

**Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques**

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/<br>Couverture de couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/<br>Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/<br>Couverture endommagée   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/<br>Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/<br>Le titre de couverture manque  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/<br>Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/<br>Transparence   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/<br>Relié avec d'autres documents   | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/<br>Pagination continue   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/<br>La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure   | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/<br>Comprend un (des) index  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/<br>Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées. | <b>Title on header taken from: /<br/>Le titre de l'en-tête provient:</b>   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional comments: /<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:   | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue/<br>Page de titre de la livraison                                     |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue/<br>Titre de départ de la livraison                                      |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Masthead/<br>Générique (périodiques) de la livraison                                      |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.  |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X	

# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. II.—No. 38.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## Register of the Week.

The following changes have been made by his Grace the Archbishop in the diocese of Toronto: Rev. F. Smith of St. Catherine's is appointed to Merritton to succeed Rev. J. F. Lynett, who is going south for the benefit of his health. Rev. C. Cantillon, late curate at Adjala is appointed to Brock. Rev. P. J. Keane being now feeble in health, Father Desmond has been appointed to Uxbridge as substitute.

Preparations are making in Philadelphia for a monster reception to Hon. Edward Blake on the 25th of next month.

The legislature of Wisconsin has voted to erect a monument to Father Marguette and has advertised for competition models which are to be inspected on October 15th at Madison.

A German Bishop, Dr. A. Bitter, of Melle, in Hanover, until recently Bishop of Osnabruck, has been sent by the Vatican to take charge of the Church in Sweden. He is the first recognized Bishop since the Reformation. It is only since 1789 that the Catholic religion has been tolerated in Sweden. Before that time priests were not allowed to perform the offices of the sacred ministry. Only since 1873 has full liberty been allowed.

The signs are multiplying that the bitterness of Protestant prejudices is fast disappearing in Holland. At the consecration at the Hague of a new Catholic Church all the Protestant authorities of the city and the Queen herself were represented.

The appointment of a Bishop for Berlin, in which city a new see is to be erected, is another proof of the cordial relations at present existing between the Vatican and the German Government. Some time ago it was announced that the German Emperor had aided the ecclesiastical authorities in Berlin to secure a site for a new church, which will probably become the cathedral; and now he consents to the appointment of a resident prelate for his capital city. The new Bishop will be a suffragan of the Archbishop of Breslau, which see is at present filled by his Eminence Cardinal Kopp, whose influence at the German court has been considerable ever since the time he co-operated with the Kaiser in effecting a settlement of the troubles that arose between the Silesian miners and their employers.

The Rev. Walter Clayton Clapp, a former minister of the Episcopal Church, who was until recently assistant in the Library of Parliament, Baltimore, Md., at the same time had charge of St. Mary's Church for

colored persons, in that city, has renounced the Protestant faith and become a Catholic.

The Koreans at Gonzen have killed a French priest under the impression that he was a Japanese spy.

At last reports Sir Frank Smith was recovering as rapidly as could be expected from the result of his accident.

A monument is to be erected shortly in Bayonne, France to the memory

and especially on the sincere and honest enquirers after truth.

Mr. Fisher went to Rome to convert the Catholics there.

Doctor Norman Fox made a point in the Constitutional Convention at Albany, that suggests the payment by results that obtains in England. He said: "Now, when a man is a candidate for the office of county clerk or brigadier general, the State has no right to enquire whether he does not

orable gentleman a cordial reception. He has been here on a couple of occasions before and left the most favorable impression of all who had the pleasure of listening to him and meeting him personally. He has impressed all with the conviction that he is a man of rare ability, and of his earnestness and zeal in the cause of Ireland he has given the most irresistible proofs. It will be of the highest interest and importance to hear from his lips the exact sentiments of the Irish party regarding the present crucial situation at home, and we trust the result of his mission here may be such as will materially help toward its solution, to Ireland's permanent benefit.

The Pope has received an autograph letter of congratulation addressed to him by the young King of Spain, Alfonso XIII., on the occasion of the Fete of St. Joachim, His Holiness's Patron Saint.

The programme adopted by the German Catholic Congress at Cologne is as follows:

1. Compulsory Sunday holiday.
2. The organisation of trade unions, in accordance with the various natures of the different trades.
3. Christian social courses of instruction to combat social democratic doctrines.
4. International agreement regarding hours in mines.
5. Provision for the unemployed.
6. The better housing of the poor.
7. The combating of "unfair competition."
8. The supplementation of State Insurance.

His Holiness the Pope begged the delegates to give their attention in a special manner to social questions. He said: "It cannot have escaped your notice in what a sad position both religion and society are at the present day. The Socialistic and other fallacious theories which have obtained so firm a footing engender bitter strife between one half of humanity and the other, to such an extent that the public peace is endangered. The Catholics must, therefore, remember what great blessings have been gained for Fatherland and religion by unity, and must not jeopardize these hard won advantages by becoming a prey to discord. Their efforts must further be directed towards promoting the interests of the artisan and working classes on a Christian basis, so as to root out the causes of disunion."

At the Methodist General Conference in London on Tuesday, Rev. A. C. Courtrice of Kingston was elected editor of the *Christian Guardian*, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Dewart, who has ably filled the position for the last twenty-seven years. Dr. Dewart will have the sympathy of a very large public. It is learned that his term of office will not expire until next June.

The Catholic *Maitre de Rome* has just been tried for having published an article calculated to cause a fall in Italian bonds in the foreign markets. The charge could not be substantiated and the journal was acquitted.



HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WALSH,  
OF TORONTO.

of the late Cardinal Lavignerie, who was born there in 1825.

Pastor Fisher of the Methodist church in Rome has made the solemn abjuration of his errors, and has been baptized, and received other sacraments of the Church. He was drawn to Catholicity by the recent invitation which the Holy Father made to Protestants, in his Encyclical, *Praeclara*. This conversion, and the circumstances accompanying it, has most deeply moved his Holiness, and has caused the greatest satisfaction to him and to all in Rome who have the interest of religion at heart. This satisfaction, however, is not shared by the former friends and associates of the convert, because they recognize, fully, the loss they have sustained in the defection of so able and so energetic a worker; and they very justly fear the influence that his example may have on others,

and especially on the sincere and honest enquirers after truth. And so when a school applies for a State grant, the State has no right to raise any question as to its religious teaching or relationship. As the State could not properly make a grant to a school because it taught certain Church tenets, so it could not properly refuse a grant on such grounds. The State should make or refuse grants to a school solely with reference to its civil and secular character and work."

The Home Rule Bulletin makes the following appreciative remarks concerning Mr. Blake: Taking advantage of the recess, the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., has consented, by request of the Irish Party, to pay another visit to the United States, with a view of laying before the Irish residents the present position of the Irish cause. It is superfluous to bespeak for the hon-

## INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

What it is not and what it is.

None but the very ignorant can well be exonerated from deliberate malvolence towards the Catholic Church in importing to it the doctrine of the Pope's impeccability. It is so obviously absurd that a fair-minded man will at least take the trouble to inform himself at first-hand from the Catholic Church herself before he gives credence to the imputation. But the case is far otherwise with regard to the extent of the Pope's infallibility. We have here a foundation in fact, upon which it would be very strange indeed if persons not well acquainted with the subjects did not raise theories and views, plausible at first sight, and yet wholly erroneous.

We are not now dealing immediately with the doctrines which the Catholic Church teaches, so much as with those which are falsely attributed to her. We are not, therefore, just now concerned so much with what infallibility is and with its proofs; we rather regard what it is not. What does the child's catechism say of it? "By the infallibility of the Pope we mean that the Pope can no more err than the Church, when as Supreme Pastor he teaches doctrines of faith or morals to be held by all the faithful." Here we have the Church's definition of what she teaches regarding the infallibility of the Pope. This amounts in brief to the following propositions:

1. The Church is infallible.
2. The Pope acting as her Supreme Pastor is equally infallible.
3. This infallibility touches doctrines of faith and morals—that is those doctrines of belief and morals which are contained in the body of truths revealed from heaven and taught in the beginning in all their fulness by Christ's Apostles to the Church.
4. The Pope is saved from error when, acting as Supreme Pastor of the Church, he proposes these originally revealed doctrines authoritatively for the acceptance of all the faithful.

It will be seen that all this springs from the previous assumption that God has made a revelation to men of certain truths, which of course they are to hold for true, and according to which they are bound to live. Given this fact, and very many Protestants accept it, we then naturally ask what is to be the fate of this revelation? Shall it be left like the primeval revelation to filter through the "uncertain counsels" of men till it finally dies out almost wholly? For answer we naturally look to the works of Christ, and here we have the assurance that He Himself will be with His Church, as she teaches the nations all things that He has taught her, and that this presence and assistance will not cease till the consummation of the world. Now the Catholic Church can also produce words equally clear which show that Christ intended to place His Church under the guidance of one Supreme Pastor, who was to exercise the office of tending and guiding the whole flock—the whole body of the faithful. It is clear then on the one hand that the faithful are secured against any loss or adulteration of the "things commanded" or committed by Christ to His Church, and that for all time; and on the other hand it is equally clear that if anywhere it must be to their Supreme Pastor the faithful must look for sound doctrine and for true discrimination between sound and unsound. And this is substantially what the Church teaches in regard to the Pope's infallibility.

The Pope then is not infallible when in ordinary intercourse with his fellow-men he may happen to express himself, with more or less asseveration, on current topics. The unity and purity of the faith of the Church are not con-

cerned, and therefore he is in such circumstances no more infallible than he is impeccable. One sometimes comes across such instances as this in ultra-Protestant papers:—"Last week the Pope would not take his umbrella when he went out for a walk with his chaplain. He asserted positively that it would not rain. Unfortunately, however, for his infallibility the poor old gentleman got thoroughly drenched before he could regain shelter." Such stories have not even the poor merit of wit, and anyone can see how wide they are of the question of infallibility. In like manner the Pope must necessarily, like all educated men, hold converse on a large variety of subjects which are interesting in themselves, and may, indeed, be particularly interesting to him. Every man has his hobby. If, then, the Pope were to take a very lively interest in some special science, if he wrote largely on it; if he even sought to press it into the service of religion, and set forth his views with the earnestness of a student, but yet only as a student, a philosopher or a theologian—and more than one Pope has done so—even here the Church does not teach that his words are vested with the saving guarantee of infallibility. Nay more, in the supreme administration of the Church he is in continual relations with the bishops of the Catholic world, and this implies that he is almost constantly issuing directions and decisions affecting, more or less, the Church's discipline and practical life and yet even in these matters he very seldom speaks so that his words must be taken as infallible. He is, indeed, to be obeyed in the commands he issues, because they are the commands of a legitimate authority and they are motivated by the welfare of the Church, in whole or in part, but they may yet attain this and without being absolutely inerrant. But when a crisis comes, and come it must from time to time, such is the restless nature of the human mind, and its liability to exaggerate, now in one direction, again in another—when such a crisis comes and that new fangled interpretations are being foisted upon the old Christian verities, then the faithful need an infallible court of appeal if these truths are to withstand the shocks of time, and that court is the Church. The Church speaks thus either through her bishops united with their head, or through him alone. When she so speaks she has a right—the faithful have a right—to look to the merciful promise by which her Divine Founder assured her that He would not allow the gates of hell to prevail over her. Then her faith rises strong in his reliance upon that divine promise, and with every anathema to which she gladly bows she gives confession to the world of the wonderful power that sustains her.—*The Monitor.*

## Not to be Read.

There is a man ever welcome in the office of a newspaper. He is the man who pays his subscription. His paper goes to him regularly, and as one good turn deserves another he returns as regularly. He does not make excuses. He pays like a man and has a friend in every member of the staff. If people could be got to know the pleasure of this kind of existence there would be more of them. There is one kind of man more welcome than he. That is the man who comes to pay. "May his tribe increase."—*Oshkosh Oracle.*

## Agents Wanted

To canvass for THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. A liberal commission allowed. Write for particulars.

The question of raising the Lord Mayor of Dublin's salary is being discussed at present. The salary as it now stands is £3,000 per annum; but it is pointed out that this sum does not more than half cover the cost of the public entertainments given by that functionary.

## Notes from the "Rambler."

The Catholic Church has ever held a commanding position in Arnprior, and with her adherents numbering thirty-five per cent. of the population and their energies again controlled and directed by spiritual councils of consummate wisdom from the day when, more than half a century ago, the message of salvation was unfolded on the banks of the Madawaska, to the good man who at present lives in the affections of his people it could not well be otherwise. The magnificent church and presbytery, with the stately school buildings adjacent, are a living testimony of zeal and union amongst Priest and people in the cause of religion and education. Long may this bond of union continue and long may Father Obaine live to guide those committed to his charge along the path that leads to Heaven!

This description of Arnprior, imperfect as it is, would be still more so were I to make no reference to Mr. Lachlan's mansion and beautiful grounds adjoining. Truly they are the glory of the place! I am indebted to Mr. John P. Murphy, the efficient gardener, for his kindness in showing me over these grounds, and for pointing out every object of interest, including the oak tree planted by the Prince of Wales thirty-one years ago.

Travelling northward, I reach, after a tramp of three miles the village of Brae Side, which place owes its existence to the vast lumbering operations carried on by Gillies Bros. A visit from this point to the house of Mr. James Dillon will not be the least interesting reminiscence of my visit to this section. I noticed that there was one dear member of the family who was not in his place. I will say no more. Grief is too sacred a thing to be intruded upon.

Onward I move, reaching after a further tramp of three miles the village of Sand Point. Sand Point was founded nearly sixty years ago by Alexander McDonnell, a native of the Scottish Highlands. That he was a man of business grasp is attested by the great trade which he built up at a point which was then supposed to be beyond the confines of civilization altogether. Those immense stone warehouses standing still like Feudal Castles also unite in proclaiming the ambition of the honest Highlander. For several years Sand Point was the chief commercial mart north of Brockville, and it was only when the Canada Central, now the C. P. R., was extended to Pembroke that its glory may be said to have departed. It is now a quiet village where one could spend a few days with advantage to soul and body.

I should have stated in its proper place that the father of the present popular Postmaster of Sand Point, Ronald McDonald, settled here about 52 years ago.

The "Point" is an outlying mission, tributary to Arnprior, from which it is attended semi-monthly.

## Sweet Marie.

In Quebec women are to be seen working in the fields, but it need not be taken as a proof of servitude or an indicator that they are held in little esteem. Wherever parents are removed the least degree above absolute impetuousness they will sacrifice much to keep a daughter from performing menial labor. Their pride in their daughters is a very pretty quality, and I saw a charming instance of it at Three Rivers. At the hotel table one day there appeared what was evidently a specimen of the habitant farmer. He was accompanied by his daughter, and she formed a remarkable contrast to her grizzled and sunburnt parent. She was pretty and gifted with all the refinements that the good sisters are capable of imparting. But the father's attitude of admiration, yes, even reverence,

towards her was touching. He had taken his Marie to the city during her school holidays, and had taken her to have dinner in the best hotel, and he was convinced that in all Quebec there was not such another specimen of her sex. He looked at me as if to say that I was a lucky man to have the privilege of sitting beside his Marie, and I did not gainsay the look. The old man waited on her every look and motion in his clumsy way, and it pleased him hugely when I addressed myself to the same sweet labor. Never was lady so served, and she accepted it with a gracious timidity that was almost as beautiful as the father's pride and devotion. Bon voyage, sweet Marie; may loyal hearts ever surround and support you.—*John A. Ewan in the Globe.*

## The Remains of Duns Scotus.

A Cologne church, the Minoritau Kirche, contains dust that must for ever be sacred, particularly to the inhabitants of our own islands—the ashes of Duns Scotus who was a native of either Ireland or Scotland—it has never been satisfactorily decided which. Though writers like Carlyle and Dean Millman have sought to depreciate the work of the scholastics as gyrations of thought and nothing more, it cannot be doubted that men such as the Doctor Subtilis—the title by which Duns Scotus was known—were immense benefactors to the cause of learning throughout Europe, and the services which Scotus alone rendered it were sufficient to win him a world-wide reputation in days when there were no daily or weekly press and no electric telegraph. At the Church of St. Andreas are treasured the bones of another scholar of the highest distinction, Albertus Magnus, under whom St. Thomas Aquinas studied and taught at the Dominican monastery here before he went to Paris.

## A Coming Pianist.

The coming pianist is said to be Miss D'Esterre Keeling, a disciple of Paderewski. She frankly confesses that when some four years ago she first saw the great Pole play she resolved at once to constitute him her musical ideal. For hours a day she devoted herself to studying his method, and aided by a brightly preceptive temperament and a warm imagination, she has to a very considerable degree realized her ambition. Miss Keeling is a characteristic Irish girl of fervent enthusiasms and ready susceptibilities. Born in Dublin, she at a very early age betrayed the possession of musical genius. "Go to Germany," advised a well known Irish musician; and to Stuttgart and then to Frankfort she went. In Stuttgart she studied at the Royal Conservatoire, and at Frankfort she had the advantage of that painstaking artist, Carl Hergmann. Miss Keeling makes no attempt to conceal her nationality—she is proud of it; but if she did, her bright, ebullient manners, pretty accent and characteristic Irish face would betray her.

The Dominican Fathers of Ghent, Belgium, recently brought suit against several papers which had charged them with various misdeeds, including the breaking of their vows. The court declared the papers guilty, and requires them to publish its decision that the articles were slanderous, injurious and malicious. The Fathers are also empowered to have the decision printed in five other papers at an expense of 1,500 francs, which the guilty journals must pay. If there were as severe a punishment for libel in this country, irresponsible papers would hesitate before they printed lies about clergymen.

Mr. Alexander Sanderson, Choudrant, La., says: "Having used Ayer's Pills at least twenty-five years, I would say that for all diseases of the bowels, stomach and liver, which can be remedied by pills, these are always effective. They keep the system in perfect order."

## JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

The Cable telegraph informs us, says the *Irish American*, that James Anthony Froude, the (so-called) English "historian" is lying at the point of death, at his residence, near London. It may seem a paradox to some of our readers, but our sympathies go out to this declared enemy of our race and nationality; and, if they could be of any benefit to him, in his last hours, he should have them, heartily. And why? It is because that—being one of the most virulent enemies of Irish nationality, he, in the providence of God, was the instrument of bringing the Irish case before the world in a manner, and with such vivid particularness, as we ourselves could never have done, no matter how hard we might labor, or how conclusive might be the arguments we were ready to make in our own behalf. The world—which only worships success, no matter how achieved—was too busy to listen to the pleadings of a beaten nation. English diplomacy had educated it to regard us as simply a "disaffected" portion of the British Empire, that had all the rights the English people enjoyed, but, nevertheless, was always dissatisfied, and required constant repression to keep it from breaking out in open revolt. That was England's case against Ireland; and it had been so adroitly put, for centuries, that, without further examination the court of the public opinion of the world was practically closed against us, and we could not get a hearing; or, if a casual audience were granted, we were speedily relegated to the old position, assigned us by those who wrote "history" for America and for England, from the one prejudicial standpoint.

There is an old legal maxim that he who tries to prove too much inevitably wrecks his case; and James Anthony Froude fell into that error when he undertook to "improve" on the old anti-Irish Know-Nothing sentiment that at one time threatened to dominate the Union. He saw how the events of the American Civil War had developed and strengthened the position of the Irish element in the United States—the only rival that England fears; and, with the self-sufficiency that has been his chief characteristic, he set out to "crush" (politically) the Irish in the New World, as his idol, Cromwell, sought to exterminate them, physically, in Ireland. With this object in view Mr. Froude announced that his history of "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century" would be published simultaneously in America and England; but its issue would be preceded by a series of lectures, which he proposed to deliver in the United States, to enlighten the American people on the "Irish Question;" and in these lectures, he said, he desired to "constitute the American people a jury" before whom he would submit his proposition: that the Irish people were unfitted for self-government. Froude's so-called "lectures" were only readings from his "History"—which evoked from the best American authorities a storm of absolute denial of most of his statements; and which called forth, from Father Burko, the great Dominican preacher, that magnificent reply and refutation that was published in the *Irish American* at the time, and is still preserved in the first volume of the "Irish American Library," to which Froude never attempted to answer.

Froude "builded better than he knew." In the name of England he made the American people the jury in the case of the Irish claim to nationality, deeming that, as of old, the victim in the case would be unrepresented, and that the decision would be in favor of England, by default of defence. He forgot that the Civil War had opened the eyes of the American people as to the regard in which England held them; and also

as to the value of the Irish element in the United States. With the full approval of the English political element, Mr. Froude challenged the American people to declare, as a jury, that the Irish were unfit for self-government. The unanimous verdict of the jury he had selected (and, as he thought, had socrally "packed,") was against him; and Froude at once vanished from the arena of public affairs, whether as a falsifier of history, or an apologist for one of the worst monsters that humanity has produced since the days of Attila. Like Balaam of old—who went out to curse the chosen people of God—his maledictions were turned to blessings; and, for the first time, the plea of the Irish people was set before the world, and declared to be good. Froude (though he did not contemplate it), was the instrument of God in the case; and hence we cannot help wishing him all aid for the good he unwittingly was the instrument of doing to the "Old Cause."

## Description of Christ.

The following beautiful description of our Savior is said to have been found in a manuscript written by Lucius Lontulus, President of Judea, to the Roman Senate, and is well worthy of preservation by those who are His followers at the present time:

"There is at present a man in Judea of a singular character, whose name is Jesus Christ. The Barbarians esteem him as a prophet, but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the immortal God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtue as to call back the dead from the grave, and heal every kind of disease with a word or touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped, his aspect mild and reserved. The hair flows in those beautiful shades which no united colours can match, falling into graceful curls below his ears, agreeably touching on his shoulders and parting on the crown of his head, like the head-dress of the Nazarenes. His forehead is smooth and large; his cheeks, without spot, are of a lovely red; his mouth and nose are finished with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick and suitable to the colour of his hair, reaching a little below his chin and parting in the middle like a fork; his eyes are large, bright and serene. He rebukes with mildness, and invites with the most persuasive language.

"His whole address, whether in words or deeds, being eloquent, grave, and strictly characteristic of an exalted being. No man has ever seen him laugh, but the whole world beheld him weep; and so persuasive are his tears that one cannot refrain from joining in sympathy with him. He is moderate, temperate and wise; and whatever the phenomenon may turn out in the end, he seems a being of excellent beauty and divine perfection—in every respect surpassing the children of men."

M. Olred, the head engineer of mines, recommends, that to prevent boilers from forming what he aptly calls "pustules"—which scale off the metal and so dangerously thin it—water rich in oxygen and carbonic acid, but above all in organic impurities, rain water, to wit—ought to be avoided, as they are the principal agents, when the water boils, in the production of these pustules. Boilers when not employed, that is, waiting their turn, ought to be white-washed and kept well closed. Some carbonate of soda placed in the water before being run into the boiler, will be also excellent. Indeed, in some factories the water is boiled apart before turned into the engine boiler.

"IT IS A GREAT PUBLIC BENEFIT."—These significant words were used in relation to Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, by a gentleman who had thoroughly tested its merits in his own case—having been cured by it of lameness of the knee, of three or four years' standing. It never fails to remove soroness as well as lameness, and is an incomparable pulmonic and corrective.

## Priests Should Study Science.

The aspirants to the priesthood must acquire their knowledge of science in the seminary, if they acquire it at all. The elementary knowledge which they get in the public schools, or gain by general reading, will serve them but little when they are called upon to discuss the great questions of science and religion which in our day are considered to be of such paramount importance. Certain questions of astronomy, geology, paleontology, biology, ethnology, and archaeology, they must study not cursorily and superficially, but carefully and profoundly, if they would hope to cope with their adversaries with any hope of success.

I do not, however, mean that they should become specialists in these sciences; that they should sacrifice the more important branches of philosophy and theology. Far from it. What I do mean is that they should obtain a good working knowledge of these diverse branches of science; that they should thoroughly understand the nature of the objections which are urged in the name of these sciences; that they should realize their bearing on faith and morals, on dogma and Holy Scripture.

By properly directed and systematic effort every student in our seminaries could have these advantages, and that too, without detriment to the more important branches of his course. I would not be satisfied with mere book knowledge. This is not sufficient. Give the seminarian specimens to examine and instruments to experiment with. Teach him how to observe for himself; how to interrogate Nature in the laboratory, in the quarry, in the field, and in the forest. Such training will be of priceless value to him in after life, whether he be a professor in one of our colleges, a preacher in one of our city pulpits, or a simple cure in a country parish. He will thus be better qualified to instruct those confided to his care, and better prepared to confute the enemies of religion, and more competent to win from danger those who have become weak in the faith, or bring back to the fold those who have strayed from its sacred precincts.—*Rev. J. A. Zahm.*

## Catholic Congresses.

A series of Catholic Congresses will be held at various important centres on the Continent of Europe during the present month. The most important of them will be the Eucharistic Congress, to be opened at Turin on the 25th inst. It will be first assembly of the kind held in Italy since the downfall of the Papal authority in Rome, and will consider many important subjects in connection with the questions of Christian unity and the relations between Church and State in Italy. Pope Leo XIII. takes an especial interest in the gathering, and will be represented by Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, who will be appointed Apostolic Delegate for the occasion. In addition to a number of Cardinals, over 70 Archbishops and Bishops have accepted invitations to attend. Among them are several American, Canadian and English prelates. The Roman Catholic associations of Italy will be represented by nearly 2,000 lay delegates. The series of Eucharistic Congresses was originated by a gathering held in Jerusalem, last year, to discuss a basis of negotiation for the readmission of the Eastern Schismatics to Roman union. In Hungary a congress of delegates of Catholic associations, which will probably be held at Budapest, is now being actively organized. The immediate purpose of the meeting will be the formation of a Catholic labor party in favor of State intervention in the settlement of industrial questions. It is hoped that the existence of such an organization will counteract the Socialist, Anarchist, and Atheist tendencies acknowledged to be making serious headway among the working classes in the cities of the

Austro-Hungarian Empire. A Catholic crusade against the German Social Democrats has also been set on foot. A conference at Essen decreed recently that all members of the Catholic Miners' Associations shall, in future, be required to sign a declaration condemning the aims of the Social Democratic Party.

## A Curious Experiment.

The Biological Society of Paris has always a stock of curious experiments to show. A cabinet maker aged twenty-eight, owing to an accident, has had to undergo amputation of the little finger of the right hand, he was admitted into the ward of nervous diseases, of the Charity Hospital, which is under the direction of Dr. Luys. The patient is subject to lethargy, and easily hypnotizable; when his eyes are bandaged, the doctor simulates the piercing of the finger, long ago amputated, then the patient commences to scream with pain! But he will experience no pain if the mock piercing be tried on any part of his hand. More curious still the patient's arm becomes swollen and his general health affected by the imaginary thrusting of a needle into the "space" once occupied by the removed finger. This hypnotic patient feels he has a finger that he no longer possesses, and would perceive a sword thrust given in vacuum. The explanation of the phenomena is difficult, save on the hypothesis that some maintain, viz: the body being enveloped by an external layer of sensibility.

## What Shall We Eat?

Prof. Berthelot is of the opinion that foods in the year 2,000 will not be taken from the vegetable garden and the slaughter-house but will be produced in factories which will be simply enormous chemical laboratories. Tea and coffee, he says, could now be made in this way if the occasion required. The scale of manufacture is as follows: Carbon and oxygen make carbonic oxide. Carbonic oxide and chlorine make carbonyl chloride. Carbonyl chloride and ammonia make urea, whence uric acid. Uric acid transforms into xanthine. Xanthine yields theobromine. Theobromine yields theine and caffeine and is also the essential principle of cocoa. These are the three principal non-alcoholic beverages. Tobacco will be made from coal tar. The prossaic beef, bread and potatoes will be carried about in the vest pockets. When man comes to that state there should be good use made of time.

## Treasure Island.

Robert Louis Stevenson writes entertainingly, as his admirers maintain he always does, of the writing of his first novel. That is to say his first big novel. He had written many short tales, and had begun in company with his wife, a series of boggy tales. It was when he came to the prolonged work necessary for a three-volume novel that his plans failed. He looks upon all the great masters of long stories as giants in physical endurance. Several times he started, each time giving it up. At length, with copious calls upon the machinery used by other great writers, he completed "Treasure Island" and has ever since been looked upon as the leader of modern English fiction writers. Mr. Stevenson is a tall, thin man with large features, and the kind of look in his eye that tells you he expects to be liked in spite of an obvious provision of nature contrariwise.

COAL AT FIVE DOLLARS PER TON.—J. Clancy wishes to let his many customers and the public know that he is selling the very best coal at five dollars per ton; and all who got their coal in, and paid him five dollars and fifty cents, can get the fifty cents per ton refunded by calling at his office, 421 Queen street East, corner Sackville. All kinds of the best wood at lowest prices. Telephone 2062.

## C. M. B. A.

## Notes on the Convention.



J. J. BEHAN,  
Grand Trustee, Kingston.  
JNO. L. CARLETON,  
Com. on Laws, St. John.

M. CLANON,  
Br. 49, Toronto.  
W. M. VALE,  
Sec. Advisory Board, Toronto.

PETER ROONEY,  
Grand Trustee, Toronto.  
D. J. WALSH,  
Br. 85, Toronto.

Now that the convention is over, now that the delegates who had assembled from all parts of Canada have got back to their respective homes, now that the people of St. John have had an opportunity of witnessing a turn out of over 500 of Canada's finest, now that the Branches are receiving from the different delegates a report of the proceedings of the 5th convention of the Canada Grand Council, now that these events have and are now taking place, let us see what the effects will be.



W. T. KERNAHAN,

Delegate Branch 143, Toronto.

In the first place a convention of this character cannot but be of very material benefit, not only to those delegates and officers who make up such a gathering, not only to the local branches where the representatives assemble, but also to the whole Catholic community, for amongst the members of the Council just adjourned are to be found men who are high in orders of the Church, men who are ornaments to the professions to which they belong, men who are successful in the businesses which they conduct, men who are trusted and honored by those in whose employ they are, men, as his Grace of Halifax stated, who would and now do honor to the Legislature of Canada. A striking example of the effect the meeting in St. John had may be here mentioned. A committee was appointed from the Convention to attend the Board of Trade, the members of which body kindly invited us to attend, and so much were they impressed with our representatives that they expressed their surprise at having in our membership such men of weight and prominence. This is but one of the expressions of admiration and satisfaction towards the C. M. B. A.

Then too those who for the first time attended a gathering of this kind must necessarily have had their views broadened and their ideas of conducting meetings improved. It was indeed a very great pleasure to have such a chairman in Committee of the whole, as the Hon. Judge Landry. 'Twas easily understood that he was experienced in grasping all the points of a question with as little discussion as possible, and the manner in which he would place any and all questions before the Council was

highly satisfactory to all. In fact a person might be justified in making a motion just for the good to be derived from hearing his Honor state it from the chair. Not only was he clear and concise, but he was also impartial. While always having in view the "saving of time" he still was anxious that all who desired should have the fullest opportunity of expressing themselves on every question if necessary, and the only regret expressed at any of his actions was when he announced that he would be compelled to leave for his home before the convention adjourned.

What has been said of His Honor in Committee of the whole also applies to the Grand President when in Council meeting; everyone seemed satisfied with the manner in which he handled all questions and motions from the chair. They, the new delegates, must also have been impressed with the enthusiastic spirit which permeated all of the discussions, and perhaps this accounts for some of them entering the arena to contest the honors with some of the "older heads." When they shall lay before their respective branches the report of the proceedings, the members will no doubt notice a certain dignified air about their appearance, a certain parliamentary decorum which was brought about by their attendance at the Grand Council.

Then too, perhaps, some of the delegates have learned a little about "points of order" etc., which will be considerable benefit to the branches when members during a debate are wandering away from the main issue.

The questions under discussion brought to the front some who had made their mark at other conventions, and others who now made their debut in a most satisfactory manner. Vice President Hackett, who at the Hamilton Convention did such yeoman work with the Quebec membership on the separation question, again shone forth, and



GEO. W. COOKE,  
Amherst, N.S.

in his calm, clear and melodious way held the attention of all on every occasion in which he addressed the meeting. Brother O'Keefe of Carleton Place showed careful consideration of all points on which he spoke, and would have made a good man on one of the Committees. Bros. O'Moara, Kilackey, McCool and Carleton each showed they possessed even more energy than on former occasions, and were listened to attentively whenever they had the floor, while our much esteemed friend, Rev. Dr.



Flannery, brought down the house when he read, in three languages, the cablegram to his Holiness asking for the Apostolic Benediction. Then too there were Bros. Battle, Bourque, Costigan and Cragg, all of whom spoke with that clearness which proved that they were of more than ordinary ability, and as for the clergy—well each one of them, of course, could, and did, speak with ease on any question which brought them to their feet. Then there was Bro. Cooke of Amherst who will long be remembered as the Chairman of the Parliament during recess of the Convention, and his worthy Vice-Chairman, Bro. Bernard O'Connell of Dublin, who won the hearts of all. His beautiful flow of genuine wit, accompanied by his excellent style of delivery cannot but be set down as one of the most entertaining and interesting that it was our privilege to listen to. Whether he was advocating for the abolition of the restrictions of representation, proposing a vote of thanks to the ladies, presenting on behalf of the President a photo to Dr. Belliveau, or defending as counsel one of the Grand officers, he always showed his marked ability to seize in a moment the position of things and argued it out in every conceivable way until all should admit that he was on the right side. Those who were at St. John will undoubtedly attend at Ottawa, whether they be delegates or not, if for no other purpose than to again have the pleasure of listening to the distinguished delegate from Dublin. Brother D. J. Walsh of Toronto also made many friends on account of the independent way in which he took the questions under discussion. Of course there were others who ably acquitted themselves in the various debates, but the above are only cited to bring back pleasant recollections of the few days spent in St. John during the time of the convention. Acquaintances were there made and others were strengthened, and all went away feeling as though it would not be quite the thing to reduce the number of delegates, for that would necessarily mean the absence from the next gathering of many familiar faces.

Extra copies of this paper can be had on application at the office of the CATHOLIC REGISTER, or from the news dealers.

## A. O. H.

A splendid meeting of Branch No. 1, was held on Sunday last. President Thos. McKeague presided and all the officers were present. An unusually large attendance of members were gathered to the partake in the reception to the new chaplain, Rev. Frank Ryan, S. J. After the usual business had been disposed of Father Ryan was introduced to the meeting and was heartily welcomed. Father Ryan spoke at some length, telling of the good reports he had received of the branch from His Grace the Archbishop and Mgr. Rooney, the last chaplain. It was not the first time he had made the acquaintance of the A.O.H., as they are to be found all over this continent. After again expressing his pleasure at having been chosen chaplain, Father Ryan resumed his seat amid applause.

Bro. McCloskey of St. John, N.B., was next introduced and told of the satisfactory spread of the Order in the Lower Provinces where there are now seven branches. He gave much other valuable information of the society's progress.

Mr. Patrick Boyle was also present and complimented the branch upon having selected as chaplain a man who is a thorough Irishman as well as an able and devoted priest. Mr. Boyle impressed upon the members the need of continuing in the good work of supporting the endeavors of kin beyond the sea.

Brothers P. W. Falvey, County President, and H. McCaffrey, Provincial President, who were present, also delivered addresses, announcing that a branch had been organized last week at Sudbury and that another is on the way. This was followed by songs and recitations from Brothers B. McWilliams, J. J. Walsh, William Kelly, P. Glynn and M. Dempsey. After listening to addresses from Brothers W. Moore, of No. 3, James Finley of No. 4, Hugh Kelly of No. 5, and James Harnly of No. 3 and singing "God Save Ireland" this most successful meeting was brought to a close. W. RYAN, Secretary.

## RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 4, A.O.H., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas—It has been the will of our Heavenly Father, to which all bow submissively, to visit with deep affliction our esteemed Brother, Michael Hickey, in removing by the hand of death his kind and loving father, John Hickey, who though, not a member of this organization, was well known by nearly all the members of this Division,

and justly esteemed by all he came in contact with for his noble and sterling qualities

It is resolved that we extend to Brother Hickey and the afflicted family of the deceased father, our heartfelt sympathy with them in the great loss they have sustained. Words are poor and inadequate to express the sorrow and commiseration we feel and which we believe is felt by all with whom he came in contact, and we trust that the knowledge that he whom they mourn has entered into a better than this sorrowful world will enable them to bear with Christian fortitude the heavy cross placed upon them, and that they may be consoled by the hope of a glorious reunion hereafter.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Brother Hickey and family, and also THE CATHOLIC REGISTER and Record for publication.

Signed,  
PATRICK M. KENNEDY,  
JOHN J. WALSH, Committee.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Whereas—Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, who seeth all things for the best, has seen fit to remove, by death, the beloved mother of our esteemed Brother, Bernard McWilliams.

Resolved that we, the members of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, while we humbly bow to the Divine Will, nevertheless recognize the great loss sustained by our esteemed Brother and tender to him our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this hour of his sad bereavement.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Brother Bernard McWilliams and inserted on the minutes and published in THE CATHOLIC REGISTER and Catholic Record.

Signed on behalf of Div. No. 1, A.O.H.  
Wm. RYAN,  
Recording Secretary.

## Fashionable Wedding.

A very pretty wedding took place in St. Mary's Church, Bathurst street, on Wednesday morning. The bride was Miss Anna J. Burns, daughter of Mr. P. Burns, and Mr. Roderick A. Ryan, son of Mr. William Ryan, was the happy groom. The ceremony was performed by His Grace Archbishop Walsh, assisted by Father O'Connor of Rochester and Rev. Father Cruise of St. Mary's. Rev. Father Coyle celebrated Mass. The other clergy present were Monsignor Rooney and Fathers Gallagher and Jeffcot. Miss Teresa Clarke presided at the organ. The church, which was filled with friends, was decorated with palms and ferns, the altar being ablaze with lighted tapers. The bride wore a gown of white corded silk trimmed with Irish point lace and orange blossoms. The veil was held in place by a diamond star. The bridesmaids, Miss Sarah Burns and Miss Eleanor Erwin, Montreal, wore white crepon with picture hats, while the other two maids, Miss Susie Burns and Lottie Lynn, were attired in pink silk with over dresses of white muslin and hat to match.

In a room set apart for the purpose were the gifts which for beauty and elegance could not be excelled, and among them were included presents from friends in Ireland, New York, Brooklyn, Montreal and Oswego. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan left on the noon train for New York. Upon their return they will reside on Spadina Avenue. The C. R. tenders its sincerest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ryan.

Mr. Martin Rourke, Rushin House, Mountrath, died 17th August, deeply regretted by all who knew him. Interment was in Clononagg.

Mr. Laurence Dwyer, Portlaoch, near Carrick on Suir, died recently at the early age of 26 years. Interment was in Carrickbeg Cemetery. Funeral was large and representative.

Ellen Curran, formerly a cook in the employment of Mr. John Curran, Crokeravagh, near Sligo, has been charged with having administered strychnine to Mrs. Bridget Glendinning, a fellow servant. The case is still pending.

## BIRTH.

On September 15, at 142 Parliament street, the wife of C. J. Gorman, of a son.

## If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old well-tried remedy, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

THE CATHOLIC PULPIT.

The Ideal Preacher Drawn by Wish of Leo XIII.

The Holy Father has directed the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars to issue a circular letter on the apostolic ministry of preaching which contains both wisdom and unction. It says:

First of all, as to what concerns the qualities required in a holy preacher, let Bishops and Superiors be careful never to entrust so sacred a ministry to one who is not full of true Christian piety and penetrated with a great love of our Lord Jesus Christ, love without which a preacher would be nothing but "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal" (1 Cor. xiii., 1); without that love he could never have that passion for the glory of God and the salvation of souls which ought to be the only motive and sole end of the preaching of the Gospel. He should display learning as well as piety and Christian virtue, for it is evident, and experience, moreover, never ceases to prove it, that one cannot expect a really useful, well ordered and fruitful preaching on the part of those who have not developed and strengthened their minds by sound studies, particularly of sacred subjects, and who, trusting to a certain natural loquacity, have the rashness to ascend the pulpit with little or no preparation. They only beat the air, and without seeing it, cause the Word of God to be turned into derision and despised; therefore it is to them these words are particularly applicable: "Because thou hast rejected knowledge I will reject thee, that thou shalt not do the office of priesthood to Me" (1 Seco ix., 6).

Condemning the neglect of ordinary subjects of preaching, such as the Creed, the Decalogue, the precepts of the Church, etc., the letter continues:

Transforming names as well as things, they have substituted an ill-defined kind of conferences, designed to charm the mind and imagination without at all moving the will or reforming morals like the old sermons; not thinking that sermons are profitable to everyone and conferences generally to few, and that these very persons, if we took more pains with them from the moral point of view, if we helped them more to practice humility, chastity, submission to the authority of the Church, would by that means alone purify the mind of a thousand prejudices contrary to faith and dispose them better to receive light and truth. Religious errors, particularly among Catholic people, have generally their roots in the passions of the heart rather than in the aberrations of the mind.

Unfortunately the style of many persons nowadays is not only far from having that lucidity and evangelical simplicity which ought to characterize it, but is obscured by a strange diction, is lost in abstract considerations above the ordinary capacity of the people and causes that plaint, "the little ones begged for bread and there was no one to break to them," to rise to the lips. The worst of it all is that there is often wanting that sacred character, that breathing of Christian piety and that unction of the Holy Spirit which permitted the preacher to say of himself, "My speech and my preaching were not in the persuasive words of human wisdom, but in the showing of the spirit and power" (1 Cor., ii., 4). They, on the contrary, almost exclusively rely on "the persuasive words of human wisdom," paying little or no attention to the Word of God or the Holy Scripture, which ought to be the first source of sacred eloquence.

But these modern preachers, in place of drawing their eloquence from "the spring of living water" turn, through an insufferable abuse to the

"dried up cisterns of human wisdom." In place of quoting texts divinely inspired, or those of the Holy Fathers and Councils, they quote to satiety passages from profane authors, modern and still living authors, and passages which often lend themselves to very equivocal and dangerous interpretations. "It is also a great abuse in preachers to treat of religious subjects solely from the point of view of worldly interests, without speaking of the future life; to enumerate the benefits which society owes to the Christian religion and not to speak of the duties which that religion inculcates: to represent the Divine Redeemer as being all charity and be silent about His justice. Hence the little fruit from this kind of preaching, from which a man of the world goes away persuaded that it is enough for him without changing his conduct to say: 'I believe in Jesus Christ,' to be a good Christian" (Cardinal Bausa, Archbishop of Florence, to his younger clergy, 1892). But what do these kinds of preachers care about fruit? It is not that they chiefly seek, they want to charm the "itching ears" (ii. Tim., iv. 3) of the hearers, and provided the churches are full, they care little if souls remain empty. Hence among the people and, it may be said, even among a portion of the clergy, the depravation of the taste for the word of God, to the scandal of all good people and the insignificant profit, or no profit, which lapsed Christians and unbelievers derive from these sermons. The latter may rush in crowds to hear these "pleasant words," particularly when they are drawn by the sonorous words of progress, their native land, modern science; they may applaud and acclaim the "orator who knows the right way of preaching," but they nevertheless quit the church just as they entered it, "wondering but not converted" (Ex Aug. in Math. ix., 25).

A Son's Tribute.

Lord Dufferin, in the memoir accompanying the lately published collection of his mother's poems, writes touching and nobly of that lady, the brilliant granddaughter of Sheridan. In speaking of Lady Dufferin's peaceful end, he says: "Thus there went out of the world one of the sweetest, most beautiful, most accomplished, wittiest, most loving and lovable human beings that ever walked upon the earth. There was no quality wanting to her perfection; and I say this, not prompted by the partiality of a son, but as one well acquainted with the world, and with both men and women. There have been many ladies who have been beautiful, charming, witty and good, but I doubt whether there have been any who have combined with so high a spirit, and with so natural a gaiety and bright an imagination as my mother's, such strong unerring good sense, tact and womanly discretion; for these last characteristics, coupled with the intensity of her affections to which I have already referred, were the real essence and deep foundations of my mother's nature."

The Pope has an egg which he received from an English lady one Easter. The shell is made of ivory, its lining is of white satin and the yolk is a golden case containing a large ruby set in diamonds, the whole being worth upwards of \$10,000.

During the celebration of Mass in a Bucharest church, Sunday, a lunatic, who brandished a long knife, rushed to the altar and tried to murder the priest. He was seized and disarmed before he could do any harm. The congregation was thrown into a state of semi-panic by the man's murderous attempt.

Mr. Maurice Woymes, Mount street, Mullingar, who for many years was closely connected with the commercial interests of the town, died lately, universally regretted. Interment was in Corralstown Cemetery. Funeral cortege was large.



DOES YOUR WIFE DO HER OWN WASHING?

If she does, see that the wash is made Easy and Clean by getting her SUNLIGHT SOAP, which does away with the terrors of wash-day. Experience will convince her that it PAYS to use this soap.

Professional Cards.

**FOY & KELLY,**  
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.  
OFFICES  
Home Savings and Loan Co.'s Buildings, 80 Church Street, Toronto.  
J. J. FOY, Q.C. H. T. KELLY

**WILLOUGHBY, CAMERON & LEE,**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.  
OFFICES: EQUITY CHAMBERS,  
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STREETS, TORONTO.  
AND OAKVILLE, ONT. TELEPHONE 1583.  
Cable Address, "WILLOUGHBY," Toronto.  
W. R. WILLOUGHBY, B.A., LL.B. D. O. CAMERON, B.A.  
W. T. J. LEE, B.C.L. 27-1y

**MULVEY & McBRADY,**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.  
PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY,  
Room 67, Canada Life Building,  
46 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.  
Telephone 706  
THOMAS MULVEY. 17-6m L. V. McBRADY.

**Macdonell, McCarthy & Boland**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.  
Office—Quebec Bank Chambers,  
No 2 Toronto street  
Toronto.  
MONEY TO LOAN.  
A. C. Macdonell B. C. L. W. C. McCarthy.  
W. J. Boland.

**ANGLIN & MALLON,**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS,  
NOTARIES, &c.,  
OFFICES: LAND SECURITY CHAMBERS,  
R. W. Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets,  
TORONTO.  
Frank A. Anglin. Jas. W. Mallon, LL.B.  
Telephone 1954.

**HEARN & LAMONT,**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Proctors in  
Admiralty, Notaries, &c.  
OFFICES: TORONTO AND TOTTENHAM,  
47 Canada Life Building, 46 King St. West,  
Toronto; Bond's Block, Tottenham.  
EDWARD J. HEARN, JOHN LAMONT, B.A.  
Residence, 10 Sorauren Ave., Toronto.  
Toronto Telephone, 1649.  
F. W. CAREY, LL.B. J. M. QUINN.

**QUINN & CAREY,**  
Barristers, - Solicitors, - &c.  
OFFICES—Rooms 6 and 7 MILLICAMP'S BUILDINGS,  
25 ADELAIDE ST. EAST,  
TORONTO, ONT.  
Telephone 1189.

**C. J. McCABE,**  
BARRISTER and SOLICITOR.  
Office: 69 Adelaide St. East,  
TELEPHONE 1435. TORONTO.  
Money to Loan. Conveyancing.  
20-1y C. J. McCABE, B.A.

**J. J. LANDY,**  
Solicitor, Notary, Etc.  
OFFICE: 120 YONGE STREET.  
Room 7.

**J. J. CASSIDY, M.D.**  
TORONTO.

Office and Residence, 69 BLOOR ST. EAST.  
OFFICE HOURS:  
8 to 10 A.M.,  
1 to 3 P.M.,  
6 to 8 P.M.  
TELEPHONE 2544.

Jas. Loftus, L.D.S., D.D.S. J. Robins, L.D.S., D.D.S.  
**DRS. LOFTUS & ROBINS,**  
DENTISTS

Cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. Toronto, Ont.  
Open at Night.

**POST & HOLMES,**  
ARCHITECTS.

OFFICES:  
Rooms 28 and 29 Manning Arcade,  
A. A. POST Toronto. A. W. HOLMES  
TELEPHONE 481.

**C. P. LENNOX L.D.S.**  
C. W. Lennox, D.D.S., Philadelphia  
:: L. D. S., Toronto ::  
O. P. LENNOX & SON.  
:: Dentists ::  
ROOMS A AND B, YONGE ST. AROADE,  
TELEPHONE 1846 :: TORONTO

**A. J. McDONAGH,**  
DENTIST,  
Office and Residence  
274 SPADINA AVE.,  
Three doors south of St. Patrick St.  
Telephone 2192.

**EYESIGHT PROPERLY TESTED**  
BY  
**MY OPTICIAN,**  
159 Yonge St., Confederation Life Bldg.  
TORONTO. 10-3m

**BAILIFF'S OFFICE**  
Chattel Mortgages, Rents, Notes and  
Accounts Collected. Prompt Returns.  
Notes Discounted and Money Loaned.  
F. B. MORROW,  
61 Victoria Street



We shall be pleased to forward Catalogues on application, if goods required are mentioned, and should you require anything in the music line, whether it be  
**SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS,**  
— OR —  
**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**  
Remember we are  
Manufacturers, Publishers, and General Dealers  
In everything pertaining to a  
**FIRST CLASS MUSIC SUPPLY HOUSE.**  
We carry the latest of everything in Music.  
Prices the lowest.  
**WHALEY, ROYCE & Co.,**  
128 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

## LETTERS FROM BERMUDA.

## LETTER VII.

HAMILTON, December, 18 --.

DEAR — We have since visited Joyce's caves, very much like the Walsingham caves, but much smaller, so I need not describe them. They present the usual appearance of stalactite halls, floored with transparent waters.

Another pleasant drive we had lately was to Somerset. Having taken our lunch with us we had a picnic in a "cottage by the sea." Through the kindness of the owner, an amiable colored lady, we feasted in her neat parlor, which, as usual here among that class, was partitioned off from the other rooms by white cotton stretched over a wooden frame. We had with our sandwiches delicious omelets, and the excellent sauce which the old proverb describes as follows: "Hunger is the best sauce."

Our hostess made many apologies for her home being out of its usual order, as she was house-cleaning and white washing. She informed us that her kitchen was "all in an uproar," and that one had to climb under ladders and tables to get at any thing required.

We have new potatoes for dinner every day. Tomatoes are here in abundance, also young white turnips and lettuce, etc. There is a kind of Japanese plum grows here called "Loquats." They are very nice and make good preserves. Strawberries are ripe, but scarce. As my present subject is vegetables I shall mention a person who might fairly be called a *vegetarian*, of course I don't know what his theory on the subject may be. *Entre nous*, this person was not in his first bloom: his brow was "slightly scribbled on by the hand of Time;" in fact he had faded into the *sear* and *yellow leaf*—the *Autumn* of life. He drove a donkey cart full of cabbage and potatoes; he had *carrot* hair, which was *bushy*—a *turnip* nose of a *cherry* color—a *redish* mouth, cheeks like *beets* and *gooseberry* eyes—he had a *melancholy* expression. It is stated that he tried to raise *pine apples* from a *pine tree*, but his effort were *fruitless*.

Now as Hood says:

"This is quite enough  
Of such rough tough stuff."

*Satis verborum.*

However, I am forgetting that Somerset is yet a *terra incognita* to you. The drive thither is delightful, through avenues of oleanders diversified by plantain and other tropical trees towering above them.

We crossed Somerset bridge, which connects the island of Somerset with the main land, and proceeded to climb Wreck Hill, so named from its being the spot from which can be obtained the best view of the western reefs, which have always been considered the most dangerous of all reefs surrounding the Islands before the light-house on Gibb's Hill was built.

Here, in days of yore, long before the morning which succeeded a tempestuous night dawned upon the scene, the hardy fishermen and pilots of the neighbourhood would congregate on the lookout for wrecks, which frequently afforded a speedy means of replenishing their household stores, in times when the luxuries of life were exceedingly scarce in these remote isles, and, I may add, to render assistance, if possible.

"All night the booming minute gun  
Had pealed along the deep,  
And mournfully the rising sun  
Looked o'er the tide-worn steep.  
A queenly ship from India's coral strand  
Before the raging blast  
Had veiled her topsails to the sand  
And bowed her noble mast."

Leaving "Wreck Hill" we drove, past lovely gardens filled with rare and bright flowers, into Somerset, where we visited a fine store, a whole

block in itself, containing everything, from a needle to an anchor, like Macy's in New York. We next visited Elis Harbour, a little gem of an islet, which is protected by the tongue of land on which "Wreck Hill" stands. As the sun shone on its waters they appeared to be of the lightest emerald tint, resembling an aqua marine stone, surrounded by rocky shores, clothed almost to the water's edge with the evergreen foliage of the scented cedar.

"Close to the wooded bank below  
In glassy calm the waters sleep,  
And to the sunbeam proudly show  
The coral rocks they love to steep."

—MOORE.

We came home by the North Shore road, and got out of our carriage to see the statue and monument erected by Colonel B—— over the grave of a favorite dog, a huge hound. The Colonel is quite a good artist, and has sculptured the dog "excellently well," true to nature and as large as life. The statue is placed on a high, oblong monument, with the fore-paws extended, the head slightly raised, resting as if after a run and looking for an approving "pat."

Greek characters were inscribed on the pedestal, and in large letters the dog's name—"LARRY" (Douglas's dog, "the fleetest hound in all the North").

"Ellen the while, with bursting heart,  
Remained in lordly lower apart—  
While "Luffa," crouching at her side,  
His station claimed with jealous pride."

—LADY OF THE LAKE.

The following inscription on the monument is characteristic of the man, and probably appropriate to the dog; but as I had not the pleasure of Luffa's acquaintance, I cannot offer an opinion on that subject.

## EPITAPH ON A DOG.

When some proud son of man returns to earth,  
Unknown to glory, but upheld by birth,  
The sculptor's art exhausts the pomp of woe,  
And storied urns record who rests below;  
When all is done, upon the tomb is seen,  
Not what he was, but what he should have been:  
But the poor dog, in life the firmest friend,  
The first to welcome, the foremost to defend,  
Whose honest heart is still his master's own,  
Who labors, fights, lives, breathes for him alone,

Unhonored falls, unnoticed all his worth,  
Denied in heaven the soul he held on earth:  
Ye who perchance behold this simple urn,  
Pass on—it honors none you wish to mourn:  
To mark a friend's remains these stones arise:  
I never knew but one—and there he lies.

I sympathized with the Colonel about his lost canine friend, for I also am a lover of dogs. "I am a friend to dogs, for they are honest creatures, and never fawn on any that they love not." Southey, in "Roderick," gives an instance of the faithful love of a dog:

"Theron, the favorite dog of Roderick, the last Gothic King of Spain, was extremely fond of his royal master. After the dis-crowned King had assumed the disguise of a monk and called himself Father Maccabee, none of his friends knew who he really was. His tutor, his mother, and even Florida, failed to recognize him. Theron knew his master at once, and fawned on him with fondest love and frantic joy. When Roderick saw that his favorite knew him and loved him so well, he throw his arms around the dog and cried, while tears streamed down: 'Theron, thou hast known thy poor, lost master, thou, Theron; none but thou!' The faithful, loving creature would never leave his master again till it died."

"Let cavillers deny  
That brutes have reason, sure 'tis some-  
thing more—  
'Tis Heaven directs and instinct wise in  
sires  
Beyond the short extent of human thought."

I cannot help reflecting on the example which the conduct of dumb animals affords to Christians. The dog we feed and caress loves his master, and shows his gratitude and affection by obeying him and serving him faithfully, even unto death. God created all creatures for man, and created man solely for Himself. He ardently desires that man should love Him. God commands us to love Him. "Thou should love the Lord thy God

with thy whole heart." He must have our whole heart—an undivided heart. God oven begs of man his heart. "My Son, give me thy heart." (Prov. xxii.)

The Lord, by the mouth of His prophet, complains of the rude perversity of man in not loving Him: "Hear, O ye heavens! and give ear, O earth! I have brought up children and exalted them; but they have despised Me. The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib; but Israel hath not known Me, and My people hath not understood." (Isaiah i., 3.)

"Strong Son of God, immortal Love!  
Whom we that have not seen Thy Face  
By faith and faith alone embrace;  
Forgive our vain, impatient sighs,  
And in Thy Wisdom make us wise."

Now I shall return to the dumb animals, with which I began this moral essay. I shall ask you to pardon the digression for the sake of the subject. *Reverendus a nos chiens.*

From the earliest period, as history leads us to believe, the dog has been the faithful companion and assistant of man in all parts of the world. The fidelity of the dog and his loving attachment are proverbial. United to these qualities is his self-sacrificing obedience. The sagacity, almost amounting to reason, and unlimited patience of the dog causes him to be one of the most valuable as well as the most endearing of our domestic animals.

In the mountains of Europe, amongst the eternal, spotless, trackless snows and glaciers, how many thousands of lives have been saved by the Monks of St. Bernard and their well-trained dogs.

One of these intelligent creatures, the famous St. Bernard dog who saved forty human beings himself, was named "Barry." The stuffed skin of this noble animal is preserved in the Museum at Berne.

"Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark  
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw  
near home:  
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark  
Our coming, and look brighter when we  
come."

Adieu. PLACIDIA.

FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results.



Father Mollinger's  
Great  
Remedies  
Conquer Disease

ENTARRH CURE. . . . . \$1.00  
Cure for Epilepsy and St. Vitus Dance. . . . . 1.00  
Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cure 1.00  
Rheumatism Cure (three separate prescriptions combined). . . . . 1.00  
Blood Tea, for constipation and purifying the blood. . . . . 25  
None genuine without my name on each package.  
A. F. SAWHILL, Allegheny, Pa.  
For sale by all druggists.  
E. V. HAN, KNOX & Co.,  
Wholesale Agents, Montreal and Toronto.

TEETH WITH OR  
WITHOUT A PLATE

"VITALIZED AIR"

For one month prior to alterations in his parlors, C. H. RIGGS, the Popular Dentist, S. E. corner King and Yonge Sts., will continue to make plates with base Teeth at his old rates. Painless extraction guaranteed. Special attention also given to Gold and Silver filling.

CLINTON H. MEMEELY - BELL -  
COMPANY

TROY, N. Y.,

Manufacture a Superior Grade of  
Church, Chime, and School Bells.



Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness and Weakness. 3

West BROUGHTON, QUEBEC, Oct. 1, '90.  
The Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I ordered was for a young lady of my household who was almost insensible to herself and others, owing to nervous prostration, sleeplessness, weakness, &c., &c. To day she is quite a change. The young person is much better, stronger and less nervous. She will continue to use your medicine. I think it is very good. P. SAUVIE, Catholic Priest.

St. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL,  
TOLEDO, Ohio, June 9, 1890.  
We used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for epileptic fits in the case of a Mrs. Gorinan, and it stopped them from the time she commenced taking it. Wouldst you an extensive sale for this beneficent remedy.  
SISTER BRADY, Secretary.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Disease and a sample bottle to any address. Post patients abroad the medicine free.  
The remedy is to be prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Toledo, Ohio, since 1876, and is now under the direction of the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.  
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5.  
Largo Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

BOOK BINDING.

Magazines, Music, Hymnals and Law Books Re-Bound.

BLANK BOOKS A SPECIALTY.  
All kinds of Account Books Ruled and Bound to any pattern.

PAPER RULERS, Etc., Etc.

WE MANUFACTURE THE  
BEST LEFT-R BOOKS in the Market  
LAWSON & WILSON,  
22 and 24 LOREARD ST.  
Telephone 2406.

The Register  
Book and Job Printing  
DEPARTMENT.

Every Description of Work Neatly Executed.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Write for Prices or Telephone 489

COSGRAVE & CO.  
MALTSTERS,  
Brewers and Bottlers  
TORONTO.

Are supplying the Trade with their superior  
ALES AND BROWN STOUTS,

Brewed from the finest Malt and best Bavarian Brand of Hops. They are highly recommended by the Medical faculty for their purity and strengthening qualities.

Awarded the Highest Prizes at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, for Purity of Flavor and General Excellence of Quality. Honorable Mention, Paris, 1878. Medal and Diploma, Antwerp, 1886.

Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St.  
TELEPHONE No. 264.

RECIPE.

For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract. . . . . one bottle  
Fleischmann's Yeast. . . . . half a cake  
Sugar. . . . . two pounds  
Lukewarm water. . . . . two gallons  
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles, to make two and five gallons.

BOECKH'S BRUSHES  
AND  
BROOMS.  
Always Reliable and as Represented.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

Fifty years ago nearly, there was a member of the staff of London Punch whose designs were the most airy, graceful productions that have ever appeared in its pages. He designed the front page of the periodical, and all those myriad elves and fairy figures are the children of his brain. He was a little, inoffensive man, who was popular everywhere he was known, and was known to the fraternity of letters not as Mr. Richard Doyle of Punch, but as "Dicky" Doyle. A time came when John Bull's tough skin was warmed for a while by the hot words of some of his politicians, and Punch found it to be a paying and perhaps a congenial occupation to humor the mood of its patron by abusing the Catholics in every conceivable manner. Some of the means adopted with this intent were such as could not be tolerated by any one in sympathy with the Church, and as "Dicky" Doyle was a good Catholic, after protesting to the management about the outrageous treatment the people of his religion were receiving, and after finding that all protests were unavailing, he withdrew from the service of the paper and contented himself with the more moderate income he was able to make in illustrating books.

Of this "Dicky" Doyle there is a nephew who just at present is making a great noise in the world of literature, and who has made sundry very profitable incursions upon the strong boxes of publishing houses. Dr. Conan Doyle is not a Catholic like his uncle, but he has the same strain of Irish blood which is so strong a factor in the literature of the day. He is best known from the short stories that have from time to time appeared over his name in the magazines. These short stories have come now to such prominence as almost to supplant the longer and bulkier books. One of the first to recognize their drawing qualities was Mr. Graham who died not long ago. He was the proprietor of Graham's magazine of which Edgar A. Poe was at one time editor. A great American novelist being one day in the office, Mr. Graham asked him for some short stories. "Oh" said the novelist, "You can't afford to pay me for them." "What is your price?" asked Graham. "One hundred dollars a story, in advance." Mr. Graham reached for his check book and wrote an order for a thousand dollars. "Let me have ten at your convenience," he said. This may look like a pretty good figure, but last year Dr. Doyle received six thousand dollars for twelve stories, which is just five times as good. It seems somewhat remarkable that a periodical could profit after paying such prices, but the sequel places the matter in another light. The memoirs of Sherlock Holmes were published in the Strand Magazine. A few months ago the last of them appeared, in which was detailed the end of the great detective in a death struggle with the greatest criminal he had ever encountered. Sherlock Holmes was dead, and the Strand Magazine was the chief mourner, because its circulation immediately fell off two hundred thousand.

Persons who are not familiar with Sherlock Holmes have missed the acquaintance of a very entertaining, because remarkable man, and have been without a very just lesson on the practice of observation. The absence of this practice of observing the things before us is illustrated when Holmes asks his companion how many steps there are in the stairway to his room, up which they have both climbed many times. He cannot answer. How many could reply correctly to so simple a question? If we think of half a dozen acquaintances can we in

two cases tell the color of the eyes into which we have been looking for years? Try it. Holmes, however, was the kind of man who noticed everything and drew his conclusions by the inductive method. If he saw an untied shoe-lace on the foot of a person otherwise neat, he at once supposed that person to have left home in haste. One character dropped his hat, which upon examination disclosed the fact that the owner was a man of mental ability, that he had been a man of means, that about four years ago he had commenced to go down hill, that he had taken to drink, that his wife no longer loved him, and that he had recently had his hair cut. That is a good deal to argue from an old hat, yet it is all plain enough. The size of the hat was the first thing. The head of a man of small brain would be swallowed up in it. Then the hat was one of the most expensive styles of four years ago. That proves wealth at that period. The fact that he was still wearing the same hat showed clearly that his fortunes had fallen. Certain stains were traceable to drinking. The fact that the hat had not been brushed was conclusive evidence that his wife no longer loved him and some clippings of hair upon the band marked how recently the hair had been cut.


Long before Conan Doyle created Sherlock Holmes, the importance of little things had been proved by Edgar A. Poe. His wonderfully acute mind had been exercised upon the subject with very singular results in some cases of the imagination, when there arose a great deal of discussion over the disappearance of a young woman. The tragedy occurred in New York. Poe was at that time in Philadelphia. He had, therefore, only the press accounts to enlighten him as to the circumstances. The police utterly failed to clear up the mystery. But Poe, piecing together various trifling incidents with profound logic and unerring judgment accompanied by a vast knowledge of things not patent to the ordinary observer, built up the whole case in the form of a story, and proved the guilt of certain persons. Although he had transferred the scene to Paris, still everyone knew that the "Mystery of Marie Roget" was nothing more nor less than an attempt to throw light upon the disappearance of Mary Rogers. The magazine, therefore, did not publish the conclusion of Poe's reasoning; but years after a woman, before dying, made a confession which not only implicated the persons to whom he had traced the guilt, but substantiated every detail of the events as he had indicated them.

It is precisely the same quality of careful observation unceasingly practiced that proves so great an aid to doctors and others who are called upon to meet and deal with various phases of human nature. A doctor who was in his younger days house surgeon at the Hospital, tells of his astonishment at the conduct of one of the doctors at the head of the profession. He would come in, look at a patient, feel his pulse, say a few cheery words and go away. The patient sometimes thought he did not interest himself enough as he asked no questions; but if he had a chance for a few minutes chat with the house surgeon, that person's eyes were opened by the amount of information the elder doctor had attained from one look at the patient's face. It is to a doctor that Conan Doyle owes his idea of Sherlock Holmes. The original was a professor at the Scotch college where Doyle studied. If a patient was brought in for treatment he would seat him in front of the students, tell him not to open his mouth, and then tell the students the habits of the man's life and the cause and nature of his complaint, to the astonishment of

everyone. One subject denied having been a soldier. The professor had him stripped and found the letter D branded upon his shoulder. The man had been a deserter.

When Sherlock Holmes was made an end of there was a great outcry against the hard-hearted author. The fact probably is that Doyle was tired of being known as the author of these ephemeral yarns when he would much rather have people read Micah Clarke and The White Company. Both those are masterpieces of historical story telling. Micah Clarke is a tale of the rebellion of the duke of Monmouth against James II., and a wonderful story it is. The reader feels himself participating in the religious disturbances and political intrigues of the time to an extent that is unknown outside the pages of Scott. Lorna Doone, a story of about the same period has had more readers than perhaps Micah Clarke ever will, but in so far as the historical aspect is concerned, Micah Clarke is very greatly superior. There is one feature of this novel and "The White Company" which does not seem likely to be popular. He cares next to nothing for the plot: puts in a love story under protest as it were. His aim is to make his books mirrors of the periods under review and in these two books, in great measure succeeds.


It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.



## The Best Food For Children?

is worthy every parent's study; not only what they can eat, but what gives the most nourishment. No children are better, and most are worse, for eating lard-cooked food. If, however, their food is prepared with the healthful new vegetable shortening, **COTTOLENE** instead of lard, they can eat freely of the best food without danger to the digestive organs. You can easily verify this by a fair trial of Cottolene. Sold in 3 and 5 lb. tins by all grocers.

Made only by  
The  
N. K. Fairbank  
Company,  
Wellington  
and  
Ann St.,  
MONTREAL.



---

### A. T. HERNON, BUTCHER AND PURVEYOR

FINEST QUALITY OF MEATS.

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, LAMB  
— AND —  
POULTRY AND VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

258 CHURCH STREET.  
Telephone 2181.

To Beautify the Complexion—do not take the cosmetics, paints and powders which injure the skin, but take the easiest way to gain a beautiful color and a wholesome skin. Health is the greatest beautifier. The means to beauty, comfort, and health for women is Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Dull eyes, sallow or wrinkled face, and those "feelings of weakness," have their rise in the derangements peculiar to women.



"Favorite Prescription" will build up, strengthen, and invigorate, every "run-down" or delicate woman by regulating and assisting all the natural functions. It also lessens pain.

At some period in her life, a woman requires a general tonic and nerve, as well as a remedy adapted to her special needs.

You can find no other remedy that's guaranteed. If the "Prescription" ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

A positive cure for Catarrh—you'll find in Dr. Sage's Remedy. There's \$500 reward for an incurable case.

**Kenny's Celebrated HAIR RESTORER.**

A valuable East Indian Remedy. Restores the hair on bald heads; stimulates the scalp to a healthy action; keeps the head cool; removes dandruff; strengthens and prevents the hair from falling out; preserves and makes it pliable, soft and silky. It has no equal for the prevention and cure of baldness. Hundreds testify to its efficacy.

50 cents and \$1 per bottle.  
Or 6 large bottles for \$5.  
Circulars and testimonials forwarded on application to all parts of Canada and United States.  
870 1/2 College street, Toronto.  
Solely by Druggists and Manufacturers.  
12 Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

**J. YOUNG,**  
(ALEX. MILLARD,)  
The Leading Undertaker  
847 YONGE STREET.  
TELEPHONE 679.

**F. ROSAR,**  
UNDERTAKER,  
TELEPHONE 1031. 240 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

TELEPHONE 1408  
**M. McCABE,**  
UNDERTAKER.  
EMBALMING A SPECIALTY.  
286 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Star Life Assurance Society  
OF ENGLAND.  
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, 31st Dec., 1893 . . .	\$17,500,000.00
Annual Income " . . .	2,700,000.00
Assurance in Force, " . . .	66,000,000.00
Invested in Canada, " . . .	1,600,000.00

Money Loaned on the security of Church property, at low rates of interest.

The attention of Clergymen is respectfully asked to the various Endowment Plans of the Society, as the best form of investment for the future.

For information as to LOANS, ASSURANCE or AGENCIES, address Head Office for Canada, 29 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO.

J. FRITH JEFFERS,  
Secretary for Canada.



# The Catholic Register,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,  
AT THE  
OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD STREET, TORONTO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FOR ADVERTISING RATES APPLY AT OFFICE.

TRAVELLING AGENTS:  
Messrs. Patrick Mungovan, C. N. Murphy,  
Richard Sibbey and L. O'Byrne.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1894.

## Calendar for the Week.

Sept. 21—St. Matthew.  
22—St. Thomas.  
23—St. Linus.  
24—Our Lady of Mercy.  
25—St. Eustachus.  
26—St. Eucibus.  
27—Sts. Cosmas and Damien.

### Irish Affairs.

While Mr. John Dillon is advising the people of Ireland to show the House of Lords the necessity of agreeing to the Evicted Tenants Bill and the Home Rule Bill, events are going on within the ranks of the Parliamentary party which may tend either to strengthen or weaken its effectiveness. In a short time the Paris fund will be delivered into the hands of the management. Of this the committee will retain £40,000 and £20,000 will be handed over to Mr. Redmond and his followers. To this compromise Mr. Healy appears to have been opposed. A few weeks ago word came that Lord Tweedmouth had sent the treasurer his own cheque for £100, accompanied by a donation from Mr. Gladstone for a similar amount. This brought out a letter from Mr. Healy in which he takes a position that will be endorsed by people from both sides of the present divided forces.

In the first place he recognizes the immensity of Mr. Gladstone's real services to the cause of Home Rule by saying that instead of accepting money from him the party should rather have acknowledged those services in some substantial fashion. Secondly, he sounds the true note when he says that the Irish party is not in need of assistance from its English allies. If there is any one policy which above all others has been thought essential to every Irish Parliamentary representation ever since 1842, it is that of standing absolutely free of all obligation to the English parties. This was the lesson taught by Young Ireland; it was the lesson learned and practised by Mr. Parnell. It is the policy that brought Mr. Gladstone to his senses, that made Home Rule the rallying cry of the Liberals. It is of a piece with the threat of the volunteers in the last century when Grattan forced freedom from hands unwilling; with the demand that won Wellington and Peel over to Catholic Emancipation in the beginning of this century. At the time when Mr. Parnell was in quarrel with the other members of the party a writer to some of the American press referred to Mr. Healy in terms of eulogy, saying that when the time came for the whole story to be written, it would be known that Ireland owed more to him than to any other of her

representatives. He then denied that the alliance was anything more than a coalition entered into for the sole purpose so far as he and his friends were concerned of securing the triumph of measures for the relief of Ireland. His present position surely confirms his statements.

What goes to make risky any conclusions that might be drawn at this distance from the scene of action is the fact that Mr. Davitt, in whom the Irish people have always had unswerving confidence, does not agree with Mr. Healy as to the acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's cheque, sarcastically remarking that Mr. Healy ought to join Mr. Redmond, a speech which a witty contemporary thinks equivalent to consigning him to perdition. That Mr. Davitt, of all men, should have decided to throw in his lot with the English and Scotch Liberals to risk all for Ireland upon the success and favor of that party does not seem probable. O'Connell's alliance with the Whigs constitutes a warning which no one having the good of Ireland at heart can afford to overlook.

After all, politics is a matter of getting not so much what we would like as what we can. Even Mr. Parnell, who generally got what he went for, very frequently ordered a right about-face. Mr. Parnell always declined to take office under Government, and at that time no one would have defended his course more vigorously than Mr. Sexton, who has recently, it is said, accepted a position in the Education Department. It must be borne in mind that the Catholics of Ireland have practically entrusted to Mr. Sexton the task of guarding their interests in the House. Only last month he was obliged to intervene on behalf of the Christian Brothers. He is probably more familiar than any other member of the party with the facts of the country's social and economic position. Precisely what power he will be able to exercise over the school system does not appear from the despatches, but in view of the number of complaints recently made about appointments of unacceptable persons to petty offices in the gift of the Government, this move will doubtless be looked upon as a practical step toward placing the administration of the country in the hands of Irishmen, in other words, to this extent applying the principle of Home Rule, notwithstanding the dissent of the Lords.

There is considerable dissent from the position taken by the Irish leaders, notably Mr. William O'Brien and Dr. Tanner in the opposition to the House of Lords. The question arises whether it is wise for them to assume the burden of the work necessary to be done in the agitation which after all is essentially not their quarrel. Mr. O'Brien says they need not be mended nor ended, but bended, in which he goes the full length of Irish requirement. Irish claims, Irish demands for justice stand in the way of effective work by either Liberal or Conservative in other matters. If the House of Lords present a fresh complication, that is a matter for the parties to deal with. This is the stand taken by the *Irish Catholic and Nation*, a journal which advises the adherence of the

Irish party to a strictly Irish national policy.

In the meantime there are rumors that Mr. Justin McCarthy desires to withdraw from the chairmanship. There need not be too much attention given to the report as it is one which crops up regularly. Even were this to prove correct, it is probable that it would not give rise to trouble. The governing committee is composed of a number of men of great ability. It is true that occasions arise when all do not agree as to the best course of action, and this is always pointed out by their opponents as a weakness. We are not of that opinion. Where there is a dictator whose sagacity can be trusted to the extent Mr. Parnell's was, conformity is wisdom; but in the present case disagreement in detail only proves the men to be of strong individuality. On the whole it seems probable that good will be the outcome of the situation.

### Advice and Application.

Of all the men who have been at one time or other leaders of the public thought of the Dominion, there is none whose speeches will so well repay careful study as will those of Mr. Blake. He spoke at all times the language not of the politician but of the statesman. His utterances were of a character which rendered them, like the deliverances of Burke, of less practical effectiveness in the day they were spoken than afterwards when men had time by study to accord their mature judgment to these marvellous displays of foresight.

One extract from a speech made by Mr. Blake has become a classic. It is this:

"I freely render to my Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, first, full religious freedom, and next their stipulated rights; but more, I say that, being strong, we ought to be what the strong should always be—generous to the weak. Measure full, heaped up and running over, is the measure to be given by the strong to the weak, and by so acting we will exemplify true Christian principles; we will exemplify true Liberal principles; we will do our best for the promotion of true Christianity and for the spread of the Gospel. Let us then remove that cause for mistrust which is provoked by the exhibition of the infernal spirit, for such I call it, which has been exhibited for the last few months."

Liberals as a whole are proud of the man who uttered these sentiments. The bulk of the Canadian people give in a tacit adherence to the principles so magnanimously expressed. But what is the essence of the practice toward which we must look for their embodiment. Take the case of the Manitoba Schools. Is the measure full, heaped up and flowing over? Far from it. No one supposes that the measures adopted four years ago were the outcome of generosity to Catholics. With all deference to the educative perfection of those outside, the Church is capable of forming opinions as to what is best for her children. It is surely not excessive generosity that asks, nay compels, Catholics who have their own schools paid for to assume pecuniary liability for other schools, shoulder a part of their debt already incurred, when those Catholics can not even use the schools. Neither is it excessive generosity to place the Catholic minority to the necessity of paying taxes for a set of schools they do not use and at the same time main-

tain their own schools. A strict morality would apply an unpleasant explosive to such an act. From the opprobrium that would attach to the confiscation of the Catholic school property, this generous majority have been saved against their intention.

It does not cover the multitude of transgressions to say that the secularization of schools is for the best. At the utmost it is only best for those who agree in it. They have no right to decide for those who do not agree. But that is detailing the application to an extent too remote from the advice.

### A Catholic Congress.

The end of last month witnessed the forty-first assemblage of the Catholics of Germany in Congress to discuss the gravest affairs of state. One of the most noticeable characteristics of the gathering was the perfect unanimity between priests and people. In Germany as in Ireland the priests and people have been struggling together for their political and religious rights and this co-operation has done much to cause an approach in Germany to those conditions which have made Ireland unique even among Catholic countries. The chief work of the congress this year consisted in bringing the views of the delegates into the form of a manifesto, which deals for the most part with those questions of Labor and Capital and other social aspects which have been of late years of burning interest in the densely populated European countries. The unanimous judgment was in favor of following the course advocated by the Holy Father in his Encyclical on Labor, and of encouraging the study and spread of the views therein contained. That the Christian spirit of mutual consideration can be exercised in these matters is indicated by the fact that representatives of both Capital and Labor joined freely in the endeavor to devise means to alleviate the condition of the people. One of the most notable speeches on the labor question was made by Herr Bogena, a mill owner of Aix-la-Chapelle. Dr. Orter declared amidst loud cheers that the Centre, or Catholic party, would insist on the adjustment of the school question, the equality of Catholics and Protestants before the law, and the recall of the Jesuits. The secular press comments favorably upon the spectacle afforded by the congress, the *Berliner Tageblatt* observing: "Every difference and dissension disappeared and were completely rooted out. Truly there is in this outward harmony and consciousness of unity of the Clericals much from which we may learn lessons and much that we should imitate." Thus do Catholics in asserting their claim to justice receive the respect of even their opponents.

The *Western Watchman*, of St. Louis is just now engaged in the delectable task of publishing a list of the names of members of A.P.A. lodges. While this is going on more subscribers than ever before complain that their papers have not been delivered, and the editor has a suspicion that there are some members in the postal service.

**Signor Crispi's Speech.**

The pontificate of Leo XIII. has been marked by many victories. Recognition of Catholic rights has been made in some quarter of the globe during almost every year of it. A quarter of a century ago Cardinal Antonelli struggled nobly in an apparently losing cause. In everything toward which he set his hand he was defeated. Garibaldi and Bismarck had their hour of success. One of the English papers in those days went so far as to say that the end of the Papacy had come, and that Pius IX., when he fled to Gaeta, had dropped a prestige that could never again be assumed. But Bismarck is fallen; Crispi has succeeded to Garibaldi. And the Jesuits are going back to Germany; and Crispi, the oppressor of the Church, cries out aloud from Naples that the kingdom must be reconciled to the Church.

Long ago, with the multitude of his defeats upon him, Cardinal Antonelli passed away; long ago Pius IX. passed from the Church Militant. Great is Leo XIII.; greater yet is that Faith of which Pius and Leo were alike ministers. There is in Rome a column upon which is an inscription which tells of the overthrow of the Christian religion. The column is now an ornament of St. Peter's church. In the Church of God, a century is but an incident. Defeat and failure are but chastenings of those whom the Lord loves. In its wonderful history there are countless instances of Truth's prevailing. Just now we see Crispi seeking the assistance of the Church he persecuted. It is an admission that God is essential to society and to governments. His presence is sometimes forgotten. It is none the less sure to be a part in the reckoning. As Lowell says: "God still survives, little as you gentlemen of the Commission seem to be aware of it—nay, may possibly outlive the whole of you, incredible as it may appear."

**The Dogs of War.**

After waiting for weeks the Japanese and Chinese have at last come together in good earnest and as a result Li Hung Chang will not only not get back his yellow jacket but will stand a good chance of losing his queue and will be lucky if his head does not go with it. A great battle was fought at Ping Yang in which seventeen thousand Chinese were killed and fifteen thousand taken prisoners, including five generals. This practically as far as can be learned, drives the Chinese out of Corea and leaves Japan master of the situation. Intense excitement prevails in China since the news of the defeat was made known. Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy, who is now a very old man, is not alone busy in fighting the Japanese, but he has to guard himself against the plots and intrigues for his overthrow that are now being promoted by younger and influential members of the court.

The whole trend of the war offers a parallel to the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. Like the Prussians the Japanese were prepared at every point and when war was declared, and even before,

poured troops into the seat of war without confusion. The Chinese on the other hand, while they have been doing much to improve their condition have not been so quick as their island enemies to adopt the expedients suggested by the scientific workshops of Europe. Education indeed seems likely to more than counterbalance the advantage China has from superior numbers and territory. For twenty-seven years Japan has been educating its people according to the standards of Europe and America. Before that foreigners had been rigorously excluded. Now the results of a wise and progressive policy are to be seen. A Canadian is said to be one of the highest naval officers in the service of Japan.

**Sir Narcisse Belleau.**

The death of Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, which took place the other day at Quebec, removes from the scene one of the principal actors in the events of the middle of this century. He was a genial, kind-hearted, upright man, who was held in respectful esteem by all who know him. When Sir E. P. Taché died in 1867 Sir Narcisse Belleau became Prime Minister. He was knighted in 1860 by the Prince of Wales, then on a visit to this country, and in 1871 was created Grand Commander of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic of Spain. In 1870 the Marquis of Lorne presented him with the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Fathers of Confederation are growing fast fewer as the years wear on.

**Editorial Notes.**

The Duke of Devonshire has given a couple of hundred pounds towards the erection of a Catholic church. Good cometh from strange sources.

When Crispi could not coerce the Pope, he changed his own tune. When the mountain wouldn't come to Mahomet, Mahomet went to the mountain.

Chicago has found a new way of advertising. A newly discovered planetoid has been named after the western city. This is a rather daring invasion of the heavens.

The *Courier de St. Hyacinth* is authority for the statement that owing to ill health his Eminence Cardinal Taschereau has transferred the entire administration of his diocese to his coadjutor, Mgr. Begin.

The secular press has been busy of late manufacturing reports of the recall of Mgr. Satolli. The reports now come through reliable channels that the apostolic delegation will be a permanent institution and that there is no likelihood of the present incumbent being withdrawn from a field wherein his genius has been proven.

In the *Canadian Magazine* there is an article on the Trappist monks of Oka which is defaced by the presence of two or three ridiculous illustrations. The *Magazine* suffers and so does the reputation of Canadian art. People fortunately know the truth about these devoted monks. The September issue of the *Magazine* is otherwise a very

good number. Mr. Elgin Myers, Q.C., contributes a very pretty tale.

A press dispatch from Winnipeg says: "The long and bitter fight regarding religious exercises in the Public Schools and the proposed abolition of all Roman Catholic Separate Schools in the Canadian Northwest was brought to a close, for a time at least, by the Northwest Legislature determining by a majority vote that the Catholics shall not be deprived of their right to establish Separate Schools, and, in districts where they maintain such Separate Schools, shall not also be taxed for the Public Schools."

A writer in the *Halifax Chronicle* says: "I have seen it stated some time ago that the Queen of England is a probendary of the cathedral of St. David's in Wales. Now it has appeared that she has come by this in the line of succession to the crown. But in this way she receives the tithes which are the income of the probend. Thus by disestablishing the church in Wales Her Majesty, the Queen, will lose her income from this source!"

What a terrible calamity! no doubt the faithful Commons will come to the rescue and save Her Majesty from any prospect of penury there may be involved.

When the bishop of Peoria, Right Rev. J. L. Spalding, one of the ablest Catholic Controversialists in the United States makes a statement such as the following, he leaves the enemies of the Church, those who charge her with attempting to undermine national institutions, very little ground to stand upon. He says: "For my part—and I think I express the Catholic view—I not only would not, had I the power, destroy the public school system, but I would leave nothing undone to develop and perfect it. I believe in free schools, in universal education, and, wherever public opinion is sufficiently enlightened, in compulsory school attendance."

The *Globe* says: "Surely it is querulous and paltry for any Catholic or for any Catholic paper to wage a crusade against Mr. Laurier because he attended service at a Protestant church." The Catholic press has no thought of a crusade against Mr. Laurier. Every Catholic knows that we cannot accept the views of many tolerant Protestants in regard to church attendance. To the Catholic there is but One Church. The *Globe* says "Catholics are invited to punish Mr. Laurier." Nothing of the kind. Our own feeling upon the subject is simply one of regret that Mr. Laurier, who stands in the full light of public attention as a representative Catholic, should thus convey a false impression to outsiders and create distrust of himself in the minds of Catholics.

A press despatch says it is expected that the famous *Canada Revue* case in Montreal will be settled out of court. This is the case in which the *Canada Revue* was placed under the ban by Archbishop Fabre, for which the *Canada Revue* claimed \$50,000 damages.

**The Saint and the Saytr.**

Saint Anthony the eremite  
He wandered in the world  
And there he saw an unbest wight  
That blow his hands for cold.

"Twas neither man nor beast, although  
It seemed to both a kin.  
"What dost thou here in dool and woe  
Thou Christless thing of sin?"

"Lorn in the world," the thing replied,  
"I sit and make my moan  
For all the souls I loved have died  
And I am 't alone."

Silent on Paphos Venus sleeps  
And love on Ida mute,  
And every living creature weeps  
Pan and his perished flute.

The Faun, his laughing heart is broke  
Th' Nymph her fountain falls  
And driven from the hollow oak  
The Hamadryad wails.

A God more beautiful than mine  
Hath conquered mine they say,  
Ah! to that fair young God of thine  
For me, I pray thee, pray."  
—William Wat-son.

**We'll Make a Barrel of Cider.**

Boys, put the mill upon the floor,  
And see it's fastened down for sure,  
And push them barn doors wider,  
Go out and shake the harvest trees,  
And soon we'll get to work and squeeze  
A barrel full of cider.

And maw will make some cider sauce;  
Did'yo ever taste it? Boys, it's boss,  
The stuff we shall provide her.  
Get Astrakhans and juicy Snows,  
Start up the mill, away she goes,  
We'll make a barrel of cider.

And if the unco good should point  
Their scornful fingers at this joint,  
Er'n in any way deride her,  
We'll simply let them blaze away,  
And swallow all they've got to say,  
And wash it down with cider.

Young fella! Yes, sir, I'm your dad,  
I want to make the family glad,  
And be a good provider.  
We'll all start in and have some fun,  
We'll make the pleasant juices run,  
And fill a barrel with cider.  
—Th. Khan.

**"If I Should Die To-night."**

If I should die to-night  
And you should come to my cold corpse and  
say,  
Weeping and heartsick o'er my lifeless clay,  
If I should die to-night,  
And you should come in deepest grief and  
woe—

And say, "Here's that \$10 that I owe,"  
I might arise in my large, white cravat,  
And say, "What's that?"

If I should die to-night  
And you should come to my cold corpse and  
kneel,  
Clasping my bier to show the grief you feel,  
I say, if I should die to-night  
And you should come to me and there and  
then

Just hint 'bout payin' me that ten,  
I might arise the while,  
But I'd drop dead again.

**A-Neath Yo Willow-Tree.**

As I past byo yo footpath Waye,  
In the Summer, when yo World was gay,  
I spied a Youthe one sunny Daye,  
A neath yo Willow-tree,  
And ere he knew that I was nigh,  
Full heavilie I heard him sigh—  
"Alack, alas!" quo' he.

At that full fair was I toe see  
Why he should be moan soe woefullic,  
A-neath yo Willow-tree.  
"New prithe, good my Lad," quoeth I,  
"What is it makes thee thus to cry?"  
—He answered with yo self-same sigh—  
"Alack, a Lass!" quo' he.  
—Charles F. Lester.

**The Minstrel and the Khan.**

A minstrel once, as chance befell,  
Happened where Moslem Tartars dwell:  
Under the walls of a princely pile  
He sang his song; yet grieved the while,  
Thinking how very fino 'twould be  
To reign a Khan of Tartary.

Genghis, Khan of Tartary,  
Weary with ruling his kingdome three,  
Looked from his towers that echoed o'er  
The Yenuso's sullen roar,  
And saw the bard in the court below,  
"Allah!" he sighed, "That I wore so,  
A man of merrie minstrelsy,  
Instead of a Khan of Tartary."

Mr. Alfred Webb, M.P. for West Waterford, has announced his intention not to seek re-election next general election.

## WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Fashions for Autumn.

Some of the new autumn materials are very pretty. There is an English costume cloth, all the samples of which are dark in tone with lines of color, forming a large though vague check. One has a ground of rich brown with a tint of crimson in it, the lines of color being in crimson and a paler brown. Another is in sepia brown, with lines of sea blue and black forming a plaid, with the addition of flakes of bright cardinal silk. The Inverrary tweeds shown will make up into very smart frocks, for the cross check is bold and the surface rather rough. They are for the most part in deep, warm shades of brown with tints and touches of bright color. Plaids and checks are seen not only in many of the new autumn materials, but in the linings of newly imported capes and coats; yet, no matter how fashionable they may become, there are numbers of well dressed women who prefer plain, figured or striped fabrics, and are never seen in a plaid costume.

Walking dresses are, it is said, to be worn to clear the ground all around, and if this rumor is correct, all sensible women will rejoice. It is so pitiful to be burdened; on a wet day especially, with a skirt that is too long and too wide, and has to be held up over petticoats that cling to the ankles.

A pretty costume for September is a tan colored sail cloth, made with a simple bell skirt standing well out at the bottom, and a beautifully cut coat, turned back with a snuff colored satin revers and collar to match. It is to be worn with a silk blouse of tan, snuff brown or cream color.

Many of the newest frocks for the early autumn are of red crepon with black trimming. A fashionable modiste has just completed one. It is of an exquisite shade of tomato red, and there are bands of alternate jet and black satin at equal distances of some four or five inches around the skirt. A jet band around the waist makes a seventh. The collar is of black satin and jet, and the full puffed sleeves are of black satin. A long revers of satin crosses the front, the folds of the red crepon gathered beneath it. The sleeves and revers are embroidered with jet. Another red crepon, dotted with little ovals of jet, is to be made up with black velvet bodice, the sleeves of the crepon, and a jet collar and belt.

Sleeves, so far from diminishing, are rather increasing in size, but they are no longer high. There is a graceful downward curve which is very becoming, and takes away the awkward high-shouldered effect so unpleasant to the eye.

The very latest authority informs us that moire silks, so much in vogue for trimmings, sleeves, revers, etc., will no longer be used to the exclusion of other materials. Satins and velvets are, we think, much to be preferred to moire silks. They are softer of surface and more durable.

Bonnets are exceedingly pretty, and they, as well as the hats are raised off the face as much as possible. Large bows at the back, and a somewhat square effect, are, however, characteristic of them all, and mark the departure from last winter's fashions. Spangled lace, jet, gold galloons, and straw of every color enter into the composition of the bonnets of the day, and picturesque florid effects are more noticeable than simplicity.

Hats are medium in size, all with an open upward trend in front, and with fewer curves than of late. Evening bonnets are seen in white, or cream colored lace caught here and there with daisies, rosebuds, or other

small flowers, with a wreath of the same beneath the brim. Others are made with crescents of jet, curving away from the face, and with a small tuft of black or colored feathers at the back for a trimming.

The pretty wraps of this season are generally of pelermé or cape form, and are shorter than in the Spring. Many of them have stole ends that reach half way down the skirt. For matrons they are frequently made of black watered silk, trimmed with lace, not or accordion pleated chiffon. A handsome model of this kind is of black moire pleated on a yoke of the same, and trimmed with a fall of black Chantilly lace. A ruffle of the lace is placed on the edge of the yoke, and both are beaded with jet passimenterie. The ends also glisten with jet and are edged with a flounce of lace. The lining is of black India silk and the whole mantle very rich and handsome.

In the fall of 1861, in old St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, eight young men were ordained priests. Six of them are now about to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary. They are Fathers McEgan, Healy and Tandy of the archdiocese of New York, Merrick and Langeake of the Society of Jesus, and Duffy of Albany.

A poet knows when he has been accepted by the public from two sources—his publisher's account of sales and the frequency with which certain women go over him. The poet Whittier was often annoyed by this evidence of his popularity.

"What does thee think women make such foolish speeches to me for?" he said one day to his friend Mrs. Chaffin, who reports the incident in her "Personal Recollections" of the poet. "It makes me feel like a fool," he added. "A woman said to me yesterday: 'Mr. Whittier, your smile is a benediction.'

"As I was walking across the floor at the Radical Club a woman stopped me in the middle of the parlor, among all the folks, and said:

"I've long wished to see you, Mr. Whittier, to ask what you thought of the subjective and the objective."

"Why, I thought the woman was crazy, and I said:—'I don't know anything about either of 'em.'"

Keeper—"I thout you was workin' up at Morley's farm, Giles."

Giles—"Well, so I wer; but two weeks ago t'owd cow died, and we 'ad to eat 'im; and next week e' pig died, and we 'ad to eat 'im; and this morning masters mother-in-law died, so I thout—I'd leave."

A deaf and dumb mute recently went into a Broadway bicycle shop and picked up a hub and spoke.—*Litt.*

"Do you think," said the intellectual young woman, "that there is any truth in the theory that big creatures are better natured than small ones?"

"Yes," answered the young man, "I do. Look at the difference between the Jersey mosquito and the Jersey cow."

Stranger. Ow—wow—cuch! Call off y'r dog!!

Farmer Meadow: Hero Tigo! Well, what business have you got here anyhow?

"I'm no tramp. I'm lookin' for work. Lost me job durin' the Chicago s rike."

"Oh, ho! So you was one of the fellows that was rioting around Chicago?"

"No, Sir. I was a law abidin' striker. Them rioters wasn't strikers; they was only sympathizers."

"Jes so. Well, I don't like y'r looks, but I won't hurt yeh. I'm a law abidin' farmer, I am. Look out for Tige, though. He's one o' my sympathizers.—*Litt.*

Appropos of one of the portraits in the Academy of Music, the following story circulates: A Hungarian peasant went to a Munich painter and asked him to paint the portrait of his mother.

"Certainly," said the painter, "send her to me."

"But she is dead; if she was alive I wouldn't want her portrait."

"Well, have you any picture of her?"

"No; if I had I wouldn't want one."

"Well, my friend, describe her to me. What sort of eyes, hair, etc."

He assured that, and appealing to his artist friends who had some Hungarian studies, he painted a head. Secreting his friends about the room he sent for the peasant. The man came, looked at the picture, his eyes filled with tears, he put up his hand to wipe them away.

"Poor fellow," said the artist, patting him on the back. "It is a good likeness, then, it affects you so much."

"No," said the man. "Poor mother, to think she has been dead only six months, and looks like that."—*Mail and Express.*

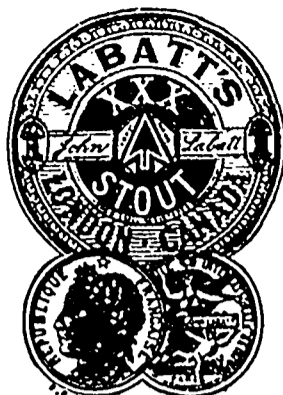


**NINE**  
GOLD, SILVER AND  
BRONZE MEDALS  
AND  
ELEVEN DIPLOMAS

The most wholesome of  
beverages.

Always the same, sound and  
palatable.

JAMES GOOD & Co., Agents  
Cor. Yonge and Albert Streets,  
Toronto.



## THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

CAPITAL, - \$2,000,000.

Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto.

DIRECTORS:

SIR FRANK SMITH, Senator, President.

EUGENE O'KEEFE, Vice-President.

WM. T. KIELY,

JOHN FOY,

EDWARD STOCK.

JAMES J. FOY, Q.C., Solicitor.

Deposits Received from 20c. upwards, and interest at current rates allowed thereon.

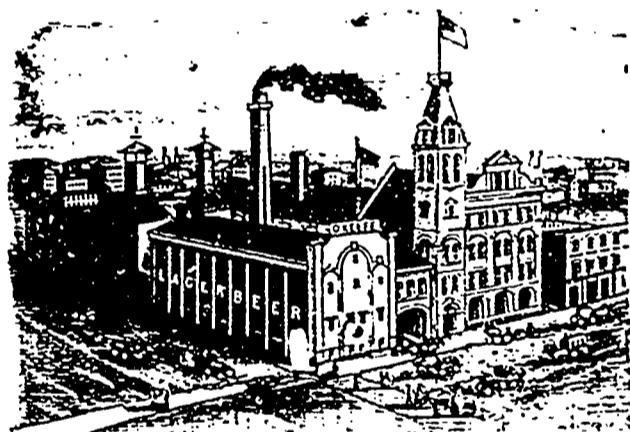
Money loaned in small and large sums at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy terms of repayment, on Mortgages on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Security of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Municipal Debentures.

Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debentures purchased.

No Valuation Fee charged for inspecting property.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays—9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m.

JAMES MASON, Manager.



THE O'KEEFE  
BREWERY CO.  
OF TORONTO  
LIMITED.

EUGENE O'KEEFE  
Pres. and Manager

WIDMER HAWKE

Asst. Mgr.

SPECIALTIES—English and Bavarian Ales, in wood and bottle.  
XXXX Porter, Gold Label, in Bottle.  
Pilsener Lager, equal to the imported.

**"GONE WEST."**

THE DOMINION REGALIA CO.,

Finding their old stand much too small for their rapidly increasing business, have

**REMOVED**

to the larger and commodious premises known as

**76 YORK STREET, TORONTO.**

COME AND SEE US.

MURPHY GOLD CURE CO'S. INSTITUTE,

FOR TREATMENT OF

**ALCOHOL AND MORPHINE DISEASES**  
AND TOBACCO HABIT.

WM. HAY, Manager, 253 WELLESLEY ST., TORONTO.

JOHN TAYLOR, Managing Director, Ottawa.

Patients treated at their residence when required. Correspondence strictly confidential.

**P. BURNS & CO.**

1856.

ONLY IMPORTERS OF

1893.

Celebrated Scranton Coal and Best Steam Co.  
IN THE MARKET.

HEAD OFFICE—39 King street East.

BRANCHES—546 Queen street West, and 399 Yonge street.

**SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.**

**Austria.**

Whilst Hamilton Wherry, Factory street, Belfast, was proceeding with the employees of the Irish Distilling Company via the Northern Counties Railway to Larne on their annual holiday, he leaned out of the carriage window, when his head came in contact with the wall of the railway bridge at Ballycarry, and he received fatal injuries, and died in Belfast Infirmary.

Harland and Wolff, Queen's Island shipyard, Belfast, launched the steel screw steamship Blaimore last week. This new steamer has been built to the highest class at Lloyd's for William Johnston & Co., Liverpool, and is intended to run in their Danube trade, being constructed to carry large grain cargoes. She is 212 feet in length, and has a tonnage capacity of 2,200.

**Arraigh.**

At the Petty Sessions in Lurgan last week the cases arising out of the attack on the Rev. Father McCartan at Lurgan on June 10th last came up for hearing. The police constable on duty at the time swore as follows: "Some one shouted to me that there was a priest in the gateway going to be killed. I went down the gateway and found a priest in the corner of the yard. I ran over and lifted him up, and found him bleeding badly about the face. The crowd around him were shouting to 'Hang him,' 'Kill him' and 'Drown him.' I saw Alexander Jordan attempting to strike Father McCartan with a stick, and I also saw James Wetherall make a strike at him. I was assisted in protecting the priest from the crowd by Mr. Robert Mathers, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Joseph Lunn, Dr. Moore and Mr. Waks. When I got Father McCartan the length of the Workhouse gate the crowd threw stones at us and attempted to break in the gate." Despite this direct evidence the accused were liberated by the Orange magistrates, who, to an unusual number, swarmed upon the bench.

**Carlow.**

On Sunday, Aug. 12th, while the Rev. August Father Conroy, Clonegal, was celebrating mass at Kildavin, a man named Myles Dunne of Ballinavally, was seen to fall forward in the pew. He was carried out into the churchyard, laid on a tomb, and every remedy that could suggest itself to the minds of those present was tried with the hope of reanimating him, but in vain. In the mean time the priest was informed of the sad occurrence just as he was about to read the first Gospel, and, previous to the book being removed, he at once left the altar, and in a moment afterward was bending over the dying man, and had just time to administer the last rites of the Church. Mr. Dunne was a comfortable farmer of the middle class, honest and upright in his religious duties and a good Nationalist. He was over 50 years of age.

**Cavan.**

The Very Rev. Thomas Finlay, S.J., who, with his brother, the Rev. Peter Finlay, S.J., has been staying at the Spa Hotel, Swanlinbar, on the 15th of August, preached a very eloquent sermon on the Feast of the Assumption. He was listened to with rapt attention by one of the largest congregations ever assembled in the church. Father Finlay is a native of the diocese, and the people are justly proud of their distinguished countryman.

**Clare.**

A pilgrimage of 1,600 members of the Third Order of St. Francis left Limerick city last week to visit the ancient ruins of the historic Abbey of Ennis, once a flourishing home of their order. It was founded by Donal O'Brien in 1240, and in former times it sheltered 300 religious and 500 scholars, including Spaniards and Frenchman. The monks were driven out in 1644.

**Cork.**

Mr. William J. Fitzgerald, solicitor Mallow, has been appointed clerk of the Crown and Peace for the West Riding rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Babington.

Mr. Barry, auctioneer, Fermoy, sold last week twelve acres at Rathcormac for Mr. Daly; judicial rent, £9. No buildings. Knocked down to Mr. Howard for £200.

**Derry.**

People as Kilrea Railway Station one evening lately were surprised at what they saw. A Catholic excursion party from Desertmartin, and joined by some friends from Greenloughs parish, were returning from Ballycastle. All went pleasantly until nearing Kilrea, at Rastown. Some of the innocent lambs of that place thought they would have a little pastime by breaking the windows of the train. One young lady had her face badly injured by a blow from a stone and broken glass. The matter was reported to a policeman at the station, but no effort was made to arrest the perpetrators of the outrage.

**Donegal.**

At the recent monthly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Letterkenny District Lunatic Asylum, the appointment of four male attendants came up. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell drew the attention of the Board to the desirability of making the appointment on a religious basis, having due regard to the Catholic inmates being in

the proportion of three to one of all other denominations. His attention had been called to the disparity that hitherto existed, and he trusted the board would favorably consider his application. The chairman said efficiency and not religion had been his guide in appointments. He never asked a candidate what his religion was. The board having carefully considered and discussed the matter unanimously agreed to make the election in accordance with the Bishop's application. On the suggestion of Mr. Boyd, D.L. it was agreed that one Protestant, one Presbyterian and two Catholics be elected.

In a few days the new altars (the Blessed Virgin's and St. Joseph's) in Glenties Church will have received the finishing touches of the sculptor's chisel. They are in all parts proportionate and suitable to the high altar erected many years ago by the same reverend pastor, the Very Rev. D. McGee, P.P.

**Down.**

As Rev. Fathers J. Carlin, Parochial House, Father J. Rooney and Father McGivern were proceeding on a car to Rathfriland, the driver being Charles McCann, and when about a mile and a half from town, the horse bolted furiously and the car collided with the ditch, and the driver and Father Carlin were precipitated to the ground with much violence. The former sustained a severe fracture of both legs and now lies in a critical condition. Father Carlin had his back injured.

**Dublin.**

A ghastly discovery was made at the rear of a house in Vincent street off the South Circular road, Dublin, last week. The occupant of the house, while digging in the garden, found the skeleton of a full grown human being. An examination showed that some of the joints were connected together by a copper wire, and it is thought that the skeleton must have been used for anatomical purposes by some medical students.

Many readers will hear with regret of the death of Lieut.-Col. William Lynam, which took place on Friday at Warrenpoint. Clontarf, Dublin. Colonel Lynam was well advanced in years. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that there are but few Irish writers who have attained so wide a popularity as Col. Lynam in his own particular sphere. The chief child of his brain was Mick McQuaid, by turns medical doctor, stockbroker, gombeen man, evangelizer, auctioneer and member of Parliament.

**Fermansagh.**

Recently three evictions took place on the estate of Mr. Bloomfield, in the townland of Garvery. Those evicted were Patrick Connell of Garvery, Mrs. Gallagher of Garvery and Henry Gallagher of Scarden.

**Galway.**

An agrarian dispute occurred recently at Kennisky, near Loughgeorge, the disputants being the members of two families named Commins and Casserly. A man of the Commins' party struck one of his opponents on the head with a pitchfork, and the blow proved fatal.

With regret we this week chronicle the death of Mr. Richard Keapy, shopkeeper, Tuam, after a brief illness, fortified by the rites of Holy Church. Interment took place on Saturday in the New Cemetery, Tuam.

**Kerry.**

An outrage of a sacrilegious character was committed in the Catholic Church, Cahirciveen, last week. The perpetrators entered the sanctuary, upset the candlesticks and a glass bowl containing holy water. They ascended the altar, threw off all the cloths, charts, flowers, etc., and scattered them in all directions. They then entered the sacristy and tore a surplice belonging to one of the priests, and five surplices and two soutanes belonging to the acolytes. The miscreants then proceeded to the choir in the sanctuary, where the religious of the Presentation Convent chant during mass, benediction, etc., opened the organ and did harm. The tabernacle on the high altar was fortunately locked, and the key in safe keeping, therefore it was not disturbed. The dastardly outrage caused great excitement. Two arrests have been made effected on suspicion.

**Kildare.**

We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. George English, Monasterevan, which took place after a lingering illness of some months. He was very popular. The sad event occurred on Friday, and on Sunday his remains were interred in the Pass Cemetery, followed by a large cortege, including those of the trading and agricultural classes. Chief mourners were Miss English (daughter), Miss Jordan. On Monday an office and requiem mass were celebrated for the repose of the soul of the deceased. The officiating clergyman was Father Corbett; chanters, Father Burke, Father Bolger, Father Walsh.

**Kilkenny.**

A few days ago there died at the village of Lower Cluen, between Ross and Inistigoe, Thomas Kavanagh, who was the oldest man in Ireland. His age was 120 years. He was, unlike most old people, as delicate about telling his age as an unmarried lady. He "wore his age well," and in his conversation said he remembered and took part in the roofing of the Chapel of Clodiagh, the



INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

**NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.**

Established 1822. Head Office, 3 College Green, Dublin.

CAPITAL . . . . . £1,000,000  
INCOME (exceeds) . . . . . 300,000  
INVESTMENT FUNDS (exceeds) . . . . . 500,000

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| SAMUEL BEWLEY (Samuel Bewley & Co)  | HUGH CONNOR  |
| MAJOR WILLIAM GIBSON  | JOSEPH B. O'REILLY, D.L.   |
| HENRY PERRY (GOODBODY)  | SIR GEORGE B. OWENS, M.P., J.P.  |
| JONATHAN HOGG (War Hogg & Co) Director of the Bank of Ireland   | THOMAS PEM (Pim Brothers & Co)   |
| BRINDLEY HONE, Director of the Royal Bank of Ireland, Commissioner of Irish Lights, Director of the Dublin, Wicklow & Wexford Railway Company                                 | JAMES TALBOT POWER, D.L., Merchant, (John Power & Son)   |
| WILLIAM HONE, Director Dublin & Kingstown Railway Company   | EDWARD ROBERT READ (Joseph Watkinson & Co)   |
| HARRY W. JAMESON  | J. HAMILTON REID, M.A.   |
| THOMAS ALIAGA KELLY (T.W. & J. Kelly)   | WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Director of the Bank of Ireland, Director of the Great Southern & Western Railway Company, Director City of Dublin Steam Packet Company |
| GEORGE KINAHAN, J.P. (Kinahan & Co., Limited), Director of the Bank of Ireland  | GEORGE BLACK THOMPSON (Thompson, Dooley & Co)  |
| L. K. J. M'DONNELL, D.L., Director of the Bank of Ireland, Director of the Great Southern & Western Railway Company, Director of the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland) | GAVESWAN WARREN, Director of the Dublin & Kingstown Railway Company  |
|   | HAROLD ENGELBACH, Secretary.   |

**Ontario Branch | J. H. EWART, General Agent, | Office: 16 Wellington St. East, Toronto.**  
Correspondence is invited as to Agencies at unrepresented points in Ontario.

pretty little structure which nestles at the bottom of the valley of the Clodiagh, by the side of the main road from New Ross to Inistigoe. The Chapel of Clodiagh is one of the oldest in the country, and has come down from the penal days, so that its roofing must have taken place one hundred years ago. Tom Kavanagh could tell all about "the battle of Ross" and the '98 insurrection, and well remembered the tithe war, the Catholic emancipation appeal, and all the movements connected with the name of O'Connell. He was an early riser and went to bed early: lived on simple food, the simple life of an Irish peasant, worked hard during his long life and died attended by the priest. Up to a few years ago, when I saw him last, his figure was but slightly bent and his appearance healthy. He wore at that time the knee breeches, stockings and brogues of the past, and in his death one of the few remaining links with other days has been broken. He was buried on Thursday in Cluen graveyard, near which he lived.

**King's County.**

James Royston, Inland Revenue Officer, lately of Banagher, died in Dublin, 15th August. His remains were interred in Glasnovin Cemetery.

**Letterkenny.**

Mrs Rogers of Dromard, near Cloone, has been reinstated to her old home.

The narrow gauge railway in Ballinamore District is doing good business in opening up the adjacent localities, as far as easy and convenient transit of commodities is concerned.

**Limerick.**

Mr. Jeremiah McCarthy, solicitor, Limerick city, was drowned recently while sailing on the River Shannon. His sudden and tragic end gave a great shock to the citizens. He was very popular.

Mr. W. W. O'Dwyer, Spring House, Ballylanders, has been appointed to the Commission of Peace for the county. He is vice chairman of Mitchelstown Union. The new justice has been long and honorably identified with every movement for the public good—religious and national—and, therefore, his appointment is pleasing to the people.

**Longford.**

Longford was all enthusiasm over the return of the venerated Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock. When returning from Rome he met with an accident in London. Longford was illuminated, the streets and surrounding hills were ablaze with bonfires, while torchlight processions promenade the streets. He arrived in Longford by the 4.30 train, and was met at the station by a large and enthusiastic crowd.

**Louth.**

Five hundred hands employed in the factory of the Byrne Weaving Company, Drogheda, of which the Right Hon. T. A. Dickson is the municipal director, journeyed to Warrenpoint, last week. Mr. Dickson and the company provided the special excursion train. A most enjoyable day was spent.

**Mayo.**

With very sincere regret we record the death of Mr. James Delaney of Ballyhaunis at the advanced age of 54 years. Mr. Delaney died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Fitzgerald, proprietor of Errew Hotel, Lough Conn.

**Meath.**

With great regret we this week chronicle the death of Mrs. Margaret Flood, at Onlock, on 16th August. Interment was in Kilsarvan. Funeral was large and highly representative.

**Monaghan.**

At the last committee meeting of the Monaghan branch of the Irish National Federation it was unanimously resolved to present the Very Rev. Dr. Owens, Bishop-elect of Clogher, with an address.

**Queen's County.**

Recently a number of pupils attending the Christian Brothers' Schools, Maryborough, were examined in the elementary stages of Pitman's shorthand. The papers were sent to Pitman's firm in London for supervision, and the result of the examination was that out of the twenty-nine boys examined, twenty-five were awarded certificates for proficiency. This is certainly a splendid record, and shows the capability of the brothers in teaching the 'winged art.'

**Rosemount.**

Major Murphy, Boyle, was the recipient of an enthusiastic welcome to Dunlough last week, by the tenants on the Ards estate, on which he was agent for some time.

**Sligo.**

Mr. Peter S. Kilgallon, of Grangebeg, Skreen, has been appointed to the committee of Peace for the County of Sligo. The appointment has given the highest satisfaction to every one who knows Mr. Kilgallon.

**Tipperary.**

Pat. Leahy, Doherty, better known as the "Markis," was interred lately at the old burial place, Cloneen, having reached the ripe old age of 96 years. Up to twelve months ago he went up the Slievenamon Mountains every day cutting ferns and heath, and continued in care of Mr. John Shea's cattle until a month before his death, which resulted from old age only. He was never a day ill. He walked from Mullinahone (four miles) at the last general election to vote for the popular representative, Mr. T. J. Condon, M.P.

**Tyrone.**

John Kelly of Union street, Cookstown, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for County Tyrone. Mr. Kelly, who is an esteemed Catholic merchant, has been closely connected with the flax industry, and was resident for a considerable time at Courtrai, Belgium.

**Waterford.**

The death was recently announced of Miss Bridget Kearney, Carrigpherish, at the age of 18 years. Widely and sincerely regretted.

**Westmeath.**

Dr. W. H. Middleton, Belsize House, Mullingar, Mr. T. F. Nooncy, Mullingar, and Mr. Herbert Delamore, Lake View, Nultyfarnham, have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the county.

**Wexford.**

On Sunday the remains of Mrs. Farlong, an old and respected resident of Meyler's Park, were laid to rest in Whitechurch, near Glyn. The deceased, who was over 50 years of age, was mother-in-law of Mr. Patrick Kelly, the respected National teacher of the district. She belonged to Tighmon, where she was born when the present century was only ten years old. On Monday the Office and High Mass for the repose of the soul was held in Terrerath Chapel.

**Wicklow.**

An accident occurred near Glencaly, convenient to Wicklow, on Saturday, which resulted in the death of a man named Murray. Deceased, who was steward of Mr. R. R. Drought, Ballinacoola, came into Wicklow with a horse, accompanied by his daughter and a woman named Murphy. When returning and when near Glencaly the backband of the car broke, allowing the shafts to fall to the ground. The horse became reative and ran away. Murray was thrown out on his head and received injuries that proved fatal almost instantly. The woman Murphy was also seriously injured, but the girl escaped unhurt.

Before going on a sea-voyage or into the country, be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your valise. You may have occasion to thank us for this hint. To relieve constipation, biliousness and nausea, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world. They are also easy to take.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

Two Rev. Dr. Zahn, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and Professor of Science at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, had a private audience of the Pope before leaving Rome for Brussels to attend the Scientific Congress at which he is to read an important paper. With the authorisation of his Holiness he visited the Vatican Observatory, upon the marvellous organisation of which he is preparing an article. Dr. Zahn's reputation as a Catholic scientist ranks high.

A noble-hearted and gifted Irish nun has just died in France—Sister Mary Matilda, a member of the Sœurs de Bon Secours, known in the world as Miss Dowling, and a native of Dublin. The deceased joined the Order in 1871, and made her religious profession in 1873. Only a few months ago the French Government conferred on her a gold medal for the heroic devotedness she displayed in nursing during five months the cholera stricken inhabitants of the neighboring villages of Etaples, St. Etienne, and Preures. But she never wore it, for it was laid on her coffin.

A correspondent writing from San Juan Del Norte, Nicaragua, under date of August 24, says: The long-threatened war between the State and Catholic Church is on. Yesterday fourteen American, English, French and Italian nuns of the Order of the Sacred Heart and two Jesuit priests came down from the interior, stating that two hours had been given them in which to start to leave the country. Many priests are also in prison. If President Zelaya succeeds in overthrowing the Church he will prove himself an exceedingly strong man, for the power of the Church over the masses of people here is very strong.

The Duc d'Orleans having asked his Holiness Leo XIII. to give his Pontifical blessing to the Comte de Paris, Cardinal Rampolla sent the following reply: "To his Royal Highness the Duc d'Orleans, Stowe House.—The Holy Father having heard with great pain of the grave illness of his Royal Highness the Comte de Paris, prays God his recovery and sends, with paternal tenderness, the Apostolic Benediction to the illustrious patient, to the Comtesse de Paris, to your Royal Highness, and to the other members of the family present with you, His Holiness hopes that this Benediction will be a consolation for all under these sad circumstances.—*Cardinal Rampolla.*"

Cavalier Giuseppe Ugolini has just completed a painting of his Holiness the Pope, which has been received with great applause, even in the weighty opinion of the *Osservatore Romano*. The painter was admitted several times to the presence of the Pope and allowed to study his features at leisure, making his sketches there and then, in consequence of which he was enabled to produce two portraits of the Pope during the month of July. These were so successful that he was bidden to execute a large portrait on the same design, a work which he has now executed with complete success. The Pope is represented seated with his left arm on a table and his right on the arm of the chair, while he wears the rich red mantle upon his shoulders. The style of the painting is one of great detail even in the slightest accessories, and it is noticed that he has reproduced the beautiful expression of the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff.

T. D. Sullivan.

All Irishmen will be glad to learn that the author of the Irish National Anthem, T. D. Sullivan himself, is coming over to lecture, under the auspices of the International Lyceum Bureau. He is sure to receive a warm welcome from the thousands who know him so well through his many grand songs of Ireland. A thrilling and true story is told concerning another of his popular

lyrics, that beginning, "Deep in Canadian woods we've met":—

"On the night of the bloody battle of Fredericksburg," says the narrator, "the Federal army lay sleepless and watchful on their arms, with spirits dampened by the loss of so many gallant comrades. To cheer his brother officer, Captain Downing sang his favorite song. The chorus of the first stanza was taken up by his dashing regiment, next by the brigade, next by the division, then by the entire line of the army for six miles along the river, and when the Captain ceased, it was to listen with indefinable feelings to the chant that came like an echo from the Confederate lines on the opposite shore of

Dear old Ireland,  
Brave old Ireland,  
Ireland, boys, hurrah!"

E. B. A.

St. Paul's Branch No. 8, held their regular meeting on the 11th, and considering it was Exhibition week the attendance was very good, and judging from receipts the Fin. Sec. will show a very favorable balance sheet at the end of the quarter.

St. Patrick's Branch No. 12, is progressing very satisfactorily, its meetings being well attended and the members taking a lively interest in the welfare of the Association. Notwithstanding the general depression the branch is steadily increasing in membership.

ST. JOSEPH'S BRANCH NO. 20, STRATFORD.

At the regular meeting held on Monday Sept. 10th, the members decided to hold an entertainment in aid of the Society at an early date. The Vice-President J. J. Hagarty will deliver a lecture on Society matters, in the Branch hall, at the next meeting to be held on the 24th inst. A movement is also foot to organize a debating society for the winter months. The Ladies Circle has not received much attention at present owing to the dull times. A number of initiations are reported for next meeting and members who have left the branch for various reasons are again falling into line. The prospects for an increase of membership this coming winter are encouraging. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited to attend our branch meetings the 2nd and 4th Monday in each month.

ST. CECILIA'S, NO. 29, TORONTO JUNCTION.

The meeting on the 14th was well attended and very animated discussion took place upon the matters connected with the branch. Several visitors were present including Grand Officers, W. Lane, and J. Falvey. We regret to say that it was thought the President, M. Mahoney would lose his sight. His physician now declares him out of danger.

LADIES' CIRCLES.

St. Patrick's No. 1 is largely attended and nine applications were received at their last meeting. The meeting was principally devoted to amusements, the circle having a number of splendid vocalists as members.

St. Helen's No. 2 had a very good attendance especially as several were on their holidays. Five candidates' names were given in and as the social meeting was such a great success they intend holding others during the fall and winter months.

St. Cecilia's No. 3. The meetings have not been very well attended for two reasons. Several have been away on their holidays, and others found it inconvenient to meet in their present hall, the distance being too great. But the last meeting was a splendid one, and they will endeavor to procure a more central hall. They likewise intend shortly to hold a social, and by that means lay before their lady friends the great advantage of enrolling themselves.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of St. Patrick's Branch, No. 12, of Toronto, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Whereas—We, the members of St. Patrick's Branch, No. 12, having heard with profound regret of the death of the daughter of our respected Brother, J. Falvey.

Resolved—That we tender him and his esteemed wife our sincere sympathy and condolence in their sad affliction, and pray that Almighty God may strengthen them to bear with fortitude their sad bereavement.

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother J. Falvey and to the Grand Secretary for insertion in the official organs.

J. J. MOLONEY, President.  
W. P. MERRY, Rec. Sec.

The officers of Sarafeld Branch, Ottawa, had a pleasant interview with Mr. D. A. Carey, Grand President of the order, at his rooms last night. The by-laws of the local branch were submitted to him and he has promised to refer them to the executive of the Grand Council for ratification. The officers were entertained by Mr. Carey at the close of the conference and a most pleasant hour spent. Mr. Carey during his stay in town, while busy at the congress, managed to get acquainted with a great number of the local brethren and greatly increased his popularity.

W. LANE, S. T. and O.

# THE NEW STORE.

219-221 Yonge St., Cor Shuter.

## New Things in Fall Dress Goods:

We have made our grandest effort in our Dress Goods Department. Thousands will look to us for Dress Goods guidance—expect us to pluck for their use the choicest fruits of the world's looms. We simply can't and won't disappoint them—The very cream of the Dress Goods marts are here now and open for your inspection.

There is another point in which we are determined to merit your Dress Goods confidence—Our Prices.

Still another reason for confidence is—if a Dress Goods purchase fails to satisfy you bring it back—we will gladly exchange it or refund your money—YOU MUST BE PLEASED.

## ONLY A HINT OF THE DETAILS TO-DAY.

Wool and Silk Mixed Novelties at 75c, \$1, \$1.25.

Fancy Weaves in mixed colors, 50c, 75c, \$1.

Velours, Whip Cords, Jacquards, Pelisse Cords, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25.

All Wool Serges and Henriettas, all shades, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Our sale of Paris Dress Robes at \$2.98 a pattern, lasts to-morrow ONLY. See window.

## The New Black Goods.

Are exceptional in every way—quality, variety, price. Let two items voice the price sentiments of all: A 46 in. All-Wool Serge, 49c; 44-in. All-Wool, Priestley's silk warp, Henrietta, 75c.

New Dress Goods demand

## New Laces and Trimmings.

The pre-eminence of our Lace Department is unquestioned. We have a grand selection and all that's new.

Five splendid assortments of Black Bourdon in both solid and net tops worth 40c, 50c, 60c and 75c per yard. Every pattern is exclusive—every piece is perfect. ALL at 25c per yard.

Three splendid assortments of Cream and Butter Laces at 10c, 15c, 25c per yard.

Our trimming stock is overflowing with the newest things at suitable prices for all.

Our Mail Order Department is thoroughly equipped for prompt and efficient service. Send for samples.

# C. S. HERBERT,

LEADER OF LOW PRICES.

219-221 Yonge Street, Corner Shuter St.

28,800,000

Of E. B. EDDY'S Matches are made and sold daily. Do you get your share?

You do not experiment when you buy

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

HOLLIDAY'S CELEBRATED EAST KENT

ALE AND PORTER

NOW ON SALE

At all First-class Wine Merchants, Hotels and Clubs. Try it.

If your dealer does not keep it Phone 3100.

T. H. GEORGE, Sole Wholesale Agent,  
699 Yonge Street, Toronto.

FARM NOTES.

A report from the Agricultural College deals with the increase in the impurities in clover. Notwithstanding the care given in the cultivation of farms in Ontario, there is an increase in the number of species of weeds. This is thought to arise from the tendency to introduce seed from other places, the nature of clover being such as prevents the elimination of other seeds. Tests have been made of samples obtained from wholesale seedmen, commission-men and farmers. Most of the seed obtained from wholesale men was very clean in weed seeds, in some cases only two or four seeds being found in the half-ounce. In the case of some uncleaned seed obtained from a farmer in Simcoe, there were 1540 weed seeds.

Grass, white sorrel and cockle are by far the most numerous of the foreign seed, and there are in some places a good deal of campion, chicory, rib grass, chess and black bind weed. It may not be known that one pound of alsike clover contains 640,000 seeds and one pound of red clover, 300,000 seeds. 117 weed seeds in a half-ounce would give 22,464 weeds in an acre of alsike. 135 weeds in a half-ounce would give 51,840 weeds in an acre of red clover. In testing the samples three things were kept under consideration:

1. The purity of the seed; that is, the extent to which it was true to its kind.
2. The cleanliness of the seed; referring to its freedom from the seeds of weeds and foreign substances, such as bits of stone, glass, etc.
3. The vitality of the seed with reference to its germinating power, when placed under favorable conditions.

The conclusions arrived at are as follows:

1. The number of seeds present is of more importance than their weight in determining the number of weeds.
2. The presence of weed seeds is far more serious than any adulteration from pieces of quartz, gravel, wood, etc., although some dealers have been found base enough to grind and color quartz for adulteration. A piece of black card board is suggested as a good instrument for testing samples of seed. False colors are easily detected upon the black surface.
3. It is a great mistake to buy cheap seed, as it is likely to possess poor vitality by being old and to contain the seeds of weeds. Seedsmen who sell pure seed require expensive machines to clean it, and therefore cannot be expected to sell their seed as cheap as those who take but little pains to have a good article.

4. Among the most common foreign seeds likely to be in clover are: Grass seeds, white cockle, sorrel, rib-grass, ox-eye daisy, chicory, smartweed, chess, black bindweed, false flax and thistle.
5. Every farmer should have a collection of the seeds of weeds. It would not be a difficult matter to collect a sample of each and it would be of great assistance in identifying the seeds of weeds which might become a great pest.
6. Farmers should examine carefully all new seeds from other places: A very few weed seeds in half an ounce of seed will be thousands in what is required to sow an acre. See table.
7. The samples examined were quite true to name; the vitality of the seeds was high, many reaching over 90 per cent. It is usual to deduct 8 per cent. from the laboratory test to represent the field vitality where conditions are not so favorable to germination.

The Department of Agriculture gives the following hints for the prevention of smut in grain:

**Clean Seed.** If there are no smut spores upon the grain sown there will



# IMPERIAL GAS STOVE.

The Newest and Latest Design.

The Ovens and Broilers are lined with Asbestos. They are so constructed that there is even ventilation through Oven and Broiler, so that it bakes evenly in any part of the oven, browning both top and bottom. Call and examine for yourself at

**R. BIGLEY'S Warerooms.**

96 and 98 Queen Street East, Toronto.

be no smut upon the plants that grow from it.

**Hot Water.** It has been conclusively shown that smut spores upon wheat or oats can be destroyed by immersing the grain for fifteen minutes in water at a temperature of 132° F. The difficulty in this treatment is to maintain a temperature of 132°, for if it falls below 130° or rises beyond 135°, the remedy is likely to fail.

Considerable smut may be removed before treating with hot water, by placing the grain in a vessel of cold water and stirring it about for 30 minutes. The smutty grains will float to the top and may be skimmed off.

**Chemical Solutions.** In treatment by using solutions of chemical compounds there is always a risk of injuring the germinating power of the grain. But this method has been long followed with much success, usually more in the case of wheat smut (bunt) than that upon oats (loose smut).

In both cases the hot water remedy ranks the most successful.

**Potash For Fruit Trees.**

Potash is beneficial to fruit trees at any stage of their growth. It is one of the principal elements entering into the growth of the tree, and its effect upon the foliage and upon the general vigor of the orchard may be readily discerned. The Canadian Horticulturist has found it useful in applying it to pear trees in increasing their productiveness, as well as in increasing the size and excellence of the fruit. It is of more benefit on light soils than on heavy lands.

**Miscellaneous.**

The kerosene emulsion will be found to be the best friend of the farmer when insects appear. Do not be afraid to use it liberally. It is cheap, and is also quickly and easily applied.

The life of a harness depends very largely upon the care given it. As soon as the roads are settled, clean every strap and polish them all with castor oil. Don't soak it in, and don't let the harness get entirely dry after washing before oiling. "The first thing necessary is to be sure you have a good collar and one that fits snug and nice, then be careful to see that your hames do not pull too high or too low," sensibly writes a correspondent of the *National Stockman*. "A horse that carries his head high wants a hame that pulls a little low, and one that carries his head low wants a hame that pulls a little higher."

Time is lost by hurrying the horses away from their meals. The horse should not be taken afield inside of seventy-five minutes after he has been given his morning or noon meal. If he stays in the stable fifteen or twenty minutes after he has finished eating, the process of digestion will be well under way before he must do hard work, and will be so much more complete that he will be much better nourished. Hence he can do more work, and also, he will be in the mood to do it.

THE MARKETS.

Toronto, September 19, 1894.

Wheat, white, per bush.....	\$0 54	\$0 00
Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 53	0 00
Oats, per bush.....	0 30	0 31
Peas, per bush.....	0 59	0 50
Barley, per bush.....	0 41	0 43
Chickens, per pair.....	0 40	0 55
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 11	0 12
Dressed hogs, per cwt.....	6 50	6 75
Ducks, per pair.....	0 60	0 70
Geese, per lb.....	0 07	0 00
Butter, in pound rolls.....	0 22	0 24
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0 12	0 14
Cabbage, new, per doz.....	0 35	0 40
Colery, per doz.....	0 40	0 50
Radishes, per doz.....	0 10	0 00
Lettuce, per doz.....	0 10	0 15
Onions, per doz.....	0 85	1 00
Rhubarb, per doz.....	0 15	0 00
Turrips, per bag.....	0 30	0 40
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 65	0 70
Beans, per peck.....	0 30	0 60
Beets, per doz.....	0 10	0 15
Carrots, per bag.....	0 45	0 50
Apples, per bbl.....	1 25	2 50
Hay, clover.....	7 00	8 00
Hay, timothy.....	8 00	9 00
Straw, sheaf.....	7 00	8 00

AT THE CATTLE YARDS.

The following were the prices at the Western cattle yards to-day:

Good shippers, per cwt.....	\$ 3 50	\$ 1 00
Butchers' choice, picked, per cwt.....	3 00	3 50
Butchers', choice, per cwt.....	2 75	3 00
Butchers' medium, ".....	2 50	2 75
Bulls and mixed, ".....	2 25	3 00
Springers, per head.....	30 00	45 00
Milkcows, per head.....	22 00	45 00

CALVES.

Per head, good to choice.....	4 00	7 50
" common.....	1 50	3 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Shipping sheep, per cwt.....	3 00	3 50
Butchers' sheep, per head.....	2 50	2 75
Lambs, choice, per head.....	2 00	2 75
Lambs, inferior, per head.....	1 25	1 75

HOGS.

Long lean, per cwt (off cars).....	5 30	5 45
Heavy fat hogs.....	4 60	5 00
Stores, per cwt.....	4 30	4 50
Stags.....	2 00	2 50

## CLARKE HOUSE,

-CORNER-

KING AND BRANT STS.

GEO. CLARKE, Prop. TORONTO, ONT

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of September, 1894, mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE.	DEE.
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
G. T. R. East.....	6.00 7.40	7.15 9.30
O. and Q. Railway.....	7.45 8.60	7.35 7.40
G. T. R. West.....	7.30 3.25	12.40pm 8.00
N. and N. W. ....	7.30 4.50	10.05 8.10
T. G. and B. ....	7.00 4.30	10.55 8.50
Midland.....	7.00 3.35	12.30pm 9.30
C. V. R.....	7.00 3.00	12.15pm 8.50
G. W. R.....	a.m. p.m. 1.m. p.m.	
	noon 9.00 2.00	
	6.30 4.00 10.40 8.20	
	10.00	
U. S. N. Y.....	6.30 12.00 n 9.00 5.45	
	4.00 10.40 11.00	
	10.00	
U.S. West'n States	6.30 12 n. 9.00 8.20	
	10.30 weekdays	

English mails close on Mondays and Th Saturdays at 10 p.m.; on Wednesdays at noon, and on Sundays at 7.15 p.m. Supplementary mails to U.S. at 12 days at 7.15 p.m. Supplementary mails to U.S. at 12 days at 7.15 p.m. Supplementary mails to U.S. at 12 days at 7.15 p.m. Supplementary mails to U.S. at 12 days at 7.15 p.m.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice. T. C. PATTERSON, P.M.

ICE CREAM

**FREEZERS,**  
Ice Picks,  
Ice Tongs,  
Ice Shredders, etc

**RICE LEWIS & SON,**

(LIMITED.)

Cor. King & Victoria Sts., Toronto.

**D. MCINTOSH & SONS**

Manufacturers and Importers of

Granite and Marble Monuments

Mural Tablets, Fonts, Etc.

Office and Showroom,

(524 YONGE ST. Opposite Maitland St.)

— Telephone 4249. —

**POWELL & PARKINSON**

Have the largest stock of

Granite and Marble Monuments

IN THE CITY.

Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. Telephone 1627.

336 Yonge Street.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

**CARPENTER WORK**

Executed promptly by

**JOHN HANRAHAN,**

No. 25 MAITLAND STREET,

TORONTO.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Telephone 3593.

**Lemaire's Pectoral Syrup**

— CURES —

**COUGHS & COLDS**

When all other Cough Medicines fail.

Sold by all Druggists, and at

**LEMAITRE'S PHARMACY,**

256 QUEEN ST. W., TORONTO.

**WEDDINGS,**

**WEDDING CAKES,**

**WEDDING SUPPLIES.**

**HARRY WEBB,**

447 YONGE STREET,

Toronto.

**THE CAUSLAND & SON**

MEMORIAL WINDOW TORONTO ONT

CHURCH & SECULAR STAINED GLASS

## THE TRIUMPHS OF DUTY.

CHAPTER XLVII

HIGH MASS AND BETHROTHAL.

During Leonora's visit at Gelliot Manor, Lord Stanmore, his wife, Lady Clara, and Miss Campion, had been steadily practising and rehearsing a Mass, simplified from Mozart, and a beautiful modern offertory. They found, however, that a bass voice was required to support Lord Stanmore's tenor, Miss Campion's contralto, and the two sopranos. This they happily obtained from the same religious congregation that supplied the deacon and sub-deacon of the Mass. The organist was a young and modest genius, who taught in the neighborhood and performed on Sundays and other festivals in the chapel of Woolton Court.

Leonora had returned on the sixth of December, and the few remaining touches to be made to the decorations in the chapel she watched with delight, from the private gallery tribune of the duchess. This, so kindly and secretly "taking her at her word," respecting High Mass and Benediction, seemed also to explain a fact, that, with her penetration, she could not fail to perceive, that the family, in league with Squire Gelliot, had some secret withheld from her. While she feared bad news from Vienna this preoccupation of mind, from which she was excluded, had caused her anxiety; but a letter that morning from Lady Clara Chamberlayne, full of minute family details, addressed in confidence to herself, set her heart at rest, and enabled her gratefully to enjoy her favorite and holy recreation.

The early Mass of the feast, with holy communion, was attended, as usual, by the silently devout congregation of the household of Woolton Court. The High Mass was at eleven o'clock; and the happy Leonora by the side of her treasured grandmother in the gallery above, was there with missal and office of the feast, long before the time appointed.

"My divine Redeemer," thus arose part of her aspirations, "how I thank Thee for the grace that makes me love Thee supremely. But for that grace what would become of me, who so much love Thy creatures!"

At the first rising of the united voices in the "Kyrie eleison," Leonora was not the only one to weep. The expressive and devout singing, and the effective organ, in solemn yet modulated tones, seemed to render just the sweet homage due, on that day, to heaven.

"What a pity it is all over!" said Leonora, on re-entering the drawing-room of her grandmother's suite of rooms. "But in the evening there will be the function of the Benediction; so that I shall look forward to that happiness."

"Between the two holy functions," said the duchess, "we are requested to receive our now valued friend the squire of Gelliot Manor, who wishes to introduce his son, Captain Gelliot. This estimable young officer arrived last night, with leave of absence for a month, and to the manor-house."

"Grandmamma," said Leonora, after a little pause, "is Captain Gelliot really 'estimable' as you term him? Because during the whole time I stayed at the manor-house, the squire never would speak of his son. This seemed so mysterious, that I feared it must proceed from that sad conflict of love and displeasure that takes refuge in silence."

The duchess smiled, and thought within herself: "Overcaution is the characteristic of open hearted persons, schooled into prudence." She then said: "I can safely say I know Lord Stanmore, and esteem those he esteems. Young men are judges of each other. These two have become personally acquainted but a few months since; but the qualities of mind and heart

being similar, they have become congenial friends. Captain Gelliot has not only a proper filial regard for his father, but admires him, and delights in his society. This month at home will prove a real holiday to him."

This little explanation occurred just in seasonable time; for a ring at the western door of the long gallery was followed by the inquiry, whether her grace the Duchess of Peterworth, was at leisure to receive a visit from Lord Stanmore, accompanied by Squire Gelliot and his son, Captain Gelliot, of the Life Guards. On the return of a favorable message, the trio entered. Leonora recognized in Gelliot the portrait at the manor-house, and blushed; Captain Gelliot, who had felt so diffident and nervous before the visit, that his father related the anecdote, blushed also; then all the party talked at once. First the amateur choir of the chapel were praised, especially the Offertory, and the soft echo of the word "Immaculata."

The draperies and ornaments then received their share of encomium, during which subordinate topic Captain Gelliot ventured a few words to Leonora in the inquiry whether the two families united at dinner on such a festival? Leonora informed him that Lord Stanmore and his friends always dined with the Earl of Charleton on Sundays and festivals; and therefore, they were all expected by him and the duchess, at seven o'clock, after Benediction. This opening made, the conversation continued, and was interrupted only by the squire claiming his usual companion for a walk. Leonora's look towards the old gentleman, as she gracefully accepted his escort, was so expressively beautiful, that the son began to consider himself in the way to become a very happy man, provided he could prove himself worthy of the prize placed within his reach. So, after a few words of compliment to the duchess, he quickly followed his father to the gardens.

Before the month's leave of absence was over, Captain Gelliot and Leonora were engaged, conditionally on the consent of the parents. To obtain this consent, it is well known that the duchess had only to write one of her emphatic and persuasive letters, and full consent would arrive. This proved true with one stipulation; that the granddaughter of Sir Howard Whyne and of the Dukes of Peterworth should not be married from the roof of any, however respected nobleman, who was not of her own blood. The parents, therefore, requested the duchess to return for the marriage to her own property of Eagle Crag. For although the step-grandmother, she was the dowager duchess, and descended from the same ancestors as the Dukes of Peterworth. Colonel and Lady Emily Whyne regretted their inability to return at present to England; and each wrote a letter of parental affection to Leonora, as "their good child, who had never, from her birth, given them one moment's uneasiness but from her delicate health!" What wonderful tenderness a marriage brings forth! These letters bedewed with tears, were laid beneath the pillow of the neglected child, and brought balm to her timid heart.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

PARTINGS ALLEVIATED.

Between the feast of the eighth of December and Christmas, the Marquis of Seaham, Lady Clara Moorland and family, according to good old custom, were to be at their residence, Marsden Park. On the twentieth, therefore, all the inmates of Woolton Court dined together in the eastern residence; and as partings belonged exclusively to this vale of tears, and are, however, salutary, but little festive, Lady Clara, for the first time, arranged that the little twins, Claudia and Violet, should enter with the dessert to keep up the gayety of the family party. They were now two years old, and presented themselves with an almost exact cast of features, to which likeness the similarity of their

pretty baby toilet contributed. They were soon each on a knee of their uncle; the one shy, but merry; the other calmly regarding the circle of faces. They soon began, however, to play and laugh with each other, and create the merriment desired.

"Duchess," said their uncle, "which of these little beauties is to be the youngest Duchess of Peterworth?"

"Any daughter of Lady Clara," replied she, "would be welcomed for her mother's sake; but she alone can know the, perhaps, opposite dispositions of these dear infants. George is like his father, a fine, warm-hearted boy, and at present warm tempered. He studies well, and has a great sense of duty. He is ten years old; just eight years in advance of these pets. Truly, a royal betrothal of the middle ages! Anna would prize a niece of yours, marquis."

"Well, Clara," said he, "which is the best tempered of these two babies? For, as our little Marquis of Cheshunt is excitable, he must marry his contrast."

"You mean to ask me, I conclude," replied Lady Clara, "which of the two has naturally the wildest temper? but that will not prove that at seventeen or eighteen she will possess that advantage over her sister; for I have observed that where God permits, by nature, certain defects, He bestows strength of mind—moral courage to conquer these defects; so that, even here below, a reward is given in the love and approval of those who can appreciate the conquest."

"Come, Clara," persisted the marquis, "which is to be the conqueror?"

"I never will reveal to any one," said she, "the natural dispositions of my children, for the reasons I have already mentioned. I think it cruel that certain tendencies, which fidelity to grace would conquer or turn to good, should be known in childhood, and remembered in after life, by persons who could not have a mother's feeling, and who might mar the happiness of a young girl, by whispering, 'I knew her as a child, and was told she had such or such a fault.'"

"Very right, Clara. I have been saying, 'very right, Clara,' half my life." Still the scrutinizing uncle endeavored to penetrate the secrets of the soft brown eyes that looked confidently on him.

"Yes, marquis, your sister is quite right," said the duchess; "and I will perfectly trust to her decision, should God prolong my life fifteen years, which of your beautiful, accomplished, and virtuous nieces is at seventeen to marry the future Duke of Peterworth, and which Sir Henry Moorland."

"How old is the little baronet?" asked Lord Stanmore.

"He is nearly eight years old," replied Lady Clara.

"Claudia and Violet, look at this," said the duchess, holding up a jewelled bauble to attract their attention. The infant girls looked first at the speaker, then at the jewels, while she looked steadily at each.

All the dinner party then moved to the drawing rooms, where the duchess said, in a low tone, to Lady Clara, "To you alone I utter the prophecy, that you will train Claudia to become Duchess of Peterworth, and Violet, Lady Moorland."

"You know them apart, then," said the mother, taking Claudia in her arms.

"Yes; not perhaps in features, but the expression. Claudia is the most calm; she is also the eldest, by ten minutes. These united claims fit her to become the wife of my impetuous George, Marquis of Cheshunt, and future Duke of Peterworth."

"Oh, you lovely and loving little godchild!" exclaimed Lady Violet, taking her little namesake a joyous dance in her arms through the rooms. "What a smile, and what dimples, you little beauty! Oh, papa, what early

betrothals! They far exceed mine. We should be arranging matrimonially for Philip Henry, were not his future wife in the chaos of expectation. This is my first godchild. I am so proud of the honor—an honor most honorary; for, with such a mother, what has a godmother to do, but to dance and kiss her dearest little cousin."

"Violet, tell me," said the persevering diplomatist, "how do you distinguish between these very young children? I see clearly their mother does."

"I cannot read as deeply, papa; but it seems to me that this, my little namesake, is more sensitive than Claudia. She will, therefore, have more to suffer."

"Ah! just so," said the marquis; "now I have a clue."

The sleepy little innocents were then taken to their beds, and the father and daughter remained in confidential interchange of parting words.

It was well for Lady Violet, the following day, that she was called upon, almost immediately on the departure of her father, to attend to the approaching Christmas festivities, which were celebrated with due honor, and brought joy into the hearts of all.

After New Year's Day, the duchess, her ladies, the bride-elect, and suite, removed to Eagle Crag, where, after the Epiphany, the bridal guests assembled from Woolton Court and Gelliot Manor; the squire being welcomed with honor day and night, but the affianced son being compelled, by etiquette, to be received, at night, into the best room of the nearest farmhouse. The wedding of Leonora Whyne was just suited to the pious, affectionate and unambitious bent of her disposition. Surrounded by high titles, she was content to become Mrs. Willoughby Gelliot, and to anticipate a life chiefly spent in the routine of the old manor house, where, loving and beloved, she hopes to render her duties worthy to become a store for heaven.

On the return of the inmates of Woolton Court, they dined together in the western residence, and in the evening Lord Stanmore and Lady Violet received the congratulations of the venerable couple, on the skill and prudence with which they had united two persons so well suited to each other.

"This is not the only inspiration Violet has had, the credit of which she either shares with, or totally resigns to, others," said Lord Stanmore, looking beamingly towards his wife. "The Rev. Dr. Rollings has assured me that, shocked as he was at the wild revels at Marsden Park, he could not see his way in the least, till after an interview, which Violet requested—an interview which she had sought, by inspiration, after fervent prayer."

"But Arthur," said Violet, "I could only introduce Leonora and the squire together. It must have been her good angel who caused her to make that pretty little blunder about the picture, that ended so well. And it was you who carried on the correspondence with Captain Gelliot, and who not only so appreciated Leonora's character, but were also able, from your gift of eloquence, to place all her characteristics in the fairest light, so that highly valuing your opinion, he came resolved to gain the prize."

"And now, Violet, my dear child," said Lord Charleton, "that you have mentioned your husband's gift of eloquence, has it occurred to you that, for him, this happy country life must be drawing to a close? Do you wish to remain here with our little Philip Henry, until the real London season commences, and the weather becomes more congenial for travelling?"

"O, grandpapa," she exclaimed, "is it not my first duty to follow my husband?"

"Unless he should decree otherwise," replied the earl.

"Arthur," said she, "you never could decree our separation."

"Not for my own sake," replied he. "For whose sake, then?"

"I feel it to be a pity to take you now to London, where, although nominally with me, you would have to pass so many lonely hours, for Miss Campion expects no release from her uncle's death-bed. You have wished me to enter public life under your father; this is now the case, and you well know that no one working for the Marquis of Seaham is permitted to be idle. If he have complimented me on the possession of good brains, he takes care they shall not become inert. His holiday time here included many working hours, both for himself and me; and when, on parting, he said, 'I foresee hard work for us both to prepare for parliament,' I also foresaw, by that speech, enough to make an idle man tremble. Were all my work to be like that of the secretaries, plain before me, you could still be with me; but half my time will be spent on the railroad to Marsden, or driving to Bayswater, to assist in consultations, for the Marquis will be in St. James' square as late as possible. He cannot bear to be alone in that house; he told me this; so that without the power to do otherwise, I should seem to neglect and desert you. Then, Violet, think of all my grandfather has done and suffered for me. I must leave him; but he sees me in little Henry, and loves you as his true granddaughter. He thinks that the child had better travel in more genial weather to Carlton Gardens; the Easter holidays are short, but they would give me time to fetch you to London."

"But you forget, Arthur, that papa expects us for the Easter holidays at Marsden."

"Does he? Was any promise made? I was not aware."

"I thought it so natural, so likely that you would say 'yes,' that I answered for you to papa. Poor papa! People only know him as the great orator, the great statesman, who is to sway cabinets, and keep the equipage of Europe. Few know his good, his wounded heart. He said it would comfort him to welcome his grandson to Marsden Park. Philip Henry is his grandson, his only—only grandson, grandpapa."

"You must go to Marsden, my child," said Lord Charleton.

"Can it not be thus arranged?" interposed the duchess. "Lord Stanmore fetches Lady Violet and the infant at the Easter recess; but he conducts them to Marsden Park; till those short holidays being over—the whole party must necessarily remove to London: the already great statesman, the future great statesman, and Philip Henry; the latter being little aware of his consequence in any relation of life."

"That seems a very good arrangement," observed Lord Stanmore.

"Oh!" cried Lady Violet. "Were I a poor woman, with but one house—one little cottage, I should be compelled to live there, and there alone with you, Arthur. Sweet obligation! But now I must yield for these few weeks, before Easter; and God, who sees the anguish of this parting, will accept the sacrifice, and will guard and preserve you to me, Arthur. You will not forget me; you will not wander from me!"

"I forget you, Violet!—I wander from you! Oh! how have I deserved these last words!"

More followed, during which the venerated witness to the scene, dropped a tear or two of remembered sympathy, and the earl whispered:

"Our young days, Emma."

These first moments of disappointment over, however, Lady Violet recovered the heroism of her character, even through the parting moments. She accepted, for the first fortnight of her bereavement, the paternal invita-

tion, with the precious babe, to the western mansion, after which she returned to her usual duties in the eastern half, with the additional one of a punctual and detailed correspondence with her husband.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY AND DYSPEPSIA."—Mr. Samuel T. Casoy, Belleville, writes:—"In the spring of 1884 I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, which gradually became more and more distressing. I used various domestic remedies, and applied to my family physician, but received no benefit. By this time my trouble assumed the form of dropsy. I was unable to use any food whatever except boiled milk and bread; my limbs were swollen to twice their natural size; all hopes of my recovery were given up, and I quite expected death within a few weeks. Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY having been recommended to me, I tried a bottle with but little hope of relief; and now, after using eight bottles, my Dyspepsia and Dropsy are cured. Although now seventy-nine years of age I can enjoy my meals as well as ever, and my general health is good. I am well-known in this section of Canada, having lived here fifty-seven years; and you have liberty to use my name in recommendation of your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, which has done such wonders in my case."

## St. Michael's College,

(In Affiliation with Toronto University.)

Under the special patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto and directed by the Basilian Fathers.

Full Classical, Scientific, and Commercial Courses.

Special courses for students preparing for University matriculation and non-professional certificates. Terms, when paid in advance: Board and tuition, \$150 per year. Day pupils \$28.00. For further particulars, apply to

REV. J. R. TEEFY, President

## Dominion Catholic Reading Charts

Introductory to the

DOMINION CATHOLIC SERIES, And to accompany the Dominion Catholic First Reader. Part I.

Twenty-seven Charts mounted on fourteen Boards, illustrated. . . . .	Per Set \$0 00
Size, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. . . . .	Doz. Retail
Dominion Catholic First Reader, Part I. . . . .	.63 .07
Dominion Catholic First Reader, Part II. . . . .	.60 .10
Dominion Catholic Second Reader. . . . .	\$2.40 .25
Dominion Catholic Third Reader. . . . .	3.00 .25
Dominion Catholic Fourth Reader. . . . .	5.40 .50
Dominion Catholic Complete Speller. . . . .	2.70 .50
Elementary Studies in English Grammar. . . . .	2.70 .50
Outlines of English History. . . . .	2.40 .25
(With Colored Map.)	
Outlines of Canadian History. . . . .	2.40 .25
(With Colored Map.)	
Child's Catechism of Sac. History, Pt. II. . . . .	1.00 .10
Dominion Edition of Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, Large size or Advanced Course in 12 Nos. . . . .	.80 .10
Small size or Primary Short Course, in 5 numbers. . . . .	.60 .07
Small size Tracing Course—Letters A & B. . . . .	.40 .05
Patent Cover and Blotter, Small size. . . . .	.10 .02
Large. . . . .	.15 .03
Catholic School History of England. . . . .	7.50 .75
(With Five Colored Maps.)	
Grandes Lignes de L'histoire du Canada. . . . .	2.40 .25
Complete lines of	

SCHOOL STATIONERY.

## D. & J. SADLIER,

TORONTO, MONTREAL, 117 No. 123 Church street, No. 1069 Notre Dame st.

## EDUCATIONAL.

## St. Joseph's Academy,

ST. ALBAN'S ST. TORONTO.

Complete Academy, Collegiate and Commercial course. Phonography and Typewriting. In the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT Pupils are prepared for UNIVERSITY HONOURS, and First, Second and Third-Class Certificates. In the VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT special attention is paid to the MODERN LANGUAGES, the FINE ARTS in all branches, and Piano and Fancy Needlework. MUSIC is practically and theoretically taught by Conservatory Methods. Classes will be resumed in the Boarding and Day Schools on MONDAY, SEPT. 3rd. For prospectus apply to the MOTHER SUPERIOR.

## St. Jerome's College

Berlin, Ont.

Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting. Terms including all necessary expenses, except for books \$141 per annum. For further particulars address, REV. THEO. SPETZ, O. R., D. D., President.



James E. Nicholson.

## CANCER ON THE LIP

CURED BY

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose. I suffered in agony seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a decided improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."—JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Florenceville, N. B.

## Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

## LISTEN!

## M. J. CROTTIE,

838 and 844 YONGE STREET,

Can sell you

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Ties, Shirts, and Cuffs,

As cheap as any other store in the city. Call and be convinced. Our stock is always well assorted.

M. J. CROTTIE,

838 and 844 Yonge st.,

(The Beaver.) North Toronto.

TELEPHONE 3362.

GO TO

## DILL & O'HEARN,

FOR YOUR

House, Sign or Ornamental Painting, Plain or Decorative Paper Hanging. 122 QUEEN STREET WEST TELEPHONE 1820.

I AM GLAD, in the interest of any who may be suffering from Dyspepsia, to bear testimony to the fact that I have been greatly benefited by the use of K. D. C., when other medicines prescribed as remedies afforded no relief.

(REV.) JOSEPH HOGG,

Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Aug. 16, 1893. Winnipeg, Man. Free sample mailed to any address. K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

## THE TEMPERANCE AND

## General Life Assurance Co.

OFFERS THE

Best Plans and Rates And the Most Desirable Forms of Life Insurance Obtainable

For desired information apply to an Agent of the Company or to the Manager,

H. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

HON. G. W. ROSS, President. HEAD OFFICE: Manning Arcade, Toronto.

Ask for

**\$3 a Day Sure.** Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure. I furnish the work and teach you free. You work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully; remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day a week, absolutely sure, don't fail to write to-day. Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.

"We ought to weigh well what we can decide but once."

## How Necessary

the advice is when buying a Piano.

Perfect safety rests with those who buy a piano bearing the name, "Heintzman & Co."

UPRIGHTS, BABY GRANDS, TRANSPOSING PIANOS, All the best.

## Heintzman & Co.,

117 KING STREET W.,

TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

## Church Pews.

### SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of pews in the Branford Catholic Church, and in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, St. Lawrence Church, Hamilton, Rev. F. T. McEray; Thorold R. C. Church, Rev. J. P. Sullivan; Hespeler R. C. Church, Rev. E. P. Slaven; Little Current R. C. Church, A. P. Kilgannon, Esq.; Renous Bridge R.C. Church, New Brunswick, Rev. E. S. Murdoch. We have also supplied Altars to Rev. Father Walsh, Toronto, Rev. J. A. Kealy, Mount Carmel, Father McGeo, St. Augustine, V. G. McCann, Toronto, Rev. G. B. Kenny, Guelph, Rev. J. C. Heman, Dundas, Rev. R. Maloney, Markdale, Father Ronan, Wallaceburg, St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, Sacred Heart Convent, London and Sacred Heart Convent, Halifax, N.S.

We have for years past been favoured with contracts from members of the clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing pews for new churches in that country and Ireland. Address BENNETT FURNISHING CO London Ont., Canada

## WESTERN Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL, - - \$1,200,000.

Fire and Marine. Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

PRESIDENT, A. M. SMITH, Esq. VICE-PRESIDENT GEO. A. COX, Esq.

DIRECTORS

Hon. S. C. Wood, W. H. Brock, Esq. Geo. McMurrich, Esq. A. T. Fulton, Esq. H. N. Baird, Esq. Robert Healy, Esq. J. J. KENNY, Managing Director.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. McCarthy, Oslo, Hoskin and Creelman. Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. On Hull, Cargo, and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation. On cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces, by sail or steam. On Cargoes by steamer to British Ports.

## Wm. A. Lee & Son,

GENERAL AGENTS,

10 ADELAIDE ST. EAST.

Telephones 592 & 2075.

## GALLERY BROTHERS, MERCHANT TAILORS,

2165 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Shirts and Underwear a Specialty.



NOTES BY THE WAY.

Snap Shots by an Agent

The progressive town of Barrie is beautifully situated on Kempenfoldt Bay and already has a population of nearly six thousand. It is gratifying to find in a place like this, possessing as it does, excellent business advantages, that many of the leading mercantile houses are conducted by Catholics who are active and energetic citizens.

Very Rev. Dean Egan, the parish priest, is one of the most popular men in this region. Besides St. Mary's church there is a convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph and the flourishing Separate School of which they are in charge. The school, which was only completed last year, is a handsome two storey brick structure and a credit to the Catholic people and to the town. Father Egan is happy in having the assistance of a fine choir in the services of the Church. It is under the efficient direction of Mr. O'Mara. On Sunday the 9th inst the choir had the services of Miss Long of New York, formerly of Pickering, who contributed a solo at the Offertory and another at vespers in the evening.

In Barrie there is also a live branch (No. 57) of the C.M.B.A., and a more sociable lot of fellows would not be found in a day's walk over the mountain. At the regular meeting on the 10th President Maguire was in the chair, and Mr. Coffey, the delegate to the convention, gave an extensive account of the proceedings at St. John. One of the stalwarts in this section is Mr. Thomas Ward. Mr. Ward is an Irishman out and out and had his house searched in 1866 during the Fenian troubles.

In leaving Barrie one carries away pleasant recollections and hopes to return and renew acquaintances. Twenty-two miles farther north is the town of Orillia, on the shore of Lake Couchiching, a place which has the reputation of being perhaps the prettiest and liveliest town in the northern district.

Judging from the way the people turned out on Tuesday evening the 11th, to welcome their victorious Lacrosse Club, on their return from Peterborough, it is evident the town is very much alive, the town band, torch-light procession by the Bicycle Club, speeches by several prominent men of the town, the irrepressible small boy with tin horns, etc., completed the programme. Here we also find Catholic men conducting the leading business establishments in their respective lines; and that they are successful and retain the confidence of their patrons is beyond question. The church of the Guardian Angel, (Rev. Father Duffy in charge) occupies a fine location. Adjoining it is the presbytery and in the immediate vicinity the Separate school, a very efficient one, engaging a staff of four teachers. An enterprising branch of the C.M.B.A. is also well established; I have heard the members of this branch highly spoken of previous to my visit. I also can add my testimony to their good qualities in saying that a visiting member will receive fraternal greeting from the Orillia Branch. M.

Miscellaneous.

Sir Terence O'Brien, the Governor of Newfoundland, who is at present in London, says that a majority of the people of the colony, though loyal to the empire, would, if compelled to choose, prefer a union with the United States to a union with Canada.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has appointed the following vicars:— Messrs. J. A. Cloutier, Lanoraie; A. Champaux, La Pointe Claire; N. Ferland, Contrecoeur; E. Brien, St. Jean Dorchester; E. Lamoureux, St. Roch de l'Acadian; J. Thibaudau, St. Elizabeth du Portugal; J. H. Mongean,

St. Charles de Montreal; A. Trachomontagne, P.S.S., chaplain of l'Hotel Diou; J. Leveille, P.S.S., chaplain of the Cong., N.D.; J. A. Thibeault, P.S.S., chaplain of the Grey Nuns; G. Glappin, P.S.S., assistant chaplain at the Hotel Diou.

The other day the Minister Crispi was in his study when some business call or other necessitated his going out of the room for a short time. When he returned he would have sat in his chair save that it was not where he imagined it to be. The instantaneous result was that the Minister was severely shaken by falling to the floor. He was for a little time stupefied, but soon called for his servant to lift him up. He has slightly scratched his neck and head. He had to absent himself the next day from the funeral of General Durando, at which he was to have attended. The report then got abroad that Crispi had seriously injured himself, but he contradicted it the next day by making a public appearance at the Palazzo Braschi.

Lord Rosbery is so far alive to the gravity of the situation in which the Liberal party now finds itself that he intends before the House reassembles to make a public declaration of his policy in reference to the Lords. The speech will be made in Edinburgh and as there is not there a hall large enough to hold the crowd, the party managers have let the contract for a building which will hold 10,000 people. So far as can be learned the speech will deal with the Lords in very quiet fashion, not going the full length to which the Radicals would press the leader of the party, but it will be menacing enough to make the Peers understand that if they intend to persist in balking the expressed wish of the electorate they must be prepared for an agitation which will deprive them of the voto power.

OAK HALL ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS.

Light-Weight Overcoats For Men

At this season of the year many men whose business requires them to be out early in the morning or late at night feel the need of an overcoat.

The weather is too warm for an ulster or a heavy coat—something between is needed. Our stock of coats for present wear is worth looking at. For ten dollars or thereabout you can get an Overcoat that will give lots of comfort for the money expended.

Oak The Clothiers, 115 to 121 King St. East, Hall TORONTO.



DISEASED LUNGS CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured." —A. LEPLAN, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.



If you want the best Condensed Milk, get IT.

"REINDEER BRAND."

TRY IT FOR BABY.

For Economy and Convenience, try

"Reindeer Brand" Condensed Coffee. Only hot or cold water required to prepare it for use.

NO WASTE. NO TROUBLE.

"REINDEER BRAND" Evaporated

Cream is a delicious article for the household.

Order through any good Grocer.

Trusts Corporation

OF ONTARIO

And Safe Deposit Vaults.

Bank of Commerce Building, King St TORONTO.

Capital, - - - \$1,000,000.

Hon. J. C. Aikins, P.C., - - - President. Hon. Sir R.J. Cartwright, K.O.M.G., Hon. S. C. Wood, } Vice-Presidents.

The Corporation undertakes all manner of TRUSTS and acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, TRUSTEE, ASSIGNEE, LIQUIDATOR &c., or as AGENT for any of the above appointments. Estates managed. Money invested. Bonds issued and countersigned. Financial business of all kinds transacted.

Deposit safes to rent all sizes. Valuables of all kinds received and safe custody Guaranteed and Insured.

N.B.—Solicitors bringing business to the Corporation are retained in the professional care of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, - - - Manager.



? Why ? Look Like This

DENT'S TOOTHACHE GUM STOPS TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY (GUARANTEED) Don't TAKE INSTANTLY. All dealers, or send 10c to A SWELL AFFAIR. C. S. DENT & CO., DETROIT, M.

Toronto General AND SAFE DEPOSIT Trusts Co.

— CORNER — YONGE AND COLBORNE STS. TORONTO.

Capital, - - - - \$1,000,000 Guaranteed and Reserve Funds, \$240,000

Hon. Ed. Blake, Q.C., M.P., President. E. A. Meredith, LL.D., John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., } Vice-Pres'ts.

Chartered to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, etc., and for the faithful performance of all such duties its capital and surplus are liable.

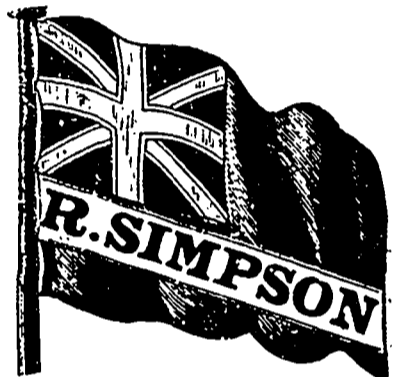
ALL SECURITIES AND TRUST INVESTMENTS ARE INSCRIBED IN THE COMPANY'S BOOKS IN THE NAMES OF THE ESTATES OR TRUSTS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, AND APART FROM THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

The protection of the Company's vaults for the preservation of WILLS offered gratuitously.

SAFES IN THEIR BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS FOR RENT.

The services of Solicitors who bring estates or business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be economically and promptly attended to.

J. W. LANGMUIR, MANAGING DIRECTOR.



South-West Corner Yonge & Queen Sts.

DEEDS, not words, tell of our supremacy as a great shopping centre. Shoppers from home and many miles distant crowd our store regularly to avail themselves of the great and distinctive bargains we are offering.

COTTONS.

36-in. Factory Cotton, worth 5c, for ..... 3c  
36-in. White Cotton, worth 8c, for ..... 6 1/2c  
36-in. White Cotton, worth 7c, for ..... 6c  
72-in. Unbleached Sheetting, worth 17c, for .. 13 1/2c  
72-in. Bolton Sheetting, worth 25c, for ..... 20c  
42-in. Pillow Cotton, worth 12 1/2c, for ..... 9c

LINENS.

66-in. Unbleached Table Linen, worth 27 1/2c, for ..... 20c  
60-in. Unbleached Table Linen, worth 35c, for ..... 26c  
68-in. Bleached Table Linen, worth 75c, for ... 65c  
5-8x5-8 Table Napkins, worth \$1.50, for ..... \$1.25  
3-4x3-4 Table Napkins, worth \$1.35, for ..... 1 00  
18-in. Roller Towelling, worth 12 1/2c, for .... 9c

Mantles In everything in the line of Women's Wraps we're making a magnificent showing.

Ladies' Golf Coats, Scotch tweed effects, \$5.

You can order anything we sell through our mail order system.

R. SIMPSON,

Store Nos. 170, 174, 176, 178 Yonge street, 1 and 3 Queen street West  
S. W. corner Yonge and Queen streets, Toronto. Entrance Yonge st. Entrance Queen st. W.

MEMORIAL STAINED GLASS WINDOWS N.T. LYON. TORONTO