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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. V.-No. 39.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEP & MBER 30, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Penitentiaries Muddle

Enforced Retirement of Deputy Warden McCarthy.

The Montreal and Ottawa papers an uonuced, hast week, that "leave of absence" masked for by him—had been given to Mr. Thoman McCarthy, Deputy warden of St. Vincent do Paul ponitentary This means his forced roticoment from the public service. The reason assigned for treatment so summary and so suddenly and unexpectedly prung upen the object of it is ago. Mr McCarthy is in his sixticity year, and it is not said that he as unable to discharge his duities. There are secros of men in the employment of the Government much older than he is and less qualified for the work devolving upon them, and, yet, they are not disturbed. Many of these could be disponsed with and uo loss to the country or the public meterest would ensue. They could be easily replaced. But it is quite different in Mr. McCarthy's case. He is a man of long experience, sound judgment interest would cheue. They could be casily replaced. But it is quite dif-ferent in Mr. McCarthy's case. He is a man of long experience, sound judgment and well-tried courage. His conduct and character are good. Only the ovil tongue of the slanderer and scandalmongor could assail him, and harmicsely at that. Such an officer cannot be sat asid or spared in a pound institution that has become so demoralized as the ponitentiary of St. Vincent do Paul, where, as The Montreal Star has described, "all rule and discipline have gone to the dogs," without serious and nijurious results following.

It is rather romarkable that Mr. McCarthy was not given "leave of absonce" until the robollious spirit manifested by the convicts had subsided and all danger and trouble for the present were over. In the low of the present were over. In the low of temegancy and time of greatest need for a brave, ngor could assail him, and harmlessly

all dauger and trouble for the present were over. In the heur of emergency and time of greatest need for a brave, cool hep-le and reliable man to stand in the gap when 'lee responsible officer turned his back upon his post, in the height of the uprear and impending revolt, the ox-Deputy Warden filled the book, and proved himself to be 'the right man in the right place.' In all decency, some few weeks, at Least, ought chave been allowed to pass by he for refiring the officer, who, according to The Star's account, suggested and directed whatever was done to quiet the trouble and restore peace and order among the turbulent convicts. What removes the tribulent convicts. What removes the tribulent convicts. What removes the state of Justice all the more strange and unsecountable is the fact that the person who has been put in Mr. McCarthy's place is just as incompetent and little qualified for it as the Acting Warden is for the office into which has been so culpably doisted; and that is saying enough. The recent Chief when the state of the pention and the point of the pention and the pention and been a success in the pention and cashidate and cashidate and continued and desired of these essential qualities. I own a guard or keeper soft-concel president raits of his character.

May we not expect that some deplor,

minor and easily discorted traits of his heracter.

May wo not expect that some deplorable occurrence or catastrophe should appen from this ill-advised Foster-loutant combination? The one is shelly devoid of administrative ability, mowledge or tack in governing nou, whether prisoners or officers; and of his incapacity he has given notable roof, at Stony Mountain and New Yestminster, the attempts at white-vashing him to the contrary, notwith-tauding. The other is hold more in outcupit than respect by the convicts mad his subordinates, for the reason beve given. An honest and thorough nature, conducted by just and imparian incu, would show that the brief pen and ink sketches drawn of Mosers. Geo.

Foster and Charles N. Contant are not to file.

and subsequent transfor, to Kingston, of Deputy Warden Macdonoll, from Stony Mountain, the removal to the latter place of Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons, from New Wostmisster, and the distinct place of Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons, from New Wostmisster, and the distinct of Columbia ponitionatory. If Mr. George L. Foster lack in administrative talent and capacity, he abounds in jealousy, suspicion and distrust. He was jealous of fitzsimmons and Macdonoll, because of their superior knowledge of the duties which he undertook, but failed to perform; because of their more successful methods of onforcing rule and discipline among the convicts and the sufficient of the duties which he undertook, but failed to perform; because of their more successful methods of onforcing rule and discipline among the convicts and the sufficient of the control of the converted of the convicts and the respect and obedience which were cheer fully rendered to thom. This feeling led to suspicion and distruct in the united of the acting warden. He forced that the one and the other had the incution of trustrating his designs upon the permanent wardenship of cach of those priseus; for such wards and the converted the removal of the unen who were cause of so runch uncasiness and worry. It is clear that there was nothing against the acts and character of those two officials, since they have been continued in the penitoniary service.

In the reports given by the Star of the five days, "reque of terror," at St. Vincent do Paul, it has been stated that "cheers were given, by the convicts, for Warden Ouimot and Doputy Warden McCarthy," and that groups, abuse and executation were repeated, in unstituted measure, for Acting Warden Fester. The convicts, in an institution, like St. Vincent do Paul, at our to fols. The majority of them are keen, sharp, clover Tolouwa who can form a protty accurate judgment of those in control of them. They soldom or in "sizing up" the officers who have them in charge. It did not take them long to see the marked contrast between

beliooves the Solicitor-General,

May we not expect that some doplorable occurrence or catastrophe should happen from this ill-advised Foster. Contant combination? The one is wholly devoid of administrative ability, knowledge or tact in governing men, whether prisoners or officers; and of this incapacity he has given notable proof, at Stony Mountain and New Westminster, the attempts at white washing him to the contrary, notwith standing. The other is hold more in contempt than respect by the convicts and his subordinates, for the reason above given. An houest and thorough inquiry, conducted by just and inpartial neu, would show that the brid pen and ink sketches draws of Mossrs. Go.

L. Foster and Charles N. Coutant are true to life.

I. were to be hoped, most carnestly, for the good of the peniteuritary and tis immates, free and in durance, that the present official status of those two his capables only trued as possible. What leads the conducts and adoptive warder, sit and qualified for those important trusts. Why not restore Dr. Duchesneau to his former position, in the event of Mr. Oul met not being rotation? It is madel Acting Warden, provious to and singulation, and the direction, no time should be lost in providing against such a contingency by the application of the province of the conduct and antecedents of this importance of the province of the

A Heartless Cry. (WRITTEN SOR THE RESISTER)

We commented, last week, upon the claim of a minister, that dogma, or what he called complexity of dogma, is opposed to simplicity of religious thought. The contention is so much like insanity. that one hardly knows how to deal with it. Dogma, in its first intention, means

a correct statement, in apprehensible speech, of some truth relating to God. If falsehood sometimes masquerades in its clothing, that no more makes against the usefulness of the genuine article than the fact that there have been bad than the fact that there have been been to condown law and prophecy. Usurption, or the preaching of untruth, is very rightly condomned, but who therefore thinks of flying to anarchy to get rid of the one, or, in order to be free from the other, that religion and its truths should nover be spoken of, or at least nover taught? And if they are to be taught, there is no other way of doing it than by speech, and speech, embedying divine truth, is what we call dogma. The ten commandments, or the Sermon on the Mount, are, in a sense, only speech rightly ordered to the kindling up in minds of the verities it expresses; that is, these reach us, and instruct us, and bring us to God, just and so far as they are the correct and sufficient indicaters to us of the divine mind. Does any one, reversul or otherwise, protend that Christianity has not the power of correct y fulfilling her heavenly mission, which, like her divine founders, is to give testimony to the truth?

This testimony, then, always the same in substance, but requiring many propositious to bring it before our weak apprehension, the Church has boen calvorating for 1900 years, and calls it degma. The minuster can see in inothing but a burdau to religious thought, and uttors a cry against it. How thoughtless and how creol is such a proceeding!

Even to our sinning first parents the compassion of heaven taught a way of clothing their bodies against the shame a desire for false knowledge had rovered to them, and would this clorgyman, in the name of religious thought, strip our souls of the garments of truth which Christ came down from Heaven to provide us with?

"For this was 1 bern, for this 1 came into the world. that 1 should give testimony to the truth of the order of christing decrined in the assession of the order of the order of christing decrined in t

The intellectual power through words and things floes sounding on a dim and perilous way."

The interior and the prices and the grows consider on a dia and peritions as.

Yes, indeed, a dim and peritions as.

Yes, indeed, a dim and peritions way to is, this fiery, irrepressible onergy called intellect, goes travelling over; a way loading other to heaven or to holt, and words are the chief sign posts in both directions; wrong words or false-hood conducting downwards; right words or degma, what sooms good to the Hoiy Ghost, and the Apostolio Chunch (Acts xw. 28), pointing out the narrow path whose last stop lands us in the Divine ombrace. Who would blot out those words or cast suspicion on them? When Pallianus, after his gallant light with the wild, cold waters, at last sees the shore, and reaches out his benumbed fingers to catch it; and be safe, the bar-

barous nativos thrust him violently back to hopoless death; and shall we call thom onlightened who sancth away the plank of sound words from one struggling in the deeper and more dangerows see of error?

Indeed, on of the saddest things we have been called to contemplate for a long time is the sight of a brilliant precessor, whose pen is always diamond-pointed, abusing his noble gifts by scattering doubts and raising suspicions of the truth in minds which can neither detect his sophistry nor resist the fascinations of his style.

Would we blot out the stars as they shume and anneunce the glory of God in the firmament? They are but irrational creatures in themselves, but have been cheesen and appointed as instruments for diffusing a mild light around when the king of day himself is gone. A greater than they looks through them and blesses His children in the necessary season of the night—till the full orb roturns. The same divine power when He would illuminate the eye, use of the body, but of the mind and soul, and console and comfort and guide us through the mists and fogs of this life, speaks to us in words—the choice and manufacture of the Holy Ghost and the Apostolic Church. Therefore, having a name of their own, dogma, and our acceptance of them, whist, on the one hand, it opens our souls to the light and grace they contain, is on the other a loving answer to His geodness, and constitutes us in the life of faith, which is the condution and root of all holiness in the creature.

IRISH FAIRY SONG.

When green fields bask in the grow day,
Deep down in the earth we hide away,
Our palace-homes are richer far
Than courts of Orient mounterbare.
The courts of Orient mounterbare.
The lower day of the court offen play,
The flower cuts fold their petals bright,
And the gray out hoots thro the
drowsy night.

- An-kness weighs on the sleep-

drowsy night.

But whon darkness woighs on the sleeping hills,
And all is pease but the chattering rills,
When the crescent neon sallegioriously—
A golden on an extre selection of the chattering rills,
From the chattering of the chattering rills,
From haunted hollow and sombre
glen
We come to our cerie sport again.

Softly our airy buskins fall, Round chaliced hare-bell and fox-glove

Round chalced hare-bell and fox-glove tall,
Lightly slumbers the woodland bird,
Not o'en by him are our foot-falls heard.
Hie away! Hie away!
The reed-stop pipers 'gin to play
Afar where lustrous moon-beams
glance,
We'll join in the rhythmic fairy
dance.

And mona, and the shiver against march mortal man doth shiver against To hear her dirgo of tho days long past. His away! His away! Those golden minutes will not stay, In thrilling cadence the whole night

long, The echoes answer our fairy song.

The echoes answer our fairy song.
The sun shall fleck the skies afar
With shimmer of gold and crimson bar,
His blest offulgence we may not see,
Then deep in our magic-halls are we.
His away! Hie away!
The dawa's dread spear-shufts
cluster gray,
And spirits of earth must bide below
When God's breath kindles the
morning-glow.

Chocolate as a Nerve Tonle.

England and the Catholic Church.

At the celebration of the thirtcenth intenary of the Landing of St. Augustine at Ramsgate and Ebbsfleet commencing on Sunday September 12th, the follow-

on Sunday Soptember 12th, the follow-ing letter from the Popo was read: To Our Beloved Son Herbert, Cardinal Vaughan, by the title of SS. Andrew and Gregory on the Celian Hill, Car-dinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church. Archbishop of Westminster. LEO NHI.. Popo. Reloved Son, Health and Apostolic Bonediction.

Bonceliction.

The lotter you sont us at the beginning of this month filled us with joy. For we saw with what actor and grateful remembrance you were preparing to colorate in grateful with the provided of t

beloved son, to the Bishops, and to all the Catholic clergy and people. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 30th day of August, 1897, in the 20th year of our Pontificate. LEO XIII., Pope.

Interesting Pigures.

Interesting Figures.

The Catholic University of Ottawa publishes annually on the fourth Thursday of September an "Opening Statement" for Interesting of the Interesting of the Interesting September, Int., shows a lighty publish in general. The "Statement" for September, Int., shows a lighty publish in general. The "Statement" for September, Int., shows a lighty for the state of the Interesting September, Int., shows a lighty that all the Interesting September, Int., shows a lighty that all the Interesting September, Int., shows a lighty pass 500 before lost of November, as the number will contain a previous years at werngo of 45 shu deats have restacted during the month of October, or September Se

and Harvan.

Rev. E. David, Latin and
Laval.

Rov. A. Young, Botany and Geology,
Ottawa and Harvard.

Rov. W. Pattop, Montal Philosophy,
Ottawa and Romo.

Rov. W. Howe, Latin and History,
Trinity College, Dablin.

Rov. C. Ocheit, Moral Philosophy,
Rov. C. Ocheit, Moral Philosop

Hov. W. Howe, Latin and History, Trinity College, Dublin. Rov. C. Gobeit, Moral Philosophy, Paris and Rome. Rov. II. Lacoste, French and History, Paris and Rome. Rov. L. Tighe, English and Mathe

169v. L. Tigue, English and Mathe matics, Ottawa Rev. H. Gervais, Latin and Greek, Ottawa, Rov. J. Duffy, English and Latin, Ottawa, Tov. D. Sullivan, Mathematics, Har-

Ottawa.
Rov. D. Sullivan, Mathematics, Harvard.
Rov. B. Molčenna, English end History, Ottawa.
Rov. A. Madden, Greek and Mathematics, Ottawa.
Rov. A. Madden, Greek and Mathematics, Ottawa.
The professors of theology are all graduates of the Gregorian University, Rome, to which great seat of learning Ottawa University sends overy year some of its members, the better to proport them for the work they shall be called upon to do later on.
A summary of the rules of discipline is also given the University shall be called upon to do later on.
A summary of the rules of discipline is also given the University within the University and are therefore in close of the city of Ottawa Horefore in close and constant communication with their professors and directors. Thus the moral and religious training of the students is secured at the most critical period of their lives, when their whole future is decided for good or for avil.
Besides the libraries and laboratories of the University itself, the students have free access to the library of Parliament with its 200,000 rolumes, as well as to the museums and laboratories of the European Commons, at the best of which the students assist, are a splendid training in cratory and a valuable means of forming good citizens.
On the whole, the Catholic University of Ottawa offers to students educational advantages certainly usurpassed, and perhaps unequalled, by any institution, secular or religious, in the Dominion of Cauada.

Irlsh Race Convention Re-union.

Mr. Hugh Ryan invited a number of outlemen to dinner at his residence,

Massacososososososososos Latest Mails from Tne Motherland ENGLAND THE SCOTLAND

Astrim
A vory large meeting of the Belfast
United '198' Centenary Association,
which embraces delegates from the
most influential of the '98 Clube in
the city, together with the committees of the National Federation and
National League, was hold in St.
Marys Hall, Belfast. The meeting
was convened for the purpose of fur
theiring the arrangements in connection with the demonstration to be addressed by Messrs. Dillon, M.P.; Harrington, M.P., and Win. O'Brien, on
6th October next.

Cort. Antrim

A train has been running for thirty years between Oork and Youghal and Oork and Queenstown. But in a cordance with the cheese-paring policy practised in Ireland the maits are carried on jaunting cars! In reply to a question by Captain Donelau, the Postmaster-Ganeral declared it would be impossible to accelerate the mail cars. But he indicated that the Destruction is considering the transfer partment is considering the transfer ence of the mails to the trains. The trains are running for 80 years, and the Dopartment is still considering.

on Soptember 12, in Cork, the function took place of translating the relies of Blessed Thaddeus M'Carthy, formerly Bishop of the diocese, to the Cathedral of St, Mary's. There has seldom been an occasion upon which a more widespread and devotional interest was manifested by the Catholic community of the southern capital. The recent eelebrations at Ivrea in honor of the beaufication of Blessed Thaddeus are fresh in the minds of all Catholics, and it was but meet and right that, now that his rolies were transferred to Cork, and that their solemn depresition in the great cathedral of the diocese, over which he once ruled, took place, the coremony should be honored in a manner worthy of the occasion. The body of the sainted bishop had been resting for something over four centuries in the Cathedral of Ivrea in Italy. The his tory of his lite has become almost part of the domestic traditions of his time is given a striking description of the end which came, alas, too soon. Blessed Thaddeus had but then reached his thirty-seventh year. Those who looked upon his form in death marvelled how deeply sorrow had marked the weary piggrim for its own. With solemn rites the body was interred at Eusebius, and since that day our Irish bishop has been venerated by the faithful of Ivrea and the surrounding country. On the 29th of August, 1742, Monsignor V. Moriocaused the tomb to be opened, where the body was found not decayed, and clothed in his violet soutsone, his white beard falling on his breast and on his finger the episcopal ring. The rolies were then transferred to a now sarcophagus and placed beneath the high alar of the cathedral. With his remains were found an emerald ring, his pilgrim staff and acolloy shell, and a roll of parchment containing words descriptive of the dignity, sanctity, and sorrow of the great saint and confessor. In August, 1905, the Sacred Congregation of Rites issued a decree of bestification, which was confirmed by the Holly Father. The present illustrious occupant of the Sea of St. Finbarr, the Mo

joined their venerated brother, the Bishop of Ivrea, in that solemn celebration.

It would be impossible to exaggerate a description of the impressiveness of the proceedings. The sacred rolicable and lain for a while at the Episcopal Palace, Farrenteris, and from thence they were, amidst a scene of surpassing suggestiveness, conveyed to the Cathedral. Rarely, if ever, has there been witnessed such an outcome of Catholic feeling. For upwards of a mile, in fast from the city to the college, the approaches were lined with people. Every house bore decorations and motices, streamers of green spanned the highways, and the belis of the cathedral rung out bright music of rejoicing. In the procession itself many thouseands of people took part, and it may fairly be eaid that the noble cathedral, vast as is its capseity, was all too small to accommodate even a tithe of those who sought admission through its portals to the final function. Before noon the pathways leading to the college were bordered by the members of the different religious orders, forming a guard of honor, and they presented a most striking and hippressive Secure of the procession to the city.

College, Dublin, has wen several prizes as an eareman and ericketer, while he is the possessor of some dezen Gaelie medals.

The Lord Locatonant has received The Lord Leutonant has received the following telegram and letter:—
To Lord Lieutenant. Dublin,—I thank you very much for your kind telegram received yesterday evening, and am greatly pleased to hear of the very loyal and 'and reception my dear grandelnidren have met with overywhere in Ireland, and would ask you let this 'grossion of mine be generally known.—V.R I.

fountstewart, Newtownards, County Down, Sopt 8th, 1897. Dear Lord Cadogan—I cannot leave reland without expressing to you, on

behalf of the Duebess of York and ayealf, our very sincero appreciation of the warm and enthusiastic welcome which has been accorded to us during our visit by all classes, and in all parts of the country.

Nothing could have exceeded the kindness and hospitality which have been shown to us, and the agreeable impression which we have derived from our visit can nover be effaced from our memory.

unpression which we have derived from our wisit can nover be offaced from our nemory.

I regret that the limited time at our disposal rendered it impossible for us to see many districts in a country which contains so much that is beautiful and interesting.

I hope, however, we may have further opportunities of improving our acquaintance with the people of Ireland, and with the country of which they are so justly proud. Believe me, very sincerely yeurs.

Captain Charles Underwood O'Connell, who took such a prominent part in the stirring times that led up to 167, has recently been staying at Lydou's Hotel, Childen, Connemara, traversing all his old favorite haunts and walks. Mr. O'Connell was born at Tyrconnell, County Limerlet, at the seat of his ancestors, which is held still by the family. During the captain's stay at Clifden some of the captain's stay at Clifden some of the lold people who knew his parents and simself in the days that are gone greeted him warmly.

Father John Healy, writies: The con-

bimself in the days that are gone greeted him warmly.

Father John Healy, writing from Carrarce, Galway, writes: The condition of the people in this district is simply woful by reason of the failure of this year's crop has not been witnessed since '10. Preceded by another bad harvest the same as we had last year, when the potato crop rotted to the extent of one-half, people this time have nothing to fall back on, such as cattle, sheep or even pixs, the greater portion of which died of swine fever during the summer months. Deaths from starvation as a consequence are sure to follow before we are far into the winter. Nothing can tide the people of this congested district but relief works on a large seals. No amount of private charity will suffice to cope with this year's famine.

In the adiacent islands of Gorumna.

will suffice to cope with this year's famine.

In the adjacent islands of Gorumna and Lettermulin things are no better. The fishing has failed as well as the kelp industry.

William Ryan, a tailor, residing at Coolclarig, six miles from Listowel, was murdered on the way bome from Listowel. Two men named Barrett and Guinea were arrested charged with the murder. the murder.

the murder.

Last week Denis Keane, Meen voughane, Brosna, county Kerry, arrived at Abbeyfeale, on his way hom from Maryborough Prison, where he lad been incarcerated for Moonlighting since December, 1898.

ins die been incarcerated for Moonlighting since December, 1808.

Limerick.

An immense gathering of the people of West Limerick and North Kerry was held in the village of Athea, Co. Limerick. The meeting was held principally to consider the case of the expectage of the control of the speakers, but owing to illness in his family he was unable to be present, a circumstance that caused a good deal of disappointment. Mr. Win. O'Brien travelled over from Limerick, and on his arrival at Athea he was the recipient of a most ontourisatic ovation. The reception accorded to Mr. M. J. Flavin, M.P. or North Kerry, was also very hearty.

William O'Brien writes concerning

nod it may fairly be said that the hobbe cathedral, wast as is its capacity, was all too small to accommodate was all too small to accommodate with a single of the said wastern and through its portals to the final unction. Before moon the pathways eading to the college were bordered by the members of the different religious orders, forming a guard of honor, and they presented a most striking and impressive seature of the procession to the chy?

His numerous friends in Dublin and all over Munsier regretted to hear of the departure of Mr. T. Lucey, of Queenstown, for America. Mr. Lucey, who is a past, student of Blackrock who is a past, student of Blackrock who is a past, student of Blackrock.

ing, in which voices of discord will spreadly subside. The spark kindled in Mrs. Saumon's case is already rising into a blaze which is astorishing her oppressors, "high and low." Longium ter per pracepita. brave at all the properties of the present of the prese oppressors, "high and low." Longum ter per pracepta, breve et efficace per exempla.—Out definite blow is worth bushels of precept. Has not the time come for extending similar comforts to the hundreds of Mrs. Sammons scattered through the country, equally wronged, equally poor, and equally neglected?

and equalty neglected?

Monsphau.

The death has taken place of Patrick Duffy, JP., at his residence, Drumskeel House, Co. Monaghan, Descessed was advanced in years. Ho was a staunch Nationalists.

ENGLAND.

Ullaws of Father Terser.

Considerable regret is caused by the announcement that the Rev. Father Terrer of the Bonedictine Order, who was taken suddonly ill just prior to the celebrations at Rams gate, is lying at \$5 Augustine's Abboy in a very critical condition. Futher Turner is a well-known authority on ecclesinational music.

An Anclest Catholic Family.

In the person of Robert Borkeley.

An Anciest Cathelle Family.

In the person of Robert Berkeley, of Spetchloy, whose death has just taken place at the ancient family soat, Spetchley Park, Worceater, has passed away the head of one of the most distinguished of the old English Catholic families who kept the faith many generations The Berkeleys trace their descent from Thomas Mowbray, first Duke of Norfolk. The deceased was nearly allied to the Earl of Denbigh and the other families of prominence.

1100. Rospital Visiting in Isle of Man.

Respitat Vitities in iste of Man.

For some time past the Catholic community in Douglas has agitated that the Catholic clorgy should have free and unrestricted access to Catholic patients in the Borough Isolation Hospital, but hitherto the town council have left the discretion as to permit ting vieits of all ministers of religion with the medical officer. In response, however, to a memorial signed by all the Church of England clergy in the town and the superintendents of the town and the superintendents of the Wesleyan ministers the council has passed a resolution permitting visitation.

A Queenland Converts

A Queensland Converts

Canon Grigeon, of the Protestant Cathedral of Townsville, Queensland, who was recently received into the Cathelic Charch at the Redomptorist Monastery at Ballarat, is shortly about to leave for England, whore he intends to place himself under tutelage of Cardinal Yaughan with a view to preparing for the priesthood. The Canon is an Englishman, graduated at Durham University, and was a curate for some time in the East End of London. Canon Grigoon has stated as the ground of his conversion that, having become convinced that an entirely new Church was cetablished at the Reformation, he was forced to doubt the validity of Anglican Orders, and the conscientious scruples on that point and on questions of dogma forbade him any longer to remain a member of the Protestant Communion.

member of the Protestant Communion.

SCOTLAND.

A Good Harrest
The Dundee Courier to-day gives reports collected from farmers in every county of Scotland regarding the yield of the season's harvest. These reports were all of a satisfactory character. The yield of barley is described as much above the average, and the quality is excellent. Wheat and oats are also very good crops.

Requism Serice at Liberton Cameter,
The new Catholic cometery recently consecrated at Liberton, Edinburgh, has been the secase of a solemn Requiem service, which, we understand, was unique so far as Scotland is concerned. Two pricets and a number of laymen are intered in the cemetery, and the Requiem was for the repose of their souls; it is, moreover, intended that a smilar service shall be held annually. A temporary wooden chapel accommodated the clergy, who were present to the number of about twenty.

The Highhead Mod.

The past week has been a sort of

woosen onapel accommodated the olergy, who were present to the number of about twenty.

The Highland Mod.

The past week has been a sort of national carnival among our Gaslic kinsmen in the Highlands, writes a special correspondent of The Freeman's Journal. The scene of their festal celebrations was Inverness, which may be called the capital of Celtic Scotland. I came into Inverness by the grey light of dawn, and was struck at once by the beauty of that fair northern town. In the morning twelfght Invercess was cheerful. In the full day she was festive. At 10 a.m. assembled the Mod Gaid. healach, the literary and musical festival of the Highlands, under the presidency of Charles Fraser Mackintosh, of Drummond, Eq. 1.L.D., and a right worthy president was this modern chieftsin of Clan Chatain, formerly member of Parliament for his native county. The Mod. if I mistake not, was first instituted by Lord Archibald Campbell, son of the Duke of Argyle. Lord Archibald continues to take a lively interest in his creation, and his name appears among the list of those who donate the prizes awarded on this occasion. Touching which it may be remarked that instead of the prizes being granted by the public at large, as was done in the Oireachtas of 1897, each prize is

given by a separate donor. The donors included (besides Lord Archibald Campboll) Dr. Charles Fraeer Mackintosh of Prummond, Mr. John Maokay, J. P., of Heroford, the St. columba Gaelle Ohoir of Inverness, the London Invernesshire Association and the Town Council of Inverness There are town councils and entry themselves above the example of any themselves above the annual to any themselves and the strength of the first Oreachtas and Feis Cool. But it must be remembered that the Highland population is seant and scattered, and, like the Irish Gael, has been left the lean of the laud to live om.

THE REAL PRESENCE.

A striking sermon was delivered by Father Ryen, rector of St. Michael's Cathedrel, in St. Mary's Chucch, Collingwood, on Sunday, 12, a report of which appears in The Enterprise. Father Ryan's subject was: Catholics believe in the Real Present of our Divine Lord in the blessed Sagrament.

Dacrament."

"Before the festival day of the pasch, Jesus, knowing that His hour was come, that He should pass out of this world the Father: having loved His own, thou were in the world, He loved them to the oud."—St. John, xiti, 1. (Catholic Version.)

with the above quotation. The inter-ecting and momentous question of the Real Presence in the Sacrament was one to which all Christian hearts should turn. Two great questions had agitated the public mind of late. One was Christian Unity, in which all who bolieve Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and who hold to the Old and New Testaments, are interest-ed. Another is what is known as Old and New Testaments, are interested. Another is what is known as Anglican Orders. They remembered the controversy in the latter question. Two leading literary men, University men, men of education, brains and religious sentiment, were discussing Anglican Orders, and asked the central question, involving the central fact, Have we a sscrifted? Have we a Sacrament? Is it is fact, as Cardinal Nowman beautifully expresses it, that the Catholic priest has the power to evoke the Eternal God? A priest is a sacrificing man, and there must be the searches. If there is to be a union of Ohristian minds and hearts, it must be by coming together around this centre of immutable truth—with faith, hope and prayer is this union to be effected. Of the many ways of treating the subject of the Real Presence, the speaker said he would take the shorter and compendious way. There were three grand parts in the epic of God, three grand acts of the Divine drama, and the truth was in His text taken from John, the man of God's own mind and heart, who knew the Lord as God and Man, and as the Master without friends. "Having loved His own, who were in the world, he loved them to the end." That was all, and it was enough for him and for all who beleived. St. John means he loved them to the end." That was all, and it was enough for him and for all who beleived. St. John means God loves us, is ready to do anything for us, and what is there the love of God cannot do? We know what He has done. Begin with what is common belief, the first set of the Divine drama—the Creation. It was not necessary to God's eternal, inexpressible and ineffable happiness that he should create. But he did create. He spoke and the universe was made. Hers is an argument of fact. Those who do not believe say God could not do as Cathrlies believe in the Eucharist. Is there anything God cannot do? The Council of Three was held, and the first went forth, "let us make man." Why? Because God said, "I have loved you with an eternal love and therefore I have created you and called you by your name." God's own argument was that of -love. Another argument against the Eucharist was—if God could He would not. He would not demean, disgrace or lower Himself, overmit Himself to be so demeaned. See another Council of the Three, when man was to be redeemed. All was darkness and corruption, and power not acceptable," and He came Himself. St. Thomas answers the difficulty by explaining there are two kinds of indignity—that of condescension and that of degradation. The latter God has never done. The scening indignity of condescension was what God had done. As an illustration, supposing the Queen, during the Jubileo pageant, had gone to alony collar or to in London to see a dying woo man, would the world consider that degradation? Would it not rather be as the beauty of Divine condescension of the Divine Samaritan had come down, poured oil on our wounds, given us wine and taken us unto His Ghurch. Was that unworthy? St. Bernard asys—"God is great, and greatly to be praised." God was ittle, made there fore more to be praised." God was in the lowest. God knows how to respect and guard Himself.

The preacher prefaced his address

Si. Paul givos it agam "He loves me and therefore he gave litured fur per me." His to Gud about what is in cessary. Nothing is, outside of Himself. When He begins to exer the interest of the given to the control of the given to he can the control of the given to the the most and the suffer, sweat His blood, be epst upon, secorned and nailed to the ores." The necessary was not God's way. The Redemption was plenteous and copoue, He did all He could, there is no little morey with God. St. Johne words contain the argument, the other evangelists toll us the details of what He did the argument, the other evangelists toll us the details of what He did the argument, the other evangelists toll us the details of what He did you them to eat, saying "This is my body," and He gave them to drink, eaying "for this is my blood." St. John doesn't say this, because, he asy, He loves, and in his with chapter he gives the proof. The creation is their oregoned in the miracle of the loaves and fishes. Christ says He is going to give Limself for the life of the world. Then He says—"I am the living broad, which came down from Hoaven." "He that eath my thesh and drinketh my blood, hath overlasting life," etc. Here He promise; kept it out of love and loady. It so mough to knew that He said it, to know that He said it, it was a greater mystery than the Greation or the Nativity, the mystery of transubstantiation. He made His men priests by commanding them to perform that nystery in commemorary of the army fathers, which was a greater mystery than the Greation or the Nativity, the mystery of transubstantiation. He made His men priests by commanding them to perform that nystery in commemorary of the man he had he not he had he had

Bicklo's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the threat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon sub-line, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicial propared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complishes.

ក្ដីភពភពព១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១។ វិ i Domestie Reading าตลนลถลอดการตรกจดกดดวก^สรีก

Foar is not in the habit of speaking truth. When perfect smoorly is exposted, perfect freedom must be allowed; nor has any one who is apt to be angry when he hears the truth, any cause to wonder that he does not hear it.—Tacitus.

As people in a crowd find it difficult from their close contact to avoid functing each other and being hurt, so in our close relations with one another, to business, in society, and at home, we also find it difficult to avoid the chading of different dispositions and temperand viows and sime against each other, producing more or less permanent discounfort, pain, and some of wrong. This difficulty courtesy can best help us to overcome. By its gentle and gracious presence it preserves us from too close and teo rough contact. It throws a protecting voil over each personality which cannot be easily rorn saunder. Who can quarrel without dispute with or contradict one who is invariably gentle and courtoous in bis behaviour? The disposition to do so is immediately checked, and a feeling of respect takes its place. It rebukes undue faundiarity, sets up a barrier against alterention, and soothes irritable or angry feelings.

barrier against altereation, and soothes irritable or angry feelings.

Short-sighted is the philosophy which counts on selfishness as the master motive of human action. It is blind to facts, of which the world is full. It sees not the present, and reads not the past exight. If you would move men to action, to what shall you appeal? Not to their prockets, but to their patriotism; not to selfishness, but to sympathy.

Call it religion, patriotism, sympathy, the orthusiasm for humanity, or the love of God—give it what name yeu will; there is yet a force which evercomes and drives out selfishness, a force which evercomes and drives out selfishness, force which is the electricity of the moral universe, a force beside which all others are weak. . . Political conomy and social science cannot teach any lessons that are not embraced in the simple truths that were taught to poor fishermen and Jowish peasants by One Who eighteen hundred years ago, was crucified—the simple truth which, beneath the warpings of self-shness and the distortions of superstitions, seem to underlie overy roligion that has ever striven to formulate the spiritual yearnings of man.

The ideal for Ohristian men and women is the organization of society on Christian principles. Have we get to that yet, or within sight of it, do you suppose? Look round you. Will anybody tell me that the state of a hundred streets in this city is what it would be if the Christian men of this mation lived the lives that they ought to five? Could there be such rottonness and corruption if the salt had not lost its saver? Will suybody tell me that the foul aristocratic vice which our newspapers do not think themselves degraded by printing in loathsome detail, and so bringing the foulness of a common sower on to every breakfast table in the kingdom, is in accordance with an organization of society on Christian principles? Intemperance, social impurity, wide, dreary tracks of ignorance, degradation, bestiality, the awful condition of the lowest layer in our great cities, crushed like some crumbling bricks beneath the ponderous weight of the splendid superstructure; the bitter partisan spirit of politics, where the followers of each chief think themselves bound to believe that he is immaculate, and that the other side has no honor or truth belonging to it; these things testify against English society.

Whiskey and Water. The ideal for Ohristian men and

Whiskey and Water.

Whiskey and Water..

Orators in the House of Commons when they require something where with to moisten their palates are supposed to make use of nothing stronger than this beverage of nature's brewing; but sometimes people "have their suspicions" says T. D. Sullivan, M.P. During one of the late Lord Randolph Churchill's peeches at the table of the House he slipped cosasionally from a tumbler of liquid while was not of crystal elearness, having in fact a slightly yellowish tinge. This was referred to by the well-known and witty chronicler of Parliamontary proceedings, Mr. W. H. Luey, in his skotch of the night's debate as "a glass of unfiltered water"—a charmingly delicate touch of quiet humor. The mixture at all events was not of a stiff quality; though it may have been better than that esid to have been better than the sid to the held strong temperance views to a car-driver who had driven him a long distance on a very inclement day. He put a small quantity of whiskey into a tumbler, and then added to it a big douche of water. "Tell me, your reverence," said the driver, after he bad taken a long pull from the tumbler, "which did you put in first, the whiskey first," replied the priest. "I put in the whiskey first," replied the priest." I thought so, your reverence," said ho, "for begor I haven't come to it yet."

The difference between a horse and a bicycle is that a horse always shiss

The difference between a horse and a bicycle is that a horse always shies away from an object, while the bicycle generally shies into it.

300 Domain of Woman

suiver coins, d-vwers full of monoy, and all as far out of reach as the fabled riches of the Kloudyke. And yet the young ladies behind these bars were as young ladies behind those pure were as soil and soil-possessed as though they were handling worthless pieces of paper instead of thousands of dollars worth of

Click! down comes a carrier, followed Click! down comes a carrier, followed by two more in rapid succession. Queckly they are opoued, the contents glauced at, the duplicate filed, change made out, and the cylinder is again closed and offered to the gaping mouth of a return tube, and, hey, prosto! it is gone, sucked up by the tremendous air pressure, to be almost instantly shot out at the counter from which it came.

Alas for my tightly grabbed purso with two car tickets and ten conts in it; what, oh what, would it feel like if it irls are handling with such a supreme

contained the half of the money these girls are handling with such a supreme look of contempt.

A pale, worn-looking woman in faded black is gazing through the cage with a look of fascination; two men, oridoutly respectable working men, possibly farmers, with hard and knotty hands, are also starting intently at the piles of centh. Also of the lookers on are evidently poor, as far as one can judge by appearances. A few woll-dressed people samiter up, glance, in easily, and look around on the interested watchers with a half-pitying glance, as much as to say; "Poor things; it must be a treat to them to see so much money." So it is, about as much of a treat as it is for a starting vagrant to small the appetizing willing coming from the kitchen of a restaurant. But there, one cannot tell by appearances, perhaps that shabby looking man has a roll of bills in his possibly twenty-five cents and a latchkey.

"Citick, click! it is bargain day," and

poacet, while the fashionably-urcesed lounger who his just brushed past him has possibly tweaty-five cents and a latchkey.

"Click, click I it is bargain day," and they are busy upstairs. Certainly, most of the money comes in small amounts, but it rapidly meunts up into the thousands; they take in more money in a day in smallware departments than they do inthose devoted to more costly goods. It is the hittle things that count. Perhaps the pale woman in black thinks so too, for site turns away with a sight; fabled riches are not for her, only the grind, rind, and the scrape, scrape, with small mouths to fill and small bodies to clothe, with the money coming in through a sieve and going out at the window. And there is so much of it in the world, so much if But the world has got into the habit of swallowing it the wrong way. The wage carver, the click, click I Oh, come away; I shall be a socialist of the conting fill step here much longer.

cilek, click I Oh, come away; I shall be a secrabat or somothing if I stop here much longer.

* I am pleased to be able to aunounce on entirely new idea which will be carried out at the aunual sale in the sid of the Sisters of the Precious Blood on Nov. 22nd next. This is the issuing of a prize coupon with each ticked of admission to the evening concert which takes place each evening. Each coupon will entitle the holder to chance in the drawing for prizes which will take place every evoluing. The prizes which will take place overy evoluing will be called "Jubule Gitts." They will be off considerable value, said will be cutterly distinct from the usual drawing for the handsome decorated china, etc., which will take place in the ordinary way. A coupon goos with each concert ticket, so the more tickets you purchase, the more chances you will have of winning a prize. The ordinary tickets of admission will be as usual, tour of winning a prize. The ordinary tickets of admission will be as usual, tour conts. Of course the precious Jubulee has been made a handle for all kinds of newofites; but this years Sale will un doubtedly eclipse all that have gone derful, all the children must come and continuing that each must be seen to be appreciated." as the advertisements say. The opening and clocing concerts will be given by a brilliant aggregation of their probably be many more induct, as the advertisements say. There opining and clocing concerts will be granted the most noted preferriers in the city having premised their services in the city having premised their services in the city having premised their services. The ordinary of the Precious Blood.

"The Catholle Almanae of Outario for 1898 will be on sale at the Aluianae table All proceeds from the sale of this Alunance got to the Sisters of the Precious Blood."

I a glad to be able to record the success of the garden party

Trecous Bloot.

Am glad to be able to record the success of the gardon party at Sunuyside. The proceeds amounted to about \$1,000, and everyone connected with the affair has reason to congratulate thouselves. On behalf of the community, I beg to thank overyone who exerted thouselves on enregisteally and also all the friends who supported the

D

An interested group of open-mouthed people, ordently country cousins, were gathered around the iron cage in which the cashlers are confined in the basement of a large store where a pnounatic cach system is in force.

What a vision of Tantalus! Piles stopp size of bills, some froah and crisp, others in the last stages of dilapidation, but none the less valuable; heaps of size of the property of t still more of a success.

Summer is lingering coquettishly. Sometimes she runs around the corner and hides, and we think do is gone, and drag out blankets and wool vests and thick stockings, and furbish up our warm dresses, when, lo! out comes Miss Summer again with a warm day, and we have not got a shirt waist fit to be seen.

warm drossos, when, lot out comes Miss Summer again with a warm day, and we have not got a shirt waist fit to be seen.

The trees are beginning to turn brown in places: some of the leaves are already falling; the butterflies are going, and the sparrows are getting their winter overcoats. There are few insects to be seen in a country walk. Only the queer long legged bectles that hep about the freqs pop out of the crannics of the sidewalk and surround with a long skip and jurn and withered, and some normings the dow is slightly backness with a long skip and jurn and some normings the dow is slightly backness with the freqs. But summer has the middle of the freqs. But summer has the middle of the freqs. But summer the cover, and sample free sides of the tree skin, with rampum both, and feather crown, and sumplement of the trees. I think the fuding nummer one of the most delicious times of the year; a kind of respite from the oncoming winter, a breathing space wherein the voreld may propare itself for cold winds, baor tree and grey skies, which are coming all too soon, when

and grey saies, which are coming at too soon, whon
"The winter rime is on the apple trees;
The multerries are bare; no longer shows
Thegracoful pear her wealth of burnished fruit;

fruit; Stripped is the slender plum; the orchard wears

wears
A look of barron sadness; garnored in
Are all its purple, red, and golden fruits,
And sterile shall it show till blessem

time, Even the flowers are withered. And the birds

And the birds
As silent are as is the scene around,
As silent are as is the scene around,
Beneath its snowy shroud; no whistle
wakes
The echoes of the glade, no moledy
Comes from the woodland spray—a
desthlike calm,
Sor no and still, profound and beautiful,
Lius over nature, as she tranguil sleeps."
Transa.

Mr. Parnell and the Parls Funds.

The lateCharles S. Parnell's brother

The late Charles S. Parnell's brother writes as follows to the Irish press:

Avondale, Rathdrum,
10th September, 1887.

Would you kindly allow me space in your paper to say something. I reference to the dispute now going on in connection with a certain portion of the Paris Funds, which are said to belong to the Parnell estate. I con sider it my duty, in justice to my brother's creditors, to corroborate all Mr. Redmond said in his speech the other night in reference to that question.

I am glad Mr. Redmond brought out the truth before the notice of the public, and partoularly before the notice of the reditors.

I have been a long time thinking of exposing the business myself, but refisanced. Some people most likely thought Mr. Redmond's speech was a political one; but it is unfortunately all too true. I also noticed some articles in the papers in reference to his speech. Some of the articles wore possibly written or inspired by interested people, who are rotaining the funds, and who said that my brother never expected the "personal" debts to be repaid, and that the portion of the Parnel estate was a personal and no political debt.

I dony the truth of these statements. This debt is a political and not a personal debt. I say it was a political debt, and one which he always said should be relunded out of the general Faria Fund. The & 50 00 was obtained at the Hibernian Bank and spent for political purposes.

My brother borrowed that sum from the bank because he did not like to

saucine de reunines out of the general Paris Fund. The \$E 000 was obtained at the Hiberoian Bauk and spent for political purposes.

My brother borrowed that sum from the bank because he did not like to touch the original fund at the present, as the original fund as the present, as the original fund was invested in securities which he had recommended to be bought with said fund for a rise, and, not wishing to prevent securing any profit which might be obtained from a rise, he got the money on his own name from the bank, intending to repay the bank on sale of securities. It is a disgrace, then, to any Irisk Party to even wish to rotain that portion of the Paris Fund, which was really pledged to the bank.

It is a disgrace, then, to any Irisk Party to even wish to rotain that portion of the Paris Fund, which was really pledged to the bank.

It is a disgrace to deprive my brother's proporty, and especially his creditors, of the money in justice now due. Now, my brother's property cannot be settled without that portion of the fund being released. I think it is a disgrace to the country at large that his property cannot settled after pledging it and his name to help on the late Irish political movement

If this sum is not released, and that immediately, his property must pass out of our leads. I have also been given to understand that his creditors are blasming mo because his property is not settled and his debts paid off In justice to mysolf, I and the other members of the party must dony these charges from the creditors, and must now throw the responsibility on those who release the fund.

My brother's creditors mr ; also insist on that sum of the Fa's Fund

being turned over to the Farnell catato.

It is my duty to push the parties who are refusing to do justice to the man who is dead. I must on having that sum released.

The Parnell creditors have been waiting patiently for years, and they must be paid. It has been bad enough to have hounded my brother to death without now wishing to destroy his property and his family.

I will rest, in my place in Patliament before I allow the property to be destroyed and his family insulted any longer.

stroyed and his manny longer.

I hope, then, the Irish people, who subscribed this money at my brother's call and placed it unreservedly in his hands, will now take action to make clear whether or not they desire this dobt of £5,000 to be paid out of it,

Yours truly,

Join H. Pariell.

Death of Mr. Patrick Ryan, Guelph.

Beath of Mr. Patrick Ryan, Guelph.

Guelph, Sopt. 22—It was with surprise that the cuizers on Saturday morating heard of Mr. Patrick Ryan being taken ill with acute indigestion. In suffered severely when first at tanked, and his condition became so critical that his physician advised that a priest should be sent for to administer the last sacraments of the Church. He rallied somewhat until Monday night when he had another bad attack Yesterday afternoon his coudition was favorable, but towards evening he took another bad turn and suffered great pain until he passed away.

Mr Ryan was one of the best known men in the city and for miles around. He was born in Nensgh County, Tipperary, Ireland, in 1818, and was 70 years old at the time of his death. H. came to Canada about 1850. He retired from business some 15 years ago. His partner died some years ago. In politics Mr. Ryan was a Reformer.

The funeral, on Friday, was very lorgely attended. There was a large

Reformer.

The funeral, on Friday, was very bregly attended. There was a large number at the house and the funeral procession took the route of Suffolk, Wyndham and Macdonnell streets to the Church of Our Lady, Rev. Father Kenny, S.J., officiated at the church, and Rev. Father O Loano, S.J., at the cemetery. The palibearers were: John Ryan, Georgetown; Thomas Gowdy, Michael Prolian, Daviet Kele her, Wm. Carrol, ex. Mayor Lamprey.

Education in Quebec.

Education in Quebec.

Quadro, September 28.—The Catho lie section of the Council of Public Instruction in its official report inserts the following paragraph:

Hon. Mr. Masson moved "That all academies, and model and elementary schools accepting a subsidy from the Government or from the Catholic Committee of Public Instruction be subject to the inspector of the Super intendeut of Public Instruction and of any officer whom he may appoint.

This motion was rejected on the following division:

Ayes—Hon. Mr. Masson, Judge Jette, Hon. F. Lingeltor, Hon. H. Arohambault and Dr. Lioparhon G. Nayes—Arobbishop of Quebec, Arobbishop of Montreal, Bishop of Three Rivers, Bishop of Rimouski, Bishop of Chicoutinn, Bishop of Valleyfield, Bishop of Sherbrooke, Coadjutor Bishop of St. Hysenithe, Rev. Thubudier, V. G. of Nicolet, Hon. Thos. Chapsis, Hon. Gedeen Oumet, M. Crepeau and Mr. H. R. Grey. 14

The chief objection to the motion was that unserupulous men might be charged with the work of inspection in the meantime Mgr. Bruchesi has appointed the Abbe Dauth, Mgr. Librecque, the Abbe Delemare to inspect their respective diocesses and ment to tall the educational establish ments to their Lordships.

C. O. F.

The following resolution was passed at the last regular meeting of St. Joseph Court 870:

At the last regular meeting of St. Josoph Court 370:
Whoreas—This Court having learned with regrie the death of Mrs. Cathorine Newbery, metherofour estcomed Brother, Charles Nowberry. Be it resolved, that the members of St. Joseph Court, 370.
C.O.F. oxtend to the bereaved family, in this their sad affliction, whose loss will be keenly folt not alone by them but by all who know her as a faithful wife, a kind and cving mother, and a sincore and practical Catholic. Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minute book of this Court, one sent to the sorrowing family and copies sent to The Carnotte Resistant and Catholic Record for publication. Wm. Mitchell, D.G.R., M. J. Cannon, H. Sloman, Committee. and Catholic Record for publication.

Mitchell, D.C.R., M. J. Cannon, H. oan, Committoo.

The Pope's Portrait in Oxford.

A correspondent of the Osservatore Romano writes from Oxford: "A maguificent picture of the Holy Father which has been presented to the University of Oxford is about to be placed in own of its halls. It was originally intended for a distinguished gentieman who has do served well of the Catholic cause in Eugland, but he preferred that it should be affored to the University. The picture is really a fine work of art. It has been executed by the youthful Professor Frauchi, who, though he only saw the Italy Extinct when has produced a remarkable likeness."

remarkable inteness."

An intituation has been received by
the Edminurch Town Council from the
Office of Works that from April next the
fee new charged for admission to the
hastorical apartments of Holyrood Palace
will be 250/18bed.

"Why don't you keep chic Grosslots?" My neighbors acking of amiability."

A poot talks of the music of a low wind. The wind is often low, and very few of the poets can raise it.

very few of the poets can raise it.

He "There is one word in the English language that fo spelled atronously." She: "What is that?' He: "Atroslously."

A little boy was once asked by an artist to define drawing. "Oh," he roplied, "drawing is thinking, and then marking round the think."

For an Accommodation.—"What a noble fellow Cites is I asked him why he didn't wear an overceat, and he said he had given it to a relation."

"Yes; to his uncle."

"I'm very slad my wife coared me

he said he had given it to a relation."

"Yes; to his uncle."

"I'm very glad my wife coaxed me into getting her a boyole." said the lean passenger. "Makes her happy, ch?" saked the fat passenger. "She's o keen on riding that she isn't going to have the house done up this year." Advice from the Heart.—Barrow: "That's a dandy wheel you have there, old man. I'll take a little spin on it some day. By the way, what kind of a wheel do you think I ought to ride?" Marrow; "One of your own."

"But I thought your husband was such an active man." "Active! It it woren't for me! don't believe he'd get up in time to go to bed." "Ah, well, that's better than some husband, you know, who scarcely go to be in time to get up."

A raw Scottish had joined the

A raw Scottish lad joined the A raw Scottish lad joined the volunteers, and on the first parade day his sistor came with his mother to see the regiment. On the march-past Jock was at once singled out. "Look, mitther," said his sister, "they're a' oot o' stop but oor Jock."

mither,"esid has sister, "they're a' oot o' stop but oor Jock."

She: "You are always talking about the fashions. Now, honestly, do you think you would know the latest fashion in bats if you were to enter a million's?' Ito: "Certainly," She: "How?" Ho (ruefelly): "By looking at the prices."

"What did that young man call this poem?" asked the editor. "A saltre." "And that applies that he is showing the uselessness and absurdity of something." "I believe ao."

"Well, there's only one guess that I can make concerning this, and that is that it is a satire on youty."

Old Lady to a London Cabby: "Now, I want to go to my dreesmaker. I've lost the address; but it's a small house beyond Oxford-street, down a street on the right, and the number's over the door." "Well, mim, won't you please come up and drive yourself, so we might be sure of not making any mistakees"

"That was a very queer poom on the right, and with the rest which the server helds."

so we might be sure of not making any mistakes."

"That was a very queer poom on 'The Three Ages of Man' you published in your paper this morning," said the man who dropped in. "The general understanding is that there are seven ages of wan." "It was written 'The Seven Ages of Man," "It was written 'The Seven Ages of Man," "vaplained the worried Sunday editor, "but I had to cut it down to three on account of lock of space."

In bygone days in the United States an old slave argued that, as his body belonged to his master, if he ate his master's chickens the chickens were still his and no theft had been committed. His master romonstrated with him for cating a chicken, when the slave replied: "Well, massa, you'se got more niggah!"

C. O. F.

Owing to the pleasant weather the last meeting of St. Josoph Court was largely attended, and the calcodar being a long one the members were in no way fatigued. Several propositions were received, many balloted for and three initiations "Chief Rauger J. J. Howarth folt obliged to send in his resignation for the welfare of the Court, owing to his being unable to attend the meetings regularly in consequence of being compelled to work on several evenings as he for many of a large printing firm, and for the welfare or the best of the measure regularly in consequence of being compelled to work or several evenings as he is foreman of a large printing firm, and the same being pushed with orders places him in a compulsory position to relinquish his office in the Court, which the members regretted, but received. Joseph Cadarct, P.O.R. succeeded him in office for the balance of term. Bro. P. Shea being elected to V.O.R. A committee was selected to secure talout the form a dramatic club to outertain the

in office for the balance of term. Bro. N. Shee boilg elected to V.O.R. A committee was solected to v.O.R. A committee was solected to secure talout to form a dramatic club to outertain the members during the winter meetings. Bro. I. Murphy was the proud recipient of a gold medal given by the court for bringuig in the most members during the first half of the present year, he making a reply in a brief manuner suitable to the occasion. In his passing remarks, he said he wished overly member was a rival of his in this contost, and the folk assured they could, as the order was well advertized, and it only romained with them to have the applicants sign the forms and got through the regular formalities. Under the good of the order, the members were much clated on having an address from our worthy P. O.R., W. T. J. Lee, who was \$C homorably returned the third term at the recent convention held in Cornwall. Details of the reception and bouquets tendered the delagates by the council and citizens of the several journals. He informed Communiters the Provincial Court having instituted the adoption of the "hustler button," to be given to subordinate court members bringling in the first five new members, the courtest to take officet at an oarly date. Bro. M. T. Mogan, our delegate to the courte members the depart of the state of the property of the same being arcepted by the court. Fourteen new courts were organized during the menuth of August, net members attled 1900.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

Calendar for the Week,

The letter from the Pope to Cardinal Yaughan, read at the celebration of the thirteenth centenary of the landing of St. Augustine in England, has caused St. Augustino in England, has caus considerable newspaper jealousy. Codinal Vaughan, as may maturally supposed, knows little of journalis rivalries. For some reason he allow The Times to get what is called "beat"—exclusive publication—on the Page 18 of the The result was that Popo's lotter. The result was that the other papers would not touch it the other papers would not touch it the day after. The Times has a very limit-ed circulation, and only for the Catholic practically have press the letter would been lost to the British public.

The Canadian Freeman: Mr. Whitney, leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, wit several of his followers, will address public meeting at Napance to-morrow In connection with Mr. Whitney's cam In connection with Mr. Whitney's cam-paign, it is understood that Dr. Ryan, of this city, president of the local Mac-donald Club, has been selected as one of the leader's first lieutenants, and at the proper time will deliver addresses in soveral eastern and western constituencies. Dr. Ryan is a clover speaker, well versed in the political questions of the day, and has already made his mark as an orator. Though an ardent Conservative, he is much esteemed by the followers of both political parties, and is undoubtedly one of the o the Canadian Conservative party, Kingston is bound to 'pup its record as a producer of political leaders and brilliant men.

The spectre of famine advances upon lreland. John Dillon and T. M. Har-rington have demanded that Parliament rington have demanded that Parliament assemble immediately to deal with the situation. Unmistakeable signs of the cholera plague, the dread accompaniment of Irish famine, have appeared along the south-west coast of the county of Cork. The people of Capa who live by selling peat and fish in the Skibbercon market, and the people dwelling upon the north shore of Bantry Bay, who exist by offering the same poor products in the Bantry market, have been eating the black potatose, and cholera has broken out in both districts. To make matters werse, Guinness, the brower, who became the Guinness, the brewer, who became the landlord of those peasants when he married the daughter of the Earl of Bantry is about to evict them for non-payme Parliament cannot refu deal with so startling a condition. Bu Parliament should see to it that th money expended in relief works is no money expended in relief works grabbed by Guinness for his roots.

"Ebor." The World's liberal-minded critic of re religious oditors, notices the if the denominational organs g the sermon of Rabbi Lazarus of the stence of the coronnational organs respecting the sermon of Rabbi Lazarus at the opening of the new Synagogue, which silence he characterizes as "cowardly bigotry." It is quite improbable that "Ebor" has intentionally mismoderstood the attitude of the local Christian press. We wish to speak for ourselves. Nover once has this journal published a bigoted sentiment concerning the Jows. Our sympathy has almost a bigoted sentiment concerning the Jows. Our sympathy has always been on their side, because of the inaulting attitude of proselytizors towards them. We are aware that the Josico of the majority of Hobrows is that Christians should let their faith alone. But on such an occasion as the recent opening of the new Synagogue an alon. But on such an occasion as the recent opening of the new Synthogore an opportunity was afforded the Christian press for helping to break down the barrier of prejudice. Why was the opportunity not taken advantage of? Some Catholics and Protestants by their presence and by their contributions had exemplified a bread civic spirit towards their Holtewfellow-citizens. The Catholic and Protestant press failed to follow up the friendly advance. The Resistant admits having read the sermon of Habbit Learants with interest. There was a portion of it which had citizer to be ignored or criticized by us. To have

done the former would have invited cer done the former would have instited cer-tain attack from another quarter alto-gether the latter cours, would have tail us open to obtruding a state and familiar form of criticism. We say nothing of the introduction of the sub-pect of popular sidu atton into the ser-non of the Rabbi. He was no death locking after the inter-st of his own peo-ple in his view way. He walked into debatable ground, and we thought it well to let him go ahoad without shout-ing after him. This, as far as we are ing after him. This, as far as we are concerned is the explanation of silence in which "Loor disc cowardly bigotry."

Quite a number of our contemporaries are engaged in the discu-sion of " yellow journalism." A certain section of the iournalism press, which considers itself untainted 'yellows,' can find nothing too hard brone at lener brethren. We may be pessimistic; but we really think there is little room either for inter there is little room connection to a national or intercine stone-throwin this account. If our Canadian p this account. If our Canadian people do not dream of the existence of "yellow" journals in their midst, it is because they do not read the nowspaper reports of such cases as the alleged murder of a farmer's wife named Orr, at Allester. Miston, some time ago. Saturday Night was one of the first papers to publish some sound observations upon that case. "Mack," the good natured editorial writer of the "society" organ, cditorial writer of the "society" organ, writes a weekly page of comment as free from "yellows" as any in Canada, or perhaps elsowhere. But what shall be said for the rest of the paper? Take a abort story published in the issue of Sept. 25, a piece of fiction stamped by as intense a line of "yellowacss" and iguorance as can be well-imagined. A person who is described in one place as a "priest" and in aucther as a "bro, ther" knocks at night on the after steps of a Church, no other mortal being of a Church, no other mortal being present, and the place in darkness except for the light of three candles— very likely a "dim religious" number. This "bridegroom of the church" is This "bridgeroom of the church" is endeavoring to basish the thought of a women whom he loves, and who is engaged to another. The other fellow so may be a more than the seem of the fellow so the fel altar steps, and after offering the ecclesisatic a cigar proceeds to play Mephisto to the other's Faust. The upshot is that the priest goes down to the tavern and the "drunk," dressed in the tavern and the "drunk," dressed in the priest's garmonts, remains at the altar. The young woman in the case rushes into the church at the witching hour, followed by her father, who has a revolver. The disguised reveiler had barely time to direct the girl to the tavern when with "a splendid lie upon his lips the guest of God entered a higher mansion." shot by the father. higher mansion," shot by the father. So endeth three columns of utterly ignorant and blasphemous silliness. is published in a paper that goes into respectable Christian homes, a paper

"yellow."

Speaking of "society" journalism reminds us of the little difference of opinion that has cropped up between Mr. Goldwin Smith and The Globe relative to the adaptability, or otherwise, of Canadian soilfor the growth of a much-room aristocracy. The Globe is of the opinion that there are just enough titles distributed in Canada at the present moment, that the untitled masses are conment, that the untitled mas tented with undecorated citizenship, and as all who wanted and deserved titles have gotthem everyone should be happy Mr. Goldwin Smith, on the other h fears that the end is not yet in the reast that the country of the country of the concedes that the mass of the people do not wish to see the oril extended. It is possible that both disputants are wrong. When the Canadian Constitutional Act was being debated in the House of Lords one of the speakers made the remark that the aristoracy proposed to be created by that measure might be compared to a plantation of young asplings that in due time would resemble the primoval forest for strength and grandeur. His fordship had ovidently a very favorable idea of the Canadian soil and climate for the cultivation of an aristocracy, and not a mushscattering around of titles and strings, vation of an aristocracy, and not a m room aristocracy—life peerage—eithe We are inclined to hold with his opinion oither. We are inclined to hold with his opinion, and wothink the devolopment amongst us of "society" journalism can be advanced as a point in favor of the theory. Here is an interesting, although a minor, fact, a straw that may indicate the direction of the wind. A woman who reads Tark REGISTER has submitted to us reactive "society" column of one of the local papers in which two items are marked. They read like the storeotyped chronicle that has become a feature of all our that has become a feature of all our Toronto papers. Our reader informs — that one of the persons mentioned is her domestic servant and the other the wo-man who comes in to wash every week.

that would disdain being class

We have others to discover reasons why women actively following the avocations mentioned are less entitled to "scenety" distinction than their sisters whose titer feature has coabled them to recore from work. Bitthofactshow, at all events, that the rage for social ambinion permeates to some extent the year as well as the rich. It also goes to existe the contention that future candidates for life peerage, like George Stephen and Donald Smith, are problem as the property of the present only at the bettom of ably at present only at the bottom of the ladder of riches, and that the title awaits them at the top. It is a distinct consideration altogether that Donald Smith allows himself to be called Lord Smith allows himself to be called Lord Mount Royal. Stratheona is no doubt a British title, and it can do the British pecrage nothing but good to be mixed up with men who have made money in the New World. But Danald Smith is, we believe, the first to sflix a title to Canadian soil since the conquest, and it may be only the beginning of the end.

Peultentiary and Other Dismissals

We are not engaged in discussing the civil and political rights of Oatho lies merely for our own or our readers amusement, so that The Kingston Freeman must hold us exensed for passing over its fake lotter, signed "Offensive Partisan," and its own silly remarks thereupon.

Freeman reminds us of the ds us of the existence of The London Record. This is a more serious matter, as we observe that we have smoked our western contemporary out of its hole.

In its issue of September 25th-at last—appears an editorial upon the "Civil Service Dismissals," which we

quote:

A short time ago one of our contemporaries raised a great hubbub because certain Catholics in connection with the Kingston peniteutiary were dismissed the service. But it purposely avoided mentioning that other Catholics were appointed to the vacant posts, as it would thus have shown that the officials dismissed were not dismissed because they were Catholics.

Our contemporary was right hereover, or contemporary

dismissed were not dismissed because they were Catholics.

Our coutemporary was right, however, on one point. Mr. Hughes, the notorious Orangeman, who held a position in the service, was recommended for transfer to another place. If he was be not dismissed as the others were? Was he not dismissed as the others were? Was he retained as a sop thrown to appear the orangemen? There seems to be no doubt that this was the case, and we know from other circumstances that each bound politico-religious associations would a powerful lever wherewith they influence both Governments, and the present instance demonstrates that this present instance demonstrates that this influence has been exerted on the Government, close why would Mr. Hughes the incompetent be recommended for transfer, while the others, who offended no worse than he, are to be dismissed?

It is a mistake to say we "avoided"

It is a mistake to say we "avoided mentioning that other Catholics were appointed." We so stated; we also said that we should be the last paper in Canada to defend the proved misconduct of a Catholic in office. The great hubbub" was raised on account of the infamous methods of the commission of investigation, with which we have not yet finished. A thorough y well informed and equally trust-worthy correspondent, in our last issue, showed that the effect, if not the object, of the investigation was to ruin the characters of the dismissed Catholic officials first, and then dismiss them. We are assured by a life long Liberal politician, who knows Bob Eilback intimately, that his rabid and unscrupulous partisan character essentially fits him for the performance of such a job as our correspondent has described. The information against the Catholic officials was obtaine dent has stated; no deour correspo fence was allowed; no lawyer, no locuments, no official records Mr Devlin, the engineer, begged for a chance to refute the charges before the commission and was denied. Butand this is the most amazing fact of all-the only charge of wrongdoing of which the public ever heard the particulars, viz., the receiving of money from a Montreal contractor, was withdrawn by Mr. Fitzoatrick on the floor of the House of Commo In fact the treatment of Messrs. Devlin, O'Donnell and Sullivan was simply brutal and damnable. During all the time the commission was sitting charges were made against the Prot-estant employes in the penitentiary. It was only after the eleventh hour that Woods and Weir were brought before the tribunal. The commission had then closed and the commissioners had gone to Toronto; but for very shame-sake they again return Kingsion to inquire into the conduct of Weir and Woods.

But The London Record does not tell half the sequel. Not only was Hughes, on account of his Orange conanother institution and retained in the service, Metcalfe was likewise re-tained, and Weir, who had been recommended for instant dismissal. and who was actually dismissed, has since been reinstated on the penitentiary staff, and is now actually doing duty as a keeper in the Kingston peni tentiary. We ask The Record where is the satisfaction to Catholic men who have always been regarded by their neighbors as upright, ortizing, in other Catholics finding of fice under a government when upon the unproduced testimony of convicts, ob tained by a political agent, they stand branded before the world? We do not say that these men are guilty or innocent. They themselves say they are unocent; they say that the chance of proving their unocence was denied them. And certainly the fact that the Protestant employes charged with like misconduct have been re tained or reinstated is a good reason for believing that Messrs. Devlin, O'Donnell and Sullivan are telling the truth. In any event the investigation was conducted by infamous devices upon that ground alone, apart from the special treatment reserved for the Protestants on the original conde list.

The London Record also says:
Another circumstance which occurred lately in regard to now appointments to office is a gross outrage, which reflects no credit ou those concerned. The Minister of Customs has thought fit to Appoint Mr. Busby, the president of the P.P.A. to a lucrative position under the Government. Our Liberal friends mey, perhaps, advance the occuse that political expediency justified such a course. We must differ from them. There could be no possible excuse for the appointment of such a character to a Government position. We cannot understand why any Minister of the Crown should in this way recognize the oxist-cuce of the most contemptible conspiracy of hungry, office-seeking highs that have over existed in this country, Mr. Busby, of Southampton, had a certain much of the property of the country of the country of the country of the country of Customs outbid the Tories and purchased the lot.

We are delighted to hear The Record The Lendon Record also says

We are delighted to hear The Record speaking up. But why does it ignore the treatment which Mr. Tennant of Gretna, Man., and Mr. McAllister of Cobourg have received from the Min-ister of Customs? Compared with the conduct of that politician to those faithful servants of the Government the appointment of Busby is only minor circumstance. The Record can not plead that it has not heard of Mr. Tennant and Mr. McAllister. We have published all the circumstances of their cases as far as our ability to get at the truth and the whole truth admitted. If the story should have any other side we have failed to disgover it, through no fault of our own : and we would invite The Record to try its hand. There is plenty of time for our contemporary to arrive at a well-matured opinion; but as long as it quietly ignores such instances of infamous religious persecution its con cern for the interests of Catholic citiz me must attract suspicion.

Sir Oliver Mowat's Retirement.

The appointment of Sir Oliver Mowat to the Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario definitely closes an inter esting political career. As a public has always been so fa a theorist as to be fairly classed a Tory, although he professed Liberal principles from his first entrance upon the scene. He worked upon public opinion experimentally, and wi n h had discovered its tende le pretending to lead it. methods were not original. His earliest speeches read like a fanatical appeal to Protestant bigotry. But strictly speaking they were nothing of the sort. Before he uttered one word he had measured the inflammable materia in reach, he had assured himself that he could use it successfully, and his calculations proved correct. He came into power in that way; and to do him justice he proceeded not to wreck Oatholic schools, as a true fanatic would have done; but helped to make the provisions of the consti-tution workable and serviceable. Re carries into his retirement a reputation for personal conscience. Other men might prefer the possession of a good conscience without the reputati but Sir Oliver Mowat always valued the reputation too. If all his utter-ances did not merit righteousness, perhaps his acts may have restored the balance. As a Scotchman he the balance. As a Scotchman he stood by his kirk and his brethren, he provided for them with unquestionable

good will and they trusted him accordingly. His long administration of the affire of this affire of this province shall stand in Canadian history as a striking fact of post Confederation gove ument; and the peculiar conditions by which the great tenure of office was secured carry instructive lessons for our political students. Bir Oliver was in habit a Conservative. He was also here that way. His principles were life-long, not changing. In the late Dommion general election he repeated in a mild way, and only to the extent demanded by the occasion, his historic appeal to the sectarian animosities of estants. Answer : His conscience might have told him no ill results could come of it, as long as the cry brought a French Catholic Premisinto power. Take him all in all and he can neither be praised as a great man nor blamed as the opposite
His final office is one for wh

which ho is fitted. No "court" is needed in the provinces. Sir Oliver Mowat's well-known dislike for "society" non-sense is the right quality, the intention being to abolish Government House: and the sooner the better.

St. Augustine Celebrations.

We have before us the reports supplied to the daily papers of the British Islands by the Press Associa-tion, the foremost news distributing company in the world, of the Oatholic celebration of the thirteenth centenary of the landing of St. Augustine in Eugland. The opening ceremonies were held at Ramsgate, on Sunday were held at manageme, on September 12 The following day a conference of the Catholic Truth conference of the Catholic Truth Society was held at Ramsgate. Ou Tuesday there was a procession to Ebbsilect. A visit to Canterbury was reserved for Wednesday, and on Thursday the ceremonies closed with visits to the various sites which history and tradition have associated with the lauding of St. Augustine. This interesting series of events the presentation This reports cover very adequately, giving up on a single day as much space to the account as a page of one Toronto dailies would contain.

These facts are full of meaning. The British newspapers are not in the habit of wasting space; they only give the public what it wants, so that the extended newspaper reports afford an unerring indi cation that a general lemand exists to day for knowledge of the early history of the Church in England, and an increasing public desire for the restoration of the ancient faith. That the leaders of Catholic thought at Rome and in England feel the throb of the British pulse is abundantly evident. ceedings The pr at Ramsgate, Ebbefleet and Canter-bury amply testify that Catholic thought leads the English people on: Cardinal Perraud told his hear the opening day why the conversion of the British is certain. He said the virtues of the English people are "sincerity, love of truth and enter-prise"; and the heart of Catholic Christendom yearns for their return to Catholic unity

The whole world has watched the Ritualistic movement: The English people are too thorough to rest satisfied with a poor verner of Catholicity; historical and ecclesiastical solidity they must have. The motive of ever on and lecture delivered at the St Augustine celebrations was to reveal this solidity and Catholicity to them Cardinal Vaughan's opening sermon drew an historical parallel between the year 597 and the year 1897, between the time of St. Augustine and our own. Gregory then yearned for the on of the Anglo-Sarons, Leo sends to England his gifts and apos letters as Gregory had sent his. We quote the Cardinal :

letters as tregory had sent his. We quote the Cardinal:

To their unspeakable honor be it said that mulitudes, once the assallants of Catholic dectrine, have become its upholders and confessors. They who cast out the altar and stripped the cast out the altar and stripped the claure of the claure

spirituality has earned for them a position of affection and trust in the hearts of motitudes—gaudes and trust in the iterate of motitudes—gaudes and there iterated in the corresponding to the corre inates by the soverance, have all thuse to follow Christ. We have seen clicked some administration of vast catality some distribution of the control administration of the control administration of the control administration of the world in its wealth and power. These are the miracles of Divisio Grace; those are the visible results of brayer.

After Cardinal Vaughan's the most nstructive address delivered was that of the Bishop of Clifton, on the Church in England before St. Augustine. He clearly showed that :

The ancient British Church, like that of Gaul and Spain, has nothing to prove—on the contrary, the evidence all goes the other way—that it was not itself the daughter of

There was no difference, as far as history can guide us, between the British Church and the rest of the Church in doctring or discipling

There is positive avidence that the British Church placed the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in the same position that it holds now in the Holy Roman Church, and held the same loctrine concerning it.

The leading vice of the British Christians was that implacable hatred of their conquerors, which made them do their utmost to shut up the King. dom of Heaven against thom. Thus the words of Dr. Bright are sadly true that as far as the conversion of England was concerned, Roman planted, the Sect watered, but

the Briton did nothing.

Scarcely less instructive were papers
by Monsigner Ward and Rev. Dr. Barry on Catholic education Catholic literature since the Reforma-

As Cardinal Vaughan truly declared the St. Augustine ceremonies will be looked upon as an new epoch in the history of Catholic England, On of the results of the celebration will take th o dence of repairing the tomb of Cardinal Pole in Canterbury Cathedral, a proposal by the Catholic Truth Society that has received the approval of the Cathedral authorities.

The Slaughter of Strikers.

We give below an editorial which appears in the influential and widely circulated Boston Republic. Its tone is not a little surprising. It indicates an awakening in the United States to is not a little surprisit an important truth, viz., that outside opinion of the American people and their institutions may not always be The editorial is headed As Others See Us:"

"Our estaemed contemporary, THE CATHOLIC REGISTER of Toronto, makes pertinent criticism of the conduct of the shoriff and his deputies in Luzerne county, Pa., and it is difficult to controcounty, Pa., and it is uncontrolly it vert its arguments. Incidentally it passes some severe reflections upon the aministration of the law on this side administration of the law on this side of the line, and in doing this it voices of the line, and in doing this it voices of the line, and in sentiments and views of our northern neighbors upon our governmental machinery. We are bound to admit as true and just much of this criticism, however humiliating the concession may be. The Lattimer affair would be reprobated by our citizens in this country had it transpired in Russia or Armenia. We don't if it Russia or Armenia. We doubt if it would be so complacently regarded in any civilized nation as it has been here. The indifference manifest 2. o indifference manifested by the pub-is no doubt due to eleviely constitude lic is no doubt due to eleviel lic is no doubt due to slavish servitude of the press to the wishes and vehims of the great monopolies which control not only the machinery of government, but the very sources and springs of public opinion. In no instance that has come to our notice has a powerful journal in any large contro condemned unqualifiedly the massacre of the miners. Some of the most influential papers have actually approved and annihuled the actually approved and applauded the saction of the sheriff, while a majority of

them have practically apologiz
"Our Toronto contemporary them have practically apologized for it.

"Our Torouto contemporary animadvaris upon the frequency of lynchings, and points out the fact that in many cases this brutal work is done not by impassioned mobs, but by citizens claiming respectability in their neighborhoods. "The Finkerton detective agency," it says, 'is in every fact a branch of Judge Lynch's system. It is the custom of this agency, at times of omergency between employers and laborors, to furnish atmost mos, to any required number, to the side able to required number, to the side able to pay for them—which is invariably the capitalities side. These Pinkerton energency men are accustomed to act under the order of the shoriff, to give their employment a somblance of legality. They are untried, rockless fellows, picked up from among the idle classes of the large cities. Armed with Winchester rifles, they are an element of dread to any community into which ed number, to the side able to

they are drafted. There solden has been a serious strike in the United states in which these men have not hed blood."

This is literally and painfully true We remember the Homestoan summer, in 1891. In that affair the Pinkerton Hessians, acting under orders of a heriff, shot down the striking operanerm, most down the string opera-tives of the Carnegie company. They also shed blood in Hilloris and Missouri,

nves of the Carnegio company. They also shed blood in Illinois and Missouri, but they went seet free. It may be well to inquire who gave those hirelings a warrant to kill. Under what clause in the Constitution are those reckless and irresponsible ruflians empowered to claughter unefounding workmen who are contending with their employers for justice and living wages?

"The State of Pennsylvaula is, in a measure, responsible for the loose and disjointed notions of shorffs respecting the sacredness of human life. After the Homestead slaughter the state troops took possession of the town and protected when the same thing after head work of the same thing after at Lattimer. For nearly men who had wentenly one miners were allowed go in the community. The was under military control, and military authorities held it to be not sold only to restrain the operators. The Sheriff and his deputies. heir sole duty to restrain the opera-

noir solo duty to restrain the operatives. The Sheriff and his deputies,
with the blood of twenty-one miners on
their hands, were under the special care
of the soldiers. If one of the strikers
had killed a deputy sheriff or an employe of the mine operators he would
have been promptly looked up in jail
and the whole power of the commonvealth used to convict him and to mote
out adequate punishment.

"It is little wonder that conservative
journals like The Catholic Registor call
attention to the deplorable and humiliating spectacle presented by the State
of Pennsylvania. And it is a source of
regret to every thoughtful and solfrespecting American that no satisfactory
defence can be set up. Nor can we
gainasy the strictures passed upon the
smeering and contemptuous designation
of the murdered men as "foreigners"
by the sheriff and the soldiery. The
Register, discussing the polut, says:

'If the theory of the American constitution were to declare the rights of man
unencumbered by the accident of
nationality, and on a more logical plane the shooty of the American constitution were to declare the rights of man
unencumbered by the accident of
nationality, and on a more logical plane
than the revolution afforded to the
French people, it is greatly to be feared
that the American constitution may
turn out a failure. Peide of nationality
is a grand thing; but in most European
countries it is tyrannical and essentially
allied to the idea of monarchy. At the
end of the last contury the world was
in revolt against this theoretical
tyranny. But the nineteenth contury
has witnessed its rankest growth on the
very soil where democracy sought to
plant the new idea that 'man to man
the world o'er shall brithers be for a'
that.'"

Senator Mills for the Cabinet.

The appointment of Senator Mills Minister of Justice, in the room of Sir Oliver Mowat, is the best the Government can do. Senator Mills covernment can do. Senator Mills is a safe man—safe as a politician and as a lawyer. Perhaps he talks too much; but the responsibilities of office may oure that. Like all great talkers he does not mean all that he says. Reynolds' Newspaper could not treat the House of Lords to more sarcastic doses of wit than Mr. Mills treated the Canadian Senate. But he was glad of appointment to it. He also talked of appointment to it. He also taked like a book upon the constitutional guarantees provided for Catholic schools; but he voted the other way. This pliability renders him more ac-ceptable as a politioian. His entrance the Cabinet closes the door upon D'Alton McCarthy. Liberals through-out Canada breathe more freely.

Paction Holds Inquisition.

The dismissal of men from govern ment employment after trial before a hasty inquisition, and the blasting of their characters, which follows as an inevitable consequence, should be met by legislation. A statement-complete as to all its details, has been laid before us concerning an instance of this sort of thing that has made a floridal emption in the Outsafe Cabit. ent employment after trial b decided sensation in the Ontario Cabinet. We do not now publish the names or details, as other proceedings names or details, as other proceedings are open. But in all propriety enough may be published to invite a public explanation or denial from sor one in authority. It is charged at a certain faction at the Parliament wildings entered into a consultant against an employe. The mirror against an employs. The marke the conspiracy is said to be anown. They laid charges against him by anonymous letters, or signed letters, none of which he was allowed to see, and the exact contents whereof

are still unknown to him. The ac oued was hurrically dismissed as a potty thief. He proceeded at once to neet his enemics with their own fire. He exposed the congnirators and proved beyond donial that the charges made were false. Then he was as hurriedly reinstated at he had been dismissed. The posuliar nature of the case should not prevent the Ontario Government from explaining the re ception of anonymous letters and treat-ing them as evidence, although with-holding the contents from the accused. This is almost on a par with the penitentlaries investigation. It would be interesting to know whether this practice is much followed. It destroys private character; not to speak at all of the injury done the public service when petty malice reaching above the departmental heads can be sure of a earing and protection in the Cabinet

Grosse Isle.

"Not less than five thousand of the children of Erin, flying from familue and landlord tyranny, lie buried in Grosse Isle."

burkel in Gross Ide.

Far from their own beloved islo
Those Irish extles sleep,
And dream not of historic past,
Nor o'er its memories weep;
Down where the blue St. Lawrence tide Down where the blue St. Parades of Sweeps onward, wave on wave, They lie—old Ireland s exiled dead— In cross-crowned lonely grave.

Sloop on, Ol hearts of Erin, From earthly travail frod Our freighted souls still greet you Boyond life's troubl'd soa; In overy Irish hoart and home, Whore prayer and love abound, I abuilt an attar to your faith—A cross above each mound.

No more the patriets words will cheer Your humble toil and pare— No more your Irish hearts will tell— The heads of evening prayer; The mirth that scott at direct want The initial times soon as well the lies buried in your grave,
Down where the blue St. Lawrence tide
Sweeps enward, wave en wave.

Ol toilors in the harvest field,
Who gather golden grain!
Ol pilgrims by the wayside,
No succer grief and pain!
And ye who know that liberty
Oft wields a shining blade,
Pour forth your souls in requiem praye
Where Irish hearts are laid!

Far from their own beloved land Those Irish exiles sleep, Where dream not faith crowned

Where cream — rock,
Nor ivies o'er them creep;
But fragrant breath of maple
Sweeps on with freedom's side,
And consecrates the lonely isle
Where Irish exiles died!

—Thomas O Hadan.

Catholic Teachers Boycotted in the Northwest.

The following letters are published by the St. Boniface Northwest Re-

by the St. Boniface Northwest Review:

To the Editor of The Northwest Review:

Bin —The following letter has been sent to the Regina Leader. It exposes a state of affairs which shows the 'lamenta'le manner in which Catholic teachers are boycotted in the North West. There is quite a large percentage of Catholic children attending the Regina school and Catholic matepayers contribute a considerable share of school teres. Notwithstanding this fact the Board recently rejected the application of two Catholic teachers of high qualifications and undoubted ability and accepted teachers of inferior qualifications. Their action, will likely lead the Catholice of the town to establish a Separate School at an early date. The attention of His Grace, the Archbishop, is respectfully drawn to the matter.

To the Editor of The Leadet:

To the Editor of The Leader :

To the Editor of The Leader:

SIR—Your article of a few weeks age on minority representation on the teaching staff and trustee board of the Regina schools was trenchant and timely. The fact that during a period of twelve years neither a Roman Oatholic teacher nor a Roman Catholic teacher nor a Roman Catholic teacher nor a Roman Catholic teacher shallough Roman Catholic teachers have several times made application for position on the teaching staff of the Regina schools their efforts to secure appointment have always been rewarded by the same consplet plication for position on the teaching staff of the Regina schools their efforts to secure appointment have always been rewarded by the same conspicute and the secure appointment have always been rewarded by the same conspicute ago there were three or four vacancies on the Regina staff. In reply to its advertisement we understand the Board received the applications of two Ronan Catholics, both of whom are teachers of high qualifications and considerable experience. Here was a golden opportunity for the Board oxidity and the Board avail itself of the opportunity? By deliberately turning down both applicants. Surely both teachers could not be so incompetent as to endanger the "very high shanding" of the Begina schools by the appointment if on trial! Is it any wonder that the feeling is becoming curvest among the members of the Roman Catholic community that " no Catholic need apply?" Can we be surprised if the minority seeks a remark in sport less tave that he "Board was not at Sault" is indefensible. If the Board was not at Sault' is indefensible. If the Board was not at Sault' is indefensible. If the

involves somewhat of a conundrum to one who has not been admitted to the "secrets of the gode" and accordingly a little more light would be welcomed by yours etc., Fakerlay

Sacrol Concert at St. Micha-l's.

Sacred Concert at St. Michael's.

St. Michael's Oathedral was filled with a large and appreciative audience on Tuesday evening, assembled to hear the splendid concert given under the auspices of the Altar Bociety. People atways expoet something worth learning at St. Michael's, nor are they over disappointed. The concert was magnificent and more than austained the reputation of the stristes who took part. D'Allesandro's orchestra performed the opening selection, which was followed by the chorus "Glorla" by the choir. Mrs. E. B. Clancey sang a sole, after which "Benedictus" (Goundal) was beautifully sung by the following quartette: Mrs. McGam, Miss Kennedy, Mess. McMulten and Gendron. Mr. Kohnert performed a colo upon the sweet Swiss instrument the atter. Trio, "Luft thing eyes," from Mondelssohns English by Misses Tymon, Ward n and Keonedy, was well sung. Mr. F. H. Torrington de lighted the large audience with his mastery of the great organ, the magnificant harmonies awelling and reverberating through the vast edifies and dying away softly in the remote recesses of the roof lite the educ of angelic music.

Miss Grant and Mr. Alex Corriects here in the main content of the time in the miss.

and dying way softly in the remote recesses of the roof ike the eelo of singelio music.

Miss Grant and Mr. Alex Gorrie were heard at their best in the beautiful hymn, "Jesus, Lovar of My Soul." Miss Etheon Millett sang "With Verdure Clad," from Handel's "Creation," in splendid style, her voice being heard to great advantage. Mrs. McGanu's solo, "Ave Maria," with harp and cello accompaniment, was expunsite; Signor D'Allesandro taking the harp and Mr. Paul Kahn the cello. The other numbers were beyond criticism, and Miss Fannis Sullivan is to be especially complimented upon her masterly management of the large forces under her command. The Archbishop was present in the sanctuary, and Father Ryan thanket the artists and the audience in behalf of the society.

Hamilton St. Leo Society.

Hamilton St. Leo Society.

Hamilton, Sept. 28th.—The weekly meeting of the Leo Literary society was held last evening in St. Mary's hall. After the regular business had been transacted, J. D. Jherrier, on behalf of the society, presented the president with a handsome smoking set and the following address:

"To M. J. C'Reilly, president of the officers and members of the Leo Literary society: On behalf of the officers and members of the Leo Literary society; we beg to present you with a small token of their appreciation of your services in connection with the administration of the society's affirs; and also to assure you that they esteem it an honor to have served under you as their president. They hope and trust that you will long be spared to continue your good work, and in the hours of depression you may turn to this small present, and under the spell of My Lady Nicotine be soothed and comforted with the remembrance that the members of this society are always your best friends. Bigued on behalf of the society, J. P. Dougherty, vice-president, John W. Smith, secretary."

Mr. O'Reilly made a very feeling reply, and thanked the members for remembering him in such a substantial manner.

manner.
The evening's programme was then proceeded with as follows: Songe by James Wilmot, A. Burke and A. Burke; harmonica solos, A. Burke and W.

Knights of St. John.

TORONTO, Sopt. 28th '97. At the last regular meeting of St. Patrick's Auxiliary, No. & Kuights of St. John held on September 20th '97, the following resolutions were adopted. Whereas it has pleased Alreighty God in Illis infinite wisdom to remove from home and friends our beloved sister Kate Lundy, the member of St. Patrick's Auxiliary extend their deepest sympathy to sisters. Louis and Maude Landy, and the family of our late sister, and we pray that God in infinite mercy and loving kindness will sustain them in their hour of sad afficiation, therefore be it.

Resolved—That the charter be draped for the period of three months, and these resolutions be engrossed on the minutes, a copy tendered to sisters Louie and Maude Landy and published in Tine Carneton Resolver, Catholic Record and Knight of St. John. MARY O'RRILLY, Rec. Soo'y.

Sunday Evening at St. Patrick's.

St. Patrick's Church was crowded on Sunday evening at the Musical Vespers held in aid of the poor of the parish. The music, as is always the case at the Redemptorists' Church, was perfect. Father McBrady O.S.B. presched impressively on the subject of Faith.

Address to Archbishop Bruchesi.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—St. Patrick's Church was crowded yesterday at High Mass when His Graco Arch bishop Brothest paid the parashioners his first official visit. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. A. McCallium, S.B., assisted by Rev. Martin Callaghan, S.B., as descon, and Rev., P., Fallon, as sub-descon.

At the conclusion of the Credo, Rev. Eather Qumlivan, pastor, asconded the pulpt, and read an address to the new head of the discose, in the tance of the clergy and people of St. Patrick's parels, which in part stated:

It is surely a source of joy to every true child of the Church in this diccese, and of encouragement and consolation to yourself Monsolgneur to note the univorsal satisfaction your appointment has given, not only to your own, but also—which is no small import to the common good—to persons of all classes in this great city, and throughout the entire country. To us in particular, your Irsh—your English speaking—children, it is most gratifying that the fluency and correctness with which you speak our language enables you to address us in our own tongue, and be assured, Mgr., that we shall listen to your words not only with phrasure, but slee with that reverence which we own to our first pastor, and in that spirit Jof faith and dooility which has ever been charac teristic of our people.

His Graco blessed a now statue of St. Patrick, which will be placed on a pedestal over the main entrance of the church.

After Many Years.

A SUFFERER IS RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH,

The romance of unwritten facts of real life far exceeds the rich elaborations will feel and the received will be received with the received will rebears to you dark catalogue of pains and achee that are often ill understood by the friends and inadequately treated by the physician. Thanks be to the mighty genius that discovered the new famous paraocas for the ills to which humanity is subjected when suffering from impoverished blood or a shattered nerve system. Thousands have and thousands are still using to greatest advantage Dr. Williams' Fisk Pills. They have passed the ordeal of experiment again and again with ever increasing honor. The following statement is from one who was rescued from seeming permanent enfestioners and distressing heast action. Many Fisher, of Laucaster township, Glongarry county, is a maiden leady. About eight years were lifted to several causes, all possibly more research of the heart. It was attributed to several causes, all possibly more research of the heart and she received ireatment accordingly for two years. At this stage she took to her bed she had not heart and she received treatment accordingly for two years. At this stage she took to her bed had not an early venture to walk out was a low. For twelve months she had year conving only domestic attention of the heart and she received treatment accordingly for two years. At this stage she took to her bed she was a low. For twelve months he had not a friend of her and the received treatment accordingly for two years. At this stage she was under medical attendance and took medicine for about three years. At the end of this time she own was about the tendent of the heart. About two years ago she began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, wrongit and the process o

to many others.

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Chats with the Children.

Where the oak-troes tall and atatoly
Strotch great branches to the sky,
Where the green leaves toes and flute
As the sunner days go by
Dwell a crowd of listle people
Ever racing, up and down—
Bright eyes glacing, gray talls whisk
ing
This is known as Squirrol Town.

Line is known as Squirroi Town.

Bless me, what a rush and bustle,
As the happy hours speed by!
Chitter, chatter—chatter, chitter,
Underneath the azure sky.
Laughs the brook to hear the clamour
Chirps the sparrow gay and brown
Welcome! Welcome, overybody!—
Jolly place, the Squirroi Town."

Joney-bees the fields are roaming;
Dabies und, and lillies blow;
Soon Jack Frost—the savey, follow,—
Hurrying, will come, I know.
Crimono leavos will light the woodland,
And the unts come pattering down;
Wuter store they all must gather—
Busy place then, Squirkel Town.

Blowing, blustering, sweep the north

wind—
sol The anow is flying fast.
Hushed the hook, and hushed the
sparrow,
For the summer-time is past.
Yet these merry little follows
Do not fear old Winter's frown;
Sung in hollow trees they're hiding—
Quiet place is Squirted Town.
—(ALIX THORN in St. Nicholas.

ANIMALS THAT DO NOT DRINK

ANIMALS THAT DO NOT DRINK.

How long would you be contented without a drop of water to drink? There are many defirent kind of animals in the world that never in all their lives sip so much as a drop of water. Among those are the llamas of Priagonia, and the gazelles of the far East A perrot lived for fifty-two years in the Zuo at London without drinking a drop of water, and many naturalists believe the only mosture imbibed by wild rabbits is derived from green herbage laden with dew. Many repulse—serpents, lizards, and certain bachtrians—live and thrive in places entirely devoid of water, and sloth are also said never to drink. An arld district in France has produced a race of non-drinking cows and sheep, and from the milk of the former Requefort cheese is mada. There is a species of mouse which has established itself on the waterless plains of Western America, and which flourishee, notwithstanding the absence of moisture.

THE FROUD MISS O'HAGGIN.
The proud Miss O'Haggin
May ride in her wagon;
Her landau or drag in
The park all the day;
But she'd give all her loisure
Aud wealth beyond measure
For one half the pleasure
Down Haggarty's way,
When young Dauny Gilligan
Drives Maggie Milityan
Down Murphy's hill agin
In his "coopay."—St. Nich

-St. Nicholas

D CHILDREN, WHO NEVER HEARD BOUND, TALK TO ONE ANOTHER.

Sound, Tark TO ONE ANOTHER.

In the October St. Nicholas there is an article on "Helen Kuller, and Tommy Stringer," written by William T. Ellis. Helen, the wonderful blind girl whose history is so well known, by personal appeals secured the sun necessary to educate a little boy similarly affinited. They were separated soon after the education of the boy began, and Mr. Ellis gives the following account of their recent meeting, after being many years apart: Helen had been for weeks longing to see her little friend, and to many verbal messages had added her own written invitation to Tom and his teachers to visit her as her Cambridge home. Tom himself, although recalling little or nothing of his paet acquantance with Helen, and altogether ignorant of the debt he owed her, had begun to look forward with pleasure to the visit.

look forward with pleasure to the visit.

I fear that Helen's greetings to old friends, Tom's teachers, were not so protracted as they otherwise would have been; for all the while that she was welcoming them in femmine fastion, her hand was quitely moving about to discover, if possible, her long-desired visitor. When she did bouch his head, her fingers ran over it lightly for an instant, and then her arms were about his neck. The expressive features of the blind girl lighted up with a rare joy, and through out the visit her countenance was chining.

lighted up with a rare joy, and through out the visit her countenance was shinling.

"What a fine big boy he is! The dear little fellow!" was her contralictory exclamation of delight when at last she found her voice. Than her switt-moving fingers began to spell messages of affection into Tom's shubby fist. All this time she was running her other hand over his face, or lifting up his hands in her own face and ourls. Tom's comment of pleasure on touching her soft hair delighted her.

It was many moments before Miss Sullivan, Helen's devoted friend and teacher could persuade her pupil, with the small company of friends, to seated. The two blind and deal children, by some subtle instinct, seemed to know at once their community of interest, and together they sait in a wide window-seat, talking

with eagerness and ease, and absorbed in each other.

This is not the place to report fully the merry chatter and eager words of these two souls that so marvelously dwell apart from the world in their realm of innocennos.

these two souls that so marvelously dwell apart from the world in their realm of innocence.

The strangeness of their meeting mpressed her deeply. She stopped her conversation with Tom long enough to speak of this. She had been read ing Tom's hand, following the movements of his fingers, as he spelled out the words with a rapidity that would make an inexperienced onlooker dizzy, by keeping her own hand partly closed over his. "I suppose Tom is not used to having people read his hand in this way," she suggested.

The progress that Tom has made since Helen last mot him amazed and charmed her. In answer to an inquiry concerning Tom's education in articulation, his teacher saked him to speak to her with his lips. The strange picture that was then present of I shall never forget. The children sat together, facing each other, each countenance illumined with an anim ation that the possession of every faculty could not have increased. The older one's accomplishments are romarkable, so that in all things save the sones of sight and hearing is not one whit behind the most cultured and favored of young women. The other child is following close after her, along the same pathway that she has pursued, knowing not his deficiencies even as much as his companion knows hers, and withal richly compassed by her tender sympathy.

There they sit, neither having seen since babyhood a ray of light, or having heart of the lightest sound, and yet speaking together in articulate, audible words that all present could understand, yet which were not heard by either of the speakers!

One finger of Helen's delicate hand touched Tom's lips, and her thum to the contract of the speakers!

by either of the speakers I
One finger of Helen's delicate hand
touched Tom's lips, and her thumb
rested lightly upon has throat near
the chin. He spoke to her sentence
after sentence, and she repeated aboud
after him the words that he uttered,
answoring them with his fingers.
The significance, the marvelouences
of it all, was overwhelming. I doubt
if the world has ever seen a greater
triumph of education.

DEER-MICE AS PATS

In the October St. Nicholas, G.

In the October St. Nicholas, G. Rafael O Reilly tells of a couple of querpet that he caught in the woods. The writer says:

While rambling one evening in the woods, I sat down on a rock close by a shaded bank all overgrown with soft greeu moss and featherly ferns. Not far away there was an ancient tree stump, with a hole running in underneath it, and what should I see peeping out from the hole, but the head of a little reddish-brown anumal. At first sight I took it to a chipmunk. Its large black eyes seemed full of apprehension, and as I moved it drew back out of sight. Cn rolling over the stump, I discov

appreiension, and as I moved it drew back out of sight.

Cn rolling over the stump, I discovered beneath it some withered greats carefully rolled into a globular nest Cautiously drawing my handkerchief around this, I tied it up, with whatever it contained, and burried homeward with my treasure. On emptying the handkerchief into a box covered with wire gaure, I found that I had captured two beautifully delicate and elegant creatures, somewhat larger than mice. Their fur was thick and soft, a rich velvet of reddish-brown on the back, and snowy white beneath. Their feet also were white. But their chief beauty lay in their eyes—great, back, liquid orbs half protruding from the head. No gazelle ever had eyes half so lovely.

They soon became quite tame, and

black, liquid orbs hall protraining from the head. No gazelle ever had eyes half so lovely.

They soon became quite tame, and without showing any fear would allow me to put my hand into their cage to give them fruits and berries. They carried their nest into a corner of the cage and reconstructed it there.

After about two weeks I procured a large coccenut, sawed it in two, and taking one helf of it, made in it a little doorway. When I put this into their cage, turned mouth down, they seemed to go wild with the excitement of delight. In and out they ran through the little doorway a hundred times in succession. Sometimes they would jump up on top of the coccanut and survey it all over; and then, after 'washing their faces' with their delicate white paws, jump down, and again run inside. Soon they made up their mands to take possession of it as their home. Their nest in the corner they putled to pieces, and carried it off mouthful by mouthful into the little coccanut thut. There they have lived ever since.

During the daytime they sleep; but when evening comes on they busy

During the daytime they sleep; but when evening comes on they busy themselves running and jumping about the cage; and they have never once in three years tried to goaw their way out.

Totally Dear.—Mr. S. E. Crandell, Port Perry, writes: "I contracted a severe cold last winter, which resulted in my becoming bytally deaf in one ear and partially so in the other. Attorying various remedies, and consulting several docters without obtaining any relief, I was advised to try Dr. Thonas' Echerric Ott. I warmed the Oil and purred a little of it into my car, and before one-half the bottle was used my hearing was completely restored. I have heard of other cases of deafness being cured by the use of this medicine."

...THE... hrvsanthemum.

From the French of FERNAND BEISSIER.

1.

Franking Francisco.

Franking Brissier.

I. I. Hille httle Prince lay dying. On the previous evening, the physicians had said they could do no more, and the Emperor had thrown thom all into prison, vowing by his golden crown that they should lose their heads the next day.

Then he had sought others. In every direction messengers had been dispatched, bringing with them on their return to the palace venerable men, with white beards, who columnly modded their heads—surmounted by caps of yellow silk—and murmured sacred words. Every one of these sacred had the these sacred words. In the sacred to be succeed to her a thin, for the development of the suffering child, clad in his golden samour, with his crown upon his head and his seimitar at his side, the Emperor held his soon's hand in his own and waited, but wept not. For it seemed to him a thing incredible that Death should dare to touch his child whitst he—the master—stood by.

Solders armed with sabres kept guard around the bed, standing erect

conid whitst he—the master—stood by. Soldiers armed with sabres kept guard around the bed, standing erect and motionless in their black uniform decorated with the twelve symbolic animals. Beyond stretched the grand marble staircase, brilliantly illuminated by the chandeliers which brazen storks held in their boaks. Helmesed horse-soldiers, lunce in hand, mounted guard around the palace. On the terrasses, archers in war attire shot arrows at the clouds, and the bonzes had orders to beat continually—gon their drums and tom-toms. Surely, if Death should chance to pass near the palace, all this noise, this blaze of light, these sabres, arrows, and lances would suffice to frighten him away!

In the town life seemed supended. The junks, with furled sails, by idle on the river bank, and the shops were closed. Amidst the glare of torohes and blare of gongs, walling men and women, with outstretched arms and faces presed against the earth prostrated themselves before a coloseal stone Buddhas seasted upon a lotus leaf, whose clasged hands rested upon his crossed legs.6

And in the Imperial chamber, under gold-embroidered silks, still lay and agonized the little Prince. His wasted chest heaved painfully; a strange, gasping sound issued from between his chattering teeth, and at times his poor little clenched hands seemed trying to throw off some invisible weight which oppressed and suffocated him. In the adjoining apartment the Empress, surrounded by her women, who were lying upon the floor, was herself kneeling, and, in spite of the silken hangings and doors of brass her sobe reached the ears of the sick boy. He turned gently towards his father, and, fixing on him his large, deep eyes, in which seemed now to burn a mysterious lighth, he inquired why his mother was not at his side, and why all those soldiers, with their log advess, online the Emperor, the horsemen brandished their lances, the horsemen brandished decorated with the twelve symbolic summals. Beyond stretched the gread marble stairoses. brilliantly illuminated by the chandleiers which barsons storks hold in their books. Helmeds horse-soldier, alone in hand, mounted garden and the bones. Helmeds how the clouds and the bonese had orders to beat continually; con their drums and tom-toms. Surely, if Death should chance to pass near the place, all this noise, this hone of light, these sabres, arrows, and hance with the contract of light, these sabres, arrows, and hance with the contract of light, these sabres, arrows, and hance with the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of light, these sabres, and the contract of the contract of light, these sabres, and the contract of the contract of light, these sabres of the contract of light, these sabres, and the contract of light, the light of light

silkon robe, which time and use had robbed of its original color. With one hand he leaned upon a long bam bee stock, in the other he held a withered chrysanthemim flower.

The Emperor uttered an exclamation of rage, but before he could make any further sign, the atranger, stretching forth his hand said:

"They allowed me to pass when I teld them that I had come to save thy son."

"To save my son! Thou?"

son."

"To save my son! Thou?"

"I!"

And the old man, regardless of the menacing soldiers, advanced towards the bed.

"By the rising sun!" vowed the Emperor, "if thou liest, I will have those who admitted the shot to destimate a sun the sun that the sun to the sun that the sun to destimate a sun that the sun to destinate a sun that the sun the s

The Emperor's anger broke forth afresh.

"Wretch!" exclaimed he, "stopping to discuss the price of a service, when thou_averrest danger to be so imminent! Knowest thou not that

glinted upon the arms of the soldiers and the gold embroideries. Without, on the emellies and bamboes of the imperial garden, the birds were earel ling gaily. Their souge were for a moment the only sounds which broke the solemn silence within.

Then the old man extended his hand, and gently lad the chrysanthed mum first upon the lips, afterwards upon the heart, of the little patient. The remedy took immediate effect. The still heart went to work again, the lips regained their color, the limbs relaxed, and they young Prince raised his head.

Surprised at the sight of the kneel-

Imbe relaxed, and the young Prince raised his head.

Surprised at the sight of the kneeling flaures around hun, he asked:

"Why do you weep, my father? Is to not the hour at which I am accustomed to go down into the garden with my tutor?"

The Emperor uttered a loud cry,

"A miracle!" he exclaimed. "My child lives! and into his arms, he covered him with kieses.
Then, turning towards the soldiers, he said:

Then, turning towards the soldiers, he said:—

"Go! summon the Empress; then hasten to the town, and proclaim to all that I order a general rejoining. The Prince is saved! There must be illuminations at night. My treasurers shall perambulate the streets, scattering gold and silver money to the populace. All the bells are to berung, and in the temples the bonzes shall sing the praises of m-roful gods to the accompaniment of the feetal gong-As for thee," 12 continued, addressing the old man, "thou shalt not be for gotten. From this day forward thou shalt sit at my right hand, on my throne, and thy lightest wish shall be estemed a command by all."

Once more the man smiled.
"I have need of nothing," he said, "and crave one boon only—to be allowed to return whene I came. Errolong, I hope to enter upon my eternal rest. It is not, I moreover, who have saved thy son: thou hast saved him thyself; for thou hast offered unto the gods the two things which alone common the things which alone common the tring of soldiers, who saluted him with lowered weapons, he paused, with up lifted forefinger, upon the threshold, for one parting word of counsel:—

"Never forget that above thee there exists a supreme Master, in Whose eternal balance a single tear far out weights all, the arms of thy soldiers, thy crown, and all thy treasures."

The Emperor bowed humbly as he answered:—

"I thank thee, my father!" Gol summon the Empress; ther

answered:—
"I thank thee, my father!"

The Battle of Stirling.

The six hundredth anniversary of the battle of Stirling has been commomerated at Abbey Crair, at the foot of the monument of Sir William Walkee. There was an enthuisatic gathuring. The state was acked with evergreens, while an immetelle of bay leaves was round his brow At the banquet in the evening, commemorating the battle, Lord Rosebery proposed 'The immortal memory of Wallace.' He said that to Scotsmen the memory of the battle of Sterling, and the man by whom it was gained, did not represent the deen of the English army, but the dawn of their national existence and the assortion of their national independence.

"He is an awfull wise young man.

"He is an awfully wise young man, to have seen no more than twenty-three summers," "He may have seen but twenty-three summers, but the number of summer girls he has met runs up to the hundreds."

An editor received some verses not long ago with the following note of explanation: "These lines were written fifty years ago by one who has, for a long time, slept in his grave merely for passime."



resisting power and onquer disease without medicine, but he is not be in a sud will not be in the sud will not be

The most valuable book for both men and women is Dr. Firere's Conwoners of the state of the stat

g_{ener}eances career and see Farm and Garden 06,666,666,030,030,040,040

THE COLOR OF THE STATE OF THE S

stomach of any user of Daniels butter."

Except a few weeks in spring and autumn, very few cows in Denmark gather their food outside, as they are stall-ted in winter on account of the cold and in summer on account of the cold and in summer on account of the test. It is, however, the water supply of the typical Daniels farm which most forcebly illustrates how greatly santary science is neglected in that country. Typhold fever is exceedingly provalent in Denmark; the normal death-rate in Copenhagen is more than double that in the principal cities of Great Britain. Some of the members of the Tuberculosis Commission were convinced from what they saw that many obscure outbreaks of typhold fever in England might be due to the use of Daniels butter. The author argues that our own dairy farmers have a serious grievance in the fact that out of consideration for the public health they are very properly compelled by law to produce their dairy products under unimpeachable sanitary conditions, while they have to compete with foreign dairy produce manufactured under conditions which demonstrate the most astounding ignorance of, or indifference to, sanitary laws and considerations of public health. The esseay is published at the office of The North British Agriculturist, Edinburgh.

at the office of The North British Agriculturist, Edinburgh.

Cur Canadian farmors have a very real interest in this exposure of impurity in Danish butter, so long talked up the best in the world. The charges are of such an alarming nature as to induce Mr. Harold Faber, the Danish Commissioner, to step into the passion in the charge, and with most telling effect. Not alone does he remain immovable as to the position he had assumed, but supports it by what, if well founded, are further and sensational revelations. Almost sickening indeed, are several of the statements he makes as to the conditions attendant on the production of some Danish butter. Before these such matters as infected water, hadly ventilated, small byres, and improper food for cows pale into comparative insignificance. Mr. Young challenges Mr. Fabar to refute his accusations. He also declares his readiness to submit the question to the investigation and arbutrament of commissioners appointed by, the Dutch or British Government. It should be stated that Mr. Young, in sustainment of several of his charges respecting byres, etc., produces photographs taken on the spot. The testimony appears to be all but irrefragable.

Don't claim to be an advocate of good roads and then huv a narrow-

Don't claim to be an advocate of good roads and then buy a narrow-tired wagon.

Don't let another year pass without keeping a strict account of your business.

keeping a strict account of your business.

Don't think of buying an new wagon with less than four-inch tires. Six would be better.

Don't leave the store wood out in in the ran and then acold if breakfast is not ready in time.

Don't forgot that it is a waste of time for a farmer to lose an average of tall an hour a day in feeding his cattle for the lack of a few conveniences. One may be busy and yet idle.

Don't go to the expense of buying commercial fertilizer exclusively when the land can be benefitted by a crop of clover plowed under every few years to lighten and mellow the soil.

Como and Kinney Difficulty.—Mr. J. W. Wilder J. P., Lafargovillo, N.Y. writes: "I am subject to severe attacks of Colic and Kildney Difficulty, and find Parmoleo's Pulls afford me great rolled. They are the best modicine I have over need." In fact so great is she power of this remedy to cleause and purify, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body.

two Fair Women

"There is no use in shutting your cyes to the truth, Kennedy, It's as plann as A B O that the girl is over head and ears in love with you."

The individual whose name was Kennedy yawned, uncrossed his legs to cross them the other way, and refrained from roplying, as there seem ed nothing to be said. He did not wish to own the sort impeachment; he could not truthfully deny it. He and his friend, Frank Murphy, were having a smoke and a talk in his bachelor quarters. They had been to a dance together, and now, in the still hours of the early summer morning, folt indiend to prolong their vigil, instead of going sensibly to bed. The word probablin men. They had be uportant posts in a thriving and the atmosphere of the virish metropolis was now ou can't deny that I am

ou can't dony that I am
arphy insisted. "I told you
would be. I warned you not
word on her."
Hang it "said Kennedy, dashing
ne ashes from his eigar with a movement of annoyance, "I never encouraged her. She's a flirt. If she
chose to flirt with me I could not help
that, I wish she would fix her attentions on some other man."
"I wish she would," said Murphy,
rather wistfully.
"Dash, it all, Frank, I believe you
are soft on her."

rather wistfully.

"Dael, it all, Frank, I believe you are soft on hor."

Murphy luaghed constrainedly.

"If I am, why not? She's not the first girl I have been soft on."

"What would you do if you were in my place?"

"I'd marry her."

"You would, of course, because you are fond of her. I'm not."

"That's not the reason. I'm advising you for your good, and I'm dudging from your side of the question. I know Nellie Leeson is a bit of a firt, but that's all on the surface. She's a downright good girl every way. She'll be as good a wife as you can find. And it's time you married. You know you're tired of being a bachelor. Aren't you, now?"

Kennedy sighed. His friend's arguments wrought on him in spite of bimself.

"You nut love quite out of the

"You put love quite out of the question, Frank. Don't you think a man should love the woman he wants

man should love the woman he wants to marry?" said Murphy conclusively, "Hot fove soon cools. That sentimental sort of thing does not go far in real life. People who begin that way often end by hating each

"But if I marry Nellie what about

"But if I marry Nellie what about you? You are found of her."
"It's quite a fraternal feeling," said Murphy comfortably. "I'm not the sort of fellow to lose my head over any woman. If she cared for me I'd be glad enough to have her. As she doesn't I'm quite satisfied she should have the fellow she does care for."

"I don't know on earth why she

... aons anow on earth why she cares for me."

"It's because of your face, Phil. That's the worst of being born so beastly good-looking. Then a man has all the women running after him."

m."
Kennedy smiled slighly. Then an pression of pain came over his andsome face.

Kennedy smiled slighly. Then an expression of pain came over his handsome face.

"But women are fools," Murphy resurned. "Good-looking fellows are always hard to manage. You are the greatest crank I know."

"That's why I think it is unwise to rush into matrimony.

"Did you ever love a woman?"

"I dreamt once that I did."

"Dreamt it?"

"Such experience are the dreams of life, old fellow. They are far better than the reality. But you know nothing about them."

"Just as well for me that I don't. But why didn't you marry her?"

"She was in Dublin then. I don't know where she is now."

"Then don't bother about her. It she a Dublin then. I don't know where she is now."

"Then don't bother about her. Have a woman that will have you for the saking."

"I wish I had something to throw at you, said Kennedy. "I'm too tired for any exection, and there's no good in arguing with you."

When Murphy had taken his departure Kennedy lay on the sofa, and thought he would sleep there. He was not inclined to go to bed. But his sind was still in a very wakeful state; and involuntarily he began reflecting on the subject his friend had been discussing. Kennedy had been discussing the woold probably like to marry him; but, as he was wont to think of her as a fiirt, he had not considered the situation bericusly until not. when it assumed a new aspect it with her when it assumed a new aspect it with a had not tetrally encour-years and the probably like to marry him; but, as he was a probably like to marry him; but, as he was a probably like to marry him; but, as he was encould not considered the situation bericusly until not. when it assumed a new aspect it with a head not tetrally encour-years and the probably like to marry him; but, and her giety distracted.

by allowing them pass as a matter of course. Intensely sensitive on any joint of honour, Kennedy was now tartled to realise that he had errod towards Miss Loseon by allowing her to take it for granted that she could rouse matrimonial intentions with regard to herself in his mind.

Then one of those sudden radical changes that are sometimes effected in a man's way of thinking came upon him. Why should he not marry Nellie Leeson? he asked bimself ser jouely. The idea would have seemed absurd to him yesterday, yet it appear ed quite natural to-day, and the remembrance of Frank Murphy's practical suggestion gave it tenseity and shape. The reasons for his marrying her were much stronger than the mombrance of Frank Murphy's practical suggestion gave it tenseity and shape. The reasons for his merrying her were much stronger them the reasons against. He liked the girl Though she was fond of mesculine society she was not unwomanly. He knew she had many sterling qualities, and her attachment to him was quite distributed and restless. He was tired of his bachloid rquarters. He was tired of his bachloid rquarters. He was tired of his bachloid rquarters. Ho was feeling worried and restless. It was just the time to settle down to a responsibility. What better one could he want than that of endeavoring to make a woman who oved him happy? He almost made up his mind to propose to Nollie the next time he met her, and thus he quietly dozed off to sleep with her mage filling his mind.

In his sleep he heard a voice calling him "Pullip! Philip!" The call flassical to his consciousness through the slumber that was dulling his brain. It was like a clarion sounding in some still place. Then, as an echo, came another call also reliterated—"Phil! Phil!"

He started to his feet and rubbed

He started to his feet and rubbed his eyes, with a troubled expression.

"It was her voice," he said to himself. "How strange! I could have sworn she was here. It must have been a dream."

Going to the window, he opened it, and stood looking out. His face was very pale, and though he had described his experience as a dream, he was much moved by it. The incident or colnoidence of being roused by the voice of the woman he loved, when he had almost made up his mind to marry a woman he did not love, affected his purpose. Usually he was promptly deceive. Now he resolved to tem porise. He would not propose to Nellie just yet. He would not even debide whether or not he would marry her, for he was really not bound to her na uny way. Ho would sek for a holiday and go away for at least a month. He wanted as change, but he was not in the mood for company. He would go on a long cycling tour by limself. He had often planned a cycling turthough Ireland, but had never carried out the project. He would do so at once, and his intentions with regard to Nellie Leeson would depend on how he felt when he came back. Marriage was too serious to be undertaken on the spur of a momentary impulse.

On applying for a month's holiday that day Kennedy bad his request granted. Indeed an affirmative answer. Since his first appointment in the distillery he had been rapidly prom ted; whe was related to the proprietors of the concern; and for the same reason it was highly probable that he would one day get a partnership. This was Friday, so Kennedy arranged to begin his leave of absence on Monday. The month was July, the weather very fine, so he had the best augury of proplitions circumstances for his tour. This avening Knnedy had an engagement, and though it was one he was not particularly anxious to fallil, he decided to go just to pass the time. His resileesness was now becoming impressed exiliement. He was long ing feverishly, as a schoolboy longs for the first day of vacasion, for the next few days to be over.

The function to which he was

sidered his Radical tendencies quite preposterous.

"Well, Philip, you really are the most unpunctual man in town," she said, shaking hands with her nephes when he appeared. "I thought you were not going to come. But you are just in time to hear Nellie Lesson sing."

Mrs. Allen, too, favored the project of a match between her nephew and Nallie, who was well connected.

Kennedy had decided that he would "keep clear" of Miss Lesson this evening. But he had reckoned without his hest—that is, without Nellie. When her song was over she beckmed him arbitrarily to her side. He had to go to her. She was a brilliant.

looking blonds of six-and-twenty, who passed for being a beauty, though she had many personal deficiencies. But her taste in dress and her fascinating smule, which set off to advantage two rows of pearly toeth, helped to disarm adverse criticism in her regard.
"You morese creature!" she said archly to Kennedy; "did yoù intend sitting in that corner by yourself all the evening?"
"I am in an unecolable mood."
"How horribly bearish!"

How horribly bearish t" Yes, it is just the way to describe

it."
"You require a good shaking. It is the best cure for unsociability."
"I am going to try the effect of a cycling tour. A whole month of my own society exclusively will make me tired of it probably."
"A whole month! What do you mean?"

"A whole month! West or you mean?"
"I'm taking my helidays at once. I'll start on a cycling tour next Monday"
Kennedy felt rather vicious as he said this, and watched the effect on Nellie. He was stirred by a sudden indignation at the way in which she appropriated him. She looked dumfounded.
"What a sudden decision. You told me you would not go till September."

told me you Soptember.

"Isn't a man at liberty to change his mind as well as a woman?"

"Of course, but there must be some reason for it."

"Of course, but there must be some reason for it."

"Oh, it was merely a sudden fancy," he said, looking at her keonly. She reddened and became uncomfortably conscious that his reason had come reference to herself, but she tried to treat the matter lightly.

"Well, I hope you will enjoy your self, and that you will have obarming adventures, and not break any bones. We are togo to Switzerland in August." So you told me."

She was silent for a few moments, feeling damped. She had hoped to be engaged before going to Switzerland; now there did not seem to be the least chance of tt. Then another hope stirred in her; perhaps he, too, might go to Switzerland.

"Where are you going?" she in-

"Where are you going?" she in-quired suggestively.
"I don't know yet, but not out of

this country."
"How dull! Why don't you de-

this country."

"How dull! Why don't you decide to go abroad?"

"I don't want to."

It was ovident she could not in fluence him in his present mood, so she gave way to pique and left him. Feeling satisfied with the way he had condusted affairs Kennedy did not wait for the end of the programme, but went back to his lodgings.

"I should have behaved like this cooner," he said to himself, and "not allowed her to take possession of me. But I did not see how matters were tending. If I over marry her it will be because I choose, not because she hooses." He was quite furious at chooses." He was quite furious at the thought that he had been very

chooses." He was quite furious at the thought that he had been very moarly entrapped.

As soon as he reached his sitting-room Kennedy opened the drawer, took out a photograph and looked at it steadily for some minutes. As he gazed at it his expression altered. It had been stern; it softened, it grew tender, and then wistful.

It was a woman's face—a fair woman, too—but not brilliant in any sense. This woman's hair was evidently of that colour which the French call ceudre (not golden like Nellie's), her face was thin and rather sharp-satured her expression was resolute, but sad. She was evidently one who had learned early in life that Fate for her would be an adverse force against which she would have to arm herself and do battle. Under the photograph one was written, "Elicen." Kennedy word's eyes grew dim as he remembered the day when he had made the giver write her name there.

"She has mind and a soul," he said to myself. "Nellie has not much of either. Elicen, where are you? Why did you misunderstand me so cruelly?"

Elicen's history, in so far as it concerned Kennedy, was a sad but very

of eithor. Eileen, where are you'rely did you misunderstand me so cruelly?"

Eileen's history, in so far as it concerned Kennedy, was a sad but very ordinary one. She had lived his sunt, Mrs. Allen, for eix mouths as lady-help, and during that time Kennedy had had many opportunities of meeting her, insensibly, this quiet, self-contained woman had drawn him to her, and when he recognized that he loved her, he was intensely happy for a while. He was sure she return ed this feeling, though she was very reserved with him. But a shy sensitive woman, when she behaves coldity to a man (equally sensitive) who loves her, repels him and hinders him from assuming a lover's attitude. Kennedy sought every possible opportunity of meeting Eileen, but he dared not speak of love to her. He wanted ercoursement which she shrank from giving. Then a rupture suddenly cocurred between her and Mrs. Allen when some one who had seen Eileen and Kennedy together one day when she was out with Mrs. Allen's boys reported the matter. Kennedy's aunt became suddenly aware that the ledy-help had designs on her nephew, and was consequently very indiganat. She provoked Eileen into giving notice and going at once.

"And she ien ot a ledy at all," said Mrs. Allen to the crony who had made the missohief. 'She is nicely educated and musical, so I treated her as a lady, and allowed her into the drawing roon. But her people are only farmers. Fanc; that! Common

farmers somewhere in the country."

"She must be most desiging," said the crony. "Fancy making an appointment with him, to meet her out, it was the second time I saw them together in Stephen's green. I thought it was aims to tell you."

"It was most kind of you, I am euro, Never trust quiet people. They are always say And Philip is such a fool, he is quite capable of marrying her."

are always say And Philip is such a fool, he is quite capable of marrying her."

Konnedy had a short interview with Elloen before she left. She was haughty, implying plainly by her manner that she thought he had been trifling with her. He was broken-hearted but haughty too. So they parted in anger. He had no clue as to where she went, but oupposed she had gone to America, as she had gone to America, as she had frequently told him she wished to go there. But his heart clung persistency but the thought of her, though there was no hope in him that he should over meet her again. Thus had Euleen O'Farrell come into and passed out of his life. Probably he now thought she had married eome one else Irish women who go to Amorica generally marry.

"I dare say I am predestined to marry Neilie," he said to humself as he put back the photograph in the drawer. (It was too precious a mount to lot mingle with the photograph of ordinary acquaintance that adorned the room.). "But there is a mouth's reprieve, anyhow. It is a privelege to be a free man."

Then he produced some cycling maps, and began to plan where he should go. The West attracted him; still he decided that he would go along the East coast, go through Waterford and Cork, and "do" Killarney. If there would be time, then he would go on westward.

Monday was a dull day, yet a plea ant one for cycling. Kennedy folt in better epirits than he had been in for a longtime as heetarted on the firesteage of his jouney. But his restleseness

better spirits than he had been in for a long time as heatarted on the first stage of his jouncy. But his restleseness to admire the beauties of the places soon returned. He could not passed through, as he had planned to do. A feverish excitement urged him on and made him indifferent to, almost unconecious of, fatigue. He grudged the nights which had to be spent at hotel en route, and wont fifty miles by train one wet day when it was impossible to ride.

The first halt of any length he made was in Killsaney, which he was visiting for the first time. But even the charms, 'that far famed resort failed to make much impression on his usually impressible artistic faculty. He got as much sight-seeing as possible into a stay of three days, and he folt relieved when he was again wheeling along. The next day he was in the country of Limerick; and, on the verning of that day, found himself, when it was growing dark, twelve miles from the town he hoped to reach, and three miles from the nearest village where, of course, three would be a public house, but no accommodation for travellers. Dismounting, Kennedy lad his machine on the grass by the roadside and stretched himself near it to consider what he would do. Now he discovered that he was excessively tired. He had expected to be at the projected hotel by this. It seemed to him that he could not possibly ride even a couple of miles further. Besides, how should he find his way in the dark, with no one to direct him?

"I have overdone it to-day anyhow," he said to himself, "I am just rightly served. I ought have stayed at Newcastle. But what on earth is to be done now?"

Mechanically he lit a cigar and began to smoke. Then an answer to his question suggested itself. Op posite was a gate through which a way led to a substantial looking house in a field. It was evidently a farmhouse, and Kennedy hastily decided that he would go there, explain his dilemma, and his bioyel from the grass, and day conceious that his position was embarraesing. He briefly explained that he want got

uer a card to give.

"There iso't no mistrose," said the
girl, looking at him with ourlosity, for
visitore, especially gentlemen with
hityeles, were rare occurrences. "An
think the meather is out, out I'll go
an' see, if you'll come in. You can
lawe your bicycle there. No one won't
touch it."

She about?

lave your object there. No hie won't won't won't won't won't was a wire and a sitting room, and requested him in a friendly manner to sit down. Presently she resured with a lamp. Then he was surprised to find himself in a very tastfolly arranged room. The furniture was oldfashioned, but there were no gaudy anti meassars or like so-cessories usual in the best parlor of a farmhouse. The walls were artistically decorated. There were flower in pots and in vasses, an abundance of hire a-brace—a piano which stood open with music on it, as though it had only time to take in these details when he heard steps deceending the stairs. They were light steps, like a woman's, and this pussled him, as he remem-

bered that there was no mistress. The next moment the door opened, and he was face to face with Edeen O'Far-

rell.

"Eileon I" he exclaimed.

"Philip I" she said.

It was the first time they had called each other by their Ohristian names; but their mutual astonishment made them behave simply. Fileon smiled and felt happy. Kennedy smiled and felt happy also. Each knew before any more words had been apoken that the barriers of reserve that had separated them were now removed for over.

any more words had been apoken that
the barriers of reserve that had
separated them were now removed for
over.

"Sit down," said Eileen. "I was
told there was a stranger in the drawingroom who wanted to see father,
and Eilen gave me your card, but it
was too dark to see it. I never orpected that it was you."

"I thought you were in America."

"I then strength of the seemed the seemed that it
was too dark to see it. I never or
young children—my step brothers and
step-suters. So I have been looking
after them since. I used not get on
with my step mother. That's why I
was living away from home."

"Then this is your home! Oh!
Eileen, if I had known you were so
near me, I should have come to you
long since. It has been such a miserable year since we parted."

"Do you think I have been less
miserable than you?"

"You know that I loved you, yet
you wiifully misunderstood me."

"You were so cold, so haughty."

"You were so cold, so haughty."

"You know I love you now?"

"You know I love you now?"

"I think you need not ask."

The rest of the conversation was in
a somewhat similar strain. It was
only when Mr. O'Farrell came on the
seene that Kennedy remembered why
"In heat come and the request for hos
pitality he had to make.

Of course the request was granted.
In fact Kennedy spent the remainder
of his month's holiday at Rathdore,
which was the name of Mr O'Farrell'e
farm. Of course, too, Kennedy married Eileen, and thereby greatly weandailzed his aunt, Mrs. Allen.

"Fanoy marrying a common farmer's daughter!" she cried wrathfully to
the croony who had previously re.

dalized his sunt, are: Alien.
"Fanoy marrying a common farmer's daughter!" she cried wrathfully to the crony who had previously reported the pair. "But I told you Philip would be foolish enough to do

For a little while Nellie Leeson was broken-hearted. Then she consoled herself by matrimony on her account

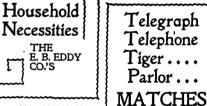
and her name figured in the marriage lists with that of Frank Murphy. Kennedy thinks he has had a nar-row escape, for which he thanks his lucky cycling tour.

The Jews and Palestine.

The Jews and Palestine.

At the Jewish conference held at Basle last week a proposal to purchase the Holy Land for the purpose of reconstituting the Hebrew nation was passed by aculamation. A day or two later a ministerial newspaper in Rome announced that the Sultan had expressed his willingness to sell Palastine to the Jews, but that the Vations was organizing a campaign of opposition to thus plan, and had already sent out petitions to the chief European Powers requesting that no such project might be allowed to go into execution. To this I am in a position to oppose a complete denial, says the Rome correspondent of The Liverpool Oathollo Times. The Vation has not occupied itself in the least degree with this Jewish project, for it knows full well that in fulfilment of a prophecy of our Saviour there is not the least lkelihood, for the present at least, of the Jewish nation reconstituting itself. Besides, the insinuation that the Catholic Church has a tendency to persecute the lasterite is absolutely falce, as is patent to all who are acquainted with history.





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ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

(Wattree tou Ton Brotern.)

Brobably there is no finer educational institution to be found in the Dominion than that of the Mother House of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph. Splendidly situated mear the Queen's Park, on slightly rising ground, and surrounded by many acres of recreation grounds, dotted with troes and covered with a soft velvety carpet of greensward, it is open on all sides to fresh and health. Giving breezes, whils it is at the same time sufficiently sheltered from cold and heat. Approaching from longo St., slong St. Alban St., the beautiful pile of conventual buildings immediately arrests the ove, and awakens a feeling of interest and admiration of its extent and solidity. The general architecture of the main building has an appearance of squarences and formality, but the addition of the large and handsome obaped which was crected at the northeast corner about three years ago has greatly altered and improved the general aspect, and gives at the same time the distinctly religious touch which is so often lacking in convent architecture. Very lakely most people, seeing St. Joseph's Academy for the first time, would take it to be some great college devoted to the instruction of the storner sex, so vast is its extent, and so imposing its appearance. But these are the days of fezininne progression, and nowhere is that progression more marked and rapid than in the matter of education; parents demand the best, alike for their daughters and thoir sons, and, unfortunately, too many Catholics think to secure greater temporal advantages to their daughters by sending theas to Protest and High schools and colleges, under the inspression that Catholic institutions for women are behind the times. Never was there a greater or more fatal mistake. St. Joseph's is one of the soblest proofs of the excellence to which female education has attained within the Catholic Ohurch, and it is the aim of this article to bring the fact before many Catholics, both inside the city and out of it, who have not given the subject the thought and attention that it

opens into a long corrator, terminating at one and in the entrance to the chapel.

The interior of this lovely temple is most beautiful, and awakens feelings of intense devotion in the beholder. The style of architecture is cruciform, and its chaste simplicity affords an immediate and comprehensive view of the interior. The sanctuary rail is of white marble; at each end stands a small pillar, supporting the figure of a kneeling angel, in Carrara marble. The beautiful rom France. The Lady Chapel and St. Josephi's Chapel form the transepts. The moulding around the sanctuary is outlined with are lights, which can be lighted in a moment; the effect is most beautiful. At the eastern end of the nave, two magnificent stained glass windows face each other, one Canadian, the other English.

cent stained glass windows law candidate, the other English.

The great size of the chapel renders the ceremonies performed in it most impressive. It is undoubtedly the finest convent chape in Toronto.

The lecture hall is on one side of the long corridor, and the music hall immediately opposite. On occasions of state, the two halls and the corridor are thrown into one, thus forming a large and magnificent apartment. Three fine pieneo eccupy the platform. Beyond the entertainment hall is a spacious music rooms open, each containing a piano.

There is not a single high sebool or appearance of the other tainment hall is a spacious music room; into which twenty smaller music rooms open, each containing a piano.

Here also is the Sodality Oratory with its pretty altar and statuo of the Blessed Virgin, with the votive lamp burning before it. We have a number in the spiritual bettery and were also appearance and resignation. It was singularly appropriate Anybody who has experienced the blessing of having beginners practising on the piano for everal hours every day, on each side of the house and across the way, will appreciate the wisdom of shutting cacli damael up in an appartment just large enough for the piano and herself, whence possible hearteneding discords emorgo in a sufficiently moffled state. But althings have a beginning, there is no royal road to learning; before perfection comes hard study. The rosults which St. Joseph's premier music fliving have a beginning, there is no royal road to learning; before perfection comes hard study. The rosults which St. Joseph's premier music pupil, and a aplendied performer, was the only candidate at Toronto University who passed her second year without a failure and scored a decided victory for herself and her Alma Maier. There are many other young performers who give promise of attaining condidateable excellence at no very distant date. Leaving the muse room was ascenderable excellence at no very distant date. Leaving the muse room was ascenderable excellence at no very distant date. Leaving the muse room was ascenderable excellence at no very distant date. Leaving the muse room was ascenderable excellence at no very distant date. Leaving the muse room was ascenderable excellence at no very distant date. Leaving the muse room was ascenderable excellence at no very distant date. Leaving the muse room was ascenderable excellence at no very distant date. Leaving the muse room was ascenderable excellence at no very distant date. Leaving the muse room was ascenderable excellence at no very distant date. Leaving

cach individual pupil is sufficiently private, while all are under the super vision of the sieter in charge. Glancling into the sieter in charge. Glancling into the neatly kept alcoves, we observed many evidences of god facts in the arrangement of their belongings on the part of the occupants. Photos of Monsignor Morry Dol Val were especially conspicuous, His Excellency having completely won the hearts of the susceptible maidens at St. Joseph's. One young lady had most ingenioasly looked the door of her apartment by pinning the curtains together, where upon Sister remarked that there must be some reason for that, and on looking within we beheld a miscellaneous collection of articles where they had no business to be; on the bed. So the ourtains were gravely drawn back in token that the breach of rules had been observed by someone in authority. Yory seldom indeed is it that rules are violated; the extreme circumspetion of the pupils in this respection of the pupils in the respective of the passage of innumerable little feat, some of which have already crossed the valley into the silent land, while many more are treading the pathway of life, made firm and unswerving by the training they received in this admirable institution; up to the bright airy rooms where the small cois of the little ones stand row upon row, spotless and mad, as the little occupants left them in the morning, for all, oven the tiny ones, make their own beds, and are otherwise trained in habits of neatnes

totions and high schools. The Educational Department sends its examiner here.

Second—Conservatory work in music; the highest honor is the degree of B. M. of Toronto University.

Third—Commercial work: the pupils write for university exams.

Fourth—Art: St. Jeseph's is affiliated to the Toronto School of Art, which sends up its examinor. This year (1897), St. Joseph's passed 100 per cent. of its pupils in junior leaving examinations; 2nd class teachers, certificates, awarded by the Education Department. All but one passed in 3rd class, awarded by the Education Department. All but one passed in 3rd class, and all but one in commercial certificates.

There is not a single high school or college in the Dominion that can show a better result, or, one might almost say, as good a one, for, taking the number of pupils into account, the number of pupils into account, the number of pupils into account, the number of successful candidates is far more in proportion to that of many colleges having a far larger number of students.

During the scholastic year, St. Joseph's has between 140 and 150 pupils, including boarders and duy scholars.

It is exacely too much to say that few Catholics in the oity, and still few Catholics in the oity, and still few Catholics.

childhood by the people who surround us. Each one of us throws out an impalpable influence which acts upon averyone with whom we come in contact. The influence of good and loty lives is strong and irresistible, even to a mature mind; how much more so then in the ease of the young, whose imaginations are as a clean sheet of paper upon which anyone may write their thoughts?

Catholic parents have enormous responsibilities in this matter. The spirit of indifference is spreading even among Catholics, and only a theroughly Oatholic education will prevent it cpreading its institious roots among the rising generation. Thank God for the religious orders, and more particularly for those whose work is the education of the young. They are destined to be the salvation of the world. Every year, bright and innocent young minds are coming fresh from their teaching, to do battle for God and His Church; their faith is firm and unessailable, because its foundations have been laid deep in the opening soul.

foundations have been laid deep in the opening soul.

Every year the convent getes throughout the land are opening and sending forth one of the most perfect works of God, a true and pure woman, one who is destined to the highest work in Nature, and who bears upon her the stamp of all that is best and noblest in Catholic womanhood.

Teresa.

LATEST MARKETS.

ONTO, Sept. 29.—On the curb in Chicago at the opening to-day December wheat was quoted at 0130; at the close December wheat was quoted at 0020; puts on Dec-mber wheat 8030, calls 9130; puts on Dec-mber corn 290, calls 2030.

TORONTO MARKETS

Wheat—The market is dull and lower, with sales of five cars of red at 780 north and west and some sold at 800 and 810 midl of reg ths. A carge of a product of 710 white was offered at 750 f.o.b. vessel at a Lake Ontario point and 64 il to white approduct was offered at 750 f.o.b. Wastel at 150 casior. New No. I hard was quoted at 91 ju wilds for William October shipment of which was offered at 750 f.o.b. vessel shipment of which was offered at 150 ju wilds for William October shipment of which was 150 ju wilds for William October shipment of which was 150 ju wilds for William October shipment of which was 150 ju wilds for William October shipment of which was 150 ju wilds for William October shipment of which was 150 ju wilds with was 150

Buckwheat—Cars sold easy to day at 35c. Ryo—Steady and sold at 53c middle

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The receipts continue small, the demand is good for all yiels of dairy and prices are firm at 14c to 16f for choice palls, creeks and tubes and 11c to 12c for common and medium.

Eggs—The supply is not large, thore is a good domand and the market is firm at 14c for candled and 15c for strictly fresh gath ored.

Potatoes—The offerings are fair, the de-mand is good and the market is steady. A car sold on the track here to-day at 60a, Potatoes out of store soil at 60b to 65c. Poultry—The receipts to-day were larger, there is a better demand and the market is steady at 40s to 45b for chickens, 40s to 50b for ducke, di for geose and 10b for turkeys. Baled Hay—The market is dull and un-changed. Cats on the track here are quoted at 83 to 83 50. Baled Straw—The market is quiet: Cars on the track here are quoted at \$3 to 60.

FARMERS' MARKET.	
Wheat white \$0 77	20 79
do red 0 80	0 814
do goose 0 72	0 73
Barley 0 29	0 311
Oats 0 25	0 26
Ryo 0 45	0 451
Poas 0 50	0 518
Hay 7 00	8 50
Straw 7 00	8 00
Dresent hogs 7 60	0 00
Eggs U 13	0 15
Butter, lb rolls 0 15	0 16
do tubs, dairy 0 12	0 13
Chickens 0 40	0 60
Tarkeys 0 09	0 10
Spring ducks 0 60	0 80
Gecse 0 UG	0.00
Potatoes 0 45	0.55
Spring lamb 0 06	0 08
Mutton 0 06	0 07
Beef, fore 0 031	0 05
do hind 6 50	8 00
Veal 6 00	8 50
FRUIT.	

A mind, by knowing itself and its A mind, by knowing itself and its own proper powers and virtues, becomes free and independent. It sees us lindcances and obstructions, and finds they are wholly from itself, and from opinions wrongly conceived. The more it conquers in this respect (be it in the least particular), the more it is its own master, feels its own natural labory, and connections with itself. therty, and congratulates with itself on its own advancement and prosperity.

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1 - A - - 8 Well known river of Europe. 6. 8 -- A N - A - A city of Cauada.

11. H - V - - A A city on a well known island. 12. S - M - E - A well known old fort of the United States.

13. G - R - L - A - Greatest fortherament on the world.

20. M - | N - E - Name of the most promittent American
21. T - A - One of the United States. 22. J-F--R--N Once President of the United States. 8. N - A - A - A Noted for display of water.
9. - E - E - E - One of the United 24. E - E - S - N A noted 24. 24. E - E - S - N A noted poet.

25. C - R - A A foreign country, same size as Kansas.

26. B - R - - O A large island.

27. W-M--S W-R-D Popular family inagasine.

28. B - H - J - G A sea. 29. A-L-N-1- An oc

15. C-L-F---I- One of the Uni- 30. M-D-Q-S. A- An feland near

auting your lits of words, mention whether you wan, prize money early money order or registered mall; we will send any way that winners require. The aution disa perfect indiatic of a fical Blamond of large size. Wooley experis

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