturpampf, the war with the church, the rise of Vindihoras, and the rupture with the prosonn emperor. Dr. Dwyor the Archbishop's physican came and examined the Archbishop's playston came and examined the Archbishop's playston came and examined the Archbishop's necessary with a non-ther week. After Dr. Dwyor the Archbishop's physican came after the summary of the archbishop's mellow with the vent to wish him "good night." He talked pleasantly with her for ten or fifteen minutes, and when he thought it was time to retire he went to bed unstended, this being the first time he had done so since the accident happened three weeks before. It was half past ten when the Archbishop said: "I have not asked him to come quickly, adding "the Archbishop has had a change." Father Walsh went and found the Archbishop passed peacefully away, his death couring at 8 minutes it was her with the said: "I believe I am dying, "Father Walsh said: "I believe I have believe before in the said: "I believe I am dying, "Father Walsh said: "I believe I am dying, "Father Walsh asid: "I be

In v., we consered use insee Gnapel of Odr. Lady of Feece to say Mass. He noticed around the altar rails a pathetic group of Southern refugees, distinguished looking men and women many of them, and one and all were sobbing quietly but still andibly. Gettysburg had been fought and the blood of the fathers and brothers of the refugees had reddened their belowed Southern soil. The property of many of them was also gone; but, prond people that they were, they would hide their griof from all save their Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. Father Walsh whenever he referred to the matter atterwards said it was the hardest of the control of t

RESOSUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

to be his last in this life.

RENOSUTIONS OF CONDUNCET

LONDON, Aug 10th, 1893.—At the last regular mecing of the Poter's Court, No. 695, of the Catholic Urder of Foresters, in the city of London, the following resolution was moved by the Chief Ranger, Themas F. Gould, seconded by the Vice-Chief Ranger John McNeil, and secepted unauimously by the court.

This whereas we have learned with inexpressible sorrow of the sudden and unexpected death of the illustrones and Most Revenud Archibishop Waish of "oronto, who for twenty two long years was our own beloved lishop in this diocese, which he ruled with a firm though genie hand, and whereas, although for the past nine years he has been separated from us for the disclarge of the more extended and ardious duties of our Archbishop, he never lost his deep affection for us, who were amongst the number of his first diocesan children, nor we our tender, fillal love for him. Be it Resolved—that this court, bosides giving expression to the deep and abiding sorrow its members feel for the ose of so cherished a pastor and furnities who was at the same time set of the casholic past of the complete the charten in Canada, also tender its the Church in Canada, also tender its charman; the Church in

Patrick Gleeson, Trustee;
Philip Mohan, Fin. Soc.

At the last regular meeting of the combined city branches of the I. C. B.U. on Aug. 10, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved—that we the officers and members of the Irish Catholic Benevient Union cannot let thus occasion pass without recording our deep sense of the great loss we have austained in the suddon demise of His Grace our late beloved Archibishop. Not only was he a great citizen and a great Archibishop, but he endeared himself to us in an especial manner by his outspoken oncouragement of societies such as ours, he loved to see his people banding themselves together for mutual support and protection whether spicitual or material; and regarded it as the highest charity to make them independent of sims. By his death the Church has lort one of her most illustrious prelates and Canada one of her most distinguished citizens, but his works shall live after him, those institutions of religion and charity that bear testimony to his virtues and good works will remain as living monuments to perpetuate his name in grateful memory amongst future generations. We incommon with the rest of his bereaved childron mourn the loss of a father, but we have the consolation of knowing that, tho death came to him and lendy it found him not unprepared, and he has gone to reap the roward of his hors, to hear the voice of the Divine thought of the control of the Divine theory. The control of the death of the control of the death of the forest of the lower of the Divine theory.

Master saying unto him, "Well done thou-good and faithful servant." Be it furthermore, R-solved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Very Rev. Administrator of the Archdiocese, the Rev. Father Walsh, and a copy to The CATHOLIC REGISTER for publication therein.

erein. Signed on behalf of the Irish Catholic enevolent Union. J. J. Flanagan, Grand Sec.

The following expression of sorrow was passed at branch 49, C.M.B.A. on the 12th; Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., Administrator, Archdiocese of Toronto, presiding

was passed at branch 49, C.M.B.A. on the 12th; Yery Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., Administrator, Archdiocese of Toronto, presiding.
Rev. AND DRAR Sn.:—To you sir, the acting head of the Catholic Church in this diocese, we, the members of Branch 49 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, would express our sorrow at the loss our Church and its people havesustamed, by the Death of the Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto, and especially our society by the control of the Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto, and especially our society by the widow and especially our society by the widow and the spiritual world, and, the teatimony of grief as well as respective the scaling of the categories of the categ

At the last regular meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Frontenac Co., held in the A. O. H. Srock street, Kungston, on the 11th instant. The following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas we the officer and members of Division No. I. Frontenac Co., have learned with profound sorrow of the death of the Most R.v. John Walsh, Archibshop of Toronto. Whereas we the merches of the A. O. H. convened in meeting unanisatously kender to the administerator and olergy our heartist sympathy for these sad bereavanous in the death of their belowed Archibishop. His intimate relables me with the members of the A. O. H. consure it shall be a sad to the same of the sam

per that we should place ou record an expression of our appreciation of his many services and as an Irishman imbued with 16ty patroitsm in the interest of his native land. Be it therefore one of his native land leving friend caffed from this earthly sphere to his heavenly reward. It-solved that in the death of Archbishop Walsh the church in Cauada has lost an able and learned ruler, the A. O. H. a staunch friend, and Iroland a patrot that will always be remembered in her history. Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Administrator of the Dioces of Toronto and also for publication in the following papers Canadian Freeman, Catholic Record and Carnotte Resolver, a Catholic Record and Carnotte Resolver, and the Catholic Record and Carnotte Resolver, a Scholic Record and Carnotte Resolver, and the service of the Catholic Record and Carnotte Resolver, and the service of the Catholic Record and Carnotte Resolver, and the service of the Resolver, and the last regular meeting of St.

At the last regular meeting of St. Mary's Commander, No. 216, of the Knights of St. John, the following resolution on the death of Archbishop Waish was passed and ordered to be forwarded to the Administrator of the Archbicose, Vicar-General McCann:

In this month of solemn mourning when the Catholic body in our Archbicoses of Toronto laments as an irroparable loss the deuties of a beloved chief pastor, it is our duty, both as mechanism of the second of the control of the second of the control of

At the last regular meeting of St. Joseph's Court, No. 370, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
That the members of this Court on the convened in meeting do hereby tender to the Administrator of the Archidioses of Toronto and clergy, an expression of our heartfelt sympatry in their irreparable loss at the death of our venerable and esteemed prelate, Archiballoy and esteemed prelate, Archiballoy and the convenient of the Archiballoy and paster for found prevalence of the Archiballoy and paster forom us, for he is powerful to raise up others in their place. May the Drune Redeemer, whom he so closely followed in his footsteps, grant him his oternal roward.

Signed on behalf of St. Joseph's Court ly the committee:

U. J. McCabe,

EXPRESSIONS OF THE PRESS.

EXPRESSIVE OF THE PRESS.

[Boston Pitot.]

The cause of Iriah Home Rule has lost one of its most powerful and develed friends, in the death of the Most Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto, Canada. A native of Ireland, of Id Martyr and patriot stock, Dr. Walsh came to Canada in his early manhood, and for forty-six of his sixty-eight years was thoroughly identified with the best interests of the land of his adoption. No one cutild question his patriotism; and the most thoughtful and far-seeing discerned fresh proof of it in his unfailing practical interest in the question of Iriah Legislative Independence.

He saw what Home Rule had done for Canada. He would have the imperial U-vernment realize, were it but for soft interest, the value of a free and he on the control of the present of the series of the land of the respect due to their religible, and of the respect due to their Rule, and it is sufficiently and the catholic Canadians of Liah blood so strougly in defence of their rights, and of the respect due to their religible, and of the respect due to their religible, and of the respect due to their religible, and of the respect due to their religious convictions, that the Prince of Evaluation of 190 to head dissensions, and make the Irish party once more a tower of strength to the Irish people. That his efficies had but a partial sun cess is the shame of men who preferred their own petry ambitions to the common good, and in or fee forth, deside their own petrs and victor, a tender, kinds, about 18 peace!

[Pine Irish World.]

[Fne Irish World.]

[Ine Irish World.]

A great son of the Church, a noble representative of the Irish rece and a powerful champion of his motherland has passed away in the person of Mark Rav. John Walsh, D. D., Arobhishop of Toronto, Clauda, whose death was bright noted in last week's Irish World.

The grim reaper cut short a frankful life of well-doing on the eve of a crowning earthly reward, as there is high authority for the statement that the Hoty Patter had deoided to raise him to the diguity of the Cardinelate. His great and untiring sevices in behalf of his beloved motherland has enabrined his beloved motherland has enabrined his beloved motherland has enabrined his memory was paid by the Irish Parliamentary party on the 5th inst. in the House of Commons, where a resolution, proposed by John Dillon and seconded by fifthese Davitt, declaring that the death of Arobbishop Walsh was a heavy low to the Irish causes, and tendering

sympathy to his Canadian countrymer was adopted.

Was adopted.

[Dublia Freeman a Journal:
Catholicity in Canada bas lest a great
prolate in the death of the Archibishop
of Toronto. He was a typical bishop of
the greater Iroland untiring in organisation, ever pressing onward to some now
wasting or ground and completing the
machinery of the Church committed to
like care; and within condiliating the
most exasperating opponents by his
most exasperating opponent by his
will be long recomberd. The Archibidator
will be long recomberd to the analysis
his splendid effort to secure the unity of
the patriotic forces, by the assombly of
the great Irish Raco Couvention. Though
the Convention did not achieve all that
it was meant to accomplish, the Archibishop felt that he had not laboured in
vain. To the lass he was a generous
supporter of the care, and in him has
passed away one of the most patriotic
men of the Irish race.

From a Prolestant Standard

From a Protestant Standpoint.

It seems almost superfluous to tender another tribute of respect and regard to the memory of the late Archbishop. So much has been written, so much has been said, so much has been for the size of the tribute of the size of

year or two may not be altogether out of place
I do not think I have ever met or
known a more perfect Christian gentlema. Brilliant ecclesiastics and earnest
scholars are not uncommon in the
Roman Catholic Church in this and
other countries, but it is asfe to say
that few eminent Churchmen of to day
that few eminent Churchmen of to day
that ecomological contribution of the country
have combined so much of courtesy which
was always sincero, learning which was
always modest, Christianity which was
always tolerant. It was indeed a great
pleasure to talk upon historical subjects
with Archbishop Walsh. With all his
atural pride in the great panorams of
his Church's history he combined a
singular broadcess and cloration of views
opposed to his own. In some religious
natures such a depth of conviction as he
felt breeds arrogance. In his it seemed to
develop a Christian humility which, in
porsonal intercourse, really added power
to the diguity of his position and
opinious.

And the Archbishop vas not only a

personal intercourse, really added power to the diguity of his position and opinions.

And the Arebbishop 'as not only a thorough Canadian, loyal to the great principles of religious toleration and co-operation which must lie at the root of all our future development, but he was an earnest Imperialist. From an early period he sympathized with the Imperial Federation movement and during the last ten years has been a member of the Loague of that name, or of its successor, the British Empire Lesgue. With Archbishop O'Trien of Haiffax, he combined a sincere conviction of the combined a sincere conviction of the combined a sincere conviction from the desirability of Home Rule with a realization of the fact that it must come within the Empire and havetheresulfof strengthing rather than waskening Imperial Unity. I never knew a more cuthusiastic lover of Ireland, a warmer friend of the British Empire, or a truer Canadian cuttz. n. This is, indeed, a consistent combination, and apart from ever his ecc esiastical eminence and his charming personality has, I venture to believe, carned Archbishop Walsa latsing place in the public heart and memory.

Mr. Hennessy's Portrait.

Mr. Hennessy's Portrait.

Mr. Henuessy's Portrait.

For some Jays back, the Charles Rogers & Sons, Co., have bad in their sales room window or Yonge street a beautiful portrait of the late Archbishop Walth. It is a splendid study in brack and white and strongly suggestive of the words of the colors when skillfully needed to the colors when skillfully needed. Archbishop is the garb of the priestmotians and biretta—and in this simple yet elegant drapery it makes a most effective picture. Many methods have been resorted to from time to time in the portrayal of personages of church and state, but we feel safe in saying that we have seen nothing that so completely tells the story as the "two colours" in the hands of such artists as the author of the portrait of His Grace. The artist Mr. T. M. Hennessy is an architectural draughtsman in the Ontario Dapartment of Public Works, and is best known to art as a genre and figure painter. His classical studies are beautiful, vigorous and pre, to those who knew Mr. Hennesay as a boy, he will be remembered.

Obituary.

Obituary.

Obituary.

Oue of S. Michael's oldest and most respected parishioners has been called to her esternal reward. Mrs Margaret Cassidy, wide of Mr. Jamos Cassidy, died at her residence, 310 Church street, on Friday last, aged 79 years. She suffered from a lengthy Illness, which appeared shortly after the death of her son, the late Dean Cassidy, of St. Heler's Church, Brockton. Mrs. Cassidy was one of the oldest residents of Toronto, having come to this city with her parents in 1897. She was married in old St. Paul's Church in 1894 to Mr. James Cassidy, who survives ner. It was a happy union, and blossed with a family of sone and daughters of talent and distinction. In 1891 Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy celebrated their golden wedding, when they were gladeeued by the presence, amongst others of a number of the third generation, gathered to share in the festivities and receive the blessing of their grandparents. Mrs. Cassidy related cocasionally some of the incidents of the certific years of her residence in Toronto. One of these also resonant to the certific years of her residence in the line. Lead to the certific years of her residence in the line, and high Borr. Alexander that her was the certific years of her residence in the line, and high Borr. Alexander Macdonell was not copy a great Bishop and the control of the con

CITY OF TORONTO.



Taxes, 1898 FRIDAY, AUG. 19 MONDAY, OCT. 10 SAT'DAY, DEC. 10

The municipal taxes of the City of Toronto for the year 1895 are due and payable as above under City By-laws Nos. 3593 and 3594, and certain Local Improvement By-laws.

Taxes Are Payable at the City Treasurer's Office. City Hall Buildings.

But any taxpayer, by taking his or her tax bill, may (if more convenient) pay the same to any of the undermentioned Collectors, at the following branch offices on the day named:

First Instalment Payable from Monday, 15th of August, to Friday, 19th of August, both days inclusive.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to By law No. 3394, passed on the 27th day of June, 1898, that provision is therein made for the payment of taxes for the carrent year in the meaner following:

Divisional Payments.

The amount of general taxes may be divided into two in alments and local improvement rates, and on the payment of the first of such instalments on or before the 19th day of August, an extension of time shall be given for the payment of the local improvement rates to the 10th day of Outder; and on the payment of the first instalment and local improvement rates on the days named as extension of time shall be given for the payment of the second instalment of general taxes to the 10th day of December.

Allowance for Payment in Advance.

1.—Ratepayers who prefer naying their taxes in full on or before the 19th day of August shall be emitted to a reduction of one and one-half pir cost, on the plyment of the local improvement rates and the second instalment, which might be descret to the 10th day of October, and the 11th day of December, respectively.

2.—Ratepayers who have duly paid the first instalment, and on or before the 10th day of October prefer paying the remaining instalment, shall be entitled to a reduction of one per cent, on the fast instalment.

Percentage.

An addition of five per cent, shall be made to every tax rate or assessment, or any part or installment thereof, remaining unpuld after any of the dates herein mentioned for the payment thereof, and being the soutal installment or installments then in default, and it shall be the daty of the Collector of Taxes to collect by distores or otherwise all such taxes or lostallment of taxes are remain unpuld, together with the said percentage charge of December next, and not paid on or before the any axes payable before the 10th day of December next, and not paid on or before the any axes payable before the 10th day of December next, and not paid on or before the 30th seven the 10th day of December next, and not paid on or before the 30th of September, and before the 9th of Collowing percentage only shall be charged and payable; September and before the 9th of Ostober, 1 per cont. On taxes payable on the 10th of Ostober, it paid before the 9th of November, one-hall of 1 per cent, but if paid after the 9th of November and before the 9th of Ostober, 1 per cont.

On taxes payable on the 10th of Ostober, if paid before the 9th of Junuary, 1899, one-hall of 1 per cent, but if paid after the 9th of November and before the 9th of December, 1 per cont.

December, 1 per cont. Osto of December, 1 per day before the 9th of Junuary, 1899, one-hall of 1 per cent, but if paid after the 9th of January and before the 9th of February, 1899, 1 per cent.

Fallure to pay not only forfeits the right of actilement by installments, but brings the parties under the perity of the Assessment Law, which enacts that in case any payable and adays after demant, the Collocor entil levy the same with enacts that in case any payable and days after demant, the Collocor entil levy the same with enacts with all case any payable to the exact but have not been and the offer the payable of the search that one to taxe out the ASV 20th ASV, and much time will be aved by bringing the parties under the perity of the Assessment Law, which enacts th

Old English Vellum Plashwater and

Abbotsford Are three unrivalled lines of Notepaper suited to all classes, being either Smooth or Antique Finish. Ask your stationer for these goods. Manufactured by

The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 BAY ST., TORONTO

Macdonell visited Toronto; and addressing the congregation in St. Paul's, who were nearly all Irish, he congratulated them on the part they had taken in suppressing the rebellion. "The Irish, said his Lordality," but been regarded as disloyal by she British Government but it has been provent in Catada, when all the provides the state of the country."

The Bishop's remarks were specially directed to the "Queen's Own." a regiment composed of Irish Gatholico, organized in the Country of Peterborough and commanded by Colonel Thompson. His Lordalip added that he would not fail to lay the conduct of the Irish Catholics in the orisis of the rebellion before the Home Office, and endeavor to scene case terms of settlement in Canada for those of that body already living therein and those who might follow them from the fatherland.

The cardinal principle which animated Mrs. Cassidy during her life time was to raise her children in a religious, respectable manner; and she made may searches in order to give them the advantages of higher education, which they availed of with a proficiony that accoulted in the classical and commercial courses. Her surviving children are: Dr. J. J. Cassidy, Mrs. O'Lessy, and Miss Cassidy, of Toronto, and Frank Cassidy, of Tittebring, Pa. Among those present at the funeral, which took place on Monday, after High Messus as St. Michael's Cathedral, were: Moscark, Regues O'Keck, Peter Ryan, Matthew O'Coanor, R. L. France, John Molahoo, J. J. Nicho, and Frank Cassidy, of Tittebring, Pa. Monday, Yestrick Boyle, B. B. Hughes, P. Betron, T.S. Michaelance, J. P. Monday, J. T. Nicher, J. T. Monday, J. T. Michaelance, J. P. Monday, J. T. Michaelance, J. P. Monday, J. T.

Winterberry, M. Doberty, E. Caron, John Monahan, J. Thompson, T. Kirby, M. Bissonnette.

To the aged husband berett in the evening of his life and to his family, The Registers tenders its benefits. evening of his life and to his family, The REGISERY tenders its heartfelt symj pathy. May the soul of our departed friend rest in peace.

Pather Kiernan's Jubilee,

The 25th anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Father P. Kiernan was celebrated on Tuesday at Toronto Gore. A complete report is held over for ournext issue.

Requiem Mass at Our Lady of Lourdes.

A So'emn Mass of Requirm was said in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes on the (Thrailey) morning, at 9 o'clock by Rev. Fatter James Walsh, for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop.

Love is ever thoughtful; love is ever inspired. It enters into another's heart and divines his wishes.—Ian Maclaren

At 29 Tupner S., Montreal, on the 24th that, the wife of M. J. Morrison, Eq., Barrister at law, of a pos.

At 1374 O tawn 8th, Montreal, on the 7th uit, the wife of Mr. John Boys of twin girls, monther and off spring doing well.

DIED

Apariments Munted.

Chats with the Children 000005 1000000000

POEM COMPETITION.

sunser.

I sat on a seat in our garden
And I watched the sunset fade,
As I tried to count the colours,
There seemed nearly every shade.

There was crimson, pink and yellow. And oh such a beautiful blue With a bright golden space between, Where the angels could just look through

With a bright golden space between,
Where the angelscould just look through.
Then slowly grey, and clouds like a
cuttain
Covered the susest from sight;
And I of the from my seat in the garden
To say my prayers for the bight.
Aged 11, Braken Hollow, Quebec,
DEAR COUST, Fro. — My pices I hope
is not too late for I should so like to see
it in the paper. My Pa has been a subseriber for many years and though I
did not try in alliferation, I would like to
see all a pice of poetry often if I may for
I am very fond of composing.

Yours truly
May and would like how to could us all
the poems she can compose, else writes
wery well and will certainly improve
with practice. Her handwriting shows
considerable character, and not a little
talcut.

A DOLL'S MILLINERY STORE.

A DOLL'S MILLINERY STORE.

Lulu had always liked to trim dollies' hats. Sho was nover fretful about her work, but used up the bits of ribbon and silk that sho had, and never teased for more.

"Oh, mamma," she cried one day, "can't I play that this window is my store?"

Mamma said yes, and Lulu pinned the little hats and hougets up to the

Mamma said yes, and Lulu pinned the little hats and bonnets up to the window.

vindow.

"I'll print a sign and pin that up,
oo" she said.
When the little girls saw the sign and
we millinery at the window, they came
rith their pins and pennies and bought
be stup lates and bounets for their

dolls., number of people are to have a big fair," said papa one day. "They have beard of your millinery store, and wonderful on more it down to the ball on the ball of the ba

uonars.

"Your trade grows so that I shall nave to build you a little store out of the boards to the boxos that goods come in," said papa.

ie to bung you.

Joards to the boxes that goods come "said papa.

So a little store was built out in the rd. There was a chamber to which a must climb on a little ladder. This there was a counter, and behind the stood and sold out hat the real stood and the real stood and the real stood with a real stood and the re

LULU BURGESS,

LULU BURGESS,
Forencon and afternoon you could see
little girls carrying their dolls to the
store to got fitted for a hat, or hurrying
out of the yard carrying a tiny bounce
pinned up in a piece of wrapping paper,
on which was printed Luluis advertisement.—Alice May Douglas.

ISN'T IT AWFUL.

There is a little maiden

Who has an awful time;
She has to hurry awfully
To get to school at nine.

She has an awful teacher: Her tasks are awful hard; Her playmates are awful rough When playing in the yard.

She has an awful kitty,
Who often shows her claws;
A dog who jumps upon her dre
With awful muddy paws.

She has a baby sister With an awful little nose, With awful cunning dimples, And such awful little toes.

She has two little brothers, And they are awful boys, With their awful drums and And make an awful noise.

Do come, I pray thee, com Come and this maid defend Or else, I fear, her awful life Will have an awful end.

Toronto, Aug. 2 '98

Dear Courn Fro.—I was very much pleased on my return from Ste Anne de Beaupre to find that Mr. Billy Battons had arrived before me. I enjoyed reading it very much although I prefer Fasher Finn's works.

I had a very pleasant holiday at Montreal and Quebec. The Basilines of Quebec stuck me as being the grandest church I have ever seen Thanking you for your handsome prize.

Yours Sincerely

The consins would like to hear about consin John's holiday, and what he thought of Ste Anne de Beaupre. I have been there and thick it a very beautiful and interesting place. Write and give us your impressions of it consin John.

could not be returned.

This yarn of childhood is related by the Washington Star:
Six year-old Tommie was sent by his eldest sister to the corner grocery to buy a pound of lump sugar. He played allies on his way to the store, and by the time he arrived there he had forgotten what kind of sugar he was sent for. So he took home a pound of the granulated article. His eldest sister sent him back to the store to get lump result him back to the store to get lump

sugar. After the proprietor of the grocery shop had made the change for the little lad he engaged Tommie in conversation.

"Tommie," said he, "I understand

"Then, why of the cond the change for the change fo

Tommle?"
"Well, we would if we could; but I don't suppose we can. You see, we have used him four days now!"

PHZZLES.

CONUNDATIONS.
When is a man thinner than a Iatho?
2. When does June come before May?
3. What is the best wind for a hungry sailor?

sailor?

4. Why should you not inquire into a miser's character?

MISSING WORD

MISSING WORDS.

There was none a gouldeman who was fond of very high cellars, and used to wear them reaching to his errs.

One day a couple of wasters in a lunch room were commenting upon him, and one said: "Well now, what dish does he remind you of?"

"Why," replied the other, "I should say a dish of.

DOUBLE ADROSTIC.

A drawing pencil; an astronomical phenomenon; the latin for not, or do not; to keep away from; the beginning of light, a famous place in Italy. Initials read downwards will give a country, and finals read upwards, one of the nativos.

Answers to puzzles of Aug. 4th.

HIDDEN VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, Asparagus, artichoke ean, tomato.

CHARADES.

ADDED HEADS 1. Ear, bear.
2. Ox, fox.
8. Ink, mink,
4. Awl, yawl.

MARKS.

Mary Smith, 5; B. Doyle, 8; F. McCarthy, 4; S. J. Murphy, 4; B. Maher B; B. Boland, 2. Covsin Bertha Boland forgot to add her name, the cousins must be careful in this respect.

A Famous Journalist in Want.

A Famous Journalist in Want.

A London correspondent says: I regret to state that the veteran war correspondent and Irish journalist, John Augustus O'Shes, has fallen upon evil days. He has been compelled to go into the hospital. A memorial to Mr. Balfour praying that a civil list pension be granted to the affitted veteran has been extensively signed by members of Parliament. Mr. O Shea represented the "Starland" during the Franco-German war, and also in Spain throughout the Pensular troubles of the seventies, and accompanied the Prince of Wales on his Indian tours for the same journal. Latterly he did some work for the "Catholic Universe," which recently changed hands. nged hands.

A man never seeks consolation until after it is found.

after it is found.

"My opponent," shouted the orator,
"has seen fit to refer to the fact that
my mother took in washing. She did;
and, what is more to the point, she
always sent it all back." After that
there was nothing to do but cast
a majority vote for the man whose
parent showed such evidence of perfect housety and attention to duty.
Oh, to look upon that Face eternally—how sweet a destiny! A humble, reverent, familiar, affectionate
devotion to the Passion is one chief
sign of our predestination to see the
Face of Jesus for evermore,—Father
Faber.

Face of Jesus for evermore,—Father Faber.

We should hold curselves ready to be something or nothing to society, as may seem possible; but, at all evente, to be something and much to curselves. For him who thus preserves his independence society reserves her choicest treasures. She gives him in solitude he could never obtain—the power of expressing his true self clearly. Aloue he may gain knowledge and self-discipline; but it is only in society that he learns the art of self-expression.

Achie represent the outward destruction of the material world, and show the endless decomposition of all bodies when detached from the source of organization and life. They are, therefore, the symbol of earthly of the disorganisation of bodily life—in other words, of death itself. But death is the wages of sin and at the same time the symbol of eince penalties, and as such is calculated to warn us sternly that we should endeavour to regain true life by a return to God over the path of sincere repentance.

FEVER AND AGUE AND BILLOUS DERANGEMENTS are positively cured by the use of Farmelee's Pills. They not only cleanes the stomach and lowels from ... Il billious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the lowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the unstural passage of the hody. They are used as a general family medicine with the best

Farm and Garden

The following appeared in subst

The following appeared in substance in the various Boston dailies:—
George T. Angell sends out the following augustions for the comfort of the horses:—"On a very hot day keep a sponge, a tovel, or your handkerchief soaked with pure cold water on the top of your horse's head. If your horse's back is sore, use pure cold water on it freely every time the saddle is removed. In hot weather tell the driver of your herdie, cab, or carriage to drive slowly, especially up hills, and give him five or ten cents extra for doing it. In hot weather be sure your check-rein is loose and your horse frequently watered. In hot weather a mouthful of grass, or a plece of bread, or a cracker even, will help your horse wonderfully."

The United States Government, has

or a cracker even, will help your horse wonderfully."

The United States Government has been experimenting with this for the last two years. In 1895 the appropriation for the purpose of experimenting in this time was \$10,000, in 1897, \$50,000, and this year the appropriation has been increased to \$150,000. This increased ed appropriation will enable the department to make a more extended trial than heretofore. The United States postal authorities seem to have overy confidence in the scheme, and hope to make a permanent success of the venture. One of the difficulties the authorities have had to contend with m prosecuting the scheme is the bad roads, and it may be possible that a successful rural postal delivery cannot be fully carried out till all the high-ways throughout the country are in a good condition.

If all the roads throughout the country were in good condition, a free

If all the roads throughout the country were in good condition, a free rural postal delivery should prove a practical venture in the more thickly populated country districts. The cost of travel is the most important item to be considered, and if the roads are bad this will be largely increased. If the roads were all in good shape for wheeling, or if a bleycle path were made, it might be possible for the farmer to have the "boon" of a free postal delivery at comparatively little postal delivery at comparatively little cost. With good roads and a good bicycle a postman could cover a large section of territory every day.—Farm-

According to the office of Road Enquiry of the United States Department of Agriculture the expense of moving farm products and supplies on all the country roads is twenty-five cents per ton per mile; where as in the districts of the United States and other countries, where the roads are good, the cost is only about on -third of this amount. It is estimated that this extra cost of haulage in the United States, due to bed roads, amounts in the aggregate to more than the entire expenditure of the national Government; and, taking into account all the law is equal to one-fourth of the home value of all the farm products of the United States. This loss is sufficient in a few years to make every American roadway the very best, and it would be a profitable investment if the appropriation were made for that purpose.

But the increase in the cost of haul-

But the increase in the cost of haulage is by no means the only loss resulting from bad roads. The loss of perishable products for want of access to market, the failure to reach the market when the prices are good, and the failure to cultivate products which vould be profitable f markets were accessible, add many millions to the accessible, add many millions to the catual tax of bad roads. Besides the tad condition of the roads during large pritions of the year causes the enforced idleness of numbers of men and draught animals, which in itself is a cerious loss. In other ways the cost of bad roads is largely increased, so that they are really a burden to the people.—Farming.

Young turkeys should now, says:
Farm and Fireslde, be far enough advanced to be beyond the danger stass,
and they will thrive admirably on a
range. To keep then in growing condition and induce them to come up
every evening they may be given one
meal a day, which should consist of
cooked cake, composed of two pounds
of cornmeal, one pound of middlings,
one pound of ground cets, one pound
of ground mest, and half a pound of linseed meal. They w.il relish such a
mess, and will grow rapidly.

mess, and will grow rapidly.

American Agriculturist: — Summer pruning tends to form fruit buds while trimming in the spring produces wood growth. Trim each year, but only enough to cut out cross branches and water sprouts. A tree can sometimes be induced to bear yearly by removing half of the fruit buds and permitting it to bear a half crop only each season. It is, however, usually more practicable to allow nature to take its course, and let the trees bear each alternate year. Let each tree assume its individual shape, and do not try to have all look allke.

have all look allike.

The American Agriculturist estimates that the wool crop of the United States will this year be only a trifle over two hundred and forty-six and a half million pounds. This is seven and a half million pounds less than the clip of '91. The Country Gentleman, in: its review of the New York wool market, given clsewhere, adds to this the statement that the market is improving and is likely to show a meady advance in prices from how on. These facts support the statement already made by the 5m that the Americans must this year import largely of Capada wool.

duty or no duty, and that consequently wool in this country is likely to ad-vance in price. Small dealers and pro-ducers who ictuse to unload at the price fixed in Toronto are acting wisely.

A GOOD OPENING FOR SETTLE-MENT.

To the Editon of the Register: Sir,—The following letter is written by me in good faith, that parties seek ng such opportunities may take ad-rantage :

ing such opportunities may take advantage:

Kearney is situated on the bank of the Magnettawan river, in the township of Terry, in the district of Parry Sound. It is one of the finest tourist haunts in Canada. For fishing, beating, and hunting every facility is oftered. In Kearney there are three general stores, two blacksmilths' shops, two hotels, one chair factory, one lumber and shingle mill, confectionery store, post-office, and steam lau-dry. The place is also well provided wita churches—one Roman Catholic, one Presbyterfan, one Anglican, and other denominations.

There is a splendid railway depot of the Ottawa, Arnpulor, and Parry Sound inc, here. It is only five miles from Emsdale, which is on the G.T.R., Alli of these disprevents have been built of these disprevents have been built of these disprevents and the state of the control of these disprevents have been built of these disprevents have been built of these disprevents and the same control of the control

Emsdaie, which is on the G.T.R. All of these improvements have been built within the past few years, as the writer can certify to, being a resident for most of nincteen years, and one of the ploneer settlers. The principal building in Kearney many years ago was one log shanty, used for provisions, and the settl's were obliged to go there for supplies and trudge back fifteen miles through thick woods, and on several occasions were obliged to sleep on the journey, owing to the dilatory progress, and continue on next day to their destination. And in some instances they were paintuity disappoint-stances they were paintuity disappoint-stances they were paintuity disappointthe journey, owing to the dilatory progress, and continue on next day to their destination. And in some instances they were painfully disappointed to find the provision dealen out of supplied in the backwoods, as the same came from Gravenhurst and Bracebridge. At present the land around here is almost cleared off, and many farms could not be bought for \$5,000. In the township of Bethune are some of the most suitable and choice lands for stock-russing, especially so for sheep. Many of the early settlers going into this locality were men of limited means, and could not afford the outlay on stock, but the surroundings soon convinced them that stock-ruisng was the best earning power of their investment. Any person desiring in invest in a profulable business of this kind will do well by going into the Township of Bethune, purchase a clear farm and stock it. I will vouch that he will receive better returns therefrom than any other speculation with the same capital and labour in the province. In Bethune the loads are made by the Government, and all that is required is a few days' statute labour and two or three dollars annually for school taxes. Many settlers cleared off twenty-five or thirty acres subsequent to locating and seeding down, but were then unable to put on the stock, became disheartened, and went out to the front again. So that now and for several years a total commons has been converted into the choicest clover grass to be seen in the country. There is plenty of running water. water. Part of this land, of course, is ston:

country. There is plenty of running water.

Part of this land, of course, is stony and rough, but suitable lands are exceptionally good for growing oats, hay and roots for winter food. This country is noted for seasonable weather. One particular interesting to the stock raiser is that the ground does not freeze in winter. The snow comes early and remains until the general breakup in spring, and consequently prevents the hand frosts from reaching the earth. The snow goes away suddenly, leaving the grass exposed fon the stock, whereas in many places farmers have to feed their stock hay or straw until May. Hoping this letter will be of benefit to the public in general, more particularly to the subscribers of this paper, so worthy to go into Catholic homes. Persons having lapital to invest in a good opening expital to invest in a good opening in the subscribers of this paper, so worthy to focal consumption and large industries. It will convince the most sceptical if they will make a trip to this district and see for themselves. I am sure the impressions of the surroundings will remove any misropresentations, however produced. Father Fleming, of Bracebridge, is the attending priest of Kearney. He is highly exteemed for his sterling qualities, and is to be credited in a partic ar manner for the recent advancement and growing industries of this country by his good counsel. To garties deserving any further information, I will be pleased at any time to answer all questions.—Thos. McGowan, 15 Henry street, Toronto.

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Pink Pills and I recommend them for any case of nervous weakness or general dobility."

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Archbishop Bruchesi receives the Pallium.

Montheal, Aug. 8.—For the third time in its history the Church of Motro Dame this morning witnessed the conferring of the pallium or emblem of Archiepiscopal dignity upon an Archbislop, the two other occasions being when the late Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, and the late Archbishop Fabre, received the great dignity. This morning Archbishop Bruchesi was the recipient. The oreremony began shortly after ten o'clock and lasted until nearly one o'clock. Two hundred seats in the main body of the church werro-capied by the clergy while every see, in the sanctuary was also taken up. There were over three hundred priests present. The officiating prelate was Mgr. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, who was specially designated in the papal buill. His Grace was assisted by Rev. Canon Beauchamp, of Ottawa, as assistant priest, and Rev. Abbe Oharpentier and Rev. Abbe Therrien acted as deacon and sub-deacon. The two Latter are former college mates of the Archbishop of Montreal.

Among those present were Archbishop of Orrigan, of New York, Bishop Ladden, Syraeuse; Bishop Decelles, coadjutor of St. Hyacinthe; Bishop Larcoque, of Sherbrooke; Bishop Mohaud, of Burlington; Bishop Cherrien, of Pembroke; Bishop Emerd, of Valleyfield and Bishop Hurth, of Dacoa, Zengal.

All the religious ord, rein in the diocese were represented, as well as all the dioceses in the province. The mitred abbot of Oka was present, as well as Vicas-General McCann and Rev. Dr. Treacy of the diocese of Toronto, and Ligr. Marois, representing the Archbishop of Quebec.

At the sanctuary railings sat His Honor the Lueutennat-Governor, of Quebec, accompanied by Lieut-Ool. Labelle, A.D.O., and Madama Jette, Madama Bruchesi, mother of the Archbishop; Hon. F. G. Marchand, Fremier of Quebec; Mayor Prefon-MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—For the third me in its history the Church of

Labelle, A.D.C., and Madame Jetie, Madama Bruchesi, mother of the Archbishop; Hon. F. G. Marchand, Premier of Quebec; Mayor Prefontaine, Rev. Oanon Racicot, V.G.; and Vice reator of Laval, wearing their gowns. The sermon was preached by Rev. Abbe Leeocq, superior of the Seminary of Theology, who took for his text, St. Luke, chapter xxii., v., 26., "Be you not so; but he that is the greater among, you-let, him become as the younger, and he that is the leader as he that servesth." At the -conclusion of the Pontifical mass the ceremony of conferring the Pallium proper took place. The Archbishop of Ottawa placed the Pallium upon the shoulders of his brother. Archbishop, and Mgr. Bruchesi arose, and ascending to the high altar pronounced the benediction to the assembled multitude who received it kneeling.

The clergy retired to the gardens of the Seminary, adjoining the church, to partake of dinner offered by the gonilemen of the Seminary. There were four hundred covers laid under an arbour gaily decorated. His Grace resided, having the visitin, prelates to his right and left.

The musical service in the church was especially fine, some two hundred voices taking part, under the leadership of Mr. MoMahon.

After dinner His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal thanked the American Bishops for their presence, as well as the American Bishops for their presence, as well as the American Bishops for their presence, as well as the American Bushops for their presence, as well as the American and Gandian they years in the Seminary under the leadership of the Grace of the Order of Sulpicians. Then His Grace announced that he had accided that in fature all clerics of the Order of Sulpicians. Then His Grace announced that he had accided that in fature all clerics of the Order of Sulpicians.

church, and he therefore considered himself a child of Notre Dame. A number of oneodotes which he gave aroused great applaues.

Archibishop Corrigan, of New York, was received with great applause on rising to reply. He had accepted the invitation to attend the ceremony of conferring of the pallium because the archdiocese of Montreal was next geographically to the archdiocese of New York, and a sistor diocese; because all the old missionaries in the diocese of New York came from Canada, and lastly because the first time the sacrament of confirmation was administered in the diocese of Nov York in the work of the confirmation was administered in the diocese of Nov York, it was by the hand of Mgr. Pontbriand, whose jurisdiction then extended over Montreal. His Grace said befalt he voiced the sentiments of all in catelling the great work of St. Sulpice for the ducation of the clergy. The coremony of the morning had been exceedingly pleasing to him, in fact, none had so impressed him in his past life. He remembered having been present at the benediction of the statue of Notro Damode la Guadaloupe, at Mexico, with afgr. Begin and thirty-nine other bishops, but it had not impressed him more, great impression made upon him this day was due to the profound spirit of religion which has been impressed upon the clergy and laity of Montreal by the Order of St. Sulpice.

It was explained that Mgr. Begin, of Quebec, was ill in beu and unable to be present.

Peace Restored Between Spaln and the United States.

Peace Restored Between Spain and the United States.

the United States.

Washington Aug. 12.—Ambassador Cambon and Secretary Thiebant drove over to the White House from the French Embassy in a heavy, driving rain. Contrary to all former visite, they drove all the way to the White House, and alighted in the broad pote cochere. Both were immediately used to the Gabinet room, where President McKinley, Secretary Day and Assistant Secretaries of State Moore, Adee and Criditer had been swatting them five minutes. There in the historic Gabinet room, the coremony of formally agreeing to and signing the proceed in Season of the Company of the Co

naval consumences.

The cool has been signed, and to cease hostilities.

Secretary Alger has cabled orders to all military commanders that the protocol of peace has been signed and to cease hostilities.

The pratocol provides:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spaniah islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ludrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be coded to the latter.

United States, shall be coded to anolation.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cubs, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners, to be appointed within management of the property of the commissioners, to be appointed within the commissioners, the commissioners and the commissioners, the commissioners are commissioners, the commissioners are commissioners, the commissioners are commissioners, the commissioners are commissioners, and the commissioners, and the commissioners, and the commissioners are commissioners, and commissioners are commissioners, and commissioners are commissioners, and

be immediately evacuated and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the ovacuation.

arrange and execute the details of the ovacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and couclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than Oct. 1.

6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

manders of its minute, forces.

The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents, as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day.
The protocol was signed by Secretary of State Day, representing the United States, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, representing the Spanish Government

Bismarck on Home Rule.

Bismarck on Home Rule.

Sir William Richmond's personal reminiscences of the late Prince Bismarck contributed to the Daily News are among the most interesting yet published. Sir William spent a week with the Prince painting his portrait, and he speaks entusiastically of Bismarck at home. But the chief interest of these recollections is Bismarck's observation on the Irish question. It was in 1897, and he said—"However much I might think it would have been nuwise to have done it, free his proposed, but now, after all the substantial proposed, but now, after all world with the substantial proposed, but now, after all world with the substantial proposed, but now, after all world with the substantial proposed, but now, after all the substantial proposed, but now, after all conditions of the proposed in the world have been unwised upon it, yourney it, because you would show that sugitation, kept on foog enough, would find a successful result." Bismarch foresaw the difficulties that the Unionist party were raising up for themselves by their rabid opposition to Honne Role. But if he were acquainted with the history of the Irish question he would have seen that in first offering a fierce resistance and then ultimately caving in, the Unionst Party was mercily following the traditional policy of England towards everything Ireland has ever demanded.

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DR A. ALEXANDRE

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Specialist from Paris, 1218 G. St., N.W., Washington, D.C.