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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.-No. 38.

#### TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBR 20, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday-St. Agapilus I., Pope, Con Friday-St, Matthew Apostle. (Embe

Friday—St. Mattrew Aponto.

hay)

Harday St. Thomas of Villan.va,
Confessor. (Embor Day)

y—NYL after Penticest, St. Lowis,
lartyr.

Ay—Our Lady of Mercy.

y—Saints Fustaclus and com
Martyrs.

Baday—St. Eusobius, Popo, Martyr.

SACRED HEART CALENDAR. day-Trust in God-39,830 for

reiday-Answering Call of God-28,047 Saturday—Pity for the Wretched—60, 051 for Superiors.

Sunday-Vigitance-38,075 for Missions, Rotreats.

otreats.
Monday—Works of Mercy—91,251 for octobes Works.
Monday—Frequent Communion—246,731 or Conversions.

Wednesday-Good Example-293,110 fo

#### Current Topics.

Forty-two business Terrible Fire houses were burned in In Paris. the fire which swept Paris, Ontario, at an early hour on the 11th inct., and the Paris, Ontario, at an early hour on the 11th inct., and the loss will amount to over a quarter of a million. All the premises destroyed were in the principal business rection. The fire was first observed by the night watchman at the wincey mill. He saw a light in the cupies of the Meidrum mill, and shortly after the glass fell in and flames short forth. He at once turned in a telephone alarm, and the volunteer brigade got speedly to work, but the high gale had founed the configeration to such an extent that the wooden structure was a binzing mass before any check could be made. A general alarm was then given, and the inhabitants streamed from their houses. The cry of "Fire! fire!" rang down overy street, and all Paris was quickly a seemed furming timbers of the mill speedily ignited the post-office next-door, and the store on the other side of it. The fire-fighters used every effort, but the flames kept gaining the upper hand and creepfighters used every offort, but the flames kept gaining the upper hand and creeping along from building to building. First one store caught and then another, until nearly the whole side of the street on which the mill had been situated was furiously burning. Then the flames commenced to cross the theroughfare, and it was decided to send to Brantford for aid.

The chief and a force went to the scene by special train, and they were loudly choored when they arrived. The Brantford men, after herenlean efforts, aucceeded in checking the conflagration on the cast and west sides, which they did at Hall's dry goods store and Scott's drug store. The Paris fromen, for their part, after a brave fight, got the bost of it after the destruction of the office of part, after a brave fight, got the bost of the office of the wincey mill. The high wind carried burning debris in all directions, and a larga army of citizens with pails of water and wet blankets were kept hard at work in holping to check isolated cases of, ignition. At one time all felt that the town was doomed, and the residents had the reads filled with piles of hastily-removed furniture. When the fames were at their height an awful yet impressive scene was presented. Nearly every building on both sides of the great street to the left of the bridge was a mass of flames, and the high which fell all around in cascades. About four colock the walls of the destroyed unitdings commenced to tumbe in with load reports, but, strange to say, despite the thousands on the streets, no one sustained serious injury. tained serious injury.

The Marcholders of the Athonoum Club tast ist Club.

Jacques in the obsir, and decided not to oppose the directors in their project of selling out the club building to the Methodist organization known as the Century Club. The price which the Century Club is understood to be offerig is 29,000 for the building and the assumption of a lien of \$1,000 on the billiard table. There seemed, however, to be a linguing doubt in the minds of the shareholders as to whether the offer was of a definite and hinding

character. If the transaction is com-pleted the shareholders will lose all their stock, as the \$28,000 paid for the building will merely be sufficient to re-lieve the guaranters from their habitig. There were only some thirty sharehold-ers at the meeting, and there was very little diseased.

Affairs in Apostolio Vicar in the Yukon. the taken. It also, in an interview, speaks in glowing terms of the Territory. He says: "I am absolutely impartial as between the Government and the Opposition, but I can say this in defence of the Yuken, that I ave read the complaints made in the House of Commons and in newspapers as to the administration of the Yukon, and fifteen sixteenths are grossly exag gerated. It would be a miracle if there were no complaints, for it must be re-membered that the Yukon is a new membered that the Yukon is a new country, where everything has to be originated, and at a long distance from the seat of government, but no exception can be taken, and the Government seems anxious to a neider all just even plaints. Besides, many compulatis are made by American winers, and it is not prudent to take as gospel all that these people say. The Government is pushing with vagor the opening of roads leading to the mines in different parts of the country, and before long I hope the Yukon will be bridged. Yukon will be bridged.

The Executive of the To-cusumption. tion League met last week at the Oity Hall, with Dr. Oldright in the chair, and received the secretary's statement of progress during the summer. He reported that the league new numbered 463 mem bers, which he expected to increase to 1,000 by the end of October, when it is proposed to apply to the City Council to submit a by-law to the people nore submit a by-law to the people next January for \$50,000, to be supplemented by another \$50,000 from private indivi duals for the erection of a sanatorium for which several suitable sites await the approval of the Executive. An active canvass, delayed on account of the summer holidays, is now to be vigor-ously proscented.

Immigration returns
Canadian have formerly been made
Immigration, for the calcular year,
but an alteration is now
to be made to the fiscal year. The returns for the first six mentls, just propared, show a total for that period of nearly 24,000 people. This is at the rate of 48,000 a year, a marked increase over 1899, which returns show 44,648, and over 1898 returns of 31,900, while eight thousand have come from the United States in six months in 1890; 12,000 came in twelve months proviously, this being the main source of increase. The figures for British immigrants are over 5,000 in the six months, practically at the same rate as in 1890. A very commendable point about the immigration work of the Government is the drawing back to this country of those immigrants who left Canada under the former Administration. United States in six months in 1899:

Coal Miners Secretary Wilson of the en Strike. United Mine Workers of America affixed their significant with will call the america affixed their significant. on Strike. United Mine Workers of America affixed their rignatures to the document which will call 142,000 miners of the Pennsylvania anthracter segion from their work. The document was the official endorsement of the request of the anthractic districts to strike. It was considered by the National Executive Board of the mine workers last wook, and when the board adjourned, all power to endorse the request for the estrike was left in the hande of the National President and Socrotary. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America and the At this time I do not believe anything will transpire that will proven the strike. All information coming to my office predicts that the struggle is practically on. I have been receiving measures from the authracials region which indicate clearly that the endorsement of the strike and the issuance of the miners."

Pacific's prosident, and G. M. Ocean Bosworth, Freight Traffic Manager, of the Cambridge Pacific Reliway, have just returned from Boston, where they spent the whole of Treaday discussing with the management of the Boston and Maine Company the question of making the Massachusetts capital the

occan terminus for their winter freight traffic. "I do not," said Traffic Manager Bosworth, "see any reason why the object of our visit should be kept a secret. We have been waiting for a very long time for a reply from the Minister of Rallways with regard to our representations in the matter of freight arrangements with the Intercolonial railway, and no reply has yet been received. It will depend entirely boen received. upon the tenor of that reply how much traffic we shall send to St. John and how

The Boer ceived the following from
War. Lora Rob rt., dated at
Machadolorp. "Frinch
occupied Barberson with the cavalry, The Beer

which occupied the mountain with slight opposition. The enemy was completely surprised. Freach released 25 officers surprised. Froath reloased 25 efflor ra and 600 British prisonors and captured 100 Boers, 48 lecomotives some rolling stock, supplies for three weeks for the incu and one week for the large, a quantity of anomanitism, 60 weapgons and large quantities of eaties and sincep from the surrounding country. General Macdonald, opens in the northeastern corner of Orange volony, compiled the Boers to make a heavy flight, from the Vet River. He captured 31 waggons, a quantity of cattle and stores and 65,000 rounds of rifle ammunition. Boers who keep arriving at Loronzo Marquez aver that the burghers are flighting among themselves at Hot Sprut and are lecting and burning buildings. All doubts as to Kruger's intentions of proceeding to telegram sent to the ex-President by The Express, the Transvaal Consultance of the proposition of the related that Kruger was at Lorenza Marquez on lave, and that the object of his proposed European true was and 500 British prisoners and captured euz) Marquez on leavo, and that the object of his proposed European trip was personal and not pontical. Lis rumored in Johannesberg that Dowet was killed on the 7th just, near Potchelatroom. The Boer delegates, Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Westels, have addressed Wolmaran and Wereds, have addressed an appeal to all untions for intervention in South Africa. The appeal concludes as follows:—" In the name of juctice and humanity we appeal to all peoples to come to our aid in this supreme moment and save our country. We commit oursome to our sid in this supremo and save our country. We commit our solves to God, trusting that our prayer

The claims hitherto made that the British

The claims hitherto British Lesses. bases in South Africa have been small as compared with those of other campaigns appear to need revision indging from recent calculations made by a well-known actnary, who finds that of the officers in South Africa 72 1 per thousand have been killed or have died from wounds; 30.6 per thousand of the officers have died from disease, while of the mon 10 per thousand have bone killed or died from wounds, and 31.8 have died from disease. These starting statistics not only illustrate that, while the chiters and men have suffered approximately equally from disease, the risks of the officers in action have been hugely disproportinate, and also that the rate of motality in South Africa is much greater than it was in the France-German war.

Kruger's millions are the subject of long narratives of dispraise. The lowest estimate of his wealth is £1,000,000 invested abroad, while some calculators figure his wealth at £5,000,000. The Transval Government is supposed to have two or three million pounds in continental banks, which will be hearded by the Mangie Committee, Dr. Leydsaws, for a future rising when Eugland is in other difficulties.

A French pondent of the Herald
War. says:—Vague rumors of
war continue to drift
across the chainel from France. This

acrose the channel from France. This French war talk is so pessistent that it is difficult to believe that there is not semathing in the air—revolution or war something in the six—revolution or war with England; that is the essence of it. An American who sefar from being mad makes this prediction: Before the end of the year the Nationalists of France will overturn the government, or the government to save itself will go to war with England. This American alarmits than lived for years in France, has held has lived for years in France, has held positions in the diplomatic service, and has an intimate acquaintance with some of the leaders of the new Nationalist party. Only by going to war with a foreign power, he believes, can the gov-

At Ottawa the Hon.

A Working William Mulock is known
Minister. as the Minister who
works with his coat off.
Despite the attention which he has devoted so successfully to the problem of
prometing importal unity in the matter
of the Pacific Cable project, Importal
ponny postage, and the other important
questions with which his name has become associated, has is the hand on the come associated, his is the hand on the lover in one of the most important de partments of the public service. In the management of his own extensive per-sonal and professional business, he has learned the importance to success of clearness of vision, rational conomy and cicatnoss of vision, rational economy and courageous progressiveness. These business principles he has applied to the management of his department, with the result that the Post Office Department is to day doing a good deal more work than in 1898 upon a dirainished outlay. The extent of the change will appear from the following table:

Number of varings bank offices.
Number of varings bank offices.
Number of postal note offices.
Number of postal note offices. 2,630 

177,178,136 224,024,000 81,144,014,25 83,142,630,02 83,665,011,50 83,581,848,71

Thus it will be seen that in each of the services there has been a desided increase. The revenue has gone up by \$218 916 60, and the cost has decreased by \$83 162.50.

Dr. Morrison. The
War Pekin, continues to accumulate proofs of the complicity of the downer-Emprese and her inchinent in the worse stroitles of the Boxer movement. Since the raising of the type the evidence of high officials has catablished that the assassination of Baron wen Retteler was premature, and was regreited by the Empress and her advisors because it undoubtedly saved the lives of all the other Ministers, and probably the entire foreign community in Pekin. At a meeting of the Foreign Ministers it was decided that they had no power at present to treat with Prince no power at present to treat with Prince Ching. The Generals of the powers also think they cannot treat with the Prince. The Russtan Legation, it is understood, has been ordered to be withdrawn, and this is believed to indiwhiteraws, and make beingevict to host-cate that the future of Chine must be decided by an international commission in some foreign capital. Sir Robert Hart, the Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Custome, has informed the Foreign Generals that they must be prepared for future hostilities; that the Chinese troops are concentrating and moving on the line of communication between Pakin and Trunties, and that he thought trouble might be locked for by November. A British signat efficer reports a sharp onegoneous between a company of the 14th United States Infantry and 2,000 B. sers at Motne (Mathon) on the real to Pokin. The Americans made a gallant stand, and a detachment of Boggal Lancers near by, hearing the firing, came to that rescue and esto that the future of China must be the firing, came to their rescue and charged the Boxers in the rear. The Chinese were routed, leaving 200 dead. The Americans had no casualties. The Germans report an engagement with a heavy force of Boxers west of a heavy force of Boxors west of Pekin yesterday. The Gorman loss is said to have been 20. Indications now point strongly to the with drawal of all the powers from Pokin to Tiontsio. The Russians have received word of reverses in Munchuria, where 200 miles of railway have been destroyed and a number of stations have been burned. There has been much fighting and many Russians have been killed. Three regiments have left Pekin on their long overland march to Manchuria. A gradual reduction of the Russian forces in Rekit has begun. Fave regiments in Pekit has begun. Fave regiments in Rekit has begun. Fave regiments in Rekit has begun. Fave regiments all the structure of the Russian forces withdrawn, leaving a little forces in now Thom 70 (700 of which number 22,000 are Japanese Daron Nehit, the Japanese Minister, favors the withdrawal of 15 (800 troops, to be held in reserve in Japane).

by held in reserve in Japan.

BYRON'S INTENTIONS.—It was recently noted in this magazine that all the lineau descendant—aver families—of Lord Byron are Catholies. In the now cition of Byron's works, published by Morray, there are a incuber of bitherto mypublished leister, in one of which the poet writes: "When I turn thirty I will turn devot. I feel a great devotion that way in Catholic oburches and when I hear the organ." In another of those interesting leisters he records his intention of placing his daughter Allegra in a boavert and having her brought up "a good Accessa Catholic and (it may be) a non."—Ave Marie.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

In an article contributed to the Septam article contributed to the sep-tember number of the North American Review, the Rt. Rev. J. A. MoFaul, Bishop of Trenton, gives a most interest ing explanation of the object of the pro-posed federation of the Catholic societies of America. To the question, Are Catho-lica in the United States permitted to enjoy their constitutional rights in their integrity? The bishop naswors, No; and he illustrates his position by pointing to the discrimination exercised against Catholics in pount, charitable and educational institutions under public control, where Oatholics are obliged, against their conscionces, to be present at non Catholic prayers and instructions And in the matter of the education of the young, the Catholics are obliged to bear the double expense of maintaining two perceival schools which their eb. enjoy their constitutional rights in their the parochial schools which their ch. dren attend, and the public schools from which they derive no berefit. It is rodress -uch grievauces as those, and others which Bishop McFaul counter-atos, that concerted action among Catholio sociotios is suggested :-

#### BISHOPS TO MEET.

Advices received in Washington from Europe indicate that Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul. Archbishop Rain of St. Louis and Archbishop Rain of St. Louis and Archbishop Reane of Debuque, Is., will roturn home in ample time to attend the annual meeting of the Catholic University Treatees early in the attend the annual meeting of the Catholic University Treatees early in the attend Managors, except Dr. Chapelle, are expected to take part in the coming meeting. The latter is now in Mauilla as Apostolic Delegate to the Phillippines to made his report concerning religious affairs there to the Dope.

Coincident with this meeting of the University Trustees, it is understood that there will be a general meeting of the the heads of the American hierarchy under Cardinal Gibbons' direction. All of the Archbishops in the United States save that of New Orleans and San Francesco, probably will attend the general meeting, as questions of importance are to be considered. It is learned from a pastor in Washington that one of these questions may be the advisability of convolving a pleasry council at Baitimore in the near future.

#### GERMAN CATHOLICS CONVENE.

GERMAN CATHOLICS CONVENE.

The sixth annual convention of the German Catholic Union of the State of New Jersey was hold recently in New Jersey was hold recently in New Jersey was hold recently in New Jersey was the Jersey of the Jersey of the Jersey of Jer

Philippines."

Father Von Schilgen, of Elizabeth, spoke in the absence of Bishop Wigger, saying that the Bishop had asked him to procket against the outrages in the Philippines in hebalt of the 40,000 Catho-

Cuban Bigotry.

Cuban Bigotry.

The Havana City Council has disponsed with the services of the Sisters of Micros and the chapita at Morcedos Hospital, where they have been many years. The chapital was being paid thirty dollars per month.

Tha Dominican Fathers have also been onsted from the possession of rooms of the University building which have been coupled by Dominicans for over three hundred years. The title of the property is elsimed by the State, and it is be decided upon by the commission lately appointed. Some time ago Gonal Wood promised to protect the Church in its possession of property lill the commission had decided the cultiverse, and in his absence Col. Scott, his adjutant-general, was apposaled to, to restore the Dominicans to possession, but refund to act in the matter. General Wood has been untitled of the situation and will, in all probability, reinstate and will, in all probability, as the union of Church and State wrought more of Cuban politicans towards the Church. Nowhere in history, perhaps, has the union of Church and State wrought more of click a separation the Chanas are going to nawy unreasonable extenses.

Government Baking Powder Tests-

The Royal Bakung Powder is an old-candidate for layer with the honse-keepers of the Duminion. He patrons will be pleased to ke, w that the recent Government report piving the analyses of baking powders sold in the Dominion-show the Royal to be the purest of cream-of tartar powders, the most healthful in character, and of greatest leavening strongth.

#### Think Over It.

Did you over know a good Catholic become a Protestant at the hour of

Gifts for the University.

The Catholic University of America has become the owner of a valuable piece of property in Washington through the gift of Rt. Rev. Monsignor James McMahon, who transferred by deed to the University ten parcels of land, the total valuation being placed at \$90,000

the University the total valuation being placed at \$90,-000.

Monsignor McMahon, a few years since, gave to the University \$500,000 to build the McMahon Hall of Philicephy. He was formerly paster of St. Androw's Church. New York, but move resides at the University. He is 85 years of age.

years of age.

Adamst Women in Choins.—A Now York despatch from Rome says. "This Secred Congregation of Rites, which has recessfully been placed under the direction of Cardinal Steinbueber, has just issued a decree calling the attention of the clery, both at home and abroad, to the strict law instituted by the Congregation prohibiting women from taking part in the music of Divine service, either in holes or in choirs, says a despatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Rome. It is believed at Rome that the decree in question is more sep cally simed strict has under the Cardinal Research of the Motropolis. But the order cannot fall to apply equally to the Roman Catholic Church in the order cannot fall to apply equally to the Roman Catholic Church in the order cannot fall to apply equally to the Roman Catholic Church in the Oxfor cannot fall to apply equally to the Roman Catholic Church is the United States where the separator and alto parts of the musical portions of the services are frequently taken by women instead of by boys."

by hope."

A touching and au unique event has taken place in the diocese of Rosnean, Hungaria. Sixty years ago, sir yonne coclenastics, completed together their thoological course in the eminary and worse ordained prients. For sixty years they labored side by side as presses in the same diocese. On the self-same day they celebrated the diamong jubilee of their first Mass. United in life, they were not separated in death, for within a space of six mouths the six priests have diod. Their names and ages are: Provost John Szekeres, 82; Canon Coorge Pongral, 88; Zauen John Yalovios, 88; Dean Authony Szekeres. 80; Dean Kender Heggeel, 60, and last of all the parish prioss, Karl Deutch, 61.

## Our Weekly Sermon.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* THE DANGER OF BAD LITERA.

At St. Mary's, Clopham, the Rev. Cather Elmind Vaughan presched the sermon at the High Mass, taking for his text the words. "Beware of Salso Prophete." The tow, preacher during his sermon remarked that the first great work which the Rodecmar of mankind came on this earth to undertake was to enlighten men in the way of divine truth. True prophets, onlightened by the Holy Spirit of God. had been sent by Alunghty God from the very beginning of the world at various times. But they were not distensed to, and so many romained in darkness and ignorance because, as their Lord and, "They closed their oyes to the light." When their bissed Lord came into the world to be the "Way, the Truth, and the Life, He taught with His own high the truth and divine revolation as to those things which men were to believe and those things which Ho admonished them to practice. He also established upon earth what they might call a fountainhead of truth guided by the Holy Spirit of truth. The Aposites following the doctrine of their dirina Master, in their turn warned their diesples of the false prophets who would arise. Si. Paul said: "There shall be lying teach of truth and virtue." teachers leading men astray from the gath of truth and virtue."

#### WHAT WERE PALSE PROPHETS?

ow were they to know and avoid em? False prophets were those who ught evil. From the very beginning ero arose teachers of evil. As God them? False prophets were those who, aught avil. From the very beginning there are not reachers of evil. As God was the author of truth so the devil was the author of evil and the father of lies, and he was therefore the master and inepirer of the prophets of evil. He began himself by being the first grouphet of evil in the Cardin of Fart grouphet of evil in the world whose object was to lead souls into sector and vice, and a favorite and modern dovice was the employment of impious, immoral literature, which was now spread broadcast over the earth. It seemed as if the world was inundated by a poisonous flood. How will due false prophet work? He employed innumerable agents—writers, men of great talent—who, in article, in periodicals, in magazines, in floaves, and in every possible form propagated and taught a false doctrine either regarding revelation or the principles of morality. The devil, fearfullest these books should not be read sufficiently, employed what he (the greacher) might call advertising agents, whose business it was to go about a sufficiently, employed what he (the greacher) might call advertising agents, whose business it was to go about a cold the truth of revelation, the good true disciple of Ohrist would never think of taking up such a book? It is very dashionable, so cleverly written, and so interesting." A good, sincere Qatholic would answer: "But

AT 18 WRITTEN AGAINST THE DOCTRINES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

AT 18 WRITTEN AORIST THE DOOTRINES
OF THE CATHOLIC GRUNG!

and revelation." The devil's agent
said: "Of course you cannot agree
with what you read there. But some
good Ostholics have read it. I have
read it. It is not a sin to read it.
What right has the Church to forbid
you to read it?" In fear of being
ignorant of reading such a book the
book is taken and read, but perhas
does not create a great impression.
Other books are read, and when the
devil finds that he has prepared the
ground well then the temptation of
doubt arose, which ended in pure inticlelity. It happened again and again.
Perhaps it was another kind of book.
It was immoral, it was full of suggesdiones of wickedness, but at the same
time it was a fastinating story. It
presched false principles of morality,
it smeered and laugued at the precautious which Catholics were bound to
take to preserve purity of heast.

THE SINGRE CAHOLIC TURNED AWAY IN

THE SINCERE CATHOLIC TURNED AWAY IN DISGUST,

"but the regular devil's agent of im smortality made his appearance. "My dear, have you not read suc. and such a book? No? Of course you can skip over some parts not very good; but you must read it. Everybody reads it." The Oatholic repiled: "I can not allowed to do so. The Church forbids'me." The same answer came: "What business has the Church torbids'me." The same answer came: "What business has the Church torbids'me." The same answer came: "What business has the Church torbids'me." The same answer came: "By bad example and ouriosity the book was read, impressions made, akifully-drawn scenes and pictures were presented, actions of sin wore shown in the most fascinating way, and it left an impression upon the least. The eyes were indeed opened, and to take knowledge of good was added the famowledge of evil. The reader becomes more reckless in prayer, in attendance at Mass and the Sacraments. They knew very wall their hearts had been corrupted. That was the work of the false prophet. Those who had shidden under them had a great repossibility if they allowed them to be unprotected in this respect. What would be thought of a man who had shidden of heautiful viands which were

of a poisonous nature, if he left then on the table and

ALLOWED HIS CHILDREN TO TAKE THEN UHANUE OF DEING POISONED;

ALLOWED HIS CHILDREN TO TAKE THEN OHANGE OF DERING TO ISONED; OT if he kopt a poisonous snake in the house because it had a beoutful spotted skin, and left his obildren to take care to avoid its faugs? It was the same with those books he (the rev. prescher) had spoken of. There was great responsibility for those who watched over the iunocence, the latth, and purity of those who were entrusted to thom. A bad tree could not bring forth good fruit, and a bad, immoral, irrolligious man therefore could not write a good book. By their fruits you shall know them." That applied especially to that class of book which were netther irreligious nor immoral, but which were called light literature. Those books taught principles the opposite to the maxims of the Gospel. So meny of those kind of books taught the dectrine of pride and selfabness. "Mock and humble of heart, 'says the Gospel. "Hold your head high," said the novel Those who read everything in bad, fivvolous, and light books knew that it took away all spirit of picty, of serious and useful work. It caused them to lead a life of indolence and pleasure, and so their lives were spent without good fruit.

Fourth Planary Council About Due

#### Fourth Plenary Council About Due

IT WILL PROBABLY BE RELD NEXT YEAR

IT WILL PROBABLY BE RELD NEXT YEAR.

Those who have been carefully watchin; the progress of affairs in the Cathola Ohurch in the United States during the past few years have reached the conclusion that the Fourth Plentary Council is about due, writes a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. This impression prevails not only in Washington, but also in all parts of America, in Rome and in Edrope. The indications all seem to point to the probability that within year another great gathering of the American hierarchy will be called which should, indeed, be greater than any of those in the past. From all quarters comes the approval of the proposal, and a report from Rome that the Pope locks upon it with favor, leads to the belief that the council will soon be called. If Pope Lee XIII. would receive the decrees of another Plenary Council in this country, and pass upon the fruits of his course toward America during a pontificate of a fifth of a century, he can exactely hope to do so unless the council is specilly called. Many members of the hierarchy can expect to attend but one more council, to that they would scarcely interpose any objection to the holding of a council at the present time.

The holding of a council will mean

searcely interpose any objection to the holding of a council at the present time.

The holding of a council will mean much to the Catholic Church, and much to the country at large. Plenary councils are unlike the general gatherings of Protestant churches. There is no special period which must elapse between the holding of one and the callings of another. When they are held the princes and prelates of the Country, accompanied by the most learned theologians, the most elequent preachers and the most cloquent preachers and the most council debaters that the Church contains. The last council in Baltimore has been described as the gracest gathering of a Church ever held in this country, and since then the possibilities have grown until the next can reasonably be expected far to eclipse its predects or.

#### SINCE THE LAST COUNCIL.

can reasonably be expected far to eclipse its predectaor.

About sixteen years have elapsed since the third Plenary Council closed in a blaze of glory on Sunday, Dec. 7, 1884. Since then the complexion and the personnel of the hierarchy have greatly changed. Cardinal Gibons succeeded Oxfainal McCloskey, Archbishop Corrigan has become the motropolitan of the leading province of America; Archbishop Ireland has joined the ranks of the srchishops; Archbishop Kain has been appointed to the province of St. Louis; Archbishop Kain has been appointed to the province of St. Louis; Archbishop Kain has been appointed to the province of St. Louis; Archbishop Kain has been appointed to the province of St. Louis; Archbishop Kain to that of Santa Fe and then that of New Orleans, and Archbishop Riordan to that of Santa Francisco: Monsignor Satolli, then a simple monaginor, came to America as the first Papal delegate and returned a cardinal. These sixteen years have witnessed the conception, birth and growth of the Catholic university, the rise of Bishop Keans to a rectorship, then to the archbishopric of Dubuqua. The cunservative and inberal elements have both waxed and waned. The school question, believed to have been settled by the last council, has been the subject of many disputes and remains still practically unsettled. In addition, there has been the famous Dr. McGlynn case, the case of Bishop Bonacum, the entrance of Monsignor Ireland into the political arons, and many other interesting and important developments. The Church has grown in influence, power and wealth. Its membership has constantly increased. There is the impression that another council would call forth the best of sach member and draw the different parts of the country into more harmony. Almost as long a time has elapsed between the escond and the cuntry and the Church have grown much more rapidly than between 1886 and 1884.

When it does convene the membership will be imposing in the extreme. At these councils there are in attenting

dance the cardinal, the archbishops, the bishops, the heads of religious orders, the mitted abbots and many hundreds at the lesser prients and members of religious orders. The conneil of 1881, called together a cardinal, fourteen archbishops, sixty bi hops, five visiting bishops from foreign countries, seven abbots, a prefect apcatolic, cloven moneignors, eighteen violar generals, twenty-libres superiore of religious orders, twelly elevated to participate in the deliberations but only archbishops, bishops and abbots vete.

Incentant questions to be decided.

Space permits but an illusion to two of the most important questions to be considered at the coming council, the question of the maintenance of the parobial schools, and the representation in the hierarchy of the different nationalities composing the church in America. The first question was supposed to have been settled at the last council, but since then Cardinal Satolli submitted his fourteen propositions. It now appears as if the movement toward free parobial as well as free public schools was gaining such strength that the day is fast approaching when the present form must give way. The Church recognizes that it can no longer expect its members in the day when education is so much demanded to send their children to inferior schools and stand a double fax. The demand is being made on all sides for free parochial schools and the old clergy have stated the proposition: "We must have free schools, the qual of any in the land, if we swould retain our children."

The other question has gained so much strength during the last few years that it has become a matter of aimost paramount importance. The

much strength during the last few years that it has become a matter of aimost paramount importance. The French-Uanadian Oatholics, who num ber about 1,000,000 according to their statemen, within the borders of he United States, are pushing a demand for representation in the hierarchy. The Germans, the Poles, the Italians, all want more priceis; they demand bishops and arothishops. This matter has drawn all the nationalities closer together, united and solidited them until they form the backbone and almost the entire strength of the conservative wing of the Church. Realing that in their union they are stronger than all other elements, they have cultivated an exchange of sentiment and influence, and are prepared to demand of the next council that their wishes be complied with and their desires gratified. And it is believed that a Plenary Council will bring about, by means of a meeting of the leaders of all lines of thought in the church, a better and more harmonious feeling than could be hoped for through anything else.

#### Rubrics for the People

According to the Rubries of the Missal, all assisting at Low Mass should kneel during the whole services except at the Gospel. Oustom, how-ever, has modified the law as follows:

1. When the celebrant enters the sanctuary all shall rise. They remain standing until the priest descends from the alter to begin Mass, when all shall

kneel.

2. They remain kneeling until the Gospel. As the altar boy accords to place the Missal on the left side of the altar, all shall rise and remain standing during the Gospel (and during the Crodo, should it be said) until the celebrant says, "Dominus vobiscum."

3. While the priest is making the announcements, or preaching the people should be seated. If the Gospel is read to the congregation they should stand.

4. Should the Credo he said the con-

4. Should the Credo be said the congregation genuficots with the pricat at the words "Et incarnatus est \* \* \* et homo factus est.

the words "Et incarnatus est \*\* \* et homo factus est."

5. After "Dominus voblsoum" all sit down and continue so till the Sanctus when they shall reverently kneel. Thus they remain during the priest's Communion and also during the Ominumion of the faithful, should there be any to receive.

6. Whon the priest receives the first ablution all may sit down.

7. They kneel again, however, as soon as he goes to the Book.

8. After the blessing all rise, and, stand during the last Gospel, genuficating at "Et Verbum care factum est."

9. When the priest descends from the slar, they kneel and recite with him the prayers after Mass.

10. Not until the priests has retired from the Sanciuary should any person leave the Ohurch or his place therein.

#### HIGH WASS.

11. On the entrance of the cele-brant all rise.

prant att rise.

12. The congregation kneel when the priest intones the "Asperges me," and stand when he sprinkles them with holy water, and remain standing until the prayer is sung. They may sit down while the priest is vesting.

13. As the pricet is vesting,
15. As the pricet descends from the
alter to begin Mass they kneel.
14. At the intonation of the Gloria
all stand, and as the celebrant takes
his set all sit down.
15. When he wanted

rise and stand during the singing of the prayers. (It is customary to kneed during the enging of the prayer for the departed in Masses of Requiem.)

10. When he begins to read the Epistle all sit down and arise as the altar boy ascends with the Missal to the Gospel side.

the Gospel side.

17. Should there be a sermon they kneel during the Veni Creator, and stand while the preacher reads the Gospel.

18. When the celebrant leaves his seat to tone the Credo, all rise and remain standing while he recites it, genuflecting at "Et incarnatus est," and sitting down when the eclebrant is seated.

sated,

10. During the singing of "Et incarnatus est.". ot home factus est." all kneel, and at its observes at themselves. A different custom exists in many well regulated churches.

20 As the priest again accouds the ater all rise, and sit down again after he has surg. "Oremus."

11. When he sings "Per omnis accula sacculorum," at the Preface, all rise and stand until the Sanctur, when they kneel and remain kneeling till after the Communion of both priest and people, and then sit down during the purification and covering of the obalice.

chalice.

22. When the celebrant goes to the Book all stand. They stand during prayers, kneel for blessing, and stand during the last Gospel, at the end of which they all kneel and remain so till the celebrant has left the sanctuary.

SOLEMN HIGH MASS,

The rules are the same as for High Mass. Note, however.

28. That the people do not stand while the celebrant reads the Gospel, but only when the deacon commences with "Dominus vobisoum" to sing it.

24. When the altar boy incenses the congregation at the Offertory al should stand.

#### VESPERS.

25. All should stand when the celebrant enters the canctuary, and remain standing until he has arrived at the altar.

the altar.

26. All should kneel while the celebrant is saying the first prayer at the foot of the altar, they rice when he rises to go to his seat, and remain standing until the celebrant sits down after intoning the Deus in adjutorium.

27. At the Gloria Patria at the end of each psalm all should bow the head but not stand up.

but not stand up.

28. During the singing of the Chapter at the end of the Pasims all should stand up and remain standing until the celebrant is seated. If the celebrant should kneel during the singing of any hymn the people should kneel also.

29. During the singing of Magnifi-eat and prayer the people should stand, making the sign of the erces at the beginning of the Magnificat.

beginning of the Magnificat.

80. When the celebrant kneels at
the altar before the exposition of the
Blessed decrament, all should knee
and remain so until the Blessed Sacrament is put into the tabernacle at the
end of the Benediction.—Weekly
Bcquet.

#### REDEMPTORIST NOVITIATE.

REDEMPTORIST NOVITIATE.

The Redemptorist Order, who have charge of St. Ann's parish in this city, and of the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, near Quebec, has of recent years been steadily growing in importance, and the number of its members has been increasing. Up to the present the order in slopi in, but hereafter it is understood that a separate with the order in Bolgi in, but hereafter it is understood that a separate with the order in Bolgi in, but hereafter it is understood that a separate with the order in Bolgi in, but hereafter it is understood that a separate a noviliate at Hochelaga for probationers for those wishing to join the Order. A study house has also been opened at Ste. Ann de Beaupre, so that hereafter those joining will not have to go to RI gium to complete their preliminary studies. The long theological course after ordination will, it is understood, be continued in Bolgium as in the past.

Rev. Father Deltoo has been appointed Master of the Novices, with Rev. Father Pintal as assistant priest. It is expected that before long at least a dozen young mon be following the courses at Hocholaga. The place is very pleastantly situated, and the house has been improved.—Mourreal Ster.

MANTERAL SCHOOLS.—Some \$18,000 is being expended to renovate St. Anne's Pariah School, Montreal, as well as the hall of St. Ann's Young Mon's Sociaty. The class rooms have been enlarged and fitted with modern improvements. The furnishings are all now, and special attention has been given to the ventilation and sanitation of the building. Everything in the interior is new, and the only thing loft of the old building are the walls, so that St. Ann's parish will have one of the finest school buildings in the clip in a week or so when she work is completed. The section of the building in which the meeting rooms, gymanium, library, and other apartments of the St. Ann's Voung Mon's Society and drill hall of St. Ann's Cades Corps are stituated are also being thoroughly overhauled, and the buildings will be a credit to St. Ann's Ward. Rev. Father Strubbe deserves all the credit for the work which is being done.

Sa rapidly dose long tritistionstorsed and

So rapidly dose long irritation presed and despea, that often in a few week a simple oogh culminates in toberoular con umption. Giro head to a cough, there is always danger in daisy, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti Con aumptive Syrap, and ours yourself. It is medicises usurpassed for all threat and lung frombles. Is is compounded from several harbe, such one of which stands at the head of the lies as executing a weederful indusease in ouring occurrent and all lung disease.

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GENERAL IRISH NEWS. HOSH TROP PROSPECTS

Altaough the weather up to a horting at ago and the many of the continuous ago, says the litely rariang would, was carracterised by hirterinttont rains, was a collina test in a downpour of quite exceptional sourcity and fig. 1 and the many of the continuous of a number of esteemed correspondents. From these to appears that the framework of a number of esteemed correspondents. From these to appears that the framedate out affects of the recent thousy rains were the flattening and twisting of the correspondents. From these to appears that the framedate out affects of the recent thousy rains were the flattening and the flooding of lowelying lands in some copy have been an alterning degrees the gone roops have been particularly and the flooding of lowelying lands in some corps have been partial, and under the gental influence of the truly sellghful weather of the question, and a return has to be made outting the crop by hand; but in others the damage has only been partial, and under the gental influence of the truly sellghful weather of the guestion, and a return has to be made outting the crop by hand; but in others the damage has only been partial, and under the gental influence of the truly sellghful weather of the guestion, and a return to short part has been considered as a preceditive, it is therefore extremely likely that the crop will not only be a short part of the flooding partial p

#### NENAGH.

NENAGH.

The death occurred very suddonly of Roy, Father Michael O'Brien, of Lowell, Masacchusetts, Father O'Brien and Lowell, Masacchusetts, Father O'Brien has been on a visit to Ireland in the hope of recruiting his haath, which his nephew, Mr. John Bonfield, R.D.C. Shailes House, which is about olgit miles from here. He had been in Neagh in the course of the afternoon, and dined with some friends, afterwhich he drove to his nephew's residence in a trap. Shortly after his arrival there he became ill, and after receiving the ministrations of a clergyman who happened to be present, expired, The deceased has a spinarily of the cause of Catholicity and Nationality. The remains will be embalmed and conveyed to 'America for Intermedia.

DUBLIN.

A and fatality occurred at the Kingstown Railway statton. Wm. Tig. o., aged 42 yarns, a servant to the students in Trinity College, who resided at 6 Clastam row, Dublin, left the city, accompanied by his wife and two sons, Francis, aged 10 years, and William, aged 12 years, to spend a pleasant ovening at Kingstown. Having spont some hours in viewing the scenic beauty of the premier township and surrounding district, the party returned to the railway statton where they arrived about haif past eight. The Great Southern and Western Railway mail train, after conveying a number of possengers, etc to the Carlisio Pier, arrived at the railway station who to the railway station on the return journey at \$5.35, and Tiglic, it is alleged, attempted to open tie door of a third-class carriage while the train was in motion. By some means in missed the carriage which the train was in motion. By some means in missed the carriage which the train was in motion. By which is the supposed that we carriage which the carriage about the wicels of the carriage about to the which of the carriage about to the carriage and the lind carriages uncoupled. Poor tighe was take from his position in an unconscious condition by Join Conrey, railway porter, and a milesann named James Harold. Police Constable 102 Farrived on the neene, and with the assistance of the men reforcat to above, the injured man was conveyed to St. Michael's Hospital. On arrival at this institution it was found by Dr. Haunigan and Dr. Clave the

A conference of two representatives of two differes' bodies whose interests would be affected by the construptive of the bodies whose interests would be affected by the construptive of the continual to the continual to the continual to the continual to the conference were a committee of builders, representatives of two men, and members of the Cork United Trades Association. The proceedings began at half past three colock and lasted until nearly live and word conducted in private. During that time there was a very general exchange of ideas, and suggestions of various kinds were male and considered. Eventually some proposals were considered by a meeting of the builders appear to have met the views of all pattles. These proposals will be considered by a meeting of the builders on Tuesday and by the men on Sunday. Saturday was the day on which the was understood that the men would coase work in the event of a settlement not being come to, but the halmow been arranged that no such ceasation will take place, and that work will be continued during the next week pending the first adjustment of the United Trades sation will be continued during the next week pending the first adjustment of the United Trades to the conference; and it was stated that a softlement ind been practically come to, but that those concern of were not in a position to announce the arrangements come to as final.

\*\*DOLLMOUNT.\*\* conference of the representatives

#### DOLLY MOUNT.

DOLLA MOUNT.

On Tuesday hight, between 10 and 11, at Dollymount, cries were heard by two young men, named Joan Bates and Win. Cowiey, residents, who inappened to be standing on Dollymount bank at the time. Tar night was very dark, and the cries came from the near side of the North Bull strand, apparently from some person in distress. The two young mencalied out, "Who's that?" and the relies cained in the strength of the North Bull strand, apparently from some person in distress. The two young mencalied out, "Who's that?" and the relief at the relief and the relief at the same person to the proposition of the prop

#### DROMOD.

A smash-up occurred on the M.O.-W. Rallway at Newtownforhes. It appears that early in the morning a aspecial train left Broadstone on route for Sigo, and laving arrived at Newtownforhes, a small station on the

#### BOYLE.

Mr. Ciristopher W. Bridges, a well-grown. Boylo merchant and grazier, who was cherged with essault on Fauraby and was commuted to Silico and in defeault of flading, but to keep like peace for 12 months, died in his cell with 12 hours of his being loiged in 1dl. An inquest was held on staturaby, when the lary found that lottle was caused by failure of the certs action, brought on by excented thinking. No blame was attached to any of the extression of the certs.

#### SLIGO.

SLIGO.

The "Sligo Star," in its issue of Saturday last, says that on Sanday at 2 o'clock Mass in the Cathedral, his Lorbhiph I be Most Rev. Pr. Clancy preached an elequent sermen, in the course of which he referred to the growing tendency to disregard religious teachings and practices which is, unfortunately observable at the present time. Ills Lordhip wont on to point out some of the sources of this o'tl, and included among them, the readings of political newspapers. In the Press at the present time has something to be admired, and also the teachings of political newspapers. In the Press at the present time he said, we look in your long to the country of t

#### MAYNOOTH.

MAYNOUTH.

Our roaders will be interested to learn that the work of the completion of the day learn that the work of the completion of the day learn that the work of the completion of the day of the completed by September of next year. Tao spire, whon finished, will rotel the imposure helpide of 250 feet, and will suitably crown the grace day learn the day of the work will be £14,000, of which sum a great deal ins yet to be collected. The past students of Maynouth College and the latty of Ireland generally who appreciate the great work which the College has done in the past and is still doing out year for the advancement of Cuthole interests in Ireland, may be relied upon to see that the work of completing the College church will not be allowed to six ches for lack of the interests of the first work of the college church will not be allowed to six ches for lack of the interests of lacks for lack of the interests of the first work of t

TRALEE.

After an existence of more than half a century, during which time the dissemination of pure-bred young stock has been of incidentable advantage to stock-traisers throughout the British Islands as well as the colonier Saorthorn Hord has at length been disporsed, in accordance with the will of the late Mr. W. Talibot Cross ble, who extablished it. The last great sale was held at Ardfert Abbey today, the auctioner being, as usual Mr. John Thornton, of London. The attendance was extremely large, and included noted breeders from all parts of the United Kingdom. Taprices ranged exceptionally high, one nine-months old helfer call fetching the fabulous figure of 115gs, white some in-call helfers realised as high as 105gs. Tiore were 112 animals sold, some four or fire lots being withdrawn, and they realised the handsome total of 23,500.

A dantardly attempt to wreck a train on the West Circ Railway was made on Saturday hight near Corolin Railway Station, which is about 7 miles from this piece. As a late goo is train, which a rolled no passengers and was due here at 11 o'clock p.m., had reached a point about three hundred yards from the station it rain two some obstruction on the line. It was quite dirk at the time and the driver M. O'Loughlin, could not, cou sequently, see whether the cord was clear or not. He at once shut oil steam and the train was beought to a standardin, it was found that a lugarock weighing apparently about 2 cwt., find been pirced on one of the railing the train. It was sintered by

#### PORTADOWN.

A dentardy attack was made at Portadown by the rowdy Orange ele-ment of the town on an unoffending Catholic execution party going to

Bundered. The excursion, which was under the auspies of the 15-bolowing Cathion Strong. More Association, was previously advicted them and darling the strong them are all the control of the control of the control of them and the control of them are the them with the control of the control o

GALWAY.

The Galway County Council unantmously adopted the following resolttion at their last meeting, Resolved
—That we call upon the Irish Party
to resist with firmness any revision
of the system of National Education
that does not recognize to the very
fullest extent the dominals of the Gartille Leight, viz.—I. Tack all places
where Irish is tan home language
uppils said be tangith to read and
write Irish from their first entrance
into Sciock; and that a knowledge of
Englis, and other neefal subjects shall
be imported tarright the medium of
Irish is not the long in inguige it shall
be invited to the language it shall
be Invited to the language it shall
be Invited to the language it shall
be Invited to the long in Inguige
it shall
be Invited to the stage at which pupils are cupible of learning it. That
copies of this resolution be forwarded
to Mossra, leadmond, Dillion and Healy,
M.P.S., the borough and county menbers, and the local and Dublik papers.

LIMERICK.

#### LIMERICK.

LIMERICK.

The 1 vor members of the Corporation held a further private meeting with the object of putting forward the Management of the Management of the Corporation of the city. Mr. Daly, is a candidate for the "aritamentary representation of the city. Mr. Daly, it and the control of the city and the control of the city at 1 very least of the wife of the wife of the wife of the city at 1 very least of the city of the

#### MARTYRS MONUMENT.

The landsone Ceitic cross creeted by the Mountmellick Committee in lonors of eleven marries of 35 wine were integred on the site was the well-off by James F. Eg. in expeditional control of the long of the long

nonorial, whose decorated with evergreens was occooned with evergreens was occooned tool.

The memorial is in the form of a handsome Ceitle cross, ten feet high-side the total height of the measurent about fifteen feet. On the front panel of the pedestal is the inscription—"Eleven beave United Frishmen were hanged near thin spot on the 11th and 13th June, 1798—Patrick Dunne, Willem Hobban, Franchs Dunne, Wille Brock, Daniel Dunne, James Dugan, Tromas Dunne, Patrick Murphy, John Guilloyle, Daniel Courcy and George Guilloyle, Daniel Courcy and George

ors."
There were fully six the plot around the platform.

DROWNED IN THE ROYAL CANAL

On Tuesday the body of a girl named Margaret Coyle, aged 20, formored Margaret Margaret

one of tarre addressed to the entry out that an intimation 1 of the writer was about to leave the world.

bita technics of regict we ofmorted but a technic Mose With MeNaily, or relicion State Without wich occur relicion State Without with occur relicion State Without Binding gar, on 500 Fewt of the Assumption Stater Metting, who was a matrix of Bibliangia, Banastown, Co. Bublia was aged 76 years, and was in the 44th year of her rengious profession

For lives were lost in Waterford Barbor, from a New Ross yawl resurring from Dummere To dreum-stances of the fatchity are not yot known, but the names of the Irowned are as follows:—Patch Kennedy, Urbin Councillor and Secretary to the New Loss Harbor Commissioners; William Morriman, William Lannigan and Arklow Somman named Furlong, who was made to the Work Ross. Mosers, Kennedy, Merriman and Lannigan loave widows and families.

A committee is being formed of English and Irahi Roman Catholics to perpetuate the memory of the late Lord Russell of Killoven in London, and it is in contemplation to orect with the permission of Cardinal Vaughan, a memorial to him in the new Westminister Cathedral.

minister Cathedral.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of P<sup>1</sup>-kte's Anti-Consumption Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for cought, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the threat and cheat. Its agreeabloness to the taste make it a favorite with ladies and children.

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#### NOTICE.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900

#### Political Patronage

One of the necessities of popu government is the existence of party politics, and one of the necessities of party politics is party patronge. Here-in lie many of the daugers and diffi-oulties of party politics. Patronage depends so largely upon individual mendation that it is apt to be used for personal interest w ration for efficiency. Presiden Grant when he went into office as serted his independence of politicians by appointing his own and also his wife's relatives and friends. The remedy was worse than the evil com plained of. And the result was the Grant surrendered himself at discre tion to the politicians. A further consequence of this distribution of places amongst nambers attached to the party in power is the weakening of a government itself; for the rea power of government is higher and more general than any demands of party. It intensifies party feeling. It blindfolds men to the public good and public duty, and it makes politics a private affair. Another evil is tha patronage is very seldom distributed evenly. Some are overlooked who should not be. Others are preferred whose best qualification is a pull. It is not easy to have a position ready for every applicant, nor on the other thand is it easy to have a caudidate ready for every vacaucy. Many inimportant point is unanimity of choice there is no use theorizing to much. Patronage may be difficult and dangerous. It has to be bestowed. It should be given not certainly upon the principle that: "To the victor helongs the spoils," nor upon any bias or prejudice against a man's race or creed. The former is the principle of machine politics, against which every dover of Cauada should pray and work The latter is that bigotry of which we un Canada have had too many ex amples not to feel its baneful effects That mischicvous treatment is very far reaching in the poison it infuses into any system. We do not believe into any system. We do not be in in bestowing patronage upon a man wimply because he is a Catholic, any more than we do not believe in be-stowing an office upon a man simply because he is a Grit or Conservative. Of the two, we think it is better to give it to him because he is a Catholio. He will in that case have the prinles of his religion to guide, in the other case he will have nothing He is a tool. Turning from the r gative article of our creed to the poei a fair share of things, high and low.
What are our people in the country
for? Merely to pay taxes and keep
others in office? Not exactly. Our moople are here to share the awards the foundations of this Dominion were laid in the hardships of the pioneer life of their factors. We hope they will still be here when the last chapter of Canadian history shall have been written. Too many have been driven away by narrow prejudice and empatrictic policy, but such things are

ing, and the old order is passing away. True, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, but patience is equally necessary. Our people must watch and pray—watch lest an opportunity escape—and ask, for, without acking, they will not receive. Every minority must watch, for party politicians are apt to forget manorities even if they do them. Our lesson so not despise them. Our lesson serves both parties equally well. But we have confidence that better things are in store for as moder the present administration. Appointments are made less frequently in edicus ledge rooms than before. In many depart ments fair, if not generous, treatment has been dealt out to us. Much may comment to make things right, but we feel that the present government is writing and anxious to respect our just demands. A government carnot create nco is n-cessary, and als: usemony and unanimity amongst our selves.

#### A Gigartic Strike

On Monday last one of the largest strikes on record was started amongst the anthracite coal miners of Pennsyl-vania. The number directly involved is anything from 150 000 to 200,000. The number indirectly involved must reach into the millions—for it means a state of war in a country about forty niles in laugth and twenty in breadth Between Carbondale and Hazelton, als lown the Wyoming valley the storm-sloud has thrown its shadow of strife between rich and poor, capital and labor. For some few years these min-ers had very little to do. The large output of coal, the change of man sufactures to the use of soft coal the inventions by which coal siftings could be employed for heating purpurposes, all combined to make the miner's lot a very hard one. A change came, and things looked better. Men worked on full time, and received a nominally fair wage—about one dollar and sixty five cents a day. This would have been all right, but the canker worm of greed was cating the best of the fruit of these poor fellows' hard labors. Miners have to use a great deal of powder, which they buy from their companies or employers. The company pays eighty or ninety cents a keg for this powder, and charges two dollars and seventy-five cents a keg. From eight or ten kegs of this keg. From eight or ten kegs of this powder are used by a miner during the course of a month. This take about twenty-four dollars from a min er's monthly wages. He has also to pay his own assistant, to buy his goods at the company's store, and pay a heavy dockage. When the miner gets out a ton of soal he has to put in the scale at the entrance of the mine, three thousand six hundred pounds for a ton. The extra fourteen hundred is an allowance for slate and dirt—and is called dockage. This is heavy, es-pecially when there is a common suspicion that the scales themselves are not true. Balancing the receipts and expenditure, the poor miner has very little to his credit at the end of the month—hardly a living wage. He has coal to burn free; but this is compen-sated for by being obliged to purobase at the company's store where there is no bargain day. Such are some of the grounds of complaint on the part of labor—sound enough if comm existing throughout the district. What a prospect not only for the immediate neighborhood, but for the vast country depending upon the Lickawana coal It looks as if it had some political significance. Most of these miner and other laborers are democrats.
The strike is the first act in the
play. The second act will probably open with Hanna on the stage playing the double role of peace maker and propagandist for the ropub The following are some of the de

mands of the miners: 1, The price of powder to be reduced from \$2.75 to \$1.50 a keg. 2. That the miners ton be reduced from 8600 lbs. to 2240 ton be reduced from 8600 lbs. to 2240
—a fair dockage to be made which
shall be overseen by two men—one
acting for the miners and one for the
company. 8, That dealing in the
company's store, and employing the
company's dector be optional. 4, That
the miner be paid for what is known
as "dead work." As the miner's work
consists in cathing out call the other consists in getting out coal, the other work, such as running care from his chamber, erecting timber supports, etc., etc., is a loss of time. 5. The last point regards the pay. At pre-sent the miners' purchases at the com-pany's store are first deducted from their pay, and they receive the balance.

They claim they should be paid in States legal tender, and ther settle their own account.

Working in mines is hard enough, and all that generosity can do should be done to ameliorate their work and condition. Instead of this being done, the opposite seems the line of setion at sort of storekeepers coal comof three hundred per cent. upon their pewder may be readily understood And still we live in an age of Christi anity and civilization.

#### Our Young People.

To those who have the care of the thought of young people, and especially young men, is a most anxious one. Unrestrained by school discip line and without the sobering respon shilling and without the sources are went to dissipate the present and be utterly unmindful of the future. A want of arnestness characterizes the great mejority. Anything that will efford amusement is desirable, and anything that betokens restraint is to be left for their younger brothers and sisters, or their aged parents, but not at all for They must have their fun Religion consequently is regarded as a code of tyranny. If these young men go to Mass they will get as far from the altar and as near the door as possible. As to any scrupulous paro to arrive in time or to pay proper at-tention—these are trifles, antiquated notions, beneath their dignity. Seri ous reading, evenings spent at home, are not for them. They are too active and independent to enjoy the former or submit to the latter. These faults or submit to the latter. These fault and many others the most casual of server m ust have noted over and over again. In spite of the exceptionsand few they are-frivolity, careless ness of religious practices, a want o piety are the characteristics of the age. These will be the character of generations as long as so much philo-sophy is materialistic. Let our ideals be higher than this world and our principles broader and deeper than the conclusions of experience, a there is no floubt about the elevati and education in the future. T The generation that is to some will praise

But in the meantime zealous pas tors are auxious about the present. Do what they can the street corners mant have ton n places of amusements have too magnitraction for the young lads. It is sheartening. Various devices are disheartening. Various devices are planned as a trial; brigades are formed, club-rooms furnished, and so cieties without end established. In Te every city one goes to, these may be seen, but still there may be heard the complaint that the success is only compaint that the success is only partial. We see that in London, England, efforts of a similar kind are being made. The Oardinal Archbishop of Westminister, commenting upon the report of the Oatholio Social Union, says: "The harvest to be gathered in overtaxes the strength of all who have hitherto responded to the call.' ya' brigade was organized, which and the advantage of supplying discipline. A field day was held, and boy marched and skirmished through th country fields who, perhaps, were outside of London before. other feature in connection with the union was the organization of the St. Vincent de Paul's Confraternity of Vincent de Paul's Contraternity of Ladies of Charity. Many of these ladies spend some time every week ladics spend some time every week visiting the poor, nursing the slok or otherwise helping the great work of charity. There is no better teacher than practical obstity. Every young person should be taught to have a few or to look after. It teaches then self-denial; it shows them the trials from which they are spared, and what is best of it all, it layeth up treasure where rust consumes not, nor thief enten in and steal. It is only the chosen few who undertake the work; but many more could, and should, do young people would gain, a would gain, the poor would parted would gain, the poor would ge'n, the pestor would be strengthened and consoled, and the Sacred Hear would rejoice

#### A Positive Distinction

When the Irish-Catholic expre his dislike, or rather detestation of Orangism and its so-called principles, it must be remembered that he makes a positive distinction between that stripe creating organization and Pro-testantism. An Orangeman, if he have any other religion than the one dictated by the Grand Master in his lodge, is a Protestant; but a Protest-

nt is not necessarily an Orangeman While the Irish-Catholic's faith he nothing in common with Protestant-ism, his nationalism owes an eternal debt of gratitude to the Protestant friends of Ireland and of her cause. We now make this distinction in enticipation of vertain organs that will seek to use our words of condemnation m as svidence that we are of Orangoi destrous of antagonising the Protestant in Canada. As we have some severe things to say regarding this most bigoted of all political bodies—the Oranga Gooiety—we desire it to be thoroughly understood that we make ce to our Protestant fellow ottizens, nor to their creeds. Protes tantiem is a religious movement Orangiem is a political one; and it is with politics we have to do at present

It may appear surprising to some our readers, but nonetheles, is it, that Ireland, and the Irish-Catholic people owe more to Protestant than to Catholic fellow-countrymen. Yet a moment's reflec-tion will auflice to show us to that over since the Union—and oven for Irish-Catho half a century before the passage of that Act-a Projectant had mor bottor opportunities of serving his country than ever had a Catholic. The laws of the Pale oxcluded the Oatholic from every right of citizen-ship, every privilege, every advance-ment; the spirit of that abominable code survived, even the most barbarous years of tyrannic rule over Ireland, and until 1820 — when O'Oonnell's magnificent triumph gave Ireland the magn boon of emancipation-every avenue of success was closed against the ad herent of the olden faith. Under such proumstances, it is not surprising that Protestant Irishmen were compara tively free from the ostracism tha blasted the hopes and ambitions their Oatholic fellow-countrymen, as were consequently so situated tha they could, if willing, render untold services to the cause of that suffering race. For this, among many other reasons, we of the present happy gen eration, looking back over the history of our forefathers' land, feel the gratiwords cannot express, and an appreciation that pen cannot con vey, in regard to the bright galaxy of Protestant Irishmen who fought the battles—political and national—of the battles—political "Aucient Race."

When the story of Ireland's bitter struggle, her misfortunes, her sorrows, her sufferings is told we find that almost every great movement recorded had for its prophet or its leader a man not of the faith of the majority. In the lengthy mountain range of histori cal events, extending from the close of the eighteenth to the close of the nineteenth centuries, there are a few grand peaks of individual greatness that tower sublimely above the lofty but still less conspicuous summits. Some of these appear like extinct vol-cances in the days of their activity booming, flashing, thundering for ins ice, belching forth torrents of atriot sm, then crushing and burying be neath their lava-tide of eloquence and fervor the pillars and hideous mosaic of Tyrauny's temple; others arise against the sky of the past, tall, stately and grand, with the eternal snows of pure devotion resting upon their heads and the sunlight of freedom flashing glories—the halos of patriotism—apon their immortal brows. To name them would be to recall that eplondid head-roll of orators, poets, essayists, journalists, organizers, warriors, heroes and martyrs, that must remain imperish-able as long as an Irish heart boats with pulsations of gratitude in a Cath olio breast. Wolfe Tone, in the field Lord Edward, in the conclave; Emmett, on the sosfold; Grattan, in the Senate; Curren at the Bar. And if we heep half a century there we behold another sierra of similar peaks—the incarnation of patriotic zeal, the "pro-phet and guide of the nation." Thomas Davis: the noble souled, self-sacrific ing patriot, John Mitchell; the gentle fervid, devoted John Martin; the high spirited, determined, serious gentleman, William Smith O'Brien. And it we follow down through the waning years of the now dying century, Butt, Whiteside, Parnell are among the Protest and names that the hand of the nation's "recording angel" has traced upon the shaft commemorative of Ireland best endeavors.

It is not inopportune that we should include in that list-of which we have but given the tenth-the names of Canada's representative in the fro ranks of Ireland's parliamentary a vocates.—Hon. Edward Blake. ntary ad-ake. In Canada there is no position in the gift of the people, to which he might not have sepired, which he could not have reached in triumph. Friend of the down-trodden, advocate of the suffer ing, upholder of the constitution, for bigotry, to time-serving, place hunting polities; the avowed opponent of Orangelem, the energetic opponent of the Janus-faced policy of that same ities; the avowed opponent order in this country; Hon. Edward Blake freely stopped aside from the path that was leading him to the promicrahip of Canada, sacrified his time his money, his talents, his professions practice, his political amb itions, and expatriated himself, all for the pur poso of lending his poworful and to Ireland in the bour of her deadly struggle for freedom, in the moment of a torcible ories when the fate of Home Rule hung trembling in the balanco

And all those were or are Irish Pro testants. Therefore, be it understood when we speak as an Irish-Catholic organ, in the name of our fellow countrymen and cc-religionists, for the sake of the race we love and the cause we cherish, and when we denounce in unmeasured terms the fell spirit of Orangelsm that we make a distinction botween the Orange politics of the Wallace-Clarke-McCarthy com bination, and the sterling patriotism unqualified worth of our Protestant fellow countrymen—be they of Irish or any other special nationality.

#### What Education Means. Canada's educational system is un-

surpassed as far as mere wordly know ledge is concerned. Our own efficient

Separate schools are going farther and are amplifying the Public school our riculum by adding to it that point above all others which goes to make a above all others which goes to make a truly educated man—the knowledge of Christ and of His teachings; the knowledge of the system underlying the foundation of all things; the knowledge of man, of his beginning, and his glorious destiny. Mere chil dren now-a day in our schools possess dren now-a day in our schools possess that knowledge which such penetrating minds as Plato and Aristotle could not fathom. We have a grand birthright; a glorious legacy from our Holy Fath. It is extremely difficult for us to realize to the full how much we really owe to Christianity in these latter deer. latter days. It is hard for us to un derstand what difficulties the old ante Ohristian philosophers labored under in their efforts to locate the truth. We have all their knowledge and the wis dom of the Philosopher of Philo sophers in addition ; we have advanced sands of years in the teachings of Our Lord, years that no purely intel-lectual advancement could have attained to. Man in the days before tained to. Man in the days before Christ had risen to great heights of intellectual refinement; they had abulled in the sciences; they had studied men in his many-sidedness. As purely reasoning animals these old philisophers had come as near to perfection as reasoning mullored could philisophers had come as near so po-fection as reasoning unalloyed could wall wassa them to. Thus it was that at the coming of Our Lord, the world the cultured world of Greece and Rom had risen to great heights of learning had become an intellectual glant. For ages the wise men of Greece had devoted their energies, their lives to the study of man, his origin, his end, and his life upon earth-all else was looked upon as so much chaff and. worthy of the study of a neing. He came and solved rational being. He came and solved the problem that rationality alone had failed to work out. He taught man who he was, and showed him the sub-limity of his destiny. Thus Our Lord brought with Him in His teashings the capping of education; the solu-tion of the problems that had encloud-ed the master minds of Greece and Rome in the darkness of uncertainty and doubt. He came with His light and illumined the pathways of learn ing. He taught in simple language and in few words what the philosophere had been striving in vain to work out for centuries. In this way o Our Lord as an educationalist, as a solver of hitherto unsolvable prob-Thus comes Obristianity to possess ready made what those old intellectual giants had failed to solve. One would think that, with such a lesson before us, with so clear a demonstration of the fact that the ioundation of all knowledge is Obristianity, that our schools would give first place to the teachings of our Lord. And so they did in the early ages; so they did in the middle ages. Then they recognized the truth that,

rithout Obristianity as a foundation, there can be no knowledge. And working upon that as a corner atono, religion was made the prime feature of education. Now a days the tondency seems to be to have as little religion, as little Christianity, and so, religion, as little Obristiauity, and so, as little genuine knowledgo—according to all ancient and all modern standards—as possible in our schools. Our Public Schools are dealing with mere human probleme, in so far as they are entirely disconnected with Obrictianity. Morahty is not contractable of the con eidored; it is utility, and utility only, eidored; it is utility, and utility only, that commerce and trade ovacts. That is not true knowledge. It may be, and is necessary to cultivate that spe-ores of learning, but it should not be made the prime object of cur schools. Christianity alone is true knowledge, is true education. Thus it is that Catholics have their own schools-The Church, ever mindful of the destiny of man and of the reason of his sejourn here on earth, has demanded of her shildren that they have always before them that they belong to the Christian school; that a knowledge of religion is the true and primary object of edu-cation. A man without Ohristianity, however well instructed, cannot be truly called an educated man, for he lacks precisely what, according to all educationists, whether ancient or modern, constitutes true knowledge the knowledge of man-and this can only he attained to by the study of Christianity. Our Ostholic schools are doing this work of teaching the faith, and so giving their pupils a true and rolld foundation of knowledge. They do not, however, neglect the commer-cial aspect of the struggling man of the world-it is not necessary to do that, but with Christian faith as a foundation, man as man can the more readily attain to knowledge, to the truth of things.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The vigor of the Catholic Register is only equalled by its venom.—Orange Sentinel. Thank you for the com-plement conveyed in the first part of the sentence.

The Sentinel calls the Carnonic REGISTER "an .nemy of the Orange Order." Well, yes; we are not its particular friends; but then, that is rather a compliment to our intelligence rather than a reproach.

The REGISTER lays no claim to in-fallibility; but the REGISTER doss speak the truth and speak it fearlessly. It is the truth that is pinching the Orange body so "enormously" of late. Cheer up "Brethron," we shall have nore to say to and of you, should on asion require it.

For fifty years Orangeme been amusing themselves with Oath-olic-baiting, and they have not hesi-tated to make use of the most lying and slanderous statements in their propagation. propaganda. When met with a true and just estimate of their Order. its alms and successes, they squirm and cry aloud against the injustice done them. A little truth of the unvarnished variets once in a while will but bring them to their senses. Cath-olies do not go about with their eyes shut; they know perfectly well h shallow Orangeism really is. Nobody in Ganada ever links the name "Orange" either with intellectuality nor even respectability. There is nothing to be gained by glessing the matter ever. Take your medicine, matter over. Take your medicine, "Brethren," and strive to profit by it. Educate yours lyes to tolerance; live peaceably with your Catholic neigh bors and be happy. Catholics are not

It must be rather a novel experience for the Orangemen of Toronto and Ontario to find the Sentinel so wholly engaged in defending itself that it cannot find epace for a good old-time anti-Oatholic tirade. The lodges too have had something out of the ordinary routine to go through in their recent meetings. If the Sentinel continues to work the editorials from the REGISTER into its eclumns as requirity and thoroughly as of late, we shall be satisfied. Still it might be more satisfying if the Order, as a-body, would send in their subsectip-tions to the Register. If they do, we guarantee them their moneys worth.
The lodges have been kept busy of late, condomning the REGISTER and its articles. A condemnation from such a source is the highest recommendation we can possibly hope for. work they are doing for us personally, and for the Recisses as a whole.

The Literary Digest contains a little note among its excellent religious summaries that is worthy of especial note. It says: "A Roman Catholic reaction, of appropriate extent and force, appears to be taking place in the north of Europe, particularly in the little kingdoms of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Thirty years ago these were strongholds of Protestant ism, with barely a handful of Roman Catholica, ruled from abroad by for eign bishops. To day a different state of things prevails, according to Mr. C. W. Dowd, who has made an intireate study of religious conditions in the Scaudinavian peninsula, and who writes in the Catholic World (Augua) Not only have Catholic congregations increased considerably in numbers, he says, 'but bishops reside in Jopen hagen and Christiania, and men and vomen of national reputation, some times even more than that, have been admitted to the Church and become its dauntless champions." It is an excellent indication of the drift of religious sentiment, and of the grow of a close study of questions per-ing to religion. The Catholic taining to religion. Church is holding her people in south-ern Europe; she is not standing idle in South America where her children are growing in fervor and devotion to cause; she is gaining strength and position in Northern America; she is waging a glorious propaganda in England, Scotland and Wales; Germany is growing more than toler ant, and now comes the agitation and natural drift of an intelligent and non partisan study of religion toward the Catholic Church in such countries as Holland, Denmark, and Norway and Sweden, where Catholicism has been a sealed book for generations. On all sides we see the grand old Church of God, girding her lions for the fray Her bulwarks are being strengthene in her strongholds, and a successful siege is being laid to the hitherto impregnable fortresses of bigoted Procestoniam. The hand of God is with her and she cannot fail—she never has failed in her glorious work.

The reprinting of an editorial from the REGISTER of last week on the sen sational style of preaching now in vogue in many Protestant Churches, in one of our evening papers seems to give the article in question somewhat further a sight and add to its undoubted to the testimony of an opponent. The fact that the journal in question is not particularly noted for its Catholic leanings, is a further argument in confirmation of our contention that Protestantism is rushing toward sensationalism as a salvation

The Orange Sentinel makes the The Orange Sentinel makes the following very astounding assertion:—"As a good Roman Oatholic The Regisser is bound to believe that Orangemend on or read the Bible, just as it believes in Papal Infallibility." Yes, we are bound to believe that Orangemen, as a whole, do not read the Bible. It is not because of "the ruling of Rome," however, but al observation and a know ledge of the facts acquired by that method. It is extremely doubtful whether the Pope, notwithstanding the many well-wishes from Orangeism towards him, has much more than beard of the existence of that angust body. They amount to nothing as far ar opposition to the Church goes, and for that very reason are ignored. The Church has not deign d to notice Orangelam, and is not likely to waste valuable time in so doing. The Pope is infallible, but not on such questions as to whether Orangemen read Bibies or not; nor on such ques-tions as to whether Orangeism exists or not; nor on such questions as to how long this propoganda of ignorand bigotry will be suffered to exist in the face of Canadian education and growing intellectuality and broad-mindedness. The Pope is In-fallible on questions of Faith and morals and on them alone. He can err on any other subject just as any other man, nor does the Church claim that he is infailible on any question, however simple, outside of these two

The "Away from Rome" Hungary that we hear so much about take our in the Protectant journals is petering protection out, but not wiftigut leaving behind " people."

of that country. It was an agitation that arose from race projudice and distinctions of nationality within the Empire. A country nominally Cathelio in every city and Canton, Austro-Hungary had fallen into that letharmed state of religious apathy that is so familiar in all countries, whether Protestant or Catholic, where little or no opposition is encountered. There is nothing to stir up the people, an the clergy are apt to grow dull and listless. So it was in Hungary, where the entire people was Catholic in name. There arose opposition to the Church from with a because of pointed questions, questions involving issues of national integrity. The storm has burst and has passed away. but the atmosphere is the clearer for it, the dead-wood has been swopt away, and the garden of Catholicism is once more being tilled by an awakened and et ergette principles, the people are stirred to a sense of their religious obligations and are fully alive to what Ostholiciem really means—a religion involving action not passiveness, supineness. It was indeed a reformation—an awakening from within. The corrent issue of the Literary Digest speaking of the reaction says:—" The religious pondulum has apparently swung once more in Austria, and the "Away from Rome" agitation has caused a pronounced reaction in the direction of the Roman Catholic Church. It is claimed that not Protestantism, but Roman Catholicism has in real ty been the greater gainer by this remarkable religious exolte-The church authorities, it is reported, have put forth special efforts to counteract the Protestant propagands, and in many respects seem to have been successful, The Reichspost gives the following as its summary of the galus made by its church through the now religious crusado :-- "It has shaken hundreds of thousands of Catholies out of their lethargy, while the 'Away from Rome' agitators can report only 'ten thousand' apostates to their cause. The whole movement is beginning to awaken a wide and deep exortement in favor of the Church throughout Catholic Austria. In many places where it has hitherto been im possible to secure the funds for the Catholic Church, money has been given in abundance. Missions have heen started where none hefere ex Thousands of men now co to the Communion who had not attended for years. In short, the Catho-lic Church of Austria is being shaken only gain by the agitation.

#### FILIPINO LIES NAILED.

FILIPINO LIES NAILED.

Rev. Joseph McQuaide, who served for mary months as votundoor chaplain to the American forces in the Philippines, gave an interesting lecture on 'Philippine Observations' in San Francisco recently. He said in part: 'Catholic pricests have exceptional advantages for observing facts which must be known in order to have an Intelligent understanding of affairs. Spain may have made mistakes in her dealings with the Filipine, but the all her colon with the property of the said with the property of the part of the p

have been the advance guard of civilization of course it is easy for stay athomo critics to find daws in their work."

He said it was usual for carping critics, who are swayed by bigotry or whe are woefully ig yeant, to find fault in the work of the friars. He sarcastically alluded to the criticisms made by Bishop Pottor of New York. The bishop, said Father McQuaide, had dreamed what he said in a siesta in the afternon while loading in Hongkong. "In an age of takes." he said, "Bishop Potter sis in a class all by himself." He said that when Bishop Potter said that the concubinage was prevalent in the Philippine archipelage, he said that the concubinage was prevalent in the Philippine archipelage, he said what was abolutely falso.

"It has been stated that conccibinage is common among the natives because of enormous charges of performing the marriage corrinory. This is false. The charged was only 50 couts in Mexican money, or 25 cents in our coin. The friars are charged with possessing vast estates, so that the people received here it was of little value; but they read it to the people for a trifa and spent the income in works of mercy and public benefit. The people love their padres. They are very religions. It is tenching to see in Manila Spanish Fillipino and American-Catholic coldier boys worshipping together in the church, showing the power of the Church's mission of peace.

"The Filipinos, to my mind, are a very intelliguet and moral people and can be made capable of self-government. When I make this statement I am consistent. In my humble opinion, it would not pay us to loud the Pullippina is lands. On the cortrary, it would be a most dangeous plan. I would not like to take our flag from the "lands. Lot it remain there, but 'et a remain as a proteolorate over a self-governing people."

The Clean Catholic Weekly Paper. Its Place in the Literary World.

Its Place in the Literary World.

It has been expeneously accorded by some American publishers of a weekly paper that the Bunday special issues of the great dailies are taking the place of the regular weekles, both religious and sceniar. White there may be a faint colour of justification for the statement, the assertion is untrue in the main. It is quite true, however, that this is an age of reading and therary advancement, and that in the hurry and seramble of worldly gains men have not time for the deeper sort of studies.—If mean the bulk of the American reading public,—and while they must keep posted on the popular possing events, they must needs have in a served on to them in cordensed form. This is, then, the province or duty of the live newspapers of the day to supply. And indoubtedly the great ruebing multitudes of commercial men, and others, who have only a few minutes cash day to read the absorbing topics of the desired nows.

Apart from these there is the vast multitude of idder people, generally those of the baser sort, who reach out eagerly for whatever is revolting and sensational and gossiny; those are the steadiest supporters of the "Xellow Journals" who deal in puttid matter to satisfy the depraved cravings of fallen humanity.

It is a seaf thing to contemplate

Journale" who deal in puttid matter to eatisfy the depraced cravings of fallen humanity.

It is a sad thing to contemplate such a condition of human depravity, that gifted men and writers will delicterately use their intellectual gifts to write matter poisonous and corrupting to the minds and hearts of those who read it. And that publishers who fain would be reported as respectable, will sanction such reprehensible journalism. And yet the question remains, which is guiltier, the author who caters to the demands of his readers, or the misguided readers themselves, who, in a manner, force the production of such dangerous literary food?

literary food?

I am, as in duty bound, looking at the situation from the family, Oatholic standpoint. How can a virtuous mother and loving father sleep calmly at night if thoy know that one of their children has been reading the poisonous pages of avil literature during the day?

ry food ?

day?

If it happens to be the first dip of

day?

If it happens to be the first dip of the youngaters into unclean reading matter, will the parents not instructively feel that their child's pure heart of yesterday is more or less blackened and corrupted by the perusal of an unclean newspaper or perchance a fitty novel. Will not the devoted parents shudder at the thought that, through their neglect, a pure heart has been contaminated, perhaps for life, by free access to books and papers, which should never have been admitted to a Catholic fireside.

Sorrowful as the bare thought may be, will they not think of the horrors of the penitentiary into which so many promising youthe have been unwittingly led, the initial step in their downward cavere being canced by the reading of an immoral book or newspaper. The hierarchy and prests of the Oatholic Church know by sad experience in the confessional that the evil impulsed from poisoned literature is the hardest to root out of the mind and heart. Consequently those zealous guardians of their flocks and of virtue and morality perpetually warn parents to guard the lambs of zealous guardians of their flooks and of virtue and morality perpetually warn parents to guard the lambs of the household from the terrible snares that its hidden in the handsomely bound volume or in the attractive pages of the fashionarde newspaper. But neither the unthinking elders nor the wayward youths will laten as they nought to the sabitary warning vices.

but heterer the untilibring clotes nor the wayward youths will laten as they ought to the salutary warning voice. It is a fact, which all observant men may learn for themselves, that there is hardly a daily newspaper printed in this land in which Christianity, is accorded justice and fair play. If Catholic docrine, its teaching and moral principles are not openly attacked, they are assaited intrectly by vile and false incinuations. The vitest atheigts in the country, men like the late unfortunate Ingercoil, can secure publicity of their views in the daily press, so long as their utterances have a spice of sensationalism about them, whereas the most learned theologians of the Catholic faith find but coant appear in the daily press for about them, whereas the most learned theologians of the Catholic faith find but scant apace in the daily press or their ablest expositions of Christian truth. This abows the bias and trend of the secular dailies in the United States and Oanada, and it proves to a demonstration that their obne interests are centered in concerns that belong to this world rather ruan to the next. Argung from this ground we get the conviction that whatever spiritual and moral aid we derive from literary studies must come from the clean Catholic newspapers and books, which are issued for the molbe purpose of upitting and elevating the mind, and are esposially intended by the babops and pricest for the well-bead particularly almost a repet of upitting and elevating the mind, and are esposially intended by the babops and pricest for the well-bead particularly almost a repet of upitting and elevating the mind, and are esposially intended by the babops and pricest for the well-bead prices are provided and instruction of Catholic parents.

The Christianity whose prime mission is to teach wayward hum....y-how to conduct and govern itself with a view to its everlasting welfare, is Catholicism, and, as a matter of fact, the Catholic Christianity whose prime mission is to teach wayward hum....y-how to conduct and govern itself with a view to its everlasting welfare, is Catholicism, and, as a matter of fact, the Catholic Christianity whose prime mission is to teach wayward hum....y-how to conduct and govern itself with a view to its everlasting welfare, is Catholic Christianity whose prime mission is to teach way and the provided and the prov

for there are fair minded couplar managing editors who would not willingly pervent truth for the sake of doing a wanton mjury to Cathonicity, but their offence and injury come of their neglect to sudy what the doctrines of the Catholio Chinch are in the world of restines, before they assault and attempt to defame her sacred character. The vital truths concerning the future of Catholicism and the Catholicism

fature of Catholiosem and the Catholio press in America are pretty well known to the thinking portion of the twelve millions of Catholios in the country today, and the men of cool heads and cound jud, ment must see the morearing need of the pure, live and progressive Catholio weekly as a feet cer of clean reliable intertraction and a moral below of the Catholio weekly as a feet cer of clean reliable intertraction and a moral below of the Catholio was regarding the helpr of the Churon in spreading the doordines of victor and monatty. However entury may be the weekly permone from the Catholic pulpite the weekly perpers reach into corners where the voice of the prescher cannot go, and if the printed mose-ingers carry on their face wholesome and well written articles they are sure to be read and re-read by various members of the household, and thour good fruits will be oherashed accordingly. The modest wockly cannot, of course, assume to sot before its readers such a display of home and foreign news as can the great dailies, but it can vouch for the reliability of the news it does print, and it can claim credit for a pure intention to safeguard the moral purity of the family, while it helps to instruct their minds. Time was when certain shortcomings were alleged against the Oattolic papers, but that condition is happily passing away. The bright Catholic weekly of to-day is more ably edited, and contains a more varied amount of interesting reading matter than any of its kind in secular journalism; and to its merit in this regard must be added the safe character of what it prints. The conscientions Oatholic editor feels the gravity of his responsibilities, and he dare not publish a line of doubtful import, or a sentence that would not stand the strictest moral scrutiny. This duty weighs upon him inasmouth as le feels that he is acting as an auxhelps to the Couron in spreading the doctrines of victor and moranty. How-ever salutory may be the weekly sor-mone from the Oatholic pulpus, the port, or a sentence that would not stand the strictest moral sorutiny. This duty weighs upon him inasmuch as he feels that he is acting ac an auxiliary of the Church, and that overy word he writes and publishes should tend to the uplifting and strengthening of the moral nature of his readers.

In the face of an admitted improvement to Catalogic investigations.

reader.

In the face of an admitted improvement in Catholic journalism, its lack of adequate support is passing, strangs and betrays an apathy and error of judgment on the part of the Catholic reading public. It is computed that if Catholice did their full duty towards the Catholic by the catholice did their full duty towards the Catholic daily paper in all the large Catholic centres in the Republic and in Canada. That such is not yet the case must be imputed to the indifference and want of foreight among those who ought to be the natural upholders of clean literature. The postion is still worse it the default arrises from a mistaken idea that dangerous risks may be taken for the sake of having the newest and most fasbiocable in literature. This latter is surely the result of overweening pride in people who have suddenly grown rich, and it begets a moral binderses which may lead to sad consequencee.

WILLIAM ELLISON

OUR LADY'S HELF

#### OUR LADY'S HELF

OUR LADY'S HELF

The death of M. Henri Lasserres, which was announced last week, removes from the world one of those remarkable men who seem specials to this age. He that we have the town the ten book which has made his name known all of the seem specials have been specially as the seem of the

and moral blindness."
"In prenouncing these words," he continues, "I rabbad successively both my eyes and forehead with a napkin which I had dipped in the water of Lourdes. This movement which I am describing did not lest more than thirty

which I had upper in the control of the control control control of the control control control control control

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#### **B**thatharoachtaghanachtagh The Home Circle.

<u>waaaaaaaaaaaaaaa</u> A MEMORY OF JUNE.

Thus evening in the chipel, The lights were burning low, Before the Heart of Jerus, in twinghts fidling glow

I knot in the gathering dirkness. Sured pears was in the air; But crushed by doubt and sorrow, I could not breath a prayer

For crowding up before me. Cane thoughts of my heavy Tao years of bitter failure, The woe, the pain, the loss.

I could not bow to the chartener And say 'Thy will be done," My heart cred out in angulah "Why am I the lorsaken one.

And then-my pent-up angush, Broke forth in bitter tears, For a strange and mystle power, O'ershadowed all my foars,

And gezing on that altar, A calmness touched my p I cried to the God of Sorrey And I did not call in valu.

For softly came the answer. Straight from His Sacret Heart "My child I have given my life his Will you not boar your part."

And then in that brief momer\*
As I looked on the Cross above,
My soul felt the thrill of His presence,
And the wonderful power of His
love.

So praying for patience and guidance, I humbly submitted my will, To the kind and merciful Father, And the message came "Peace be still."

Then old how light seemed the sorro Before so it rd to bear. A trust in the Heart of Jesus, Had sweetened all earthly care.

And now I walt for the summons, In holy hope and loy, For the time when His Heart's best treasures Will be mine without alloy.

And rost, sweet rest is my portion in the sorrow that still is mine, For I walk secure in His guidance; In the light of that love divine.

F. Doran.

#### CARE OF EYEBROWS.

There is no reason why people should neglect their eyebrows and eye-lashes any more than they should drest their have been as a song as the last they should neglect their eyebrows and eye-lashes any more than they should drest their last without liret brushing it. A woman will worry herself eross if her halr is falling off, but so long as there are enough lashes to protect her eyes and the eyebrows read the enough to make their presence, perhaps, that much of the attractive-mess of her face depends upon these minor dottils.

Not overyone may presses that delicate high arched curve that constitutes the perfect eyebrow, or the long, curling lashes, without which no herione of fiction is complete; but a great deal may be done to ordinary eyebrows and lashes to increase their beauty.

If eyebrows are too scanty the face

grant usus many openious and lashes to increase their beauty. If cychrows are too scanty the face is likely to look insipid, while those of the bushy variou, we not artistic, and tend to make one look unduly licro or mosculine. The crows must never be rubbed or Tao brows must never be rubbed or breaked except from the root of breaked except from the root of breaked except from the root of breaked except from the root and the most. Women on the property of the rubbed of the

they will soon become sourt and presently.

When they have been builty treated a thay brush and comb should be used on their dully. They may be much strengthened by rubbing vascilae lighty on the roots once or twice a week, this treatment will also improve

searty labels. It is a mistake to clip the oyelash-os, Many women imagine that if they are constantly clipical, they will grow longer, but the effect is to make them coarse and stubby.

#### FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,
Hats are the first item of consideration in the fail campaign of fashion.
A few weeks and autumn styles will
be established facts. Meanwhite the
new shapes are engressing the milliner's attention. These present themselves in wide variety, from those that
droop well forward over the eyes to
the retrousee eifert.
The double brim, so popular during
the summer, appears on a number of
the fail models, in many instances the
brims curl in different ways, one
downward, and one upward. Crowns
of reolerate height and fantastically
indented, characteria some of the new
host, it is prophesied that bowl-shape
or round action as the most present of
the mosequetaire, will be much favored. Among the fashionable turbans
is the Torcador shape, with raised
crown, luther rolling brim and picturesque bandeau.
A feature of the fail hat which will
meet with favor is the dip brack. The
next brims of many of the hats fit
down upon the cashifter and give a very
pleading effect. There are namy new
effects in the short back saliore, with
oversus that were seen last senson.
The rode-to-evert hats are the foreremers in the autumbal world. The

offects in the most state of rown dents and different styles of rowns that were feen last season. The ready-to-wear hats are the fore-runners in the autumnal world. The Ladganith holds up serency in feet. Then there are braid hats, mostly in blue, black or third color, trimmed with bands and harge loors creates of velvet A novelv is a modified walk. Ing shape made of leather braid in a light being color with a himple orienmentation of broad golden brown velvet and shaded brown quills smartly

of the front, A white braided leather lat should be the treat of the leading tribuned in block vector and disk quilts to essentially stable. Panne with theore procedure the in the color work of millinery, and many velved however are millinery, and many velved however are millinery, and many velved however are not be seen on wheter coming haste of velver to table. Rich teer now and accords and foliage, whose where a not have for which they are very mach more appropriate, particularly went too the feavor are thirded with an turn of hower and appropriate, particularly with a stamma heavy to the feavor are thirded with an turn of hower and the feavor are thirded with a stammator or nobon, will be ween in bright to tober and early November days. For they called and claffon evening toques for the coming season, lugge artificial flowers of claffon, exquisitely into dare shown, in many cases they have jeweled centers. These chilfon flowers as well as the case in vivial, are also utilized by the dressimskers who take them to plece and applique them latty to the material, making now centers, stems and leavor for them.

#### FLANNEL SHIRT WAISTS.

That the oraze of last winter, the flamed shirt waist is still to ectain its boil on mindy's fancy this soason is an assured fact. Tae bolero was the rage of spring and will be of the fall, so a belero front is a salient point of these two flamed waists to make them up to date. Then one has the flageries sleve, the summer fad of fashion, a distinguishing feature.

nor Tall of fashion, a distinguishing feature.

White with some women oven on the looked for the unusual, and ready to adopt overy new idea at once, these fames motions may take, it is safe to preside that the design most fixed and in best teater will be as of over the some slight style variation—the place of takes for instance—the straight up and down old friend, but Jamillar shirt walst shape.

#### FASHION NOTES.

ik and wool mixtures will be fav-te + fail, and slik will drop into background, say Paris authori-

bands being inserted diagonally at the front.

Quite the newest thing in the delicate lingeric neckwar for the shirt waists of fine flamel now being shown for early fall.

With thankinlness it is noted that the hidcons and vulgar green welling in rapidly despecting Brilliant blue of the sandae called "royal" is taking its place.

lor orry fail.
With thankfulness it is noted that the hideous and vulgar green veiling in rapidly despipearing. Brilliant blue of the sauce called "royal" is taking its place.
The baroque pearl hatpin is quite the latest thing in the trifles that mark the veil-dressed woman's tollotte, it is a dunty, lovely pin, and has that essentially concervative look that delignist the fastitious waman. There is nothing trwdry about it; it is in overy ward, gant and refined, and it is the same of the same

results required the fad of the more best and the fad of the morent in lattles folse, one of the favorite designs being serpents head studded with stones coiled around amothyst carbuncies. The amothysts are lovely, but the snakes—i

#### PECAPES AND HINTS.

lovely, but the anakes—I

PFUPES AND HINTS.

Tusue paper will cican and pollsh any kind of glass.

Hot vinegar put on a cloth will remove spots of paint from a window. Tarnisied brass may be cleaned by rubbing with lomons cut in hives. If vory dirty up the lemons in a little ash sited through muslin, and wash well afterwards.

To clean varnished paint take the toa leaves which are left in the tea pot, pour some hot water over them, and lot them stant ten minutes. Then pour the tea into a basin. Wash the paint with a clean flannel, and dry with a clean cioth.

To take grease from wall paper lay a sheet of thick blotting paper over the stain, and then press a hot leon over it. As soon as the blotting paper over the stain, and then apply the iron again. Repeat this until the course of the stain in the same part over the stain, and then apply the iron again. Repeat this until the stain thes guite disappeared.

Pigeon Ples-Pick and draw some young pigeons, wash them, lay them m a saucepan, cover with boiling water, put m a piece of onton and a piece of sait, put the do on and boil them ulti topic. Tike the piecens out, drain them and put in each. I teaspoonful to butter, a small quantity of saft, apper, minced parsloy, them in a deep withing dish and strain their cooking fluor over them, put in I tocup of worm. I tablespoonful of minced pursley and thy men and a planch of saft. Cover the his with a rich eruet, ornament it, stick our of the clawl in the crust, and bake it. Serve hot or cold. If cold, set the plot with a rich eruet, ornament it, stick our of the clawl in the crust, and bake it. Serve hot or cold. If cold, set the plot with a rich eruet, ornament it, stick our of the clawl in the crust, and bake it. Serve hot or cold. If cold, set the plot with a rich eruet, ornament it, stick our of the clawl in the crust, and bake it. Serve hot or cold. If cold, set the plot with a pray of parsley.

Italium Cheese-To prepare Ivalian increase ramows the must from one an occled chicken, Use with boiling water; buil for

one small onlos grated, built a tenopeomial of powdered mare, two troisspecially of coopped marshy, a traspecially of coopped marshy, a traspecially of sait, a desh of exycain,
and a quarter of a trespecial of
block paper mix well through march
tigatly into the modils cover, and
teem or load continuously for threeteem or load continuously for threeteem or load continuously for threeteem or load continuously for threeteems when the hid by removed the
most will be found shruken, heaving
teem of built rather with a fine of the forlightly but into a sense pain, and
half a plat of stock, or water, and
half a plat of stock, or water, and
half a plat of stock, or water, and
a quarter of a boy of relatine that
has been scaking for half an hour in
a quarter of a cupful of cold water.
Add the place of one lemon and a postatable reasoning of sail. I pepper
four this back into the mould apple so
way in a cold place over might, When
ready to serve turn the cheese out
on a bed of cress or lettuce leaves.

#### With the Children.

EXTREMES.

A little girl not long ago,
when the ground was oldd and white
with smooth.

Put on,
A table sampler on her head,
A multi mud a pair of mittons red,
A multi round her cain and threat,
and down to her toe a big, long cost,
for the smooth blow here and the snow
blow there,
and and nor face and into her and

now there, anto nor face and into her dir, the girl beneath the cap, the mullier, mittens, mull and

wrap, Said: I dress like this in a big snow

are gay

A short white dress with little blue bows, With her fair plok checks like the fair

pink rose, and her curis are tucked on ner nead

But bows, and twinkling over where the laugh

ter grows, Says, "I dress like this, and a fan hold,

Montrose J. Moses, in September 8t. Nicholas.

#### RACES WITH INDIANS.

Some good stortes of an officer's son, brought up by his father at a from the prought of the the state of the Wife. E. B. 1 united the property of the state of t

lent, but and hid his face in the pli low on which the degreet possession of its die so mutely by. He raised he he id at the hopeful tone of the ser-

on's voice; It souly a broken tose, colonel, and ofts, desperate insensibility, but, aliks to the millin custom of not sean; their ponice, your boy's life is It s only a broken loss, colonic, and protty desperate insemblinty, but, Usanks to the indian custom of not security their police, your bey's life is security. As soon on two restoratives had done their work, the dazed little Kidopende of sit eyes, muttering 'I'm mand, I'm ahead."

#### JESUS AND MARY.

Figure 1 and Mary.

For thirty years they lived togeth or, in such love and facth as this work has inver paralleled. It was an ideal life, that in the carpentor's home in the highlands of Gallies, while the shores of nother, regigning over the hills reflected the merodious parentless and pause in God's redeeming purpose, between the opened heavons of the Nathtiy and of the Baptism. In the earliest years lie was subject to her, learning obedinere, yielding in all things to the dominance of her sweet woman-nature, and absorbing into His expanding soul much of her lovelinees and parables of His after-life no stock the season of the history of the history of the history of the decided history of the history of the decided history of the such of the history of the h

#### THOUGHTFULNESS.

THOUGHTFULNESS.

A nickel was a regular Capt. Kild troosure to Mary and Litzle. They nover taid hoped to have so mach sover taid hoped to have so mach some and the sound of the latest the hoped to have so made and he sister straightway formed a committee of two on ways and means, and went into axe cutive session as how to dispose of it to the best advantage. No millionize building his first yacht covered the ground of expenditure so carefully. Finally they wended their way to a camby store, and there howered they are to discover what was most fulful for the least money. The purchase made and placed in a tiny cornocopia of white piper, two happy youngsters bounded out on the street. Mary opened the precious bug and Litzle looked into its deficious contents to soo what she would choose. Then a sudden thought struck Mary and she gazed apprehensively at her sister. Hadn't we orter take some to Jensey she said. "Maybe they don't gire her nutbin' good at the hospital." Litzle looked at the sweets longing. "Maybe we had orter," she said.

her muthin' good at the heap'tal."
Lizzle looked at the sweets longing.

"Maybe we had orter," she said, after a minute.

Mary closed the bay slowly, and then, with it chutched in one crimy paw, the two youngsters trudged down the street to the heap'tal. They went along in unbroken silence, only liztle hoped age: "they'd find another nickel." The high white steps and the silence inable awed them. Perhaps it was this that brought the tremble to Mary'a voice as she said;

"Won't you please give that to Jennie? She was the one that was took in the ambirance this morning."

"My poor listle girls, Jennie d—."
Then he thought better of it and reached over and took the candy.

Mary and Lizzle went silently out the big doors and down to the hot, unshaded street.

"Jonnie 'Il know we a'in't forget ther, anrway. Won't t taste gely, though?" said Mary.

"You bet, Guess she'll wonder how we oinchied the.

And the candr lay on the clerks deak till the office was swept, and then it was toosed away.

TWO COLLEGE BOYS.

#### TWO COLLEGE BOYS.

TWO COLLEGE BOYS.

Two boys lot none with just money enought to take them throw 'n college, after which they mus, acpend on the state that throw the state that they are tacked the tollegate problems successfully, a best to grad tacked the tollegate problems successfully, as to the state to a large slip building from the faculty, also commendary letters to a large slip building from with which they desired employment. Teshered his to the waiting room of the head of the firm, the first was given an audience. He presented his letters.

"What can you do?" asked the man of millions.
"I should like some sort of a clerk-ship."
"Well, sir, I will take your name and address, and should we have anything of the kind open, will correspond with you."

As he passed out, he remarked to his

ou."
As he passed out, he remarked to his vaiting companion, "You can go in

As he passed out, he remarked to his waiting companion. "You can go in and loave your address."

The other presented himself and his papers.
"Unto the your ode?" was asked.
"I can do anything that a green hand can do, sir," was the reply. The magnate touched a bell, which called a superintendent.
"Have you anything to put a man to work at?"
"We want a man to work scraplron, replied the superintendent. And the college graduats went to sorting scraplron.
One west presed and the previous the college of the college

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# The Spirit's Treasure.

The night was intensely dark and the wind howled most dismally, while the teature's showlinks, were thinks, driven before it, paing them here and there ill sheltered corners.

In gale sighed deletally down the valleys where the thorn trees stood again and bunt, impentrable gloom was everywhere, not a star was visible, for it seemed as if they were touching the entit. Trees, nourses and everything shook in the large of the territory of the terri so terrillo or so mearnful or around the haunted ruln where Third, Datton, his wile, and two infloren were sholtening teaments. They were altered the first simple support and moving down to the old pixes. They listened in brothless actonishment to the warre corner or the old pixes. They listened in brothless actonishment to the warre corner mapping. A good peet fire berned brightly on the black hearth—thanks commissing with sounds growth an even imprime. A good peet fire berned brightly on the black fire three brightly on the black fire three come kind neighbor for that came—and a little out haup two table. At together it work light from a rich sty table. At together it work in concless nort of place, on unguinf place and unguinf place and unguinf backetion for his many beings on the hadden of the first state of the first state. The second of the control of the second of

shnowin heavily."
"Heaven help any one out to-night undhor that storm," rejoined his wifo feelingly,
"Nera one out to-night, Nona, acushia, Sorra one wid a home bat's in it to-night—ohi d'ye hear that?" cried Thady, as he looked up in evident surprise at the strength and violence of the wind; for it reared in the broken chimney and soughed flercely through the bare arms of the poplar clump outside the old gable.
"Fatth 'tis big win' any minait," exchanned his wife with white lips and still whiter checks. "May the God save us in this ould trap!"
Here the interpolation of Tommy's infant voice cut short any reply Ethniqy might have made.
"Will the brd men come to-night, feelor?"
"No, no, Tommy, agra; it is not worth their white throwin us out it this ould ruin," replied Thady with the ould ruin," replied Thady with some hitterness, which the clear bine.

"Will the fird men come to-might, dedor?"
"No, no, Tommy, agra; it is not vorth their white throwin as out it has ould ruin," roplied Thady with ome bitterness, which the clear blue mocent eyes of the child upon his nee erased, for he gently and fondly atted the early little head.
"No, my boy, they won't come, so on had bottner go to sleep, for d'ye car the sthorm, agra?" he added, while he sat the little fellow upon the round.

ground.

'I'll not sleep, I'se afeard they'll come, lisped the little child while he gazed around in dread of something.

"Come here child an sit beside me knee," said Nona, fixing a stool beside me herself for him, into which he stumbled, but was soon righted by her lov-

knoc." sold None, fixing a stool boaldo nerself for him. into which he stuinbled, but was soon righted by her loving hands.

Dear help ye, Tormuyi Childhood is little confort to ye, but shure ye are too young to know, an mobbe 'tla as well ye are. Last year we had a home iv our own, but now we are on the nordeddel, I may say, Shure we're in more danger thim if we wer on the nord, here in this ould ruin. We don't know but it will fall in our us, an' bedies it's hunted. Oh, God help us! What wer we born for at all, at all!" At this point Thady's wife broke down and began to cry most bitterly. "None, don't cry. We have beath and atrength, an' we will be all right and attength, an' we will be all right hand attength, an' we will be all right hand attength, an' we will be all right hand attength, an' we will be all right believe will be all with the believe will be all right of the standard will be believe will be all right of the standard will be believe will be all right of the standard will be all right of the will be believe will be all right of the will be believe will be all right of the will be believe will be all right of the will be been will be all right of the will be been will be all right of the will be been will be all right of the will be been will be all right of the will be all right of t

ought him.

Now, I will give a brief aummary of hady. Delicate melortunes ere he as decome result in this old rule. At the mature age of thirty years hady Dakon, was what overyone said memory of the second of the mature of the second of the mature of the second of the

Thanky, but, poor feliow, ne ind no niternative but to summit immenf, little famor, mas seamt larintare to be left upset the roadende, while the other tomates were cautioned not to shad to them, or if so they should be shall larly dealt with.

So Thady, the wife, and chaften found tacenselves on the cold high road one frest morning a few days before the story opens, Now, the inlarty and former of all their leave to conject me, as words are headequate to describe naif the heartbreaking, influence of the scene.

In the immediate of init, there stood a runhed old louse, which had to memory of the oldest man in the neighbridge of the oldest of the oldest man in the neighbridge of the oldest old

ture. They were not surprised. It was just wint they expected would happen to her in that queer old place. All this being green in the memory of all in that vi-inity it was no wonder that when Thudy proposed taking shelter there its neighbors rat of their bunds in awe, and in one voice admonstrates.

able, under she circumstances above related.

Its side-walls were firm, as already stated, so some light timber was restained, so some light timber was restained from wall to wall, over which a pile of straw was fixed, thereby making an abode somowine better than the restained. The strained is a second and fuel, and this already with some food in the in confort or misory, whichever came readiest.

And overyone knows that misery is a ready visitor, coming uninvited, and romaining long after its welcome. Thus it was Thady a lot to entertain misory that overful night in three way,—misery for his wife's sake, and sinery for his children's sake, and sinery was in the dim light of the oil lamp, misery was in the dim light of the oil anny, misery was in the howl of the wind; misery was eep down in his own hoart.

"Oh, I'm sorry we had the mislormisery was in the dim light of the or lamp, misery was in his wife's tears; misery was in the howl of the wind; misery was deep down in his own hourt.

"Oh, I'm sorry we had the misfortine of ever coming hore!" cried his wife. "Shure we'll not be alive tomorrow."

"Did you ever hear. None, that tolkin' is ghosts brings thim the quieker. Cheer up, an' put this little fellow to bed. See how his eyes are blink-

"On. Thudy! exclaimed his wife, while sin dried her eyes and presented a very wee-begons fance to her instancia grave, that would be a grate sum it money to expect from thom, an tam so poor—thi, had save ust size cried in suchen fright, as a lowel of wind, accompanied by a most moretily sound, swept around the old roll.

rain. Thody started vidbly, walle his poor

Thirdy started visibly, while his poor wife grow whiter.

Little Tommy was now fast asteep, with the stool he had sat upon
a few minutes before for it's pillow.
The light grow summer and sellower,
making things took so ghostl, it seemed as if the off in the lamp was run-

and the such a vin a dure itself to shelter us," rejoined his wife in falter-ing accounts.

"Sorr a dure we need, the wind in not in front by the house," sighed Thindy peering out into the impensively of the such as the su

coundings.

Tandy did his best to scotic and confort hor, and to aliny her fears, but was interrupted in so doing by a shuffling noise at the ver, door of their abole. On hearing this noise Tandy looked. On hearing this noise Trom, to ascertaint if possible its cause or meaning; but could see nothings. Still the noise went on, similar to when, in snowy weather, peasantry knock the at. wo of their shoes outside a cottage door when about to enter. Both Thady and his wife watched with a keen interest born of inward forebodings—watched, watched for wint they considered an age—and at last somothing entered their presence. An awful slence seemed to fall interest born of inward in the control of the seemed and in the seemed and went out, leaving the room and its coupants in total darkness. Not for long, however, did this grucomed out, leaving the room and its coupants in total darkness. Not for long, however, did this grucomed out, leaving the room and its coupants in total darkness. Not for long, however, did this grucomed out, leaving the room and the room of the seemals, for it gradualty gave place to a subdued yollow rand, ance, their wirely lighted the whole lighted

ried evolunthon.

"You are right Thindy, you have good, firm fatta I am the ghost who have housely like I am the ghost who have housely like I and thought a form the property of the property

not unly 'mprehend the meaning of his words, "inow did I save yo?"

"Why, whon you saw me nid you not call to God to save me, and He has heard your prayer and I am sayed by it, he replied in the same silvery accents, "but for your rew red. To-night this gable and chinace will fall, my treasure is hid in the brick work, it will fall out and you can take it. You are a good man and will use it in a noble very. You need not fear it, it will do you no harm, on the contrary, it will help you along in this world, exactely, or Tandy. To-night I love this world To-night I go to l'aradisol' and so saying the stronge creature raised the hat of this forement, and our the first time Thady got a glimpse of his face.

And, oil such a radianaly happy

got a grimme of this face.

And, ohl such a radiancly happy face it wins—a halo of glory sceined to enclude his head, and with an angelic smile he passed from Tordy's pres

When Thady realized once more that life was life, and that the world lay around line, the storm had abated, the wind was only coming in sudden quaste which sobbed away into slience; the snow-laden clouds were breaking, and the full moon from the zenith was shining coldly and brightly into the interior of the old ruin, where he and his wife and children were.

wile couldn't be awaken his scephic wile.

"Noraa, me dariin' wake up, be gently sald, "get up, dye hear?"

"Oll what, what, Thady? Are ye wilt' when the cried, awakening at the scund of his well-lored voice, and jumping aways a few pacce from him, as if struck by some unseen spirit.

"Sure, T was dramin' that the only able fell in an' kilt us all!"

"No, nebushhal we're allee all' well, for so Tar," replied T wdy, as he woos off his sort with much difficulty from his long eiting, burdened as to

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ed, pulling her gently down into the seat he had vacated, where she remained in a trembling condition, not knowing why she trembled or what was the matter with her.

Tady wont with a wildly leating heart and a mind full of anticipations of golden treasures over to where he saw the tiny speck shining like a guiding star, Stooping low, he cagerly picked it up and closely examined it at the moonlight.

"Vily, good heavens!" he exclaimed aloud, "it's good!h" Taen, looking town among the debris, added, in almost a cry;

"Nyl, good neavens" in exclaimedaloud, "the goodh" Then, looking down
among the debris, added, in almost a
"Good, good, Nona, to any
"Good, good, Nona, to any
amount" "What?" screnned forth his wife
startied at his words and strange demeanor, then flow to his side with the
words, "What d'ye say, Thady"
"Oh, wife it me heart, we are made
up an last—tich beyant all doubt."
Thad Spinined in hydrat all doubt.
Thad by produce were refrect
And Thady's words were true, for
there before their eager and wondering eyes by a rund bex packed with
shining gole, coins. Its lid got broken
off by failing among the stones, and
its contents were pertly scattered. It
appeared to have been hidden in the
lower portion of the chimney.
Replacing all the scattered coins
again in the box, Thady with some
sight difficulty carried it down to
the safe end of the old ruin, where he
and his wife cuptied its contents, and
it was old gold to the very bottom,
sceuring it again, Thady then related to his attentive wife all about his
thram, delusion, or withover it ind
really been, at the conclusion of which
had come over me, I thought I was goin' to die, an' thin I remember no
more until ye called me!"

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

A few works more and we will bid
hen a fond adne. Next thay when the

A few words more and we will bid thom a fond adea. Next day when the wintry sunlight fell upon the show-clad cartie, tinting it like crystal. Thady, with his son upon his strong arm, and his wife with her bobe care-fully wrapped up in her arms, made their way towards the nearest town where they pro-ured confortable lodgings.

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#### General News.

#### AROHOIOUESE OF TORONTO

ST. MICHAELS

A prominent member 4 this parish and so did generally work as well at own to moretal verses in forest. The constant Maphicova, did at the consence of this son Fool, 13 Elm Sovet, on Thursday hast and was limited as S. Michael's Cemetery on Morday. Required High Mass having that has not appeared in the Cathodral at 0 o'clock.

#### ST HELEN'S

The fancest teck place, on Thursday, of William Word, of 681 Dundas street, a Requiem High Mass having first been ung at 9 o'clock. Mr. Ward was a comperatively young man, being but 47 years of age, and had suffered for some considerable time 'rom kidney trouble, which finally cartied him off. He was of a quiet disposition, and r. spected by all who know him. He leaves a widow all who was the special peace.

#### ST. PATRICK'S.

ST. PATRICK'S.

Rev. Father Grogan has gone in retreat to North East, Eric, Pa. Ho will return about the last of October.

To a large congregation Rev. Father Miller, C.S.R., continued the regular sermons at veopers or Sunday. His stiblect was "Our Lady of Sorrowa."

A very pretty wedding took place at 9 o'clock on W. dnoeday, the 12th inst., in St. Patrick's church, the contraction parties being Miss Annio Nora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lumbert, and Mr. Michael O Neill. Rev. Father Miller was assisted by hir sister, Miss Mary C. Ladobert while Mr. J. W. McNamara acted as bost man. The bride was given away by he' aither, Mr John Lambert.

The newly marched couple left on the

ert.
Lewly married couple left on the ug train for Bullalo and other can entire.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S.

ST. JOSEPH'S.

A most interesting erremony took place in St. Jos. ph & Church on Wednesday Norming, the 12th meant, at 30 clock it body it in marrage of Mr. Agaire Talbot to Miss Many "all-y. Mr. Samuel Talbot, brother of bing groun was best main and Miss Rose "All-y. Mr. Samuel Talbot, brother of bing groun was best main and Miss Rose Faloy, Sister of the Bridssam's West Widnesday and Will wishors, expecially those who owned musical voices, in compliment to their more fortunate and aminable companie, gattlered around the expan and dissons of a west marked that is more delectable or amisble part have not been joined together in sall an age and ortainly their prospects of future success have every guranto that their most enthusiastic admirers could wish for them.

It was most encouraging to see the great rumber of children that flocked to the study school until they filled the church. Now Teachers had to be sourced and when everything was get in working order there was a regular hum of business.

#### OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

A very old and highly respected member of this congregation passed away, on Friday last, at the residence of her son, 18 Glen Road, in the person of Mrs. Margaret German, widow of the late David Gormao. The funeral took place at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, Requirem High Mass baving first been celebrated in the church. R. I. P.

## MEETING OF CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

The St. Mary's Branch Catholic Truth ociety will give a public entertainment in Monday evening, the 24th inst. . in St. Society will give a public entertainm... on Monday evening, the 24th inst.. in St. Andrew shall.

In addition to a musical programme there will be a lectors on "Trifling with Grave Questions" by Rev. Father Minchan of St. Peters.

#### ST. PATRICK'S ORPHANAGE.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHANAGE.

Sept. 10th, 1000.

DEUR FRIERIN,—Please occuse the fibrity I take of enclosing to you address an appay for an institution of charity hich pomises to exercise a very beneficial effect upon the conditions of the poor destivate children of every denomination in our wild country. We have here as industrial Orphanage in which we receive the shadomed children of the prairie who are in a wretched condition, norsily and physically. We keep these unreally and the proposed of the undertunated of the proposed of t

#### OBITUARY.

We are sorry to unto the death of Mr. William Ignoron, of 257 Oatasia, tree t, as the result of an accident. He winds his fixed on the payment, a cot of blo d form in on he beam. The operation at the tree and Heightst for the removal resulted in the tree and Heightst for the removal resulted in bla cathon wonday corning last. He received in Test retors of the Church at the action State of Innegation, of A. Fallshauster. Settle changes, of A. Fallshauster for the colored council of the colored color. Mass was estebrated by Father Finneyan,

Father Finergan,

Father Finergan,

Patient Bonnetons Unan Roy Mills Alphonso Hurgorin, a young prisest, who was spending as fow days at his motive residence on Verlation street, Montreat St. Joan de Martin, to which position had just been appointed, ided unexpectedly of asthma at the age of 31. Howai born at St. Jacques Palohigan, passed his classical course at the College of It'Assomption, and its threelogical course of the Jean's College in Montreal. He was ordinated at years ago possible, the second of the property o

#### Death of Rev. Plus De Cantillou.

Death of Rev. Plus De Cantillon.

The announcement of the death of the Very Rev. Edward Plus De Cantillon, P.G.O.P., which occurred at Louisville, P.G.O.P., which occurred a the long the last aumner, giving rise to the hope of his restricted to least the marining how so of the last search and the marining how so of the last search and the last blessings of the Church and of the Coder.

The funeral Mass of requiem on Perday meeting was collected to St. Louis Bertronds church, and was grand and soleme, a great number of electy being present. In the site of the last search of the last search of the last of the last search of the last of the last

Peter and Mrs. S. J. Walsh of Chicago had the sad privilege of attending his funeral.

Katikra Savardo's Forerat.—The funeral of the Lie Father Savard, of St. Aon's parish, Mourcal, formarly connected with the historical parish of Sto. Aone de Boarre, took place his moratory at St. Ann's or Martin and the same and colorated parish of Sto. Aone de Boarre, took place his moratory at St. Ann's or Martin and the St. Aone de Boarre, deceased of Montreal, assisted by the Ror. Father Quintlean, of St. Patrick's, and the Rev. Father Luke Callaghan, of the Catherian. The sortice was largely attended, the church being crowd, in accusary, all the Infe Debug in his in the city were represented by their parish in the city were represented by their parish in the city were represented by the Rev. Fathers Belanger, Bonnelly, Quinllvan, Lancraga, Erement and Sha. The dioces of Chicouttini, in which the deceased formerly isboured, was copressed to by the Rev. Father Lacrofx. Among those present at the funeral work of the St. Patrick's. Among those present at the funeral work of the St. Patrick's. The intervent took place in the vall of the Redement also in the vall of the Redementories beautiful the value of the Redementories and the Redementories and the Redementories and

Belgian Ismurans.—Colonization is exceedingly active just now in the Lake St. John district. Annost every week sees a number of Fronch Canadiass who were settled in the United States returning to take up land in the district north of Lake St. John. Soveral families have lately arrived at Peribona from North Adams, Marr., and Baton Fallon. A Begian, who is farming in Mistassini, and has just been on a visit to his native land, states that fully fifty Belgian families will arrive here bext spring to take up land near him.

#### To Become a Priest.

Important changes have just been made in the Montreal agency of the Crown Laude Department. Mr. J. P. Landry, notary, who has held the office as agent, having within the past month resigned—after a twenty-soven years tenure of the same—with a view of entering the Catholic priesthood. His required in the same with a view of entering the Catholic priesthood. His regiguation has been accepted by the department at Queboo, and Mr. J. E. Clements, of Sr. John, P. Q. has boon appointed to the vacant position. Mr. Cloments has spont in Moultreal a considerable portion of his life. Long an alderman of St. John, he was known as one of its leading merchants up to that time of the first in 1876. He continued in business did 1880, when he was known as one of its leading merchants up to the still of the St. John's volunteer force, he was among the first to cultivander Hor. Mr. Marchand, then colonel of the Sr.cond Battellon, and soon became unjoy of that corps. He wears a medal for distinguished service in connection with the appression of the first Founa raid. Mr. J. P. Landry has long been known to the public of Moultreal, ant only as Crows Laude Agenty had as one who has consumed to the proposes of the first Founa raid. Mr. J. P. Landry has long been known to the public of Moultreal, and only as Crows Laude Agenty had as one who last the suppression of the first Founa raid.

into and make it part of Monroed. Ho was Mayor of Octona St. Louds without intermission from its earliest date as a charier of town till its annexation to the city of couple of years ago. Mr. Landry thraws up a Government position collisionally incorative to comble Limito have in comfect, solely to devote the counting years of his life to the service of his Church. Ho was advanted in St Nicoles and St. Mary's Colonger, subsequently graduating in Lavai to year up in the Dopathanat of Lew Ho passed as notary in 1991. The Dis Burcherillic administration appointed him in 1873 to the post of assistant secretary of the Crewn Lands office in Montr 4, and finally, on the dark of the then child agont, Mr. Tasso, in 1894, promoted him to the place of the latter.

Mr. Landry becomes a member of the order of the "Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament," whose home on this continent is fa New York Oity. He leaves for there in November.

#### Ottawa Separate Schools.

Ottawa Soparato Schools.

The regular meeting of the Ottawa Suparato school board took place had wook, and after routine business a discussion arcse in regard to the collection of monthly fees from the pupils. The English school pupils have been in the legisles bested pupils have been in the abit of meeting the liability promptly but the children in the Freuen schools are far in arreast. A proposal was made that stationery should be supplied free to the pupils, but this was not acceptable and a resolution was adopted that in futur caschers must have all fees collected, and these parents who neglect to pay will be proceeded against.

Another subject which cliefted some commout was the fact that the insurance on St. R. cht a school had been showed account wasted accountied appointed to expure a commout was the fact that the insurance on St. R. cht a school had been showed as the commouter of the subject of the pay will be proceeded against.

Trustee Lavole saw no need of such enquiry, the blame lay first with the french committee appointed to expure as to who was to blame.

Trustee Lavole saw no need of such enquiry, the blame lay first with the french committee and on secretary Finley, who had neglected to watch the payment on the premium. Owing the payment on the premium. Owing there was no distinct to lead hereby with thin and the matter was dropped.

A committee constating of trustees Burke, Sims, Forest, Smith and B ufrount, was appointed to review the bylaws of the board.

A tylaw to raise a temporary loan of \$8.850 was put through. The sum of \$8.500 will go to the French commutee and \$0.622 to the English commuter.

Atter passing a resolution of condelence with trusce Forest in the loss he has scatianed by the death of his mother, the board adjourned.

Miracles at Lourdes.

#### Miracles at Lourdes.

Thousands of pilgrices have vis too

WOMEN CURBL OF CANCER.

MOMEN GUIRED OF CANCER.

Many curved of various alluments are reported. Among them are Mans de la Dolliere, of Paris who sulfered flwy are from an internal reason. After the first immersion in the holy basin, she sulfared intense pain, then followed a complete curve, confirmed by the doctors. Louis Pacquet, of Paris, suffering from locomotor shacks, was cured during the passing of the Holy Procession.

ing of the Holy Procession.

THERY CURES IN ONE DAY.

Sister Sainte Bridgotto of Villopointe, had been unable to move for seven years, her limbs being paralyzed. At the procession of the Holy Sacramont yesterday she rose, now walks, and is well with no suffering. Mario Lauversia suffered long from spinal disease, but has been completely cured. Thirty were reported cured about the beginning of this month.

reported cured about the beginning of this month.

A SHA OF HUMANITY.

All week long the sea of humanity has rolled from the railway station towards the grotte, ardent prayers and supplications rising from each group of every kind of human saffering represented here. The litter-bearers were are more numerous and devoted than over, attend the sufferers and help them along. The spectacle presented by these consumptives, paralytics and invalids of every kind, who have braved the fatigues of a long and paintal journey to ask the Vigus of Loundes for cure, makes for the skeptic and materialist only a sid, cut elsight, but it is consoling for the Christian animated by the Death of faith.

signt, but it is consoling for the Christian suimated by the breath of faith.

AROTTO BESIGORD DAILY.

At the hour of the Holy sacrament procession the grotte is beaigned daily, by a multitude of twenty thousand Upon the Rosaire Esplanade, 1200 invalids lie stretched on coucless and carriages awaiting the procession, as it marches along, preceded by several thousands of Christians, by priests in surplices and chasables, bearing lighted caudies. Finally, the Host appears, borne aloft. At the sight of it the port of the procession of the theory of the theory

Lady of Lourdes remains a manufactured All ray;
"Did we not see during the procession yesterday many invalids and paralytics rise from their couches and follow it without ampoint? God onced them. Maybo our turn will come nax?"
There is no designing that the 1 st week of the pilgrimage has roanised in many astunding miracites, confirmed by the medical burgen bare.

#### MANITOBA; SCHOOL QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Oxygens Drangers

The second of the Free Person and service of the Laurber Government of the Warrber Government of the Second of the

canted, and for it is measured.

Any regret.

This will give the Catholics of Eastern Carada an idea of the way the campage will be conducted in Manitoba. The organs of the Dominion Government are already following the footsteps of the Free Press in an offert to arouse is old spirit of embitterment against every man who had the courage to stand out for our rights.

JUSTICE.

Winnipeg, Sopt. 7, 19,0.

#### Montreal Clevical Appointments.

The Archbishop of Moncreal has made to following appointments: -

The Archbishop of Montroal has madithe following appointments: Rov. J. H. Belanger, cure of St. Joseph's,
Montreal; R. S. B. F. Maynerd, cure of
St. Isldowing the Roy. Of Usanchard;
Roy. R. Polletier of Roy. Of Usanchard;
Roy. R. Polletier of Roy. Of Usanchard;
Roy. R. Polletier of Roy. Of Pollowing Camelin, Montreal; Roy. O. Fore of Mondillo, vicar at St. Edwards,
Montreal; Roy. R. Montreal; Roy. R. Montreal; Roy. P. McGlinnis, vicar at St. EnfantJean. Montreal; Roy. A. Jacquer, vicar at
St. Vicare at St. Houri; Roy. A. Borger,
Roy. A. Profontatioe, vicar at St. EnfantJean. Montreal; Roy. A. Jacquer, vicar at
St. Vicar at St. Houri; Roy. A. Borgeols, vicar at St. Jound of Maths; Roy.
Laporte, vicar at St. Louis de France,
Montreal; Roy. A. Porras, vicarat Notro
Damo de Graze; Roy. T. Heinernan, vicar
de St. Adhony's, Montreal; Roy. A. Duspaticje; Roy. A. Wordens; Roy. A. Duprailiej; Roy. A. Wordens; Roy. A. Duspaticje; Roy. A. Wordens; Roy. A. Duspaticje; Roy. A. Bordens; Roy. A. Roy.
Roy. Dept. M. Lessoniption Roy.
J. Ripost, Roy. C. Berthiaume, Roy. J. A.
Hootte, Roy. I. Luchaspelle, professor at
L'Assomption College; Roy. J. Gascon,
Roy. L. J. Valjquette, Roy. C. J. Chaumont,
Roy. N. Fautsur, and Roy. A. Papineau,
Professor as Montreal College; Roy. A.
Nautol, professor at Montreal College.

The many friends of Mrs. Burke (noe Miss Susio Ryan) will be plraved to her of her appointment as rocal directors of Loreits Abbot and Sandargas (1998). The susy of the algorithm of the susy of the

positions.

Mrs: Janes' Farewerd—In Association Hall on Wedoneday ovening next-ton Hall on Wedoneday ovening next-sep: 29th, a grand farewell concert will be tend: ed Miss Nellio James, prior to her departure for Eugland to comptone studies. Miss James will be assisted by the Missee Foley, McMurtry, McGarron, O'Brien, Dun and Mosers, H. N. Shaw, F. A. Armstrong, Smedley and Fox. Miss James, for whom we predict a brilliant future, is one of Mr. Haslam's most talented pupils and acting on his advice inteeds going abroad in October. She is the possessor of a beautiful and sympathotic contraits voice of great range with which so has been most generous and should be greeded by a large audience at this her benefit concert to wish her ben voyage and success in her undertakings.

undertakings.

Ebward Barrox, Toronto's New Barton who arrived here recently as a Professor of Voice Cultivation has commenced to teach this week and Mr. F. H. Torrington Director of the College of Music Pembroke Street has placed Mr. Barton or the sist which consists already of thoroughly efficient artists of roquet. E. B. says in a copy of a recent lecture given in Canada "Harsh and unpleasant voices can be changed to an unput of the sist of the same that the compact of the same that the control of the same that the control of the same that the control of the same that of correct singling. Teaching on the system of Register is the cause of rouch mischief and is ruintation to voices. It may be essilv understood by this that Mr. Barton's Method is based upon Nr. areal Principles. This alone should gurantee a brilliant teaching connection in a City like Toronto.

TRIL THE DEAY—Mr. J F. Kel Draggiet, Parth, writes: "A custom silen having been onred of fi-almes by use of DE. THOMAN ELECTRICOTE, wro Ireland, telling his friends there of the consequence I ready an arches to



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HAMILTON HIBERNIANS,—The Auctiont Order of Libertuians of Hamilton invociococd the low vering officers for the term onling June, 1891.—

J. Burns, county president; M. J. O'Reilly, president; Thomas O'Dowd, recording secretary; D. Veloy, financial secretary; Charles Mooney, treasurer; John Flerning, guard; D. Isally, sergeant; T. H. Baile, physician.

#### LATEST MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET			
Wheat, white, straight, now	10	69	80 C93
Wheat, red, new	O	684	0 00
Wheat, goose	ñ	67	0 00
Wheat, spring	•	ž3	•0
Oats, old		81	0 00
Oata now	ŕ	291	0 30
Barley	×	44	0 404
Peas	×	**	0 404
Dra			0 00
Rye	-0	53	0 63
Hay, per ton	12	60	14 00
Straw, per ton	11	œ	0 00
Dressed Hogs	7	75	8 00
Butter, 10. rolls	0	22	0 25
Figgs, now laid.	0	16	0 16
Unicache, per pair	0	60	0.70
Turkeys, per lb.	Ó	12	0 13
Ducks, ner paly		60	0 80
Ducks, live, per pair		60	80
Potatoes, new ner har		45	0 60
Apples, fall, per barrel		75	100
Beef, hind quarters		66	9 66
Reaf fame augusters			
Beef, fore quarters		00	0 00
Beef, carease		60	6 75
Mutton		ου	8 00
Lambs, spring, per ib,		08	000
Veal calves	8	00	9 (0)

CATTLE MARKET. A. Iron-idea bounts air todes of exporters, 1300 lbs. cach, at \$1.00 to \$8 per cmt.

Dann Brow, bowlet 13 Feeders, 1100,lbs. cach, at \$1.00 to \$8 per cmt.

S. Halligen, bought two carloads at heary recders, \$00 to 1100 lbs. seeh, at \$3.0 to to \$3.70 per cmt, and some built, 500 lcs. and up, at \$2.75 to \$2.75 per cmt.

cattle of the kind for the Walkertiles and French cattle, and the self-seed of butchers' cattle.

8. Halligan, bought two carious or neary recovery, and some built, 000 lev and up, at \$2.75 to \$2.25 per cut, and some built, 000 lev and up, at \$2.75 to \$2.25 per cut, and some built, 000 lev and up, at \$2.75 to \$2.25 per cut, and some built, 000 lev and up, at \$2.75 to \$2.25 per cut, at \$2.50 per

\$45 cs.h. with he will be bought 10 stockers at an average of the history of the stockers at an average of \$170 per cs.h. will choice quality generally at \$15 cs.h. of per cs.h. will come the stockers and the stockers are stockers and the stockers are stockers and the stockers are stockers.

and note of the buckers believe, we have a such at \$1.3\text{T}\$. Online bought if he lefter, 600 lbs, each, at \$1.3\text{T}\$, if he lefers, 100 lbs, each, at \$1.0\text{T}\$ in which at \$2.0\text{T}\$ in which at \$2.0\text{T}\$ is cost, \$2.0\text{T}\$ in \$2.0\text{

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