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# The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the re F"-Balmez.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1895

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### Vol. III.-No. 33. NEWS OF THE WEEK.

British Politics.—A week ago Mr. Justin McOarthy issued a manifesto to the Trish people declaring the impossibility of overostimating the disastrous effect which Mr. T. M. Healy astrack on the party at Omagh had in the general elections. He characterized Mr. Healy as disloyal to his colleagues, and his action as a scandal. In case of Mr. McCarthy's re election to the chairn. ship of the party he promised to endeavor to enforce unity. Mr. Healy immediately replied to Mr. McCarthy that no human authority would make him withdraw his Omagh charges.

rould make him withdraw his Omagh harges.

On Monday Mr. William O'Brien haracterised T. M. Healy's attack on ton. Bd—ard Blake as "unbridled lack-guardism."

The fourteenth parliament of Her fajesty's reign opened on Monday. fr. Gully was re-elected Speaker.

The Freeman's journal, says Hon. 3dward Blake is returning to Toronto mmediately. An arbitration case will shortly take him to New Zeland. a cable despatch says he is spoken of is Irish leader on his return to London artly next year.

as Inen leaver on the searly next year.

European.—On Thursday the

German regiments commemorated their triumphant battlefields.
Europe was horrified by later accounts of the massacre of Christians missionaries in China by a secret society called the "Vegetarians." The British government was reported to have taken up the matter carnestly. On the closing days of the week the situation in China was represented with greater gravity than at first, and Lord Balisbury summoned the Council to consider it.

Lord Saisbury summoned the counter to consider it.

On Monday Mr. Gladstone writing on the Armenian atrocities hinted that Turkey was in danger of losing some of her territory.

The Sultan was reported as positively refusing a satisfactory measure of

The Sultan was reported as positively refusing a satisfactory measure of reform.

Canadian.—The argument before the judicial committee of the Privy Council on the provincial power to enact prohibition was concluded and judgment reserved on Thursday last. The Canadian authorities were notified of the discovery of pleuro-puenmonia in cattle landed at Deptford on July 10 2 cm the steamer Huronia from Monveal.

Mr. John S. Ewart wrote to the Globe protesting against its assertions on the Manitoba School question, and insisting on the position that the Manitoba set is a treaty. The Globe replied denying Mr. Ewart's accuracy. On Thursday Mr. Laurier addressed a meeting at Sorel. His speech is reported elsewhere.

On Friday Major General Herbert, late commander militia, was gazetted a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Private Hayhurst of the 18th Batt winner of the Queen's Prize at Bisley reached Montreal on Monday.

RECEPTION AT THE ABBEY.

RECEPTION AT THE ABBEY. Five Young Ladies Take the White Yell of the Ladies of Loretto.

The interesting ceremony of the reception of five young ladies at Loretto Abbey was witnessed by a very large number of the Catholies of the city, and vistors from outside places, on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The seatiful othere was quite filled, and it presented all the appoarances of special devotion and attraction which adds to the interest of such an occasion. The chapel of the Ladies of Loretto is at all times a lovely temple, but on rare occasions like this it impresses the devotional mind as being particularly pleasing and tasteful.

The nuns' choir sang the "Veni Oreator" (Gregorian) with most appropriate offect as the young ladies were going out to change their worldly dress. The choir also sang the Profession hymn by Weber and at the beginning of the mass a hymn to St. Ignatius arranged by Gounod; at the Offertory ahymn by Mendelssohn and at the Communion two hymns to the Blessed Sacrament. The last was the popular hymn "Holy God We Praise Thy Name."

The young ladies received will have two years vocation before they take their final yows. Their names are:
Miss Catherine Coleman of Kansas, in religion Sister Mary Cyril.

Miss Lizz.. Dillon of Renfrew, Ontario, in religion Sister Mary Thomasina.

Miss Agnes O'Connor, sister of His

ina.

Miss Agnes O'Connor, sister of His Lordship Bishop O'Connor of London, in religion Sister Mary of the Angels.

Miss Alice Green of Arnprior, in religion Sister Mary St. John.

Miss Mary Glynn of Clifton, in religion Sister Mary Martha.

LORETTO ABBEY.

intensely interesting subject, made him the recipient of a cordial welcome.

Mr. Roott's lectures on school man agement were admirable. Speaking from a long experience he is fully competent to deal with such an important subject, and his ideas, if fully realised, convert the proverbially tiresome school days into haloyon days. "The Reign of Terror" in school is a thing of the past, and our rising generation should emerge into men and women ruled by a law of love. The grandeur and dignity of the vocation of teacher, portrayed by Mr. Scott, filled his audience with enthusiasm. His lectures on teaching elementary subjects were likewise very interesting and instructive.

Mr. White also treated of the elementary branches in words replete with wisdom, entinently practicable.

Mr. Houston on Likerary Analysis and Mr. Prendergast on Annuities imparted much wholesome knowledge on these subjects in a most entertaining manner.

The Sisters were highly complimented by the Hon Mr. Ross and his colleagues, also by Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G., and Rev. Fasher Teefy on the zeal they manifested in the work of education, thus contributing to make the educational system of Ontario surpass that of her sister Provinces and even of the United States. The convention closed in the most interesting manner possible. The lecturers expressed themselves highly pleased with the marked appreciation evidenced by the Sisters throughout, showing in the most convincing way their zeal in the good cause for which they have nobly sacrificed all worldly advantages, devoting themselves wholly to their high vocation.

### TEMPERANCE JUBILEE.

Magnificent Demonstration in

ll Text of Archbishop Lyan's Sermon—A Ca-tholic Politician Publicly Humiliated Father Cleary's Address—Catholics Stand In Convincing Strength Against Political Pre-

[SPECIAL TO THE REGISTER |

PONTIFICAL MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

the day the proceedings formed the centro of a storm of enthusiasm.

PONTFICAL MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The day was well begun with selemn Pontified Mass in St. Pateick's Cathedral, which was crowded as it seldom is crowded, except upon an Easter Sunday. Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegato, pontificated. Archbishop Corrigina sat in the sanctuary attended by Very Rev. Vicar-General Mooney.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia who preached said:

Your Grace, Right Rev. Very Rev. and Rov. Members of the Clergy, and Dearly Beloved Brethren:

On no more appropriate occasion could this psahn of Jubileo be chanted than on the present. We rejoiced in Go and bless Him, we come into His gate with praise, into His court with hynns, because after twenty-five years of conflict with the demon of intemperance at the head of his army of vices. He Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America has come forth victorious. And now over sixty thousand men. strong, temperate and united, re-enter the battle-field to centime the conflict. But before doing so you, members of this Union, come into the sanctuary of God to ask His blessing. You come to rejoice and to thank Him for the past and to ask Him to be with you for the future; to ask Him to send down "Wisdom that sitted by His throne" to onlighten the deliberations of your convention and fortituary and you may act out the resolution. The removal of the surrounding act on the resolution that sitted by His throne" to onlighten the deliberation of your convention and tortitude that you may act out the resolution. The removal of the surrounding act on the Sovereign Pontiff that the most glorious temple of religion in the New World, and the holy and learned Archbishop of this most importance See presides over this function. Prelates, priests and people from all part of this vast country are here our gregated to commemorate this importance of the Sovereign Pontiff the surrounding at the surrounding of the sourcess. It is my province, dear brethren, to direct your attention to some fully appre I.ORETTO ABBEY.

Th. "T-cheen' Consention a Merked SuccessThe Magnificent Work Does by the Sisters.

Among the many enterprises undertaken at Loretto Abbey for the furtherance of educational development, the convention held during the pastweek has proved the grandest schieryment of all. The system of education
is at present undergoing such a sweek has proved the grandest schieryment of all. The system of education
is at present undergoing such a sweek has proved the grandest schieryment of all. The system of education
is at present undergoing such a sweek has proved the grandest schieryment of all. The system of education
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is at present undergoing such a sweek has proved the grandest schieryment of all. The system of education
is at present undergoing such a sweek has proved the grandest schieryment of the state of

even in the approval of new religious orders. But when she gives her sanction to a movement, when she infuses her own divine life into it, she adopts it as her own.

The total abstinence movement led by Father Matthew in Ireland and in this country began as a purely humanitarian movement. The Society of Friends or Quakers first led the way, and was at the urgent repeated solitations of a member of this Society and the great Apository of the solitations of a member of this Society and the great Apository of the society of the solitation of a member of the society of the solitations of a member of the society of the solitations of a member of the society of the solitations of a member of the society of the solitations of a member of the society of the solitation of the supernatural, baptizing, as it were, the Quaker of the solitation of the supernatural, baptizing, as it were, the Quaker of the solitation of the supernatural, baptizing, as it were, the Quaker of the solitation of the solitation of the supernatural of the solitation of the supernatural of the solitation of the s

sive scenes, when as a mere boy I knelt and joined in the great chorus of voices led by Father Matthew. Men then felt that whether they took the pledge for a time or for life, there was a religious character about it. lifting it above a mere passing promise not to drukt to excess. The same religious character chelongs to the movement in this country. Two Plenary Councils of Battimore hurty are the properties of the provided of

mee organizations and, as you know, the Sovereign Pointfi Innexit extended his apostolic Benediction to the movement.

To effect great popular moral reforms, the religious element in man, the consecuence power within him, must be appeaded to. You cannot legislate him into morality, Morality requires sacrifice of solishmess, and sacrifice of solishmess requires a motive, and religion alone can furnish the adequate motive. You may seek to strike at the sate of the same and same and

ing word of religious influence. Tell the man but drunkenness is not a mero half pardenable weakness made to excuse many excesses, in the which he falls whilst in this state.

Appeal to the religious element within him; tell him drunkenness is a mortal sin, which excludes from the Kingdom of Heaven, into which "drunkards shall never enter." Tell him it is a great crime, which destroys the image of God in the soul; that other sins are against the dictat's of reason, but this aims a blow at I asoon herself, which it dethrones; if the interest is a son against the dictat's of reason, but this aims a blow at I asoon herself, which it dethrones; if the interest is a son the soul; the interest is a son discount of the soul of the soul interest is a son discount of the soul of the soul interest is a son discount of the soul of th

ot which intemperance is the parent. Hence the necessity of religion for the stability of the State, which vice undermines.

But it may be said that all this only yost to above the necessity of temperance and unnecessary searchiec. Let us consider this position for a moment. For some it is not unnecessary buts matter of strickest obligation, namely, for those whom any amount of drink, no matter how small, becomes an immediate occasion of going to excess.

For others, it is certainly the safest mode of securing them against excess. How many noble souls have found themselves. Again, think of the influence of example. If only reformed drunkards are total abstainers, total abstainers, total abstainers total abstainers, total abstainers have been as a stigms on their character. I remember the case of a very intelligent and worthy man at a public banquet who said to the Bishop of the place who was present, that soveral old friends of his, from various paris of the country, were guests, and if he did not even take a glass of wine, they might regard him as reformed drunkard. Hence he saids as a reformed drunkard. Hence he saids as a reformed drunkard. Hence he saids as a reformed drunkard. Hence he had the saids as a fate of the said of the said

Baltimore as to the sale of liquor to minors and intemperate people. We minor sand intemperate people. We minor semand intemperate people. We minor semand intemperate people. We minor semand to the control of the con

"The appeal of Peter's success
or priests of America to 'shir

"The best judgment of our people condemns the saloon as the uncompromising enemy of religiou and country! It defects the will of the people and souffrings."

We are not to be ruled by the castoms of other lands; the sound judgment of the great American public is samply competent to regulate its own of the great American public is samply competent to regulate its own of the properties of the great American public is samply competent to regulate its own of the competency of the properties of the great American public is samply competent to regulate its own of the competency of the samply competent to regulate its own of the competency of the properties of the great three controls of the great th

### THE MOTHER LAND.

Latest Mails from Ireland, England and Scotland.

ness of the trebbishop of Dublin Dreadful Entellity in West Cork Interesting Lecture on Irish Peat - Catholic Statistics of England - The Church in Scotland.

At Amart. In the New York of the Amart. And the provides and the true the religion of Catholic tubben was decided. At the provides party s-sions an application was made by Mr. Petrick Lavery, solicitor, Armagh to have four cludden of a woman named Anne Ruddy, each of whom had been found in a destitute or dition, and begging on the public street, sent to Catholic industrial schools. The names of the children are Joseph Ruddy. John Ruddy, James Ruddy, and Mary Anne Ruddy. The application was adjourned to have inquiries made regarding the baptismal certifictes, showing that all the children had been baptised in the proceedings produced the required laptismal certifictes, showing that all the children and been baptised in the Catholic Church. It had been conclusively proved at the last petty sessions that the children were Catholic, and had been brought up in that religion by their mother, who was also a Catholic. The majority of the Bench decided to refuse the application as regarded John and Joseph. In the case of the other two children Mary Anne, and James, they decided to make an order sending them to Industrial Schools, the girl to the Convent of Mercy, Dundalk, and the boy to the Sisters of Charlity, St. Vincent de Paul. Drogheda.

The greatest interest was mannifested in the case, the court being crowded, and great indignation is felt at the action of the majority of the Bench in not sending all the children to industrial schools.

The Bishops and priests of Ireland are leaving nothing undone in their efforts to provide increased and improved school accommodation for the children under their care, now and healthful schools are to take the place of the old ones all over the country. In Larno an excellent school capable of holding 400 children was blessed by Father McClerk of the Peace for the country and the children was blessed by Father McClerk of the Peace for the country. In Larno an excellent school capable of holding 400 children was blessed by Father McClerk of the Peace for the country. In Larno an ex

have been crected in the Holy Family parish.

Mr. Robert Cunningham, Deputy Acting Clork of the Peace for the county of Autrim, one of the best known solistors in Ulster, died suddenly at the North-Western Hotel, Liverpool, apparently from apoplexy.

A very sad accident, which has unfortunately turned out to be fatal, occurred to a youthful cyclist named Edgar on the Belfast road, near Armagh, through colliding with a croydomity but owner, a man name Raddel. The deceased, who was the only son of Mr. John Edgar, of Ballinahonemore house.

A News Agency telegram states that

mahonemere house.

A News Agency telegram states that infimation has been received in Belfast of the selection by the Pope of the Rev. Dr. Henry, president St. Malachy's College, Belfast, for the vacant Cathelic bishopric of Down and Connor.

At Belfast an inquest has been held concerning the death of Elizabeth Jones, who was found unconscious in a field, and died in the infirmary after cloven hours confinement in the police cell with the consequence of the control o

The names of those who are missing area.

Michael, I agene, and John O callagam, but their sister Kate of thour IP or 20 years.

Dens Den vine of Loap Thomas Penke, 17 years.

Thomas e lines about the same age, and a bother to one of the crew, May Kelleber, of Ghandore, also ut 12 years (15), and of their of Ghandore, also ut 12 years (15), and of points filley, son of exhibit recen baker.

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state of the control of the control

Dabila.

The Daily Chomicle refers to the presentation to Sir Henry Irving of an illuminated and handsomely framed and research and the presentation to Sir Henry Irving of an illuminated and handsomely framed and research and the property of the presentation of Dabila. It bore out is presented by the Lord Mayored Dabila. It bore the significant and the presented by the Lord Ardibaun. Lord Ashbourne, and Chief Justice Fitzgibbon, land it was presented by the Lord Mayored Dublin in a speech characterized by the usual Irish felicity. It has, it is stated, been practically settled that the new Solucitor-General for Ireland is to be Mr. Dunbar Barton, M.P., an appointment which would be very lopular amongst the members of the Bar.

The Dublin Gazette announces that that the Right Hen. Ion Trant Hamilton has appointed Colonel J. Fitzeustace Forster, of Swords House, Swords, in the county of Dublin, Justice of the Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Dublin, Justice of the Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Dublin, Justice of the Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Dublin, Justice of the Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Dublin, Justice of the Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Dublin, Justice of the Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Dublin, Justice of the Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Dublin, Justice of the Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Dublin, Justice of the Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Dublin, Justice of the Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Dublin, Justice of the Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Dublin, Justice of the Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Public Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Public Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the county of Public Peace, to be a Deputy-Licutenant for the County of Public Peace, to be a Peac

under ar. Battour's Land Purchaso Act, and nearly two centuries to make any effectual impression on the institution of Irish landordism.

A private meeting has been held for the purpose of organising a citizen's welcome to the new Lord Lieutenant on his arrival.

We regret to learn, says the Freeman's Journal of August 3, that his Grace the Archibishop is auftring from the effects of a neglecter com. All his Grace the Archibishop is affering from the effects of a neglecter com. All his Grace of the Common of the Common of the Common days to come have had to be caused the common days to come have had to be caused the Common days to come have had to be caused to the Industrial Lesgue, Mr. Charles Cooney delivered a lecture on "Irish Peat Moss Litter." The Lord Mayor presided. Mr. Cooney, in the course of his lecture, stated that the bogs of Ireland occupied 3.0.0.000 scres, which, with an average depth of 9 feet, would yield eleven billion tons of fuel. The calorific power of turf was about one-half that of coal, and that of compressed turf about two-thirds that of coal. The volume of turf was a hindrance to its exportation to any large extent. But when it was compressed to about one-third its usual bulk, as could easily be done, there was no difficulty in landling it. About 20,000,000 tons of peat were used for fuel every year in reland alono. Turf could casily be manufactured into charcoal, equal in every respect to the best coke, coal or wood charcoal. There was no reason why compressed peat should not be used throughout Ireland for producing steam, insamuch as the turf was present in such abundance, and its power of genariang steam, compared with coal, was its should supplant wood charcoal. There was no reason insamuch as the turf was present in such abundance, and its power of genariang steam, compared with coal, was its should supplant wood charcoal from a seed throughout Ireland for producing steam, insamuch as the turf was present in such abundance, and its power of genariang steam, compared with coal, wa

prizes to be allocated by the cominiteo. Yours fatthfully. "ENWARD BLAKE.
"T. D. Lawson, Esq. Lougicrd."
"July 28th, 1895.

DEARM'. Lawson. Esq. Lougicrd."
"July 28th, 1895.

DEARM'. Lawson. Yellow the theory happy indeed to send every help in my power to the exhibition of home industries and handlerafts in the country Longford in 1896. I am sorry that it will not be possible for me to attend the public meeting to be held in the Courthouse on the 30th int in add of project, as I have sugagements in Loadon which I cannot get rid of. in the General Committee and small certainly interest myself in the promotion of the scheme. My political work has made me, as you probably know, a poor man, but I shall be glad to subscribe two guiness formyself, a nd one guines for my daughter, towards your purpose, and we both only wish we could subscribe a great deal more, towards your purpose, and we both only wish we could subscribe a great deal more in the prize of the control of th

Peace. Queen's County.

Mr. Thomas Lowry, Killiesmiestha,
Ballybrophy, has, on the recommendation of Mr. E. Crean, M. P., been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

The Right Honorable the Lord Chan-cellor has appointed Mr. James Maguire, of Tomgar, mear Ballycanew, to the Commission of the Feace. In the Commission of the Feace. In the Commission of the Feace. In the Commission of Lord Mr. Extracted the Lord Chancellor for an appointed Captain Daniel G. How-lett, Russelstown House, New Ross, and Mr. Arthur J. Doyle, Priory Piaco, New Ross, to the Commission of the Peace. England.

A Protestant journal in London has published within the last few months statistics of "Popery" which is a great consolation to our Catholic hearts:

1	1829	1845	1851	1870	1895
Priests	477 449 16 2	776 622 5 34 19	958 683 17 63 11	1727 1354 69 233 20	3000 1763 244 491 38

world to the Sacred Heart.

Annual Consecues St. Viscont & Paul.

A very striking and suggestive object lesson on the value of association and united action among Catholics, so strongly inculcated by the Pope, was presented before the people of Liverpool by the St. Viscont & Paul Society, which held its annual conference in that city. With thee hearty approval and encouraging

the state of the s

The part of the Newed Locks, Ornand to the Honge of the the part of the Honge of the

The Progressitate is Relay Made in the United Mater Ma

Scotland.

Note that the Breselites Primate.

The Abbel Hinderbrand de Hemptine Abbel Primate of the Benedictine Order, when repared recently to Deligine and the English monasteries of the Order during the month of August.

St. Kersert's, Arr.

When, After due reflection, his Lordship Dr. Turner, Blabop of Galloway, Tourner, Gallowa

### OUR BOOK REVIEWER.

A New Practical German Gramman; and exercise book. For learning without a master, and for the use of schools, colleges, and for the use of schools, colleges, and by Dr. Rudolph Sonnenburg, displayed to Readymansiam in Ludwigslant (Mecklemburg), and Roy. Michael Schooleh-paster in Bloomer, Wisconsia, U.S.A. Frieburg in Breisgau (Germany), By Herder, publisher to the Holy Apostolic See, Price 4s.

This text book may be described as a practical German grammar in the fullest sense. Every facility for set, instruction has been studied, and the result has been studied, and the result has been the production of a work which appeals directly to common some and utility. At the same time the demands of a perfect understanding of the language from the literary standpoint have been adequately complied with, and the Grammar is not less attractive as a college text book than as an instructor in the hands of anyone with wishes to learn German; a language indispensible in the modern world of commerce and travel.

can derman; a language indispensible in the modern world of commorce and travel.

The study of foreign languages has recently given proof that a great deal of thoughtful and intelligent method has been applied to it by equable masters. Perhaps there is no other language that has been made so easy for learners in this way as the German. At the same time the improvement that has been made is not without a corresponding clement of danger. Taking advantage of what intelligent masters and the same decay to undertake successful tuite or earnest editor, a vast number of self styled mastructors have come forward ready to undertake successful tuite or earnest effort veror expunction of the work of the

tance, and others.

ESTONS ON VOCATIONS—A catechism synrincipally for parochial schools, acadenies and colleges. By a priest of the longregation of the Mission; with an pipondik on how parishes may establish cholarships. New York. P. J. Kendely, 5 Barclay st., publisher to the Holy

special to a not person and a person as a cholarships. New York, F. d. Kennedy, 5 Barchy st., publisher to the Holy See.

In our opinion this catechism will be found of the greatest practical value to candidates for the pricisthood. Parents who desire to thoroughly understand the doctrine of vocations will also find it a direct vary to gain complete information of whatever nature they may require it. The same of course applies to all Catholic teachers whether in and colleges. The proper understanding of this subject is a matter of the gravest importance to those and the gravest importance to those and have the direction of young minerated briefly in the form of the company of the control of the control

#### Literary Notes.

The midsumer magazines, as might be expected, are laden with choose reading. The light and entertaining, the scrious and thoughtful, the profound and philosophical—subjects of every complexion are dealt with, and fastidious, indeed, must be the literary palate of him who turns from the banquet table

Stead's Review of Reviews more than holds its own for August. Under its American editor, Dr. Shaw, it leaves little of progress upon this continent untouched. It is indeed of malitum in parse, for it gives a five the continent untouched. It is indeed to malitum in parse, for it gives a five to be tending English magazine of the deading English magazine of the day. The best timing about the roughly impartial, and Catholic may safely read it feeling that the life work of their church will not be misure properties to the five the life and catholic may safely read it feeling that the life work of their church will not be misure close and intimate friend of the lace of the life and labors of the reigning Pontiff, Pope Lee XIII, lave come from his pen.

This is an ago of illustrations—in fact so much so that in the drama the stage setting is of more unportance than the soul power of interpretation on the part of the actor. Two of our Catholic magazines, the Catholic World and Donohoe's have gone into illustrations. Both are creditable periodicals and should be read by every Catholic who desires to know something of current Catholic literature.

The midsummer Century is a particularly good number. Its "Reminiscences of Literary Berkshire" is one of the best things of the knul I have read for some time. It tells of some of the great personalities, who, in times past, dwell in this favourite haunt of literary. Wengland. Among these wore Dr. Holmes, Mrs. Anno Janeson, one of the Stuckland Sisters, author of the "Women of Shakespearo." Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Jonathan Edwards, Thoreau, Emerson and Holland—the latter the founder of the Century. Verily, the American race of the past wars a virie one, and Purtan New England. Hawthorne, Jonathan Edwards, Thoreau, Emerson and Holland—the latter the founder of the Century. Verily, the American race of the past wars a virie one, and Purtan New England. In the life the past of the same of the life of the Boston Polic, I have your dains the havi in the Family Sit

and brass are poor substitutes for sound scholarship and the faith of our Fathers. Daily the press keeps a luglug the land with new books—"long felt wants." From the crotic novel to the scientific dissertation on the language of the Mrean monkey. The most maked feature of our laterature of to-day is its fomininity. There is little w-ribity in it—and much less thought. It apotheosizes women and her passona hints at the complete subservicincy of men and points to a new rar when we ten shall not only be allowed to wear bloomers and ride bicy cles but ride devit the majesty of law under virtue and every sweet grace of home.

Speaking of novels reminds me that not long ago I was passing by beat from Hamilton to Toronto There was a certain drowy volupticusness in the air which, I sappose, induced to novel reading. The fair see were well represented on board. Within an hour I counted fitly novels that were being devoured by the famished passengers. Quiedly a took an inventory of the novels. Horrary ago I have now length of the property of the counter of the authors so that you may large. Laha Lyall. Outle, Zola, Grant Men, Barrie, Mrs, Holmer, Amelia Rives, Sara Grand, and one had in his hand a volume of dear old Thackerry. Leaving out Barrie the rest was trash. No wender there is to day mental amemia.

CATHOLIC AUSTRALIA.

#### CATHOLIC AUSTRALIA.

The latest the founder of the CarlottyVerity, the American near the Nov Engiland with all the narrow erect and the conity of the Baston Pick. I have been favored with a copy of county and the control of the Baston Pick. I have been favored with a copy of county as even in the condition of a sories of articles with a copy of an inguing the condition of a sories of articles with a copy of the product of the Baston Pick. I have been favored with a copy of the product of the condition of a sories of articles with a product of the product of the condition of a sories of articles with a product of the product of the condition of a sories of articles with a product of the product of the condition of a sories of articles with a product of the produ



### Sick Headache CURED PERMANENTLY BY TAKING

## Ayer's Pills

"I was troubled a long time with sick head iche. I tri d a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I

Began taking Ayer's Pills that I received permanent benefit. A single box of these pills freed me from headaches, and I am now a well man."

—C. H. HUTCHINOS, East Auburn, Me.

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#### Aver's Sursaparilla is the Best FATHER AND SON CURED.

THE VILLAGE OF WHITECHURCH DEVELOPES A SENSATION.

THE VILLAGE OF WHITERURCH DEVILOPES A SENSATION.,

The Father Attacked With Rheumatlam, and the Son With St. Utus Dance—A Story That Can Be vouched For by All the Neighbors.

Mr. Joseph Nixon is the proprietor of the only hotel in the village of Whitechurch, and is known to the whole countryside as an who theroughly understands his burnary which is the standard of the story, and a jovial companion as well. At the William of the William of the work of the wor



"I was helping dig cut the cellar."

ed is even more interesting. One day I saw a neighbor whem I knew had rheumatism very bad, running down the road. I called him and asked what had cured his rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he promptly replied, and that datermined me to try the same remedy. Well, the result is Pink Pills dured me and that is something other medicines failed to do. I down the promptly replied, and that is something other medicines failed to do. I down the property of the property of

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1 HI BADAY . AUGUST 15, 1895.

#### Calendar for the Week.

- August 15—Assumption of Our Lady,
  10—St. Roch,
  17—Octave of St. Laurence,
  18—St. Scientify of the Assump, St.
  Jacachim, Father of the B.V.M.
  10—B. Urban II., Pope,
  20—St. Hernard, Dr. of the Clurch
  21—St. Jane Francis de Chantal.

Isn't there just a " leetle" too r Iolmes, morning, noon and night, even days a week, in the newspapers?

Our correspondents who do not see their contributions in The Resister will understand that we cannot publish anything which comes unaccompanied by the name and address of the writer.

Mr. Gladstone's voice rings through civilization for protection of Armenian Christians. The time is ripe for de-cisive action if the British Government want to prevent the vengeful course of extermination upon which the Turke

The British Liberals are still looking for the cause of their destruction. The concensus of opinion among them at the present time is inclined to lay the blame on the Catholic vote. Suppos-ing it is true it is very good to hear that Catholics can overturn things so completely.

The Mexican Government is offer ing inducements to the Irish people to emigrate there. The Irish are preferred because they are rapid settlers. But the Irish won't go where the cactus is the indestructible reminder of the crown of thorns to every Catho lie who knows the history of miserabl

An official report gives the population of Ireland on June 80 as 4,574, 807, the lowest mark reached since the Union. And yet the annu-' birth rate in Ireland is over 24 per 1,000 of the population. But in the three months ending June 30 28,852 people projected. And still Englishmen are emigrated. And still Englishn trying to govern the country in the interest of the landlords.

The British Catholic journals are recalling with comfort Mr. A. J. Bal-four's policy in respect to higher education in Ireland. This is with reference to the report that one of the first measures of the new Governs will be to establish an Irish Catholic University. During the Committee stage of the Home Rule Bill on June 21, 1898, Mr. Balfour dealt with this

sage or the frome fulle Bill on June 21, 1808, Mr. Balfour dealt with this important question as follows:

"I cannot look at what has been done in Germany and Belglum, or at the appirations uttered in Ireland, without seeing that in all countries where the Roman Catholic clergy are in a dominant position they do insist that higher education for members of their own creed shall only take place in institutions under their own control. I thought in 1839, and I think still, that it would be politic, wise—I will not say just, but it would belong to the higher region of statemanship, colosyl bearing on justice . . . that the Imperial Parliament should do something to meet this demand in Ireland, without which, I believe, neither the Roman Catholic clercy our the Roman Catholic population will ever be contented."

The REGISTER had occasion weeks ago to name one of the daily papers of the city for the publication of a sermon which contained little else than mocking and insulting references to the sacraments of the Catholic Church. A correspondent of The to the sacraments of the Catholic Ohurob. A correspondent of The World tell that paper it should have ignored the preacher who regaled the Orangemen and True Blue ladies in Wood green on Sunday last. The circumstances are not the same. In the one case the paper published the sermon without showing the slightest sign of disapproval or amazement; or the contravall that approving head the contrary all that approving head lines and a sympathetic introduction lines and a sympathetic introduction could lend to the stuff appeared with it. The World reporter was shocked and said so, and the Editor explains that he published the sermon only to warn the public against the preacher. Besides, the Woodgreen party had pre-Warn she public against present and pre-viously appeared as an Orange semi-political leader on the 12th July. The World clearly understands the journa-World clearly unders

The Dublin Freeman's Journal pub lishes a couple of pages of corresp dence which has passed between Morley and the Irish Board of Natio :08рь.. ~ч Мг I'ducation, with the view of framing a scheme to admit the Christian Brothers schools to the benefits of the al Education system. The Freeman admits the uncertainty of the issue of the negotiations at the moment the Government fell. This, it appears, was due entirely to Mr. Morley. The fundamental principle of the National system is, that "no attempt shall be made to interfere with the peculiar religious tenets of any description of Christian pupils." Mr. Morley's scheme was to throw open all denomi-Christian pupils." Mr. Moriey's scheme was to throw open all denomi-national schools to children of every other denomination; a direct violatio other denomination; a direct violation of the spirit and letter of the Education Act. There is one thing the Irish people have reason to feel thankful for when a Conservative Gevernment returns to power—there will be respect maintained for religious convictions in calculational matters. educational matters.

There has never been much room to doubt Rev. Principal Caven's attitude on the Manitoba School question. His correspondence with Mr. John S. Ewar is of little importance to the public therefore. The only paragraph in the exchange of letters that is not worthless is Mr. Ewart's statement of the facts of the problem which may be interesting to those who have not already taken the trouble to understand the bargain made with the Red River people:

stand the bargain made with the Red River people:

(1) That the territory belonged to Great Britain and not to Canada; (2) that Canada desired to annex the territory; (3) that there were about 12,000 (inhabitants there, haif Protestants and half Catholics; (4) that Great Britain required Canada to come to an agreement with these people before the nacation was commented; (5) that an agreement was come to, and part of it provided that for the future the schools were to Separate (this provision was then thought to be one which would more probably be of advantage to the Protestants than to the Roman Catholics, but that is immeterial to the Protestants than to the Roman Catholics, but that is immeterial to the Protestant was put in the form of a statute which the Imperial Parliament confirmed; (7) that the clause embodying the agreement as to the schools being Separate was badly drafted, and when technically examined was held not so to provide; (8) nevertheless the existence of the agreement, and the intent to embody it in the statute are undoubted.

#### The Course of the Globe.

The Globe opens its eyes in inno-cent amazement because Mr. John S. Ewart objects to its assertion that the Manitoba bill of rights No. 4 was first mentioned in December, 1889. In reply to Mr. Ewart's invitation to be candid about this business, the Globe merely proceeds to argue bill No. 8 "was the authentic that bill No. 8 "was the authentic and final expression of the settler's demands," that "the origin of bill No. 4 is shrouded in mystery," and that it cannot admit "that provisions inserted (in the Manitoba Act) by the poli-

ed (in the Manitoba Act) by the politician or the draughtsman or anybody else at Ottawa, can take rank with provisions inserted as the result of the demands of the Red River people."

In all this the Globe is very far from being original. We might go over, clause by clause, Mr. Dalton McCarthy's speech delivered in the House of Commons on July 16, and above conclusively that the Globe is House of Commons on July 16, and show conclusively that the Globe is merely reading from the same brief as the member for North Simose. It recounts all of his statements, adds a little more positiveness to them, and conscientiously omits the corrections of these statements made by the speak-or, who followed the counsel for the er who followed the counsel for the Manitoba Government. And one of Manitoba Government. And one of the very pertinent things it omits to say is that the evidence now offered against Father Richot's copy of bill No. 4, and against the copy put in evidence in 1874 at the trial of Lepine, is nothing more or less conclusive than a clipping from the Globe of April 23, 1870. It was merely this clipping, which was forwarded by Lord Liggar to the Coionial Secretary, and it is not too much to say that the Globe from oiscussing the matter fully, according to Mr. Ewart's challenge?

Nor are we appraised that the country of the control of the cont

lenge?
Nor are we surprised that we should have to ask this question, for the Globe has been the thick and thin defender of the Manitoba Government from first to last in this school discus

Now, what is the object of all this attack upon bill of rights No. 4? In the speech on the floor of Parliament

damente de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya del la companya del la companya de la companya del la companya de la companya

already referred to, Mr. McCarthy put

it in this light:

Then what conclusion are we driven to 7 That in the three different liers of rights prepared by the people of the Real River, one in November, one in the early part of March, one in the latter part of March, one in the Latter part of March, one in the Latter part of March, one by the Council of Lordy, and one by the Product of Lordy, and one by the Product tover man to claim was made in reference to the schools except in one, I have forgotten which, that they should have a certain amount of money annually for the support of their schools. We are therefore left in this position—that whatever appears in the Act of Parliam, in was the free great of free gift of the people who were negotiating it there; it was not the result of any claim, but it was not in encetuated of any claim, but it was probably auggested here by the same influence which have from first last claimed that in all our constitutions of ine North-West, and wheever we had the power, we should insert not merely a clause of this kind, but also a clause with reference to the dual language.

The Globe takes up the same position even more resolutely than Mr. McCarthy and after re-hashing all his "evidence" it says:

Though the first two bills were superceded by the third, they are innortant as Then what conclusi a are we driven to. That in the three dufferent lists of rights

"evidence" it says:

Though the first two bills were superceded by the third, they are important as
showing that the omission of any stipulation for Separate schools was not a more
accident. All three alike are silent upon
the point, and this is surely evidence that
the sattlers were not troubling themselves
about Separate schools.

There is no other word to apply to the Globe when it goes this length than pretence. The Globe know how the Privy Council treated thin how the Privy Council treated this ridiculous pretension. The reasons upon which the Lord Chancellor based the judgment have been quoted so often, and they are so conclusive, that we marvel at the cold cheek of the editor in still following Mr. McCarthy's subterfuge. This is what the Lord Chancellor said; and it has escaped no one's memory, for Sir Charles H. Tupper has nailed Mr. McCarthy down with it.

It would be shutting one's even to the

Charles H. Tupper has nailed Mr. McCarthy down with it:

It would be anutting one's eyes to the most obvious facts, which wore exhibited on the face of the British North America Act itself, if one were not to see that one of the obstacles to this federation scheme was the foar of educational legislation in the separate or distinct provinces which might affect the position of those who desired a denominational education. That runs through all the provisions of section 33, and it appears to me on the face of section 22 also. There fore it is not extraordinary in that case to me on the face of section 22 also. There fore it is not extraordinary in that case to find limitations and safeguards, and superior legislative power given to the Domision Parliament which represents the country as whole.

Those who were stipulating for these provisions of section 22 as a condition for the union, and those who gave their legislative assent to the Act by which it was brought about had in view the peils then comprehended. The immediate adoption by the Legislature of an educational system obnoxious either to Catholice or Protestants would not be contemplated as possible. As has been already stated the Roman Catholics and Protestants in the province were about equal in number. It was impossible at that time for either party to obtain legislative sonotion to a scheme of education obnoxious to the other, the establishment of a system of public education in which both parties would con-

party to obtain legislative sanotion to a scheme of education obnoxious to the other, the establishment of a system of public education in which both parties would concur was probably then in immediate prospect. The Legislature of Manitoba met on the 15th March, 1871. On the 3rd of May following the Education Act of 1871 received the Royal assent. But the future was uncertain. Either Roman Catholics or Protestants might become the prepunderating power in the Legislature, and it might be under such circumstances impossible for the minority to prevent the creation at the public cost of schools which although acceptible to the majority could only be taken advantage of by the minority on the terms of saorificing their observed the school which although acceptible to the majority could only be taken advantage of by the minority on the terms of saorificing their observed the school withous and the same of the s

When, then, the Glo be asserts that "the settlers were not troubling themselves about Separate schools" why does it omit to say that the Lord Chancellor had the hardihood to de-molish this pat opinion borrowed from Mr. McCarthy's brief.

But we would not have wasted so But we would not have wasted so much of our space with the irrelevant dispute concerning bills 8 and 4 if the Globe's policy did not indicate a distinctly mischievous intention. It takes issue with Mr. Ewart that the Manitoba Act was a treaty. This is the peg upon which Mr. McCarthy's hopes of keeping alive the misunderstanding in Manitoba have been hung all along. This position means that the act of Parliament ought to be denied and discredited. And to what hurnose? Clearly to inspire the Prodenied and discredited. And to what purpose? Clearly to inspire the Protestant majority in Manitoba with the idea that the provincial powers are not limited in educational matters, and that they can deny any and every settlement of the question in response to the action of the Dominion Government. It means this or nothing. ment. It means this or nothing.

La Lord Chancellor has finally de-clared that the intention of the Act was "in once either Catholics or Protestants became preponderant, and rights which had come into existence under different circum-

stances were interfered with, to give the Dominion Parliament power to legislate upon matters of education, so far as was necessary to protect the Protestant or Ca-tholic minority as the case may be.

tholic minority at the case may be."
We would be sorry to think that when the Globe tells us "the treaty argument is being worked to death" it is not an irresponsible voice approving Mr. McCarthy's policy in the Manitoba question in its entirety.

#### Catholics for Temperance.

We publish to day a lengthy report of the great temperance demonstration which has marked the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America in New York. It is just as well to remember the circumstances amid which this gathering of Catholicsprelates, priests and laymen—has taker nlace.

At the present time the sale New York are closed on Sunday by virtue of a State law, which has re ed the determined opposition of the local representatives in to Legisla ture. These representatives had the political support of the self-styled "Catholic" party in New York, and "Catholic" party in New York, and saloon-keepers professing the Catholic religion, who have been defying the statute, have also been passing them-solves off as expressing and acting up to Catholic sentiment.

We do not pretend to connect the gathering of the Total Abstinence Union and the liquor fight; but there never has been a happier coincidence of public events for the credit of the Catholio Church in the United States. Catholic Church in the United States. Politicians and saloon keepers have certainly prejudiced public opinion in the neighboring republic against the Catholic Church to a greater degr. e than any other visible influence.

than any other visible influence.

The report published elsewhere shows unmistakably where the Catholic Ohurch, and the free Catholic people—free completely and absolutely as a religious people from any political bondage—stand. The press of New York, which champions respect for and the enforcement of law, has received a great deal of light from the proceedings of the Convention. The New York Evening Post says: proceedings of the Convention New York Evening Post says:

proceedings of the Convention. The New York Evening Post says:

Nosingle event, in fact since the agitation began, has been of equal moral and political significance with the extraordinary demonstration of Catholic sentiment, witnessed yesterday, against the arrogant saloon power. Endorsed by the presence and sympathy of the highest dignitaries of the church in this country, and of the special logate to the Pope himself, the religious colobrations of the day were highly important, but had to yield in popular effect to the great meeting held last night in Carnegie Hall. The audience gathered there was fairly representative, we are told, of what may be called the middle class Catholics of this city. Many active politicians were present of the kind that attend primaries and manage conventions. Yet the fealing of the meeting was so evidently and overhelmingly in favor of enforcing the caroise law, especially of closing the saloons on Sunday, that the lone Tammany orator, put up to test the sentiment of Catholics on the great Tammany platform of not enforcing the law, retired in complete discomiture.

That the Catholic Church could have been expected to take any other position only shows how inconceivably stupid politicans can be when they set about it. Her official and authoratitive attitude towards the liquor traffic and the Sanday question has long been known. It was elequently set

and authorative attitude towards the liquot traffic and the Sunday question has long been known. It was eloquently set forth in Archbishop Ryan's sermon yesterday. The church does not lay down any absolute and binding doctrine of total abstinence. It does not ra-bly declare liquot-selling of all kinds and under all circumstances to be a sin. But it has pronounced and will condinue to pronounce in favor of temperance, and has stignatized asloom keeping as an "unbecoming business" for a Catholic. The Archbishop freely acknowledged that a stigma had been for a Catholic, The Archbishop freely acknowledged that a stigm had been brought on the Catholic name by the fact of so many Catholic being intemperate and so many nominal Catholics being saloon-keepers. But that was only an added reason, he maintained, for making the true teaching and actitude of the chucch known, and encouraging the Total Abstinence Union and every other moral or legal influence which would tend to diminish or cure the evils of drunkeness. Most out-spoken was the Rev. Father Cleary, President of the Union. Amidst loud applause, be denoused "the "

cent of the Union. Amidst loud applause, be denounced "the liquor power, intrended behind a fortification of wealth gathered from the earnings of the unfortunate," now grown "defiant of public opinion," "the uncompromising enemy of religion and country," "descrating the sanckity of our Sanday and making a mockery of universal suffrage."

The gathering has altogether been a terrible denunciation of the profess-ional Catholic politicians and heelers of the United States, and its moral lesson cannot be lost on many worthles

#### Mr. Laurier and the Globe

It is satisfactory to see that Mr. It is satisfactory to see that Mr. Laurier, in his speech at Sorol, availed himself of the earliest opportunity to make a declaration on the Manitoba School question wholly at variance with the policy which the Globe had declared a few days before. Let us examine the two declarations side by side:

side:
MR. Lee an R.
He had said over
and over again that
it was a question of
fact, and that the
Federal Government had a right to
interfere. . Our
Constitution guar
anteed to our people
overy right to which
they could lay claim,
to every minority
yevery right to which
k could legitimately
and fairly lay claim.

The Glove.

It The Manitoba
Act is invoked for
the purpose of inerrowing the powers
of the Provincial
Legislature, whereas we know that the
purpose of the Red
River settlers at the
time was to magnify
Provincial powers.
It is invoked for the
purpose of justifying Federal interference with Monitoba, whereas we
know that \*\* ference with Mani-toba, whereas we know that the set-tlers were jealous of Federal interfer-ence. We are asked to believe that they could not trust themselves or the fature inhabitants of Manitoba in eduof Manitoba in edu-cation almatters, and insisted that the lines should be laid

ames should be laid down so hard and fast that the Legis-lature should not be at liberty to repeal its own laws. Here then we have Mr. Laurier on the side of the judgment delivered by the Privy Council, declaring that the power was advisedly entrusted to the Dominion Government to protect either the Catholic or Protestant minority in matters of education. Beyond this he is not now, in our opinion, called upon to go. The position taken by the Globe is that the Manitoba Act is in no sense a treaty, and that the Red River people did not want the Dominion Government to protect their educational rights, and that the matter was not in their jminds in 1870. The Globe stands with Mr. McCarthy; Mr. Laurier stands with the Privy Council. It is needless to sak on which side the public opinion of this country is. Mr. Laurier, as the responsible leader of the Liberal party, recognizes the facts; the Globe is not responsible, and it is merely a matter of its own private business what ory it raises. But it is well to have this made clear. Here then we have Mr. Laurier or

#### An Instructive Spectacle.

An Instructive Spectacle.

It seems to us necessary that we should offer an adequate reason for making any reference to the infamous harangue delivered in the Wood green Methodist Tabernaele, on Sunday last by a prescher of the name of Cobourn to a congregation of Orangemen and women known as True Blues. The man went into such a shocking parcysm of beastly rage when defaming the gentle nuns who are laboring and praying in our convents, that it seems almost inexusable to keep the brute upon parade. But it must be remeated. almost inexusable to keep the brute upon parade. But it must be remeanbered that this is a type of the class who want to sweep Catholic education out of Manitoba. The men and women who cheered his foul language represent the "intelligence" that would clear the name of God out of the schools of Canada. It is this ignorant class, which riots in filth even in the churches, that we have to account with. Are the Catholic people of Canada to be sacraficed to such a of Canada to be sacraficed to surabble? Is there a Catholic, Christian by whatever name he may be called, who would sacrifice religion in the remotest little school house on in the remotest little school nouse on
the Red River to people who attack it
in this manner? Is not the conscience of one "mustang", as Dalton
McCarthy with his superior ideas of
offering insult would say, of more account than the bigotry of the entire
brood who demanded from Cobourn on Sunday "religion" served with the ent from the charnel house ssaisonnement from the cuarner necessions which I supplied to their taste without

stint?

It is well that it should go stroad to
the world what Catholics have to gut
up with in this enlightened part of
Her Majesty's Dominions. Its right
that the British public should comprehend the true character of the element hend the true onswerer or more research in our population which is attacking the compact made between the Imper-ial government and the Canadian people at the admission of Manitoba into the Description

Dominiou.

We also hope that Cobourn's religious refinement will help the great

body of the intelligent respectable Protestant people of Canada to rightly discern the class who are seeking and shouting for control of the public schools of the country. If Cobourn be but an utterly presponsible caterer to True Blue depravity let his brother ministers publicly denounce him. If they neglect to do this we must draw own conclusions.

#### Our School Work.

As learing on our remarks of last week comparing the work done in Catholic and Public schools, a fact of more than passing interest has came to our knowledge, and this time from the Separate School at Thorold. At the recent High School autrance of the recent High School entrance exthe recent High School entrance examinations there, some forty candidates presented themselves, seven being from the Catholic Separate School. Twenty-eight passed of whom five were Separate School children. To the great aurprise of examiners, candidates and the citizens generally, a little girl, one we might call a mere child, from the Separate School, Maggie Commarford, only elseven years of age, obtained the highest number of marks—614—out of all the 28 who passed. As many people who do not know otherwise assume that only prayers and Catechism are taught in our schools, the success of this little girl should convince them to the contrary, as we are certain she did not get any marks for these subjects though had they been on the examination papers it is as likely she would have done just as well in them as she did in the other subjects. Maggie Commarford's teachers are the good Sisters for the target they aminations there, some forty candida-

in the other subjects. Maggie Commarford's teachers are the good Sisters of St. Joseph, and right woll are they proving the work they can do. All honor to the Thorold Separate School. The record of the Arthur Catholic Separate School, also is indeed a brilliant one. Last year at the High School entrance examination nine out of ten candidates passed. This year eleven pupils from the Separate school tried the examination and all passed, one of them heading the list. At the primary examination for cer-At the primary examinati tificates sixty per cent of the or ates who were successful were Catholics. The following are the names of those who obtained certificates: Ethelreda Sibley, Nellie Farrell, Lillie Smith, Maggie Keating and Mollie

#### A. O. H.

A. O. H.

On the 7inst, Division No. 5 of the A.O.H. of this city held a meeting in their hall oor. Queen st, and Broadview ave., President Kelly in the chair. There was a very large attendance of members. The meeting was particularly interesting as there were seven candidates for initiation and visiting brothers in large numbers were present. The Rev. Father McEntee (chaplain) delivered a stirring address and gave good sound advice. Amongst other things he told the members of No. 5 to pledge themselves this evening that at the next meeting each one would have sleandidate to propose. By so doing they would make No. 5 the banner Division of this city, President Kelly said that they would put their shoulder to the wheel and give one strong pull and pull altogether in order to carry out the Chaplain's advice. Speeches were made by provincial delegate McGaffray, School Trustee James Ryan, County President Falvey and Brothers, Boyle, Ryan, J. Rutledge, Richardson, McGaully and E. Rutledge, Inust say that too much redidennot be given to President Kelly for the able, effecient and business like way that he discharged the duties of his office. It shows that he has the interests of the A.O.H. at heart.

A Visitude Berner.

#### Brave Arthur.

An Arthur Correspondent writes:
Can any town or city in Ontario
beat our record? No wonder Arthur
supplies so many Catholic teachers
for Ontario. You are correct in your
editorial of last week, Mr. Editor in
stating that our Catholic schools can
hold their own against all others.
Father Doherty, the Sisters of St.
Joseph and the Catholic people of
Arthur are to be congratulated.
[For the record of the Arthur Catholic School we refer our readers to
the editorial in this issued. Ed. C. R.]

Next Sunday at St. Basil's.

Nine young men from the Novitiate will make their first step towards the priesthood, and will receive the tonsure at St. Basil's at 9 o'clock on Sunday next. His Lordahip Bishop O'Connor of London, will perform the ocremony. The annual retreat for the prieste of the Community of St. Basil begins next Monday and will continue thoughout the week at the Oollege.

Rev. Father Ryan rector of Michael's Cathedral is on a few d visit to Philadelphia.

### STE, ANNE DE BEAUPRE

The magnificent Basilica exceled over this tamous and thrice hallowed shine, has been for the lead three days ground ed with pious and cannet plagituse of the lay and chevical order.

Falle, the energetic organizer of this year agreat poligrinage from the West, is highly plea? and jubilant or r the success of his enterprise. How he could have seeded in reasing the interest and enther near of the custom the same of the custom and cather near of the custom the same of the custom and cather near of the custom and cather near following them utilized miles of rail, and setting them all down safety, and on the same day, at the Shrine of St. Anne, is a maryel understood only these accounts of the same and the same and

she could not move without crutches. She hobbled up to the altar immediately after hearing of Martin Doyle's cure. After praying carnesty for some time and kissing with fervor the precious rife she rood up in my presence and handed her crutches to the press, saying she felt cured. Next morning, when passing through the vestay, I saw the rotten's still model the communion rails where the priest had had them. She had left the charpel and gone home without them.

Mas Words I are the stage of the content of the charpel and gone home without them.

without them.

Miss Maggie Leating of Franklin Falls, Now Hampshire, fifteen years of agenerally a d in both limbs, had been treated unsuccessfully by Dr. Bradford in the Hospital of the troof Samaritan, Boston At the end of a novem she put away one of her crutches. She hoped soon to be able to dispense with the other crutch.

be able to dispense with the other crutch.

Partial restorations of this nature were happening every hour; and sweral when cured or relieved disappeared from the crowd in their hurry to proclaim Jugoda news to friends and relatives so that particulars could not be obtained. Books, pictures of St. Anne, crosses and medals were purchased for a nominal sum and blessed by the Father Redemptorists. These with quantities of the water that flow from the Illi side, whereon the original chapel stands, were eagerly appropriated and carried home by the pilgrims as precious souvenies of the pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Anne.

One of the ancient Fathers. St. Au-

home by the pilgrims as precious souvenirs of the pilgrims as the state of the state of

nat tire.

Celtivation and Preparation of Black Tea.

In China and Japan, tea is mostly cultivated in small patches by the peasantry, who gather the leaves and prepare the tea in their hete, in a very uniterations and the leaves and prepare the tea in their hete, in a very uniterations and manufacture of tea is very different, and it may be interesting to give a brief account of how good tea is made?

The tea bushes are planted in lines, at regular distances, in drained land, which is regular distances, in drained land, which is regular distances, in drained land, which is regularly weeded. Every year the bushes are pruned down the to height of about two feet and eight weeks after the pruning, the first "flush" of new leaf is plucked, and the "flushes" ro-occurr very ten days. Coolies, with a basket attached to their girdle, pluck the bud and a couple of tender leaves Twico a day the leaf is weighed an't aken into Factory, where it is at once spread very thinly on trays to wither The withered leaf is then placed in the rolling machine, and in about an hour it has become a moist mass of twisted leaves, technically called the "roll." It is then placed in trays to ferment, during which process it changes from a green to copper color. The strength and flavor of the tea depend, to a great extent, on the fermentation (and the careful treatment of "Salada" Ceylon Teas during the fermentation is the hoifer reason the sthat of fring. The leaf is placed in large fron drying machines until it is thoroughly crisp. It is then sorted by being passed through sieves of different week.

All this work in the preparation of "Salada" tea is done by machinery.

thoroughly crisp. It is then sorted by being passed through sieves of different west.

All this work in the preparation of "Salada" tea is done by machinery, whereas in the different China teas, the preparation entirely by hand the rolling being done by pressing the leaves between the palm and fingers of the hand and very often the foet are used for the same purpose.

Tea of any kind rapidly deteriorates when exposed to the air, therefore it is always well for consumers to get their tea in sealed lead packages, fine tea thereby retaining all its delicate aroma.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is sold only in sealed lead packets. Your grocer likely keeps it or will get it for you if he values your trade.

A beautiful person is the natural form of a beautiful soul. The mind builds its own house. The soul taken precedence of the body, and singes the body to its own likeness A vacant mind takes all the meaning out of the fairest face. A sensual disposition deforms the handsomest features. A cold, selfish heart shrived and distorts the best books. A grovelling appirit takes all the dignity out of the figure and all the character out of the countenance. A herished hard transforms the most beautiful lineaments into an image of ugliness.

NOTICE.

OTTAWA, August 18th, 1895. OTTAWA, August 10th, 10th.

Applications addressed to the undersigned will be received up to the 19th instant from Female teachers holding 2nd Class Certificates, for positions under the Beard of R. C. Separate Schools of this city, Applicants to state qualifications, and salary required.

WM. FINLAY,

104 Nicholas St.

194 Nicholas St.

MR, LAURIER'S POSITION,

At Sorel, Que., on Thursday last, Hon, Mr. Laurier referred at length to the Mannitoha selnoi juestion. He said in part Montreal Herald and Globe report! "It was a fact that the session which had recently closed had been called for the purpose, as the Government had solemnly assured the public at the outset, of giving legal force to the Remedal Order. The Government's solemn promise was a false one. (Cheers). Why had the Government broken its promise? The false gods who constituted the Government at Ottawa only knew. One thing was certain, and that was that the two Ministors who went back after their three days' strike had gone back to pick up the crumbs that fell from the Government table. But the presence of those Ministers in the Cabinet, and any action that they might take, would make not the slightest difference in the question. As Mr. Beausoleil had just said, the present Government would never settle the question. It had never intended to settle it. (Applause.) The present situation constituted, he was sorry to say, a crisis in the history of Confederation. That was a circumstance of solemn moment. He had always been and would always be a friend of Confederation. He had the fullest faith in the institutions of our country if they were honestly administered. (Applause.) If anxiety and distrust prevailed to-day it was not the fault of Confederation, but of the men who were now administering the affairs of the country. (Applause.) He knew those Conservative papers well, he said. They would be delight ed, it would seem, if he said a word about the school question in Ontario they were Protestant. In Quebec these pious Conservative newspapers were Catholic; in Ontario they were Protestant. In Quebec these pious Conservative papers well, he said. They would be delight ed, it would seem, if he said a word about the school question on many occasions and in many parts of the Dominion. He had as ingle word about the school question on the sense of his responsibilities as a public was paperad to Protestant had each

St. Basil's Garden Party.

St. Basil's annual garden party will be held on Thursday afternoon and evening. The band of the Queen's Own Rifles will be present.

His Grace's Return.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh is a passenger on the Etruria for New York. It is expected that he will reached Toronto on the 20th.

Reception at St. Joseph's.

On Thursday morning (the Feast of the Assumption) a number of young ladies at St. Joseph's Convent, on St. Alban's street, will receive the habit and the novices will pronounce their

and the novices will pronounce stein.
Vicar General McCann will preside
on the occasion and preach at 9 o'clock.
On the same evening the Vicar
General will open the second retreat
for the St. Joseph nuns.

Close of the Retreat at St. Patrick's.

Father Lowenkamp, rector of St. Mary's Church Buffalo closed the re-treat Tuesday morning at St. Patrick's.

If the Baby is Cutting Tooth

Be sure and use that old, and well-tried
Be sure and use that old, and well-tried
thildren teeting. Is soothes from the children teeting. Is soothes the child, softens its gums, slays all pains, cured who colic and is the best remedy for diarrhos. Twenty-five cents a bottle it is the best of all.

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Hox. Sin R.J. Janvantur, K.O.M.C., 10xx, S. O. Wood, Vice-Presidents

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Will be given to anyone sending us 75 new subscribers to the Register on or before December 31st, 1895.

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The above Brewery, rebuilt in 1893, is ronounced by competent judges to be the nost complete in Canada, and unsurpassed a America.

most complete in Canada, and unsurpassed in America.

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MONUMENTS.

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trous when we cannot admit in our teaching.

The celebration of the feast St. Ann again draw attention to the Chuch of St. Jean Baptiste in New York and to its precious relies where throngs of people flocked. Twenty thousand people have visited the church in one day and fully two hundred cures are said to have been wrought. About a hundred marble tables recording the cure, the date, some sentiment of thankfulness and sometimes the initials of the chonors have been set up around the shrine where the relie is kept. A rack containing about fifty crutches which have been discarded by their owners because they no longer need them stands before the altar.

The Catholic University, Washing-

have been discarded by their owners because they no longer need them stands before the altar.

The Oatholic University, Washington, has been fortunate in securing the Rev. Richard Henebry, one of the most profound Celtic sholdars living for the Celtic chair endowed by the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The Rev. Eugene O'Growney, an old friend, says of Father Henebry in a letter to the Oatholic Times of Philadelphia:—During his college courses at St. John's Waterford, and later at the National College of Maynooth, Father Henebry was noted for his zealous advocacy of the study of Ireland's language, literature, history, music and everything national; and although he was himself a man of great and varied talents and carried off all the college honors in English literature, his best energies want'always to the study of the national language and literature. Before the establishment of a regular 'chair of Celtic as Maynooth, Father Henebry conducted voluntary classes in the Senior House and Senior Hous

he pursued with renewed vigor.

Hon Hugh O'Brien, the only Oatholic citizen eversleeted Mayor of Boston, says the Pilot, died on August 1, at the home of his son, Rev. James J. O'Brien, rector of St. Catterine's Church, Somerville. His sickness began the previous Sunday, when he was stricken with acute indigestion. This was followed three days later by capillary bronchitis, and heart frouble. Rev. P. F. McCall, of St. Josephs. Church, administered the last searaments to Mr. O'Brien. Hon. Hugh O'Brien was born in Ireland, July 13, 1837, and came with his parents to

Boston when he was five years old. He graduated from the grammar school that stood on old Fort Hill, and in his twelfth year entered the office of the Boston Courier as an apprentice to learn the printing art. He proved a quick and easy learner, and came to be regarded as one of the most accurate compositors in the office. From the Courier office young O'Brien went to the book and job office of Tuttle, Dennett & Chisbolm, where his skill won for him at the early age of fifteen years the position foreman, a place he held for several years. About this time he began the publication of the Shipping and Commercial List, with which he long maintained connection, having been its principal editor from the start. His work was always regarded as of a trustworthy character, and his publication of the complete annual report of Boston's trade and commerce—a work which he was the first to issue—was for many years adopted by the Merchants Exchange.

One is apt to be ru¹dly awakened these days from the comfortable feeling that religious porsecution is a thing that belongs to the benighted days which are talked about as the dark ages, says the New York correspondent of the Catholic Union and Times. We are much too liberal and sensible and civilized for such things, of course. And then we read the morning papers and discover tales of horror about massacred Armenian Ohvistians, Doston A. P. A. riots, and now comes a sorry story from South America. An interesting group who attracted considerable attention arrived in this city last Wednesday. They were three priests and five sisters who had been obliged to fly for their lives from Ecuador eight years ago to establish a convent and school. Their convent was burned and they only escaped heads and condition arrived in this city last Wednesday. They were three priests and five sisters who to could not speak English. They went to Ecuador from Germany three years ago. Seventeen other missionaries are expected to arrive on another vessel in a few days. The revolution arry party believes t

DEATH OF MGR. HUGHES.

matterd, conn., Passes Awsy.

The death is announced from Hart-ford, Conn., of Very Rev. James Hughes, L.L.D., pastor of Patrick's, Church in that city. Great regret was occasioned in Toronto by the news, Mgr. Hughes being very well known here through his relationship with the well known Catholic Hughes family. Mr. and Mrs, Bernard B. Hughes left for Hartford to attend the funeral of their kins man who had been an annual visitor at their home and also at Mr. and Mrs, Patrick Hughes'.

nernara B. Hughes lett for Hartford to latend the funeral of their kins man who had been an annual visitor at their home and also at Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hughes.

Mgr. Hughes was born in Rhyne, County of Longford, Iroland, in 1880. He received his preliminary education at the National school; after which he studied for some time at Maymoth College. His education was completed at the famous seminary of S. Subject, which he famous seminary of S. Subject, which is view of cquipping the State of Shool Island and at the opinion of Shool Island and at the opinional direction of his uncle, Dishop of Neilly. That the young man's intellectual attainments were more than ordinary was avidenced by the fact he was ordained some months before he reached the age of 23 years—the usual age for admission to the priesthood being 28. Rev. Father Hughes continued to faithfully minister to his flock, and some 25 years ago the was made vicar-general, but the promotion brought with lit a keener sense of responsibility rather than the cossation lof his pastoral labours. Vicar-General Hughes held this responsible position during the term of five bishops, and at various times during a vacancy in the opisoopal office he displayed great solitives an administer. He never left the dicesses in which he began his labours except for occasional visits alsowheed, during his lifetime, and on the proposition of him.

Free and easy expectoration immediately

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and trees the throat and lungs from viscid phiegen, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the threat of the cough of the coug

The owner of a menagerie in Berlin, which included a "happy family," consisting of a lion, a tiger, a wolf, and a sheep, was asked one day in confidence how long these animals had lived together. "About nine months," he rolled, "except the aheep, which has to be renewed occasionally."

FARM AND GARDEN.

The absence of fances is killing the love of flowers in this country. When we have no fonces we plant shrube, if we plant anything, and the old fashioned garden that our mothers, and grand-mothers cultivated to such perfection is a thing of the past. We buy our flowers of an itinerant veutor in the city those of us who cannot afford the lavary of the flourists' shops, and we know nothing of the pleasure of our one partens. Look at the gardens or our mardens. Look at the gardens or our pland. In London or in the country it is tearth, be to other productions we should be very sorty to think that we had less love for the beautiful, or that we had less southment than our English kinfolk, but the facts are against us in the matter of flowers.

There is no such thing in animal nutrition as stimulation by food. To stimulate us to increase action by coordinate to the increase action by coordinate us to increase action by succession of corn actical parlance, by an exaltation of vital action. It is, therefore, an expenditure of the stock on hand, so to speak, which must be made by an expenditure of the stock on hand, so to speak, which must be made by a read, which must be made by an expenditure of the stock on hand, so to speak, which must be made by an action from another souns food the stock of the

system gains back what has been lost.

So that it is wrong to call any food material a stimulant, boyond the fact that it supplies the means for the exercise of force by the nutriment afforded. The more digestible food is, the better it does this, and that the process of ensilage increases the digestibility of the fooder, and thus makes it more nutritious, as compared with the dried constalts, or the whole plant, it may be, is the reason why a cow will yield more milk from it than for the dried plant, and not that it has any stimulating effect on the animal further than the increased nutritive value of the food.

increased nutritive value of the food.

Roup in fowls is closely allied the human diphtheria, and is due to the same causes, which is pisoming of the blood, either by direct inflection or by the special germ which produces it, or by the original cause, which makes the animal receptive to the germ, which is always more or less prevalent in the air. The symptom cor less prevalent in the air always more of less prevalent in the air. The symptom cor less prevalent in the air always more the same produces in the air and when the air days are from the nostrils and month, the air special products and when the air day are an in forcers, and when the air day are and the foll stages of it is alted executly by any unwholesome condition, as unclean houses, dampness, and in the second t

The soft watery bag under a sheep's threat is a symptom of the disease known as the liver rot, and is caused by a parastic worm in the liver called the fluke. Salt given requiarly is almost a specific preventive of this disease, as it destroys the worm in its early stages. It is taken into the sheep on the grass of wet peatures or in stagnant water, and thus it is most desirable to avoid these conditions and keep the sheep on dry ground and give them only well water to drink. It is thought to be contagious, but this is only so in the sense that sheep affected by this parasite may discharge the eggs of it in the droppings, and these may happen to be picked up by lambs or other sheep on grass. An excellent remedy is turpentine given to the sheep an hour before feeding in the morning, either slaken up in milk or is some linseed grued, which is poured in the sheep's throat.

Wooden cribbing should not be used in a well. The decomposition of the wood producen wholesome matter and spoils the west for domesticuse. Bricks or stone, best of all, the cement pipes may be made quite casily by any person who can make the nodes. These are wooden tubes, one the molds. These are words and the wood in the modern that the comment of the molds. The pipes are put in as the well is sunk, and are let down as the digging proceeds. The edges of the pipes are bevolled, one end out and one in, so that one pipe fits on the other, and, if necessary they may be comeuted together at the joints to keep out the keep its place until the first manded, the pipes may be put in the well as auch, and as afford safety to the digger when the ground is treacherous.

Overted pigs suffer necessarily from indigestion, and this affects the breathing by the sympathy of the nerves of the lungs with those of the storach. To pigs will suddenly stop eating, anex. The nand fall over for warm such, and, after a few strugt be fed often with small quantities, and not be premitted to gorge thomselves. Sometimes the continued in the state of the brain, causing suppliery, and the animals fall in a convibed state, or stand champing the jaws, unable to more about. The best remedy for this is to stop feeding for two or three days, and then begin again gradually.

A Slighted Banble.

[FOR THE CATHOLIC RESISTAN, I was pleased with the bauble's brighted. How it sparkled to foolish eyes! And I thought with a timil or pleasure Of my friends, and their stad surprise Went to be says for the first my treasure. What A joy was the mere surmite:

Which were theirs. How my heart did but Then I rose and turo' tears fast failing. Saw beads me the diver kind. And I thought how I'd matched the present From his hands, and could scared, find Ern a mement to thank him for is. Now it all flashed upon my unind little he did not correct nor slight meonic and rest while you tell your frought. Come and rest while you tell your frought. Ah, the voice was so were and mild! And I wondered if he had planned it, Till the thought all my griet beguind.

Hoss Fracer.

DOMESTIC READING.

DOMESTIC READING.

The carth is an earnest place. Life is no grinner, but a most serious fact. Identity of sentiment, difference of opinions-these are the known clements of a pleasant dialogue.

Veneity, it is the basis of all, and some say of genius itself, the prime essence of all genius whatsoever.

The universe has its laws. If we walk according to the law the Law-Maker will befriend us; if not, He will not.

How can a man, without clear vision in his heart irst of all, have any cleavision in his head? It is impossible. Justice is of heaven, a spirit and divinity of heaven, invisible to all but the noble and pure of soul. The impare ignoble gaze with eyes, and she is not there.

ignoble gaze with oyes, and she is not here.

The memory of the beloved mother will often warm the heart and sway the life of a strong man as her presence never did when, as a boy, she yearned over him.

Looking steadfastly into the silent continents of Death and Eternity, a brave man's judgments above his own sorry work in the field of Time are not apt to be too leniout.

Whoever has received, on him there is

Whoever has received, on him there is an inexerable behest to forgive. Fais ton fais, do thy little stroke of work: this is Nature's voice, and the sum of all the commandments to each man.

ton tais, do tny little stroke of work:
this is Nature's voice, and the sum of all
the commandments to each man.
A shepherd of the people, some small
Agamemnon after his sort, doing what
little sovereignty and guidance he can in
his day and generation, such every gifted
soul longs and should long to be.
Literature, whon noble, is not easy;
but only when ignoble. Literature too
is a quarrel and internecine duel with
the whole world of darkness that lies
without one and within one—rather a
hard fight at times.
Punctuality preserves peace and good
temper in a family or business; it gives
caluness of mind, it gives weight of
character; it is contagious, and thus
leads to a general saving of time and
temper and money.
When a man dies in his armour "right
knightly," it does not so much matter
whether he won or lost, as that he did
his part bravely. Everyone that sees
him dare and die departs from the lists
less a sluggard and more a man.
Christian sontiment condemued the
gladiatorial show, and a pseudo-Christian Emperor forbade it; but nen were
butchered to make a Roman holiday till
a monk, carried beyond control, flung
himself into the arena, and was stoned
to death. He died, but the cruelty died
with him.
The great men of the earth are
the shadowy men, who, having lived and

with him.

The great men of the earth are the shadowy men, who, having lived and died, now live again and for ever through their undying thoughts. Thus living, though their footfalls are heard no more, their voices are louder than the thunder and unceasing as the flow of tides or air.

their undying thoughts. Thus living, though their footfalls are heard no more, thoir voices are louder than the thunder and unceasing as the flow of tides or air.

To all of us the expressly appointed school-masters and schoolings we get are as nothing compared with the unappointed, incidental and continual ones, whose school hours are all the days and nights of existence, and whose lossons noticed or unnoticed stream in upon us with every breath we draw.

A true delineation of the smallest man and his scene of pilgrimage through life is capable of interesting the greatest man. All men are to an unspeakable degree brothers; each man's life as strange or more of the smallest man. All men are to an unspeakable degree brothers; each man's life as strange or more of the smallest man. All men are to an unspeakable degree brothers; each man's life as strange or more of the small men are to an unspeakable degree brothers; each man's life as strange or his men and the school of the smallest faithfully drawn are of all pictures the welcomest on human walls.

Anxiety is the poison of human life; it is the parent of many sins, and of more miseries. In a world where everything is doubtful, where you may be disappointed, and be bleased in disappointed, what means this restless strand commotion of mind? Can your solicitude alter the cause or unravel the intricacy of human events?

Pain, danger, difficulty, steady slaving toil, and other highly disagrocable behests of destiny shall in no wise be shirted by any brightest mortal that will approve himself loyal to his mission in this world; may, precisely the higher he is the deeper will be the disagreeable ness and the detectability to flesh and blood of the tasks laid on him; and the heavier too and more tragic his penalties if he neglect them.

When difficulties are to be overcome, the longer you look at them the larger they grow. When objects are feared, the more you ponder the more your fear will increase. But when you go forward as once, in the right aid, inspired by the r

You will find a box of Ayer's Pills an excellent travelling companion. For costiveness, indigestion, sick headsche, and nauses, they are empty, safe, and efficacious. Taken in season, they may prevent serious illness and vexatious cleary and disappoint-

Sancta Mater.

thos THE CAPHOLIC REGISTER.]
Sanota Mater, Nar of ocean;
Look upon me in this hour,
biled me from the blinding tempest,
Save me from the tempter 8 power.

Soos spon me in the swift per spore, and in the shidding tempest, Nav. me from the tolhiding tempest, Nav. me from the tompler's gower. Like a third who eve are as shidness Never aw the bight of day; I must will half unwav-ring troubeth A mother's hand to guide the way. Thus do I ching to thee mother was the same sharm cound my pathage and the same sharm to brave its therethers. When it had not been shared the same and the same and

#### FIRESIDE FUN.

Simkins: "Don't you think there is a Simkins: "Don't you think there is a Samuel Lovy: "Veil, if dere is, I vouldn't ask you anyding extra."

"I think there's something wrong with this clock." "Doesn't it keep regular time?" "Well, it doesn't seem quite right. We've had it a month, and never set it back or forward once."

A mean man has sent through a post office presided over by a woman, a postal card on which was written: "Dear Sam—Here are the details of that scandal." The rest was in Greek.

Wife (to unhappy husband): "I wouldn't worry, John; it doesn't doesn't you be offered."

Friend: "Well, Ethel, how do you like married life?" Ethel tenthusinske-cally: "It's simply delightful. We've been married a week and have had eight quarrels, and I got the best of it overy time."

"Why is it that you write your bills."

my. As a sumply denightful. We've been married a week and have had eight quarrels, and I got the best of it overy time."

"Why is it that you write your bills on rose paper with perfumed envelopes"
"Because," answored the tailor, "the young fellows imagine they are love letters, and are sure to open them."
Governor: "You have been running shead of allowance, Jack." Jack: "I know it, dad. I've been hoping for a long time that the allowance would strengthen up enough to overtake me."
He: "Perhaps you are aware that most of the great inventions of the world are conceived by men." She: "Oh, they are driven to inventing. They haven't any hair-pins to do things with."
"Ever been on a training-ship?" "No." "They have a great system of education." "How so?" "They teach the boys, the cooks, the sailors, the ropes ""Vhat, the ropes?" "Yes, even the ropes are tout."

The following was "invented" by a widow as a good riddle for her fellow-sufferers to give out when occasion offered: "What is the pleasantest kind of husbandry?" "To destroy a widow's weeds."

Widow: "Most provoking! I am sure Mr. Stubbs just called to propose to mo to-day when he sat down on a needle that wretched boy stuck in the chair." Friend! "Came to the point sooner than you expected?"

First passenger, irritably: "Where are your eyes, anyhow?" Cellie passenger, pleasantly: "In me head." First passenger, pleasantly: "No! ye have shoes on." "How under the sun did Edith happen to marry Mr. Awkward?"

car, more peasantly: "No; ye have ahoes on."

Clara: "How under the sun did Edith happen to marry Mr. Awkward?"

Dora: "Ho was the bane of her life at every ball she attended, and I presume she married him to keep him from wanting to dance with her."

Conceited amatuer (to actor: "For the life of me I can't see the difference between a professional and an amateur." Actor: "No, as you say, not much; only that the one can act and is not praised, and the other is praised and can't act."

Angry wife (after a quarrel): "Seems

can's act."

Angry wife (after a quarrel): "Some to me we've been married a hundred years, we fare the mean on the complete when or patiently: "I can. It was at a dinner patt, and there were thirteen at the labe."

party, and there were infreen at the table."

"Prisoner at the bar," said a judge, "je there anything you would wi" to say before seutence is passed upon you?"
The prisoner looked towards the door, and remarked that he would like to say, "good evening," if it was agreeable to the company.

"You have been up before me half-dozen times this year," said a magistrate severely to a local vagrant. "Come now, judge," said the vagrant, "uone of that. Every time I'vo been here I'vo seen you here. People win live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

How such a mas like his shoes!

white there is and both incurse when polished, in the world sealing and both page ont. Now, would see concess and both page on the sealest or be a man or be be absect or iminal law-yors in the country, while pleading the cause of his client, is often overcome by his innocence and wrongs, and is obliged to sit down and recover himself. "Don's you think," said a judge to him, "that the jury have found out your movements by this time?" "Ah, you forget," said the barrister, "that it is always a new inve before whom I plead."

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MICHAELD AND SECOND

#### PAT'S POT.

\_ BY -

FRANCES MAITLAND.

At dinner we sil got talking in, you may say, in a general way (Finlay had come in and got into his ceat and smartened himsell), and Father Paly told us among other things of a widow-wife who had lost her one cow in the plague. How she was to got on at all he didn't know, he said, for she owed the ow-doctor a lot and we bohind altogether with the rent, and her boy had sprained his leg and was home from his place.

"Well," says Finlay, "we'll swhat we can do among us," and he out with a pound note.

"God Almighty bless you, Finlay," says his reverence.

"God Almighty bless you, Finlay," says his reverence.
"And there's Pat," says Mrs. Finlay, and gives her sign to one of the little ones to fetch the mug, and they counted out as many as eleven bran new shillings on (he table.
"Well done, Pat," says the priest.
"The thinking Pat had an inkling your revetence was coming," Finlay says laughing, and then he turned to me, and I knew the mistress had told his: of my fright.

me, and I know the mistress had told hirt of my fright.

E. a rovey went away very pleased; was as poor as most of his parishioners himself, from what folk said; they said too he nover tasted meat from Sunday's end to Sunday's end if it wasn't when Mrs. Pagan, the housekeeper, bought a sheep's head.

Sunday's end it is was it in a sheep's head.

Somohow I could nover get my tongue round "Who's Pat?" straight out to Mrs. Finlay. I thought, and with ruth as it turned out, she wasn't indined to tell.

Well, one day, I'm ashamed to say it, I asked one of the bairns—"Pat" had just dropped one of his shillings into the wee thing's lap—and she called out about it to her mother quite pleased.

"Pat's our Pat, our own Pat," she says quite proud-like.
"Yaa" sava I. "but who is he,

says quite proud-like.

'Yes," says I, " but who is he,
Nell?" But she could only repeat,
Pat's our Pat," and I saw she knew

"Paks our Pat," and I saw she knew no more.

"Who's Pat at all, Peter?" 1 said to young Finlay another day. when "Pat" had been at work.

"Who's Pat p" and he laughed.

"Well, Miss Jeanie, I wish you would tell me!" and he laughed again and walked away.

This much I noticed, the Finlay's never used one of Pat's shillings for themselves. One day, I mind, a pellar body came with buttons and hooks and eyes, and such like things, and when Mrs. Finlay had made her choice she found—Finlay was out—she had not enough in her purse to Pay.

pay. There's Pat," says I (I had put a shilling or two in the pot that week myself).

"For God s sake!" says she, and I put the mug back as quick as I could on the she shelf, and ran upstairs and brought my own purse down.

This much too I saw that they may be a noor man or women

on the she shelf, and ran upstairs and brought my own purse down.

This much too I saw that they never sent a poor man or women away empty handed from their door; helping the poor wasn't counted a sin then as it is now, but just the other way, we took our Lord's word for it, and did for one another what we could. At the Culterhows they got their penny or nivefou (handful) of oatmeal, or if the day was spent, a drop of porridge and a bed in the barn, but many a time at Myrtown Mains I've seen a beggar wife with, maybe, a half-dozen of weans at her back near jump out of her skin with joy, as the saying is, when Mrs. Finlay put one of "Pat's" new shillings into her hand.

I never spoke at home of "Pat," but, I am free to confess. it was many a long day before I got accustomed to silver coming down like drops of rain from the skies here, there and everywhere. And many's the time I wondered if Satan himself hadn't his hand in it; or how a house could be "canny" where such queer-like things went on. Once or twice I had it in my head to go to Mr. McPherson and sell him, but I was feared hed not believe me, or maybe, I ought to say that he threw his shillings down (he might have been there himself for aught I can tell!). Once I mind we missed him for the best part of a month, and Mrs. Finlay was getting quite anxious filts, and it would have broken my heart, he would be for me to leave the Mains.

It wasn't every down eame a shilling into her tea-cup! I mind we missed him for the best part of a month, and Mrs. Finlay was getting quite anxious filts, and the prove the say and that that was how they were so well off, but it wasn't so at all. "Pat's" shillings maybe didn't come to a five-pound note in the year and, as I have said, they never touched a penny for them:

I never saw the shillings anything but new but once. There had been a

salves.

I never saw the shillings anything but new but once. There had been a talk of the butcher getting a bad coin, and I says, half in fun, "Maybe 'twas o' Fat's shillings, they look a heap too ne # for me." The Finlays looked at me as mad as could be; I might just as well—better maybe—have said it of one o' themselves; and down came, before old Finlay had time to open his tipe, with the biggest clatter ever you heard, a battered old shilling, a

George, with a pig tail worn thin, and a big hole bored through it just at the

edge.
"Pat can speak for himself, Finlay
"Pat can speak for himself, Finlay
"I willing himself up; he had had

ange and solve the series of t

"Haven't I?" says Mrs. Finlay, dry like.

"Well, I'm going to tell her," says Jess; "it's nought to be ashamed of, but just the other way in my way of thinking," says she.

"And who said it was aught t' be ashamed of?" Mrs. Finlay said (it was not often she spoke so sharp)—" but you were always one for your own way, Jess!"

"Tut, Auntie," says Jess, and lays her head against her. Mrs. Finlay had come to us. "I wouldn't ex you, you know that."

"That do I,'. Mrs. Finlay said in her old hearty way, and stooping she kiesed her. "Tell Jeanie what you like, she's no talker and a wise like lass."

If you had given me a mountain of

lass."

If you had given me a mountain of gold, I could not have been better pleased than with Mrs. Finlay's words, for she was one that said what she meant; and wise or not, I had never carried a word out of the house all the years I had lived at the Mains. So, the baby settling down, we stirred up the fire a bit and sat down for our talk.

the fire a bit and sat down for our talk.

Well, Jess told me what I'd guessed before, from their name and from their going to chapel, that the Finlays had come from the old country.

The first of them was a Peter, too, and he settled down at the Port (Port-patrick) with his wife and seven weans, but they might just as well have stopped at home if it eame to bettering themselves. The Port is a poor place at best, and Jess couldn't mind whether it was the time of Boney's wars, when everything was famine price, or whether it was the year of the potatorot, when if our folk didn't die by the score as they did across the water, they knew what want was anyway (Mr. McPherson had told us all about it when he was counting up his judgment and his plants. (Mr. McPherson had told us all about it when he was counting up his judgments and his plagues). Whichever time it was—and, both together for aught I can tell—the Finlays, like most of their neighbors, were in a bad way. Finlay had been out for a cast in the boat one day—not that he was a fisher—but he'd need of something to stop the hole in the lungering bei lies at home (Jess said she'd heard her grandfather say that many a time the bairns made their dinner of kail, stalks and all, and a stir of bran in it to thicken it up). Well, as I was saying, Finlay had been out for a cast, and, maybe, not being accustomed to it, had had no chance, and was on his way home as downhearted as could be, past the post captain's big house by the harbor (the Fort, poor as it was, was a big place then), when the captain's lady came out, and, seeing the look in his face maybe, slipped, as she passed him, a new shilling into his hand—he never forgot her for it if he was like the rest of the Finlays, I'll warrant that! It put a bit of heart in him to go home—he knew the wife would make it go farther than him self—and he freshened up his step as he took the corner of the street, and you may think the wife was as pleased as himself when she saw what he laid on the table, and while they were talking over it, and the children all around, there came a cap (knock) at the door. It was an old beggar-body, an Irisher, seeking (begging), and Mrs. Finlay was for saying she had nought for him, and, saving the shilling, it was true enough. But Finlay, when he saw him, had him in. Skin and hone he was, and more bone than skin, for, poor worn body, the bones of his elbows were through, and if he could stand it was all he could do So Finlay helped him to the low chair by the fire, and 'it's something he wants to warm his heart.' he says to his wife, for when he saw how ill the old body was he was feared.

"I'll get him a drop at Miss Gordon's," he says (there were Gordons oven in my days at the Port Inny), and was for lifting the shilling. There wa

and so he had if she only had the wit to see.

"Ye'd spen' the shilling that, maybe, ye'll over see on a beggar-body, an leave your wans empty-bellied? say sine, "Shame on ye," says she, And the poor body by the fire heakening every word.

"There's One gle'd His last drop of blood for you an ine," says Finlay, "an' in Hie name an' the name of the Morber that bore Him pass over, that shilling," says he, for she had got it into her hand.

Well, the words sobered the wife a bit, and she landed over the shilling as she was told,

They were thinking the beggar body scarce sensible as he sat shaking and groaning by the fire, but at Finlay's words he lifted his head, "And in the name of Him of whom yer spakin," he says, "an' the Blessed Mother of Virgins," says, he, "I promise you-and mind what I say—ye'll never want for a shilling as long as yo live, nor yer childer after ye," says he.

Well, they were thinking it was just an old man's talk, and paid no heed to it at the time, and Finlay got his dram, and they lifted him into the children's bed. I was forgetting to say that Miss Gordon, when Finlay told her what the spirits was for, wouldn't touch a ha'porth of his coin, but gave him a meal for the bairns to carry home beside. So Pat's "luck" began at once, you may say.

Mrs. Finlay's bark was worse than her bite, as the saying is, for she sat up with the poor body all night and did what he could till the end came and the parish carried him off. Well, when she was cleaning the corner where he died, she finds a bran new shilling among the rags and straw; it must have been about his clothes, she thought, and put it on the table for Finlay to see, and suddenly she sees another upon the bed, and was looking at the pair of them in her hand when down comes another upon the for. Well, when she was cleaning the corner where he died he see an and survey to the pair of them in her hand when down comes another upon the bed, and when he was at it a shilling at Drumfries; they were wildish, and he was a farm of his corner, and he

the door. It was an old beggar-body, and Irisher, seeking (begging), and Mrs. Finlay was for saying she had nought for him, and, saving the shilling, it was true enough. But Finlay, when he saw him, had him in. Skin and hone he was, and more bone than skin, for, poor worn body, the bones of his elbows were through, and if he could stand it was all he could do 18.0 Finlay helped him to the low chair by the fire, and took the bit of blanket they had on the children's bed for his shoulders and put another peat on the fire, and 'i't's something he wants to warm his heart,'' he says to his wife, for when he saw how ill the old body was he was feared.

"I'll get him a drop at Miss Gordon's,'' he says (there were Gordons even in my days at the Port Inny), and was for lifting the shilling. There was the "hullabaloo," as our weans say.

"Shame on ye," cries the wife, snatching it up; "Shame on yes for a loging true in the point was tracted, and it and ho Finlays had many a poor man's blessing, I can testify to that!

Well, Jess said till they had paid up what they owed and were clean out of all their troubles they took what shillings they needed for the their worst as hillings they needed for the their wowst as the world they does red, and that they and they does red, and that they and

her, but Culterhows is but small. A cousin of my mother's who kept lodgings herself helped us to find a house, and we got just what we wanted in India street, and Finlay gave us the picking of the Mains (I was like his daughter, he said), and the furniture was good, maliogany in the parlor and spare room. I had my bit saving too, and Aggie a husband advanced a couple of hundred pounds, and we have made a comfortable living enough. Mr. MoTherson never forgets us, and takes our diming room Assembly time, and helpinghand, I know that well enough; it's not the sort of place they're used to, but her ladyship and Miss Eglantine have been to us twice, and just to give us a helpinghand, I know that well enough; it's not the sort of place they're used to, but her ladyship says she never could abide an hotal, and Miss Eglantine says she would come farther to hear my mother talk and eat our honey and mutton-hams (Aggiesends us them from Birnicknowes.)

The Finlays wrote regular for a time and them Mrs. Einlay died and

The Finlays wrote regular for a time; and then Mrs. Finlay died, and not long after he took ancher wife (I wouldn't have thought it of him, but you can never recken on men!) and now we have to content ourselves with a line at the New Year or a photograph maybe when some of them have been Melbourne ways, but last year, as it came about, I heard of them silf from a young Australian gentleman, a doctor friend of the nephew! spoke about—he that explained the antirax (it's a queer word, you never could think of the Almighty sending an antirax, but maybe that's because plague's a Bible name. Well, Adam brought this young gentleman home to supper one night, and he amused himself with our photograph book and all of a sudden he cries. "By Jove, if there isn't old silver shilling Finlay?" Many was the time I had wondered if "Pat'" had crossed the sea with the Finlays and never liked to ask, You would maybe smile if you knew how glad I felt when I heard him call old Finlay that; and you will laugh outright when I say that, in these ten years at the Mains, I got downright ond of "Pat!" Well, I was pleased, as I say, but I was "mum" about Fat and says quite quiet, "why is Finlay called that?" "Oh," says the young man, quite careless and free, "the Finlays live near our poople, and my sisters are often over at their station. Old Finlay's Irish (well, he was by origin of course) and has a pet Banshee or Brownic, or Bogie, anything you like, that tips the family all round every night, they say. We had a boy that came from them, and he said it was a caution to see the way the silver flew about. I've often tried to draw 'young Finlay,' as they call him, the son, about it, but he looks as innocent as a dying duck!"

My heart was warm when I heard that!

"The old chap has built a big church up there," he went on, "and they had the Bishop up last spring, and a lot of fuss. He may have 'laid' the Banshee for aught I know elicit the than that!

the Daissies to a saint I know better than that!

After the young fellow had gone, I felt free to tell my nephew about Pat. He laughed at it, as these young ones will do, and said the Finlays had made up a fine-like tale. He didn't doubt the old beggar had left his shilling or two, and they had got hold of them.

Well, the Finleys were not that sort of folks, but sensible God fearing people as you could come across, and I've seen Pat's shillings myself, many and many's the time, drop down when there wasn't a soul but myself about the house (they'd all be away at early Mass). And many and many's the time I've stooped to pick them up and put them with my own hands into the mug on the mantel-piece, and never once did I see one taken out for the Finlay's own use. It's not for m's to explain, but what I've told's'Cospel truth, and there's many a poor body has put his blessing on the Finlays because of old "Pat's Pot."—Irish Monthly.

Kingston's Catholic Puills.

Kingston's Catholle Pupils,

The Kingston news says editorially:

The highly creditable record made by Roman Catholic pupils at the entrance examination, in the report just published and the have escaped notice. Of the successful candidates the second and third highest in the whole list were graduates of St. Mary's school, and of those obtaining more than 500 marks a very large proporation were from the Mary's, the Couracition were from the Mary's, the Couracition was the St. Yincent's Academy. The west of those who imagine and the state of the second and the second and

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QUICK CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

GIVES HEALTH BY NATURAL MEANS KEEPS THE THROAT CLEAN AND MEALTHY.

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
LE BY ALL SHEMITS. WORL SHETCH ENGLANG.

"Up to two years ago I was a terrible suffered processing Dyspeptia and Indigention. I was required to try St. Leon Wesler by an eminent don the drinks in requirery house, and amy glad to

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths intended for Catholic Readers should be made in THE REGISTER. 50 cents per Inser-tion.

### E. B. A. CONVENTION.

The Most Successful of the Annual Gatherings.

tters of Congratulation from Bishop Bouling and others—The President's Address—blec-tion of Unice co-Business of the Courention— Notes.

The nineto-onth Annual Convention of the Emerald Reneficial Association of Ganada was hold in the Hall of St. Patrick's Branch, No. 12, Queen St. West, Toronto, on the 6th, 7th and 8th A large number of delegates and members of the local branches were present. At 10 a.m. the Convention was opened by the Grand President reciting the prescribed prayer. The Rev. Father Hayden, C. SS. R., having arrived was introduced to the delegates and delivered a short address of welcome, and expressed the great pleasure it gave him to be present. He referred to the time when St. Patrick's branch was first organized, he being their first chap'sin, and of the good work done not only in the parish but wherever a branch existed. He also spoke very favorably of the formation of Ladice' tricles and the great amount of good thew were calculated to do. He prayed God to bless their deliberations, and wished them every success.

He prayed God to bless their delbera tions, and wished them every success. COUNTITEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Credential Committee reported the following delegates entitled to seats: Branch No. 1, Hamniton, W. H. Jamieson, and proxy for Juvenile Branch No. 2, Toronto; D. A. Carey and P. J. Crotty, No. 8; A. McDonald and R. Hurley, No. 11; T. Delory and J. L. Woods, No. 12; J. J. Nightingale, A. McGinn and W. P. Murphy, No. 21, Peterboro'; J. J. Lynch and T. Daley, No. 28 London; T. M. O'Hagan, No. 24, Almonte; W. Lane, No. 26, Stratford; E. J. Kneitl, No. 28, Ottowas; P. Bran kin, R. Tobin and W. J. Keenahan, No. 20, Toronto Junction; M. Mahony and M. Ward, No. 30, Kinkora; T. E. Brown, No. 31, Lindaay; C. Padger, Ladies' Circle represented from the Branches, No. 1, P. J. O'Connor, H. Meville, No. 2, J. McCarthy and P. McGorry, No. 8, J. Fahoy.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President's address was as follows:

GENTLEMEN—For the fourth time it igmy

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President's address was as follows:

GENTLEMEN—For the fourth time it is my pleasure to welcome you to the annual Convention of the Grand Branch of Cast in the Metropolitan city of our Dominion that I first became acquainted with the grand and ennobiling principles of the Emerald Suclety. My greeting to you on this occasion is one full of hope for the future well-fare of the order. Viewing as I do die past in the control of the convention of the conv

LEGISLATION.

Your attention will be directed to several amendments to the constitution proposed to be made at this session of the Grand Branch particularly that of centralizing the funds of local branches in the Grand Branch for a sick benefit purposes. And without in any way seeking to influence the Grand Branch for a sick benefit purposes. And without in any way seeking to influence the Grand Branch special content of the proposed changes, I deem as my day to the orders to you. I have always thought, and healt think, that the Grand Branch should be proposed the proposed of the Grand Branch should be proposed to the grand Branch should be seen allowly in making amendments to the constitution. If anything is found to work other injury to the Order or an injustice to any large number of individual Emeralds then it is not only your right but your duty to so amend the constitution as to remedy the sent. But let me also remind you that

PHYSICAL QUALIFICATION,
The subject which I found the most trou

absolutely and in the most perfect manner complying with all the laws and ceremonies of the Grand Branch.

Since our last meeting 1 have vatched with much laterest the work accomplished by the good womer, of our Order. There was a doubt in the minds of many good Emeralis that the institution of auch Order was a doubt in the minds of many good Emeralis that the institution of auch Order they would limpair rather than unprove the most of the case I am pleased to state, not only have they accomplished much in the laterest of women, but they have aconsect renewed energy and activity amone the male portion of the E. b. A. wherever they are located. This leing true, it is in my opinion the duty of every "merald to give this banch-couragement in his power, that by adding them he mught not be unmindful of his own dury in built'ing up an order that is founded upon such principles as Faith, Hope and Charity. Let us then, my friends, be ever mindful of these principle when we are tempted to think harshly of those with whom we associate, let us above all things he does not be a subject to the couragement of the courage of the course of the courage of the course of the cou

would have them be to you, and neither say ord to men, whater you'd not take Lack again."

Ihave thus my friendsendeavoredas Lriefly as possible, to lay before you with the assistance of the Grand Escretary, the record of the past year, and to make such suggestions as my past experiences lavale and to be live might be useful to you. In clear is officed in the past year, and to make such suggestions of the past year, and to make you can be such as the past year. In clear is officed has been rendered pleasant to tus by the cordial support cenerally accorded merom the local branches. To your Seretary, Executive Committee, and other officers of the Grand Branch, I with you owe much for the many personal sacrifices they have made in the performance of their duties. I appreciate to the fullest extent their kindness and joyalty to me personally, and their devotion to the cause and interests of Emeralidism. My hope is that your deliberations or this occasion will bring forth good fruits and that wherever the future true members of our faith will be found carrying on the good work and loyal members of the Emerald Benefield Association. This is my wish to you, gentlemen, and may God bless you, your families and your work. D. A. Carky, Grand President.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report shows a steady increase of membership and the various funds in a good financial condition.

congratulations.

The following letters were read:

CONGRATULATIONS.

The following letters were read:

St. Mary's Cathedral,

RAMILTON, Aug': 2, 1895.

D. A. Carey, Esq., Grand President E.B.A.

DEAR SH.—As I am informed that the delegates of your Association are to meet in convention on Aug. 6 I write to congratulate you on the good work you have accomplished in the past, to express my good wishes for your future success and to invoke on your deliberations the blessing of Amighity God that your proceedings may be accompanied to the construction of the Branch of Hamilton.

ATMILTON, Aug. 3, 1895.

W. H. Jamiesor, Secretary of Sarafield Branch, No. 1.

DEAR Siz.—I regret that other duties provent me from accepting the kind invitation of the Branch to attend the annual convention in Toronto on Aug. 6th as Chaplain of the Branch, No. 1.

DEAR Siz.—I regret that other duties provent me from accepting the kind invitation of the Branch to attend the annual convention in Toronto on Aug. 6th as Chaplain of the Branch, No. 1.

However, I must over and my appreciation of the Unity of the E. R. A. in the cause of religion and society. Wishing your convenient than accept the serves, I remain, Yours faithfully in Christ,

John M. Mainoxey.

At St. Michael's Cathedral.

At St. Michael's Cathedral.

The Rev. Father Ryan, S.J., and the Rev. Father Rohleder addressed the delegates, congratulating them upon the good work accomplished and wished them success. The delegates attended St. Michael's Cathedral for Holy Mass on Wednesday and St. Patrick's on Thursday.

\*\*EXECTION OF OFFICERS.\*\*

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following is the list of officers

lected: Chaplaia—The Very Rev. J. J. Mo-ann, V.G., was elected by acclama-

Cann, V.G., was elected by acolamation.
President—It having become known that the popular Grand President, D. A. Carey, had decided to retire from office, a requisition was in a short time signed by 21 delegates, controlling 28 votes out of a possible 20, requesting him to stand for re-election. Having consented he was unanimously re-elected for 1895.
Vice President—P. Brankin of Ottawa.

Otiawa.
Scoreiary-Treasurer—W. Lane, reelected.
Marshal—W. Keenahan of Ottawa.
Guard—J. Fahey, re elected.
Grand Organizer—R. Tohin W.
Lane, J. J. Nightingale. W. H.
Jamieson, T. M. O'Hagan, E. J.
Kneitl, J. Daley, O. Padjer.
Executive Committee—A. McGinn,
A. McDonald, J. L. Woods E. J.
Kneitl and J. P. Crotty.
Medical Supervisor—Dr. McKeown,
The convention gave its time to
consideration of the various amendments, several being adopted, amongst
others that allowing members of the
ladies circles to take out insurance.
It being found that some of the
delegates were pledged by their
Branches to vole against centralization
of the sick funds the question was
withdrawn, but will be again taken up



GREAT PHYSICAL STRENGTH
is not necessary to the enjoyment of perfect health, yet strong, healthy organs
and faculties give rise to the most delightful sensations of existence.
Exercise, common sense and ordinary

in the content of the content of the content halls, yet strong, healthy organs must be content of the content o

at the convention to be held in Ottawa Sept. 24, 1896.
Re-olutions of thanks were adopted to His Lurdship the Bishop of Hamil-ton, the Rev. Fathers Hayden, Ryan, Rohleder and Mahoney for the interest taken in the Associa

On Wednesday ovening at the close of the session the delegates were invited by the Grand President to visit him at his residence. Having arrived there they were most hospitably entertained by his good lady, and after having done full justice to the profuse supply of choice visads, a short but pleasant time was spent in speeches and vocal and instrumental music, A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the Grand President and wife for their hospitality and the delegates left for their hotel to prepare for the long session on Thursday.

### LATEST MARKETS.

TORONTO. Aug. 14, 1895.

TORONTO. Aug. 14, 1895.

There is a fair enough demand for cashed the right quality. Offenings of all killed of stuff were heavy, there being 88 carloads in all told, including £000 sheep and lambe, 700 hogs and 85 calves. The receipts of hogs to-day were about £010 head.

Export Cattle—The best sale of the day was a bunch of 21 cattle, 1,250 lbs average, which were sold for ½c per lb. Some cattle sold as iow a 30 per lb, the ruling price of two cases. Then, was some demand for bulls. Prices paid for them ranged from two cases. Then, was some demand for bulls. Prices paid for them ranged from 5 to 3½ per 1b Saiss—20 cattle, 1,180 lbs average, 40 per 1b, less \$5 on the deal. In for the best in, but about the top seemd to be mostly 3½ per lb. Drovers complain that they are losing mousy, which fact dealers explain as a result of the poor quality of many of the cattle they bring in Saies:—One carload cattle, 1,160 lbs average, 35 lbs per wet; 23 cattle, 1,015 lbs average, 35 per lb; 1 carload cattle, 900 lbs average, 35 per lb; 1 carload cattle, 900 lbs average, 35 per the seach, sold for 5½ per lb of cass.

Sheep and Lambs—They were selling to—

calves—Prices ruled from \$2 to \$6 per head, with the tone firm for the best kinds. Stockers and Feeders—A carload sold for 2½ per lb.

FARMERS MARKET.
The recoipts of grain on the street market were small and prices were steady.
Wheat—Steady, 200 bush of red wheat selling at 77c, and 100 bush of white at 77c to 78c.
Oats—Steady. 200 bush.

370.

Hay and Straw—Steady, 20 leads of hay selling at \$17 to \$18 for old and \$18 to \$15 for new, and four leads of straw at \$8 50 to \$9 50.

Dressed Hogs—The receipts on the street market here were quite liberal, the demand was allow and the market was easier at \$6 75

was slow and the market was easier at \$6 75 to \$7.

Wheat, white. \$9 77 \$0 78 To 78 Wheat, white. \$9 77 0 00 Feas . \$0 86 0 CD \$10 00 Feas . \$0 80 0 Feas . \$0 90 0 0 Feas . \$0 90 0 Feas . \$0

CHEESE MARKET



to Manufacturers of and Dealer: Portland Cement.

'ALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Portland Cement," be received at this Office up to noon on Friday, August, 1895, for the supply and delivery of barrels, or any portion thereof, of Portland

2,000 barrels, or any portion thereof, of rormand specifications and forms on tonder can be obtained by the parties tendering at the office of the the figure of its likeways and Canala. Ottawa Link in the case of firms there must be attured the in the case of firms there must be attured the link of the case of the case of the case of the compation, and piace of residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque of \$per cent of the total amount tendered for must accompany the tender. This accepted cheque must be declared to the case of the c

The acception parties whose tenders me contect to the respective parties whose tenders me contect to the respective parties accept lowest or any tender.

Ity Onler,

J H. BALDERSON,

Scorrday.

Department of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 26th July, 1895.



### **Notable** Midsummer **Opportunities**

USLINS — This is the weather for them and your style and taste is somewhere upon these heaped-up shelves, and at less than your idea of price.

#### Satin Check Muslins.

7½c, 8½c, 10c.

At 15c—New White Crepon Muslims for dresses, should be 20c.

At 25c—45 in Figured Curtain Muslin, worth 35c.

At 35c—Suise Dot Muslins, blue, mauve, pink, yellow, worth 40c.

low, worth 40c.

Pink and Blue Swiss Dot,
12½r, 17½c, 20c.

At 10c—White Mualia with Pink Dot, worth 20.

At 25c—46 fin. Swiss literativeled Apron Lawn, 16

tucks, very fine, and worth 35c.

At 12½c—30 in. Tucked and Henmed Apron Lawn,
At 10c—Insertion Nalmook Stripe Mualin, worth 15c.

Japaness Striped Habutais, 50c yd. for 25c. Guaranteed standard quality in Pink, 7ac Bio, Mary, Brown Stripes, Navy, Car-dinal and others,

Order Anything We Sell by Mail.

During Re-building, 84, 86, 88, 90 Youge St.

## R. SIMPSON.

LACHINE CANAL.

CEALED TENDERS addressed to the taigned and endorsed "Tender for Crit at Montreal," will be received at this office noon on Monday, nineteenth day of August, for the construction of about 200 feet in legionary in connection with the canal end

rtment of Railways and Car Ottawa, 26th July, 1895

The Pious Lekakwitha.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A petitior for the beatification of Koteri Lekakwith..., a Mohawk maiden, who died at Caugh-nawage, in the year 1680, has been forwarded to the Holy See. The kro-quois girl was one of the original Christian missionaries to her own people.

### Mr. McCarthy Re-Elected.

London, Aug. 13.—The anti Parnel-lite members of the House met to day in committee room No. 15, for the pur-pose of electing a sessional committee to control the policy of the party. The meeting re-elected Mr. Justin McCar-thy chairman of the party. Mr. Healy was present at the meeting.

The Ottawa Schools.

The report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the complaints made as to the efficiency of the Ottawa Separate Schoole will be given to the public on Saturday.

CHEESE MARKET.

BRILLEVILLE, Aug. 13.—The following sales were made:—15 boxes white at 7ge, 100 colored at 7ge, 100 white and 100 colored at 7

A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF



Always the Desired Effect Haxter Springs, Kar I have suffered a gr at deal ness for three or four year-compelled to give up my posit sincousing PastorKoonig sher

A Valuable Hook on Nervada Die-enses and a sample bottle to any ad-dress Poor patients alsoget homeci-leins free This remedy has been prepared by the Re-Pather Reedly of Part Warre 194, since 1878, and is now profer it & freet to be the

Moderals direction by the KCENIG MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Kranklin Street. Rold by Druggistent Si per Bottle. Gfor \$5 Large Size. St. C. Cettles for \$0.

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