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The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; froclaim it ever, and God will \$\frac{\partial}{p}^{\partial} t \text{ the rest."-Balmez.

Vol. IV.—No. 35

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION

SPEECH BY MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

A Hearty Invitation to the National Parliament of Ireland.

At a special meeting of the St Patrick's Brauch held in the Commercial Hall, Dublin, August with, Mr. William O'Brien delivered an address in the National Race Convention, in which he said:—" The House of Lords with their usual blind infatuation have just been teaching us that the success of this National Convention is a necessity to the very existence of the Irish people thear, hear), and I am glad to know that that feeling has been sinking deeply into the minds of our follow-countrymen. Nobody can have a shadow of honest excuse for not taking part in this Nationali Covention every genuine Irish Nationalist, be h. Paruellite or be the anybody chewill be welcome with a heart and a half capplause. Whether a man be a Red mondite, or be a Healytic, or he any iappiauso. Whether a man be a flocimondito, or he a Healytic, or he any
other "ite," let him come and let him
speak out his mind freely (hear, hear).
There will be no dewire to gag any man
or to force any cut and dried programme
down anybody's threat will developed anything wrong in the process
anything wrong in the present state of hings, and if he can suggest
anything better, he will be perfectly
free to express his ideas and to have the
whole thing thrashed out and the move
ment, if I may isse the expression, will
be, so to say, in the minding pot, if any
nan believes that Mr. Healy, or that any
body clao would be a better leader of the frish people, or
believes that Mr. Healy, or that any
body clao would be a better leader of the frish people, or
believes that Mr. Healy, or that any
body clao would be a better leader of the frish people
and the frish people, or believes that when the man and
give them reasons, and do their best
bonestly to brigg the Convention to their
side, but the one thing that freland has
a right to clemand from every man, no
matter who he may be, is this, that once
a decision is taken by that Convention,
whether it be with us or against us,
that that decision shall be final and
shall be sovereign, and that from
that time forth no man shall be at
liberty to set up his own potty intreats or ambition against the will
and interests of the Irish people (applause). That Convention will be to all
intents and purposes the National Parliament of freshad thear, hear, and to
that Convention every genuine Irish
attonalist will own as true an allogiance,
aye and true allegiance, than any
allegiance were a supposed to bear to
the Parliament of Treshad thear, hear, and to
the man who says that knows in his
heart that he is stating what is utterly
unfounded they have been a supposed to
the stating the supposed to bear to
the Faliament of treshad poople, will
be and or a present the supposed to
the supposed to bear to
the Faliament of the form that and
the mis who says that knows in his
heart t

to ask our critics in plain English to tell us who are those mysterious trish people or where we are to hust the people or where we are to hust the people or where we are to hust the people of the people was never yet called to gether in any country under the sun and the mean who will stay away from the convention, or who will talk of it as a packed or as a partisan couvention, I venture to say he is a noam who is afraid to face the public opinion of his own country and of his own race. Appliance i a hould not at all wish to say one hurtful word urgo an occasion of this kind, but this it do say, that it is not to make up a nation's life or to mirror the free public opinion of the Irish race the world ower. Appliance or westion with every element that goes to make up a nation's life or to mirror the free public opinion of the Irish race the world ower. Appliance on westion with convention will be simply concessing himself to be a dissonation. The man who would giuore and stay away from the Convention will be simply concessing himself to be a dissonation. The man who would giuore and stay away from the Convention and liave it out like a man, and throw himself upon his country for the result lists to be always to the Convention and liave it out like a man, and throw himself upon his country for the result lists to be always to the country for the result lists to be always to the country for the result lists to be always to the country for the result lists to be always to the country for the result lists to be always to the country for the result lists to be always to the country for the result lists to be always to the country for the result lists to be always to the country for the result lists to be always to the country for the result lists to be always to the country for the result lists to be always to the country for the people with the country for the people with the country for the people with the country for

cord and disorganization into the Irish camp. but they will have the power to make it clear to 1.ngland that while the re is nothing in the world case of that the reis nothing in the world case of the reise and in the came in all her came in all her came in the immortal instinct of Irish national ity, but that on this cause and race will go, whother as freeded of Fugland or as foce of England, whether in sunshine or in tungest applauses, until we or those who come after us will have won the fullest measure of Victional softgovernment that Mr. (Hadstone's Bill proposed to give us." Lond applause.)

Hou, Edward Blake.

Hon, Edward Blake,

Mr. Ballard Smith cables from Loudon: —I hear that the new Liberal Canadian Premier. having the right to mominate one Judge to be added to the Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council, offered the post to Mr. Edward Blake in recognition of his long services to the Liberal party in Canada, which he left to join the Irish party. This Judicial Committee decides all constitutional questions arising in connection with the Bittish colonics, and is the fuel court of apppeal from decisions of the colonial courts and Legislatures. Mr. Blake, since he has been resident in London, enjoys one of the largest practices before the Judicial Committee, and in point of ability, knowic-ige and standiuc, admittedly no better appointment could be made. But h declined this tempting offer without hesitation, considering that he pidego to the Irish party precludes him from accepting it although he might fairly have thought that it had no connection with his relations with the Irish party. Those Judgeships carry a salary of 530.000 a strong in the price of the Bittish judiciary. This is only the latest of many great sacrifices, pocuniary and otherwise, made without a murmur by Elward Blake in the that heast of many great sacrifices, pocuniary and otherwise, made without a murmur by Elward Blake in the that less than the insuling parsonal attacks by Mr. Healy, who has never lost an opportunity of meneric of the property of the party in their efforts to rescue the cause from the destruction with which it is threatened by faction. Mr. Ballard Smith cables from Lou-on: -I hear that the new Liberal Can-

Will Healy and Redmond Coalesce ?

Will Healy and Redmond Coalesce?

The New York World's London correspondent cables: "The coalition between Healy and John Redmond against the majority of the Irish party under Philou seems to be the most important psuding development in Irish politics. Possibly no formal fusion of the Healyties and the Redmondites may take place, but a tasis undersanding to act together in Parliament would be sufficient for their purpose of destroying the utility of the recognised Irish Parliamentary party. No two men, by the way, could be more antipathetic to each other personally than Healy and Redmond. The Irish race convention, which is to assemble in Dublin Sept. 3. is, the Dillonites assert, the only possible opportunity of frustrating these taction. Dillon and his friends believe that the convention, being representative of the Irish is America and the colonies, will give a fresh impetia to the movernment of the Irish is America and the Colonies that majority of the Irish Party will not be a the property of the Irish property of

Rev. T. J. Heydon, C. S. B., Professo of Belles-Lettres in St. Michael's College over a consider of the constraints of the constraints of the constraints of the college at about removed to the college at Sandwich, where he will assume the duties of Director of Studies. Father fungoran, from the latter institution, comes to St. Michiaol's here, and will take its Treasurership, which is about to be vacated by Rev. J. J. (tuinate, whose health necessitates a voyage corress the Atlantin, that, his many friends hope, will much improve him physical ly. Father Heydon's departure from St. Basil's is a matter of regret to the parishiouers, as well as to the collegians, who had, during his too brief stay amongst them, appreciated his unvarying courtesy and kindness. both as Priest and Professor.

On Saturday of this week, at St. Basil's Novitiate, St. Clair avenue, Messra. Donnelly, Player and Reath will receive minor orders; and on Sunday next, at the 8 o'clock Mass in St. Basil's church, these three young soblastics, together with Messra. Gignac, Sullivan and Phomer, will be raised to the order of sub-desson.

The Priests of the Archilocese of Toronto went into annual retrest at 81. Michael's College on Monday isst. The preacher is the Very Rev. Dr. Magnies Buperior of the Semisary of Baltimore, Md.

REGISTER JOTTINGS. Very Roy Reginald R. Walsh. D. D. O. P., Regent of Studies, Dominical College, Vicina. has arrived at St Saviour's Dominican Priory, Dublin.

The death of Cardinal Monaco La Valletta has reduced the number of members in the Sacred College to sixty-one, of whom thirty three are Italians and twenty-eight foreigners.

Among the mombers of the American pilgrimage which arrived in Rome last month were several Canadians, M. Casey, Mish M. Casey, Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Macauly and Miss M. Macauly, Victoria B. C.

Bishop Lavigue, Vicar-Apostolic of Cottayam, on the Malabar coast, has made a report of his Vicariate to the Propaganda from which it appears that the number of Catholics under his jurisdiction is 120,000. There are 30% native priests.

It is expected in Halifax that a Catholic chaplain will accompany the Leinster regiment which is to relieve the Berkshires now there, as there are many Catholics in the former corps. Rev. Father Briudle, who accompanied a British regiment to Canada some years ago, was highly popular.

The Bishops of three of the southern The Bishops of three of the southern trish diocess—namely. Cork, Cloyne, and Ross—intend proceeding to Italy early in Soptember for the purpose of attending sacro- coremonies in the neighborhood of Turn in connection with the rovent beatification of the Blessed Thaddous McCarthy, a distin-guished predecessor of their lordships in these Sces

Cardinal Vaugian, since his appointment as Cardinal Manning's successor, in Loudon, has employed a number of Roman Catholic laymen as lecturers in the public parks and open spaces. The new movement is under the direction of the Cardinal's brother. The lecturers are men of education, and are for the most part drawn from the ranks of the legal and other professions.

The following general statistics show the growth of the Church for all Australia combined: 1800, No priest; a few Catholics, 1820, two priests, three chapels, four schools, 2,000 Catholics, 1890, five Archbishops, one Cardinal, eighteen bishops, 610 priests, 7,40c churches and chapols, 721 schools, 711,200 Catholics. The Australian Catholics have a flourishing press and at least two excellent monthly reviews.

At a meeting hold at the Cathedr alat Hobart to take stops for celebrating the golden jubiles of the Archbishop it was announced that the committee who had the matter in hands recommended that the order to be common to the common and the common a

Lord Braye, who is endeavoring to have the 22nd September, the date on which the Queen will have reigned longer than any previous occupant of the British Throne, declared a general holiday, is one of the most zealous and influential of the Catholic Pers. He has a Catholic organization of his own called "The Fifteen Club." and from time to stime this club offers prizes of fifteen guiness for the best essay on questions affecting the propriess of Catholicism in England.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle informs us that the Monde, known for the past thirty-seven years as one of the principal Roman Catholic dailies of France, will hencetorth be incoporased with the Univers, the famore coporased with the Univers, the famore organ of the Veuillots. The move, he adds, is a sensible one, for it has long been apparent that the columns of the Monde fall far short of the brilliant writing which for many years made the paper a force to be counsed with even by the fleroest anti-discious.

M. Poubelle, the new French Ambassador, has been received in great state at
the Vatican, first by His Hollness the
type, and then by his Emisence
Cardinal Rampiella del Thintaro, the
Secretary of Shein. At the Vatican he
mondoited to the military bonors, and
conducted to the military bonors,
and the presence of the
in a public ball and in presence of the
lightharise of the Papal Court, he was
ensertained for twenty minutes in
private conversation with His Heliness.

Milo.

It is amounced that Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., has arranged to bring his "History of Our thum Times" down to date. He hopes to have it ready by next antime. The last volume of the history stops with the General Election of 1840. The sixteen years since are not the least interesting or important of 1840. The sixteen whether in politics, social development, or literary evolution, Few who took part in making the history could be as well trusted to write it as Mr. McCarthy. His temper is essentially that of the impartial and the understanding judge. It is ten years since Mr. McCarthy visited Canada, but his speeches are still remembered for their scholarly eloquence and vivid expressions.

Death, which has been busy of late among the English Jesuits, has removed another distinguished member of the order in the person of the Rev. Ignatius Scoles, a son of the eminent ecclesiastical architect. Father Scoles was educated at Stonyhurst College, followed for some years the profession of his father, in which be displayed considerable talent, but he afterwards joined the Society of Jesus, and was ordained priestia IsWo. After many years' service onthe English mission, both in Westminster and at Preston, he was sent to Domerara (British Guiana), where he was appounded treas-death has occurred at the age of sixty-three. Father Scoles, who was highly gifted as an artist, has left many ovidences of his genius.

The Pope has been recontly presented with stypewriter. It is a very elaborate and magnificent specimen, beingin laid with vory and silver. The Papal arms have also been introduced in its decorations with excellent effect. His Hollness ou receiving it, examined it with interest, but remarked that, although he would have it used by somebody who understood its mechanism, he thought he was himself too old to learn. Amongst the Pope's scientific toys none amuse him, it seems, more than his phonograph, which contains a rare collection of voice-plates, including several of those of his deceased friends. By means of this eloborate phonograph the Pope has heard Madame Patti sing "Home Nweet Inue," and likewise this voices of Mr. Gladstone and of the two Presidents of the United States.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

Features of the Last Annual Report Just Is-

The report of the Irish Lund Commissioners for the period from April 1st, 1896, to March 31st, 1896, has been issued. It is stated that the number of fair rent notices disposed of during the year was 4,181, and the number disposed of since the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act of 1881 was 240,979. The number of notices awaiting hearing on March 31st was 1,254 by the Lund Commission and 4,166 by the Civil Bill Courts. Judicial rents were settled by the commissioners during the year in seven cases, and originating declarations and agreements have been lodged in 1,082 cases, so that altogether 1,089 cases were settled during the year without litigation. No proceedings were taken to nominate arbitrators to fix the amount of judicial rents. The entire number of rents fixed up to March 31st was 308,243, not including judicial lesses and fixed tenancies. The total rents I dealt with was £0,318, 121, and the aggregate judical rent fixed £4,998,514, the result being a reduction of 20.39 per cent, over the entire country. Up to March 31st 226 direct applications to fix fair rents for a second statutory term were made to the Land Commission, and 129 to the Givil Bill Courts; of these 56 applications have been transferred to the Land Commission, the Earl Commission of the Civil Bill Courts; of these for a second statutory term were made to the Land dommission, the Earl Commission of the Civil Bill Courts; of these for a second statutory term were made to the Civil Bill Courts; of these 51,448,445 have been withdrawn or rejected during the year 214 applications for £1,448,445 have been withdrawn or rejected during the year 214 applications for £1,448,445 have been withdrawn or rejected during the year 214 applications for £5,095,095, after deducting eases provisionally annotioned in formse years, but received with a fair tents to the total amount (£9,987,595) provisionally annotioned in formse years, but received with a fair tents for the amount of the total amount of the amount of the total amount of the fair tents and

An interesting character in the history of art has jest passed away in the pression of its and the remark. ble age of M. Heuri here, two hield the other day in three eat the remark. ble age of 10.2. Over eightly years ago M. Brest was one day watching some peasants diagning in the acquired of the remark of the summer of 0.3, 147,585, and the remains of expulsite hearty. He obtained possession of it and had the excavation completed in the middle of the night, and the broken status was transferred to a French man of war and there to the Louvre, where it now stands, the wonder of the world, as the Venus of Milo.

It is announced that Mr. Justin Mr. Justin where provisionally sanctioned, and 1461 leave is made for 2444 986.

year 1,556 applications for £154,266, were provisionally asanctioned, and 1,401 loans issued, for £454,266, Applications have also been received from 626 tenants for advances amounting to £172,164 for the purchase of their holdings, forming portions of estates in the Gourt of the Land Judge. In such cases 220 for £64,600 were sanctioned, and £18 for £438,589 issued. Out of the total of 1.774 advances for £547,893, 764 for £177,704 were assigned to Ulster; 202 for £130.878 to Leinster; 288 for £147,8704 were assigned to Ulster; 202 for £130.878 to Leinster; 288 for £130.878 to Leinster; 288 for £130.878 to Leinster; 288 for £141.070 have been received, and of these 1,268 for £141.070 have been refused. During the same period 6,761 loans for £2,265,531 wore issued.

The aggregate results under the Land Purchase Acts abow for the year ended March 81st that 833 applications for £124,356 were rejected, 2,090 applications for £632,772 were provisionally sactioned, and 2,064 loans, amounting to £619,876, were issued. On November 1st last the total amount payable in respect of advances under the Act of 1885 was £200,168, payable by 21.802 personn. Of this amount £195,094 had been paid on March 81st, leaving £10,172 due from 1,066 purchasers. At the total amount receivable under the Act of 1891 on November 1st from 5,902 kapers was £20,318, and of this £98,607 has been received, leaving £651 to be recovered from 65 payers. The amount of principal repaid by the purchaseing tenants has been £860,000 los. 6d, and the interest paid by them has been £1,779,480 8s.

The property of the late Established Church produced during the year a total income of £640,516, including the year amounting to £687,478, which include special payments of property and the redemption of the dabt to the National Debt Commissioners. The income receivable for the present year, taken on April 1st, is £604,327. The fixed charges and the £640,516, including the year amounting to £687,478, which include special payments of property and the redemption of

Victory for the tioveruseest.

Mesers. Paterson and Blair, two of Mr. Laurier's Ministers were elected on Tuesday by large majorities. Mr. Paterson ran in North Grey, and defeated the Conservative candidate, Mr. McLaughilin, by 20 votes. Mr. Blair was elected in Queen's and Sunbury, leading the poll by a majority of 694 against his opponent, Mr. Wilmot.

Beyond strictly party lines we believe the factors in the New Brunswisk contest did not operate offensively to good tasts and the amenities of the campaign; but in North Grey the usual vulgar appeals to the grosser pastons were included in by those by whom the Conservative cause was anfortunately themploned. Till the later party is thoroughly purged of the mag wungs who are firring with mod property of the property of the property of the property is thoroughly purged of the mag wungs who are firring with mod property of the P.P. A. is may hope for little better forbase than that which awaited and overtook it on Tuesday.

The Autorite (Paris) noticing the

The Autories (Paris) noticing the report that the Ozerine is to remain at Balmoral as the guest of the Queen while the Ozar is in Paris, says: "If this report is true, France will be face to face with an event of snormone gravity, the consequences of which will be incalculable."

THE MOTHER LAND.

Latest Mails from Ireland, England and Scotland.

The Archbishop of Dablin at Howth - Visitors to Elliaraey - Catholis Magistrates Insulted The Armsyn Workhouse Incident & New Church in England

Astrim.

A scrious poaching affray has taken place at Paily clare, adjacent to Belfast. John Chault, keeper on Mr. Thomas Dixon's grounds. Drummadarragh Mountain, while sitting in his house heard a shot, and, with his son, James, went out to assectiain the cause of the firing. They came up with two men who were digging at a rabed burrow. When these two caught sight of the keeper and his son, one of them ran at them and knocked down the son with a blow of the spade, afterwards felling John Chault in the same way. After further ill treating them the men ran off. The son was attended to by a modical gentleman, who pronounced the wounds dangerous. John Gault is no worse for the struggle. An information has been sworn against a young man of the locality, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. A rme_h

warrant has been issued for his arroes.

At the meeting of the Armagh board of guardians the following official rebute to the Presbyterian chaplain of the workhouse was read by the chairman. Mr. James H. Stronge.

Shu—The Local Government Board for Iroland have had before them the recointion of the band of guardians of Armagh Union of the Dard of guardians of Armagh Clarke at the recent inquiry is correct, that the recent inquiry is correct, that the recent inquiry is correct, that the Presbyterian chapman prayed in the infight heart where would suppear to have been a breach of Article 32 of the workhouse rules, which are the control of the chaptaness, and to that such assistance to an inmate in such a manurer as sold to interfere with the good order and discipline of the other lamaces, and so that such assistance shall be strictly confined to instruct when are of the religious persuasion of the chaplain. A chaplain ministering to each of the attention of the six and infirm most address himself to each patient of his own denomination whom hamply with a term of the religious persuasion of the strength of the workhous rules irreally referred to with a view to prevent any apparent interference that are the religious convictions of the immates.

Tues A. Monxey.

ates.
I am, air, your obedient servant,
Tuos A. Monney,
Secretary.

Mr. D. Lowrey, who has succeeded in making so great an artistic and commercial success of the Star Theatre of Varieties, Dublin, is about extending his enterprise to Cork, there to establish a theatre of varieties of the first class. The site selected fronts the important thoroughfares of King street on the one side and Patrick's quay, adjoining Patrick's present of the patrick street, on the other, and this commanding position, which covers an area of 1,800 square yards.

bridge and Patrick street, on the other, and this commanding position, which covers an area of 1,800 equare yards, has been made the most of. It will be called the Palace Theatre.

Thomas Brophy, late of Chicago, who was arrested after landing from the Gunarder Lucania for concealing frearms and ammunition in his luggage, was charged before Mesars. Mayne and Horne, Resident Magistrates, at Petty Sessions Court August 3th with having firearms in a proclaimed district without a license. He was fined 20s. and costs and the revolver and ammunition forfeited, Brophy belongs to Ballyfin, Queen's County. He was eight years in Ohioego.

Braphy belongs to Ballyfin, Queen's County. He was eight years in Chicago.

Captain Joseph Archibald, master of the Dublin Bay pilot boat, Inny, died in St. Michael's Hospital from the effects of injuries received by falling into the harbour at Queenstown. It appears that Captain Archibald, who was one of the oldest and best known of the Irish pilots, was descending the steps at Victoria Wharf with the intention of taking a boat to his ship when he accidentally slipped and fell a distance of ten feet into the harbour. The back of his head struck on the steps in his fall and he became partly unconscious in the water. Two men

The base of this heat strate on the steps in his fall and he became partly unconscious in the water. Two men brought him to the hospital. The unfortunate man, who was 65 years of age, and had spent half a century casfaring, died in the hospital about twelve hours after his admission. Rev. P. McNamara, P. P., Glounthane, near Midteon, has been presented by the landlord of the district, Sir Leslie Falkiner, Bart., with an acre of land, for ever rent free, as a site for the new Catholic church, the foundation some of which was recently laid. Sir L. Falkiner's relations with his tenants have a lawys been most amicable, and his latest act is only in accordance with his reputation as a good landlord.

with the view of bringing Kingsberry's remarks to an abrupt termination, the mob of low abiding 'loyalists' beeaune so threatening in their demeaner that the police had to withaw. It ingsberry was fined in 10s. and costs, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

and costs, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

The last act in the history of the O'Conneil Memorial Committee Las now been performed. It has handed its bank balance and its minute book to the Lord Mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Publin. The money is to be applied to the preservation of the monument.

The very serious illness is announced of Mr. Charles Bourke, C.R., who was charman of the General 2-neon Board of Ireland from 1878 till 1895. Mr. Bourke is a son of the fifth Lord Mr. Bourke has been caused by an secodon; Lord Fuzwilnem. The illness of Mr. Bourke has been caused by an secodon; when riding his horse rolled over him, causing serious internal injuries, and little hope is ontortained of inspecoery.

Canturing salmon in the Liffey by Capturing salmon in the Liffey by

and little hope is ontertained of his recovery.

Capturing salmon in the Liffey by illegal means has been rife lately, chiefly through the use of fixed nets, which e c illegal. Within the past month the water bailiff of the Dablin district detected seven of these nets, each fastened to a bucy, and all placed to catch fish. In one case the owner of the net was identified, and on prosecution was fined £5 and the net for fitted. In the other case ownership could not be proved, but all the nets were removed by the fishery officials, and it is eafe to predict that claimants for the property will not turn up.

commands for one property win and turn up.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin blessed the foundation stone of the beautiful new church at Howth, August 9. The Catholics of Howth, eucouraged by their zealous pastor, Canon Flansgan, have already raised £3,000 for the new building. Lord Howth presented the site, and a number of Protestants have given subscriptions. The materials for the church are nearly all boing provided within the parish of Howth istelf. The atone and cand came from Lord Howth's estate, the bridge from Fortmarnock, and the lime from St. Doulough's. Only the granite is being unported, but that comes from Wicklow. The Archbishop, who was enthusastically received, spoke in praise of the handcome sum of £3,000 already raised for the new church. His Grace continued: Only a few weeks ago, just this day fortnight, I had the great gratification of seeing a striking illustration of what can be done by earnest devoted work under taken in a spirit such as yours. It was in a parish not very distant from this, a parish in Fingal, as this is, the parish of Balbriggan. The work done there was substantially identical with this work of yours. It cost, in all, £6,000. It was commenced, not this, a parish in Fingal, as this is, the parish of Balbriggan. The work done there was substantially identical with this work of yours. It cost, in all, £6,000. It was commenced, not this, a parish in the first of a religious ceremony a fortnight ago, and I found it practically completed. (Applause). There was, no doubt, a dobt of £2,000 to be cleared off, but, from the carnest ness and generosity that I saw displayed there that day, I have hitcher happing that before very long the parish building account will show an even blance. I have a reason for speaking to you now about Bubriggan, and I had better tell you candidly what it is. When I went there this day fortnight, I quite forgot what was before me here to day. (Applause and laughter). It was so deeply impressed with the generous spirit shown there they the parishioners

steps in his fall and he became partly unconscious in the water. Two men brought him to the hospital. The unfortunate man, who was 65 years of age, and had spent half a century essafaring, died in the hospital about twelve hours after his admission. Rev. P. McNamara, P. P., Glounthame, near Midleton, has been presented by the landlord of the district, Sir Leslie Falkiner, Bart., with an acre of land, for ever rent free, as a site for the new Catholic church, the foundation atone of which was recently laid. Sir L. Falkiner's relations with his tenants have always been most amicable, and his letter act is only in accordance with his reputation as good landlord.

Archibald Kingsberry, of Mullaglass, was charged at Ballybot (Newry) petty sessions with being a member of a disorderly and hostile ero #d at Bess brook. Defendant, whom Bergeant Kane described as "a regular rowdy," was haranguing a mob, the burthen of his remarks being abuse of Messre Thomas O Hara and James Alken, J. P.'s, the Catholic magistates of the district. When the police interfered

to clear off. A conversation was over heard between two little boys who were at the connect, and were discussing in a vory practical way whether they were getting value for their money. (1 aughter). They had paid for admission, I believe, three pence cach Laughter). The performance, it seems, or at all events some of the beginning of it, was not quite up to the expectation that had been formed by one of them. "It is not much good," said the other, who was apparently of a more cheery and hopfeld disposition, "these are only the very small children; they have come out first; the others are getting ready, and it will be cetter when they come." "I don't know about that," was the reply; "but sure when we paid our money it was for the new church we paid it, and not for the concert." (Applause). And then, after thuking for a minute or two, he added, "and for every penny that I put dows the Archbishop will have to put down another." (Applause and laughter.)

Refr.

A painful shock was felt by the people of Tralee on August 12, or the

A painful shock was felt by the people of Tralee on August 12, on the announcement of the death of the Rev William O'Callaghan, parish priest of the united parishes of Laxnaw and Irremore. The decased has be en in charge of the above named parishes since October, 1891, up to which time he had been administrator in Tralee Kullarney has been the scene of exotement and bustle by the influx of a great number of visitors. To sex oftement reached its aeme on august 1, when a special train of salono carriages surved with the Manufacturers Club party of Philadelphia, U. S. This is a distinguished party who dring the past three months have been on a Continental tour under special conductorship of Gaze & Sons The party numbered 180, and during their Continental tour they have visit ed Geneva, Nice, Pisa, Rome, Naples. Florence, Vennec, thence through the Brunner to Mudolh, Vienna, Prague, Proceede, Serbin, Cologne, Paris From the latter city they proceeded to London, visiting the Shakespeare country, thence to Belfast, Dublin, and last but not least "the Land of the Likes," Beauly & Home, Killarney. The whole party started out in a specially arranged tour to the Gap of Dunloe. The day held up beautifully fine, and the scenie attractions of Killarney were seen to admirable advantage.

Miseriet.

Mount Shannon, the seat of the Earls of Claro, and of the first earl, John, Lord Chancellor of Ireland when the Act of Union was passed in the Irish House of Commons, has been in possession of mortgagees for some years back. It has now, it teems, been jurchased by Jam-s F. Banatyne, D L. Limerick. There are as hundred aeres of land attactled to the house, which has not been in occupation for the past few years. Mount Shannon is close to Annaouty, three miles from Limerick, porton of the demesse been begiede the old mail coach road from Limerick to Dublin.

Coser road from Limerick to Jublin.

Leastord.

Miss Jane C. Lifroy, who died a few days since at Carriel-glass Manor, in the 90th year of her age, was a member of an oid Fleonish family who, according to Sir Bernard Barks, settled in this country as refugees at the time of the persecutions of the Duke of Alva. She was the eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, many years M. P. for the University of Dublin, and afterwards successively a Baron of the Exchequer and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. The Lefroys are remarkable for their longevity, the Lord Chief Justice of late of 192, and two of the late lady's brothers having passed their 80th year at the time of their death.

Wiektev.

The following letter has been re-

The following letter has been received by Mr. Matthew Murtagh, Rathdrum, from his Grace th. Archibishop of Dublin, in reference to a resolution passed at a meeting of the county Wicklow National Teachers' Association at Courtown, on the 25th July:

county Associat July:

CO'NITY WIGHTON ASSIGNATIONS LEAGURES CONTRY WIGHTON ASSIGNATION AS COLLEGE OF THE ASSIGNATION A

ENGLAND.

The New Cherch at Celes.

A new church to be dedicated to the Sacred Heart is projected at Colos, one of the oldest towns in England.
A Oatholin mission was begun there in 1871. Since then its paster and congregation have had to contered with many difficulties. The Holy Sacrifice

had first to be celebrated in a rented room over a stable, then in another room over a stable, then in another room over a drug slop, and in 1888 a new school-chapel was opened, but this building has become too small to allow of the congregation using it either as a school or chapel. The Rev. H Mom, the energetic rector of the mission of the Sacred Heart, has at last succeeded, after much opposition, in baying half an acre of land in a fairly central situation. Upon this it is intended to build a new church, designed by Mr. Simpson, architect, of Bradford. Without presbytery and sanctuary it will cost the large sum of 23,000, of which only about £1,000 is now in hand.

sanctuary it will cost the large sum of £3,000, of which only about £1,000 is now in hand.

Sait by a Nerse.

In the Queen's Bench at London Miss Alice Jane Beatty, formerly superintendent of the nursing staff at St. Vincout s Hospital, Dubin, and now holding a sinular appointment at Shoreditch Infirmary, London, claimed damages from Mr. Charles James Collingworth, a well-known obstetric physician, at St. Thomas Hospital, be plantiffs ground of action being that she voluntarily caused horself to be placed under chloroform to under go an operation, but that defendant exceeded his instructions, so that although ongaged to be married she could now never become a mother. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff agreed to leave herself entirely in his hands, and that the operatice, as carried out, was surpically necessary.

A BRAHMIN APOSTLE.

A sanyasi Preachlor the Catholic Paith in Rengal.

Hearst.

Bombay has enjoyed of late the unique sight of a Brahmin convert to the Catholic faith delivering lectures as a Christian Sanyasi. It may be well to remember that Sanyasi liter. well to remember that Sanyasi literally means a man who has "renounced the world," leading a life of celibacy, of abstinence, and penance. Dressed in a floating garment of yellow colour, he goes his way bareheadel even in the heat of summer and barefooted even in the cold winter, his food is purely vegetable, and his drink water. The state of a Sanyaer is held in high cateam amons the popule of India, and

The state of a Sanyaei is held in high cestem among the people of India, and for this reason the famous Jesuit Missionary Father de Nobili and some of his companions adopted this very dress and mode of life some two centuries back.

Upadhyaya Brahmabandhav, birth a Bengalee Brahmin and the offspring of a family of uname, had gradually found his way out of Hindu ism into the Theistic fold of the Brahmo Samej, and then into Protestantism; but sincerely inquiring after truth he soon learned that the Frotestant faith does not contain the full gospel of Christ, and so he courageously—though at great sacrifices—joined the Cathelic Church five years ago at Karachi. Ever since he has entirely devoted himself to the service of religion under the jurisdetion of the Archbishop of Bombay and endeavors to classpate the many prejudices which his country men have against our holy faith, and to awaken in them a desire for religions inquiry and a longing after truth. Being aware that one of the chnel objections of India against Christianity is that it denationaless its converts and makes them adopt foreign customs, he took the bold step—with the sanction of his colesiastical superiors—of adopting the dress of a Sanyasi and of bearing all the privations which such a state entails upon those who have been living in better circumstances.

Upadhyaya Brahmabandhay, who has gone through University studies and combines with a good knowledge of Sankrii literature a great fluency in speaking and writing English, is the editor of The Sophia, a Catholic monthly in Lnglish which directly appeals to non-Christians. He has published a number of small tracts and apends a large amount of time in private religious discussion with educated Indians whom his learning and his geniality attract. Last year he appeals to non-Christians. He has published a number of small tracts and apends a large amount of time in private religious discussion with educated Indians whom his learning and his geniality attract. Last year he appeals to non-Christians. He

respectable audience, estimated at 600 to 800, the bulk of whom were Hindus. At the first, Mr. Chandwarker, the well known barrister of the Bombay High Court, who has been closen as President for the n. the Provincial Congress at Karachi, presided; and at the second the Hon. Mr. Justice Rande had kindly consented to take the chair. second the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranado had kindly consented to take the chair The subjects on which the lecturer dwelt were the Nature of God and the Hoffmite. He proved from reason that God is a Personal Being; he showed how erroneous is the teaching of the Theosophists, and of alrs. Beant in particular, regarding God, that it is in direct conflict with the ancient Vedas, which are permeated with the belief in the Personal Nature of God, and that the latter absurd pantheistical systems of India exhibit in no way the original religion of this country. Not withstanding the metaphysical and abstract character of these subjects the speaker was often enthusiastically applauded; his arguments made a real impression upon the hearers, and the applause which they accorded to him goes far to show that the idea of a Personal field who is a wise and provident Father is much more congenial to the Indians than the cold, impersonal being which Vedantists and the Theosophists want to impose upon them

genial to the Indians than the cold impersonal being which Vedantists and the Theosophists want to impose upon them Referring to the late lectures of Mrs. Besant, the organ of the Prarthana Sama, The Subodh Patrika, romarked "We may console out called the selves with the fact that Mrs. Besant has had a very powerful opponent in I padhyaya Brahmabandhav. He, too, has been delivering lectures in which he exposed the true nature of the Theosophic movement. He (a Roman Catholice is a staunch believer in the 'Personal God'. We hope Mr. Brahmabandhav will deliver similar lectures to his brethren all round India, and thereby do signal service to hie mother country. "The remarks which the distinguished gentleman who presided and Mr. Nagarkar, the editor of Harmony, made at the conclusion of the loctures were very appreciative. From Bymbay, I padhyaya went to Treininopoly in answer to an invitation of the rector to lecture to a large Hindu addrence, once in the Town Hall and once in St. Joseph's College Hall, and when he left to return to distant Sind, the ordinary field of his apostolic labors, he received the good wishes of the Bishop of Trichinopoly and the Othristian for his work, and many an urgent request to see Trichinopoly again on some future occasion.

We congratulate this energetic and indefatigable convert on the courteymen both in Bornbay and in Trichinopoly, and hope that Cod's blessing will further the work which he has so ably commenced in this part of India.—Catholic Examiner, Bombay.

MR. REDMONDYS MANIFESTO.

MR. REDMOND'S MANIFESTO.

pointed the Cambrie Service of religious and religious the many privates ago at harachi. Ever since he has entirely devoted himself to the service of religious the many privations of cliespate the many privations of cliespate the many privations of cliespate the many privations which his countrymen have against our holy faith, and to awaken in them a desire for religious inquiry and a longing after truth. Being aware that one of the chief objectious of India against Christianity is that it denationalises its converts and makes them adopt foreign customs, he took the bold step—with the sanction of his celesiastics appears—of adopting the dress of a Sanyasi and of bearing all the prastions which such a state estatis upon those who have been living in better stronger and the proposed and an accombines with a good knowledge of Sanekri literatures a great fluency in speaking and writing English, is the editor of The Sophis, a Catholic mouthly in English which directly appeals to non-Christians. He has published a number of small tracts and aggedality should be ministered to the proposed a large amount of time in private religious discussion with seducated in Almero, and delivered the service of the Art and the service of

from the other, we can look to it for no better result than a fresh outbreak of those unworthy wrangles for the leadership which have marked the listory of that party from the day they first yielded to British influences in overthrowing Mr. Parnell and searific my their country's cause."

If Mr. Redmond represents any large section of the Irish people in maintaining this quarreleome, uncompromising attitude, then all hope of any rovival of the Irish cause in this day and generation must be abandoned. It is the belief that Ireland is ready to demand that unpatrionic, senseloss wrangling hotween her representatives shall case which has prompted an appeal to the Dublin convention on the subject. The signs are multiplying that this belief is well counded. If the demand for peace from Irishmen throughout the world be prompt and emphatic, then Ireland may yet be politically rejuvenated. The present moment agreatorisis in Irish affairs, and the responsibility for it rests upon the Irish people themselves. Some of their blind, selfish, incompet ent representatives in Parliament are ready to sear-fice the last hope of their country to their own petty ambitions and animosities.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS RE-STORE HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Well Known Young Lady in Sapanee gives her Experience. So Weak that She Could not ito Up States Without Resting-Her Friends Thought She Was in Consumption.—Now the Picture of Health and Strength. on the Beaver, Napanic, Ont,

From the Beaver, Napano, Ont.

Among the young ladies of Napanee there is more better known or more highly estectmed than Miss Mary L. Byries, Indoes her acquaintaince and pondarity covered a more extended field, seld on a travelling sale-slady for the Rabinson Corsos Co., and has many customed the more covered for the summer of the control of the seld of the control of the cont



illness. The roporter mentioned his mission and found Miss Byrnes quite mission and found Miss Byrnes quite mission and found Miss Byrnes quite mission termed "an escape from death." In reply to the query "what have Dr. Williams. Pink Pills done for you?" she replied, "why they have done wonders. I feel like a new woman now. For eight years I was weak and miserable, and at times I could not walk. I was greatly years I was weak not miserable, and at times I could not walk. I was greatly troubled with indigestion, and frequently could not keep aughting on my atomach, not own a glass of milk. I had dizzy spells, sovero headaches, and my kindays also troubled me, and in fact was all ackes and pains. It agoing up a flight of stairs I had either to be assisted up, or would have to rest soveral times before I got to the top. At times my had an feet would have no more armth in them than lumps of ice. On succession while stopping at an hotel on the stairs of the

The Crar has made a present of a thousand roubles to Father Lagrange. Superior of the Couvent of St. St-phen at journalism, who recently tendered to him a copy of his work, "St. Stephen and his Sanchuary."

Stealing Water.

A STORY FOR THE CHILDREN

A STORY FOR THE CHILDREN,

"Annie," said Mrs. Hart, "I wish
you'd go down and tell Peter Nordeen
that I want to get my beets in tomorrow, if he'll come up."

"Yes'm," said Annie.

"And sek him if he can spare me
that shp from hie rose geranium he
promised me last week."

"Yes'm." Annie took her sunbonnet and moved toward the door.

"And don't run, shild—it's droad-

bonnet and moved toward the door.

"And don't run, child—it's dreadful hot. And don't bring home another hors toad. I simply can't abide
the critters." Mrs. Hart stood in the
doorway and looked out over the gray
hillside "A dreadful dreary country,"
she muttered. "If only the Lord
could have made it green to start
with!"

could have made it green to start with!"

She caught sight of a bent figure with a rifle at right shoulder shift, plodding slowly up the cannor road beneath her.

"For the land's sake!" she ejecultated. "Thore he is now—Mr. Nordsen, come up here a minute, I want to speak to you!"

Annie Tome back! Mr. Nordsen, one up here a minute, I want to speak to you!"

Annie ran back along the hillside, glad she had not gone beyond recall, and Nordsen toiled slowly up the steep path to the door of the little shanty.

"Come right in and sit down," said Mrs Hart, "If you have time."

"Plenty of time," said Nordsen, sitting down with his rifle between his knees. "I was just going up to fix my water-gate, and see if I oould shoot a jack rabbit."

"You're lucky to have a water-gate of w. Mr. Nordsen," she replied "I

fix my water gate, and see if I could shoot a jack rabbit."

"You're lucky to have a water-gate to fix, Mr. Nordsen." she replied. "I can't makeouth ow Henry same to leave me without any water-right unless it was that he was taken so suddenly."

"Yea'm," asserted Nordsen. "When the 'Miner's Delight' coves in, she ain't likely to leave a man much time to fix up water-rights for his widder."

"I said to Henry when we first came here," Mrs. Hart went on, "Henry," I said. "Il not live in a country where you have to buy your water, as if somebody owned it," I said. "It's just like supposing we had to buy air, and if the Lord don't rain it down here on the just and the unj st I want to stey in Vermont."

"And what did he say to shat?" ask d Nordsen.

ask d Nordsen.

"He said. 'We don't need water,
Mily, when we can have born silver
for the digging of it up. The upshot
of the matter was that not a drop of
Ride Creek do I own, from one and to

"But you raise some presty flutheath, "Sealing you have no water."
"Only on ascount of Mr. Seymore's shiftlessness," she replied. "It all comes down from a lesk in his big flume above here."
"Really now!" said Nordsen.
"And he never fixed that flume? Well, that's one on him." He granned with a good deal of heartiness as he wiped an imaginary speek of dust from the front sight of his rifes. A regular good one," he repeated. "Yes, yes!"
"How so?" asked Mrs. Hart, with some abow of interest.

guiar good one," he repeated. "Yes, yes!"

"How so?" asked Mrs. Hart, with some show of interest.

"Well," said Nordsen, slowly, "for a man of his disposition, that's gaid nigh ten thousand dollars for his water-rights, and makes every rancher below here pay two dollars an ascre for what water is left when he gets through, it seems to me't's queer of him to let you have all you want without paying for it—especially as he never gave a thing to a living soul before in his life, as I ever hear."

"Ten thousand dollars!" echoed Mrs. Hart.

"Yes'm, to this one, and that one, and the lawyers. But it won't hurl him to give you a little of it. It'll stand him in good stead as the last. He'll need water finally," he added, with a chockle. "And you can depend on me to keep my mouth shut. Mrs. Hart did not reply. Her lips were shut tight, and she was gazing through the open door far out acroes the valley glimmering in the afternoon sunlight. The old man rose to go, "What I wanted of you, Mr. Nord sen," asid Mrs. Hart, with an effort, "was to know if you can help me get my beets in to morrow morning."

"I guess so," he replied, "as far as I know new."

"And if you'll be me have the use of your wagon," she went on, "I'll do your wagon," she went on, "I'll do your wagon," she went on, "I'll how your beets to the suear factory for you if you wish. "I'm certainly greatly obliged, Mr. Nordsen," she replied, "ou if you wish. "As you please. I'll be here to morrow with it ems. Gazad Jan.

want specially to do."

"As you please, ma'am," he said,
"as you please. I'll be here tomorrow with it sure. Good day.
Good by, Annie. How's the hitten
emning on that I give you?"

"Nicely, thank you, sir," said
Annie, skyly.

"That's good "he said." Good.

Amnie, shyly.

"That's good," he said. "Goodby." He want cautionally down the steep slope again. Mrs. Hart said door, bearing on its ground glass shough she were "all beat out," as at hough she would have expressed is.

The water had meandered down the billade from a leak in the big dime above, had brickled under her "alat."

She waited long in a luxurious anteroom, and was at last admitted above, had brickled under her "alat."

and-wire" fence and tried to make things grow in her dusty dooryard. things grow in her dusty dooryard. Without thought of wrong she had used it all summer to ske out the scanty pension her husband had left her, and provide for herself and her orphan nieco by growing bests for the sugar factory at the town of Rifle Creek.

rees. She had lived among the green She had lived among the green Vermont hills, where water was not bought and sold, but here. "ten thousand dollars paid to this one, that one, and the lawyers!" Annie was sitting with one foot ourled up under her, bemming a dish towel. Mrs. Hart watched her reflectively for some time before she sooke.

spoke, "Annie," she said, finally, "did you hear what Mr. Nordson said?"
Annie pushed her hair back over her ear and looked up. "About the water?" sho asked.

water?" she asked.
"Yes," said Mrs. Hart.
"That we are taking it without
Mr. Seymore's knowing about it?"

Mt. coymore s anowing access. "Yes."

"But, aunty, that means we've been—"abe hesitated.

"Yes, that we've been stealing it!
There's no other word for it."
Annie looked awestruck. "But, aunty,"she said, earnestly, "we didn't know it."

know it."

1 ought to have known it," said
Mrs. Hart, rocking gently, "if I'd
atopped to think."

"When you steal without knowing
it," said Annie, softly, "Is it stealing
just the same?"

"Yes, it's virtually stealing; that is
taking without the consent of the
owner what does not belong to you,"
said Mrs. Hart. "A person ought to
know."

said Mrs. Hart. "A person ought to know."

But the water just came and ran into the ground. We didn't fetch it, and we couldn't give it back."

"But we ought to have told the owner it was coming. I're same as if a neighbor's hens had been laying in our shed and we'd kept the eggs,"

"But, aunty," said Annie, suddenly sitting up and pulling her little gingham skirt down over her bare feet, "Mr. Beymore should keep his flume mended if he didn't want us to have the water.

"Mr. Seymore should keep his flume mended if he didn't want us to have the water.

"Just because Mr. Seymore's too lazy to mend his ditch is no excuse to us for stealing his water," said Mrs. Hart, relentlessly. "Nobody's going to let off a norse thief just because he stole nothing but stray horses."

There was a pause of a few moments, britten only by the creaking of Mrs. Hart's rocking chair.

"Aunty," said Annie, finally, "what are you going to do about it? We can't give him back the water?"

"No, but we can give nim back all thu good the water did us. The beets," she explained, in answer to Annie's puzzled look.

"But, aunty," she said, faintly, "you don't mean to give him back all our bests?"

"They sin's ours st. sl., child," said

all our bests?"

"They aln's ours at all, child," said Mrs. Hart "it's his waser, that he paid for, that male 'on grow, and he has a right to every blessed one of 'em And I'm going to take 'em to him the minute they're out of the ground."

"Ru!"

him the minute they're out of the ground."

"But we bought the seed, aunty," protested Annie, "and it was out land, and we took care of 'em, and you're washing for Mr. Norden because he's going to help us with 'em, and lend us his team."

"Yes," said Mrs. Hart, "and the seed would have been no good, nor the land either, if it wasn't for the water."

the hand either, it is wear to character.

It was well nigh half of R fie Oreek that want slipping quietly around the hillsides in John Seymore's big flume, and wandered in a thousand tiny streams about the roots of his myriad peach-trees. Seymore had paid a goodly sum in establishing and defending the right to call it his, and was naturally not disposed to part with it on any light terms.

Hence he had the name, both in the town and among the ranchers, of being rather "close" at a bargain and a hard man to deal with. There were but few people, however, who really knew him or were qualified to speak with authority of his obstracter.

Mrs. Hart and Annie drove in sil-

with authority of his character.

Mrs. Hart and Annie drove in silence along the dusty road from the mouth of the canon to the busy little town of Rifle Greek. Both were thinking with vain regret of the things they were to have brought back withem, purchased with the money paid for those bests, and each knew well what the other was thinking of. As they drew up before the new brick office building that bore Mr. Seymorés name. Mrs. Hart handed Annie the name, Mrs. Hart handed Annie the

name, Mrs. Hart Institute values the reins.

"You sit right still, Aunie," she said, "and I'll be out again just as soon as I can tell him about it, and find out wher? be wante em put. And find out wher? be wante em put. And heaven known," she added, groping under the seat for the hitching strap, "that I shall be glad enough when it," over." Annie sat wrapped in a messe of childish fancese set in motion by the aver-changing crowd before her, until her aunt reappeared.

Mrs. Hart knocked timidly at an oak door, bearing on its ground glass panel the legend:

Rive. Camex Reseavous and

ously scann og the face of Mr. Seymore. He did not look like a harl man, she thought; on the contrary there was something about the mouth that made one think he might at any time be concealing a smile beneath the drooping mustache.

"My name is Hart," she found herself saying, after he had motioned hor to a chair. "Eluza M. Hart, widow of Honry Hart, who was killed when the 'Miner's Delight' caved in last spring."

the 'Miner's Delight' caved in iass spring."

Mr. Beymore nodded.

"I live at the trouth of Rifle Creek Canon" she went on, "right under where your big flume turns round to the north, there—and that's what

too north, there — and that's what I come to see you about."
She paused and cleared how Mr. Say more was playing with an ivory paper-knife, resting one end on the deak and aliding his thumb and foreinger down

anie, resung one ent on the desk and iding his thumb and forefinger down it.

"I—I've been raising some beets this summer," she continued, determinedly. "for the sugar factory here, and I came to tell you I—I did it by stealing your water."

Soymord's fingers stopped midway on the paper knile and he darled a quick glance at her. He saw her evident distress and his eyes softened.

"How was that?" he asked.

"There is a lesk in the finme," she said. "It is right where it ruus through a path of sornb oak, so your men didn't find it. "he water ran right under my fence, and I sunk a barrel there for a kind of a reservoir, but truly, Mr. Seymore, I bad no idea how much that water was worth, and I never thought of stealing a thing from you; and I'd give it back this blessed minute, every drop of it, if I could, but I can't—so I did the next beet thing—I brought you all the bests I raised, and I only bope they'll be worth as much as the water."

Seymore had tipped back his obsir and was pulling his long, black mustabe down over his mouth.

be worth as much as the water."

Seymore had tipped back his chair and was pulling his long, black mustache down over his mouth.

"Where are they?" he asked.

"They're right down here in the wagon," she said. "You can see 'em from the window."

Seymore rose and looked down on the dusty ranch wagon, and the little figure in the brown gingham dress absorbed in study the throng before her.

Beets have fallen this month said, turning away from the wi with a deepned twinkle in his He had not noticed whether they beets or turnips.

with a deep ned twinkle in his eye.
He had not noticed whether they were bests or turnips.
"Don't you think they'll pay for it?" she sal so, anxiously.
He pulled at his mustache harder than ever. "Well, it's hardly customary, he began, "to settle such matters in this way—"
"I can take 'em right round to the sugar factory and get the money for 'em." she interrupted, eagerly, "Mrs. Hart," he said, soberly, "if you will agree not to bring suit for damages against me for the bursting of my dause, I'll agree to say no more about the bests."
"Damages i' she said wonderingly. "Exactly." he said: "and if the water has been any accommodation to you I shall be glad to let it run where it will." He was writing as he spoke. "Bat, Mr. Saymore," she protested. "I am indebted to it for this call," he interrupted, "and that more than pays for it. I shall send a man around to morrow to look over the ground, and I hope you will tell him just how you would like to have things fixed. If you give this to the foreman of the sugar factory, I think he will see that the recent fall in the price of beste does not affect your crop."

He gave her the note he had written.

He gave her the note he had written. The next day there came to Mrs. Hart's cottage two burly Swedes who built a neat little flume down the hillside, dug trim, small ditches shout and across the garden, and delivered to her a signed and seeled document securing her the right to use the water for five years. Not every man would have done this,—I say it with sorrow and shame.—and the act was therefore more of a credit to Mr. Beymore, and certainly a credit to human nature.

Annie was in great glee at seeing

Annie was in great glee at seeing the water come sheeting down over the smooth boards, and ripple into the barrel reservor. "Aren't you glad Mr. Nordeen told us, aunty," she water T'-Rourer P. UTTER, in the Youth's Compunion.

There are ac many cough medicines in the market, that is is sometimes diffi-uit to tell which to bay; but if we had-cough, a cold or any affiction of the threat or lungs, we would try Bickle's haif-Consumpive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far absed of al Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it, as it is se pleasant as syrup.

Canon Martara, the famous conv from Judaism, has been appointed the Holy Father superior of the Alp' Hospice of St. Bernard.

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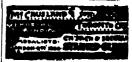
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896

Calendar for the Wesk.

Aug. 27—S. Joseph Calasanctius.
28—S. Augustine, Ep., Dr. et the
Church.
29—Be heading of S. John Baptist.
30—S. Rose of Land.
31—S. Raymund Normatus.
Sept. 1—S. Etrobath of Portugal.
2—S. Stephen Mag.

The bicyclist may own the town here but in Ireland the pedestrian has still rights left. In Dublin Mr. Sherift Spous has fined a reckless rider toke and intimated plainly that a bicyclis should ring his bell, and in crowder streets go at a moderate rate. This is sound sense. Bicycling must be properly regulated, or it becomes a daugor

Mr. Jecob Primmer is a Scotch pres-Mr. Jacob Primmer is a South Pro-who makes himself and the religious ody he is connected with ridiculous by is open-air denunciations of the Cathobody he is connected with ridiculous by his open-air denunciations of the Catholic Church and its progress in Scotland. His own people laugh at him. forgetting how much mischief a bigoted man like this may do by spreading untruths. But he seems to have reached the limits of Scotch patience. Both at Holensburgh and Pasisley lately he has been hooted at open air meetings and atones were thrown by boys. Now that the boys have sized up Mr. Primmer and condemned him, his career is over. But while he lasted he was a source of mindel at Lussement and regret. ement and regret.

The rumor that Earl Cadegau is soing to retire from the Lord Lieutenancy may or may not be true. He has made a number of engagements for next month. He is going south and ill be the guest of Mr. Smith Barry, M.P., at the guest of Sentember 2 will open a The rumor that Earl Cadegan is go Fota, and on September 2 will open benear at Cork in aid of the Wome and Children's Hospital. He will o the same day formally and the new courthouse at Cork, afterwards attend-ing a luncheon given by the Mayor. On the following day his Excellency will visit Cork Harbor, inspecting t training ship, and also probably ing a week in the South of Irolan Vicercy will visit Lismore as the of the Duke of Devonshire. the

Scientists are amusing people some-imes. About four years age at Trin - 3 follege, Dublin, an Anti netric ommittee was formed. They have sessured over five hundred individuals, measured over my inducted individuals and are now going to work up the results. Among the data to be recorded are hair and eye color, stature, span head, length and breadth, radial head neasurements, breathing capacity, ease, and strength of eyesight, and dioos are to be calculated. The indices are to be calculated. The subjoots, for purposes of compilation, will
be grouped geographically, according to
the districts from which their parents
come. It is intended to publish these
results with a view to stimulating the
strdy of anthropology in Ireland, while
the committee also hopes that additional
lines of inquiry may be suggested. All
this is very good, if the scienticts will
not proceed to draw absurd deductions
from their investigations. But the fear
is they will prove by statistics how
many hairs a Cork or a Wicklow man
has on his head, how far he can see indic on his head, how far he can boyond the end of his nose, and hos ng he takes to digest his meals. And if you throw doubts on the result they
will cry: Why, you ignoramus, doesn't
the Anthropometric committee of Trin ropometric committee or accept, Dublin, say so? And there o answering that.

No one will think of asserting that No one will think of asserting that The Critic, the literary paper in Now York, has a Catholic basis, and yot it has this to say about the newly-publish-ed book on the Council of Trent, by York, has a Catholic basis, and yet it has this to say about the newly-published book on the Council of Trent, by Froude, the English historian: "When the late Prof. Froude wrote a book upon any historical topic, we did not know whether to laugh or cry. He always charmed like a jettatore—we read his pages with accute joy, yet we said: "This is magnificent but it is not history!" Thomas Babington Macaulay mush have Froude on his soul, for its what his manner that taught Froude to sin the sin of style in historical marration. The work now before us is most alluring. You read it in spite of yourself, if

you so much as open it to peop in. When you have finished it and seriously When you have finished a and seriously know of the matter you are forced to acknowledge that you are not sirre of anything. Froudo makes fine strong statements, but he gives not one authority or reference. Hall the bigotry lake Frenche who are boas i and unantity. These procedures the mass in all discovering the Frenche who are boas i and unantity. They perpetuate materials which records of the past outain of which records of the past outain of which an important man would have enought and suppressed. Fortunately, in the case of Fronde his attempt to idealize Henry VIII of England threw discredit s historical research, and he will on ms instorical research, and he will be remembered for his literary style and very little more.

It is recorded also where it, this Work' aper that Mount Shannon, the fine tomain and house of the Earl of Claro, have been purchased by a wealthy laments increbant. The fate of this property and its original owner is a powerfur ommonary upon the rovenges of time. John Fitzgibbon, who played so prominent a part at a trying time in Iroland's history, was the grandson of a peasant. He was the instrument by which the Union Act was forced through, and he afterwards this waterful the plan of and he afterwards thwarted the plan of Castlereagh to grant Catholic Emane pation at once. "For this evil work," ways a brilliant paragraph in TI Free-nan's Journal, "Fitzgibbon was splendidly rewarded. He was made Baron, Viscount. Earl, he long held the Great Seal, was sume of money were poured into his lap. Some of this wealth he laid out in buying a great estate in the county of Limerick, in laying out by the banks of the Shaunen noble woods and pleasaunces in building a stately mansion of which Palladio would have been " For this ovil work sion of which Palladio would have proud. What was the sequel of all this greatness? Scarcely had the Union been passed when he was treated with been passed when he was treated with such contempt and neglect by his own party that it broke his imperious spirit, and he died in the prime of life. His title has long been extinct; the hast title has long been extinct; the hast male heir of his race, an amiable and popular young soldier, fell at Balaclava. His body never was found. The famous collection of works of art which the third Lord Clare, the bosom friend of Byron, brought from Haly has long been dispersed. And now the house and demeane of Mount Shannon are gone, and with them the last trace of that and with them the last trace of that great edifice of glory and prosp which John Fitzgibbon built up."

Work Wall Done

A satisfactory record of the work of the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society of Toronto is given by Mr. P. Hynes, the agent of the society, in his Hynes, the agent of the society, in me report to the president and corporation of that organization. Through the munificent patronage of his Grace Archbishop Walsh, the report points out. the invaluable services of the out, the invaluable services of the Sacred Heart Orphanage, Sunnyside, and the St. Nicholas Institute have been at the disposal of the Society Mr. J. J. Kelso, the Provincia Superintendent of neglected children randered constants advise and nce, and the work has therefore been harmoniously carried on.

A non-aggressive parental policy has been pursued, no arrests have had to be made, and the aim has been by tendering good advice to lesser difficulties and secure co-operation. The homes of the children were visited and a record kept of these visits, and though the society has only been in re-gular working order since May, 1895. much has been accomplished. that date 158 cases were brought to the agent's notice affecting the welfare of 250 children: of these 96 were from the Police Court, 54 were private cases, and 3 from Judge McDougall's court. The record from the Police Magistrate's court was : Discharged Magistrates bourt was Institutinger, 7; fined 7; fined 7; made over to the society as wards 8; committed to the Good Shepherds 8; to the St. John's Industrial School 4; to the Penetan guishene Reformatory 1; to the Mercer Reformatory 1; to the Victoria Industrial School 1; discharged or pended sentence after short con ment in the shelter 69; Judge uspended McDougall made over as wards to the society 8. Of the private cases, 14 were given temporary shelter and 1 was made a ward of the society.

The work of dealing with the other cases, which called for patient attention and advice, and the procuring of reconciliations and amendment, was the occasion of over 850 official visite by the agent, a necessary and often an unpleasant task. The results, however, have fully justified the labor expended in this branch of duty. The pleasant task. The cases cited by Mr. Hynes indicate the nature of the work. One, where drunkenness had caused the wife and children to be driven from their home. the charity and kind offices of Rev.

Mother Stanislaus, of the St. Nicholas Institute, effected a reconciliation between husband and wife, and the taking of the pledge before Rev. Fath or Ryan. The children of mixed ages have occasioned the Societ no slight difficulty, but where legal recourse had to be made the efforts of the honorary counsel of the society. Mr. Hugh Kelly, have been successful.

A young girl of 13, arrested on a charge of vagrancy, was sent with her mother, who was addicted to drink, to the Good Shepherda, whose services in this and similar cases cannot be overrated. A Catholic child, adopted by a Protestant lady, who desired to relinquish her, was taken over by the sty with the full approval of the Provincial Superintendent, who said there was no legal obstacle in the way. The child is now being brought up in the faith of her fathers.

A satisfactory report from Mr. J. J. Kelso is made on two cases of cl dren, who, by kind treatment at the St Nicholas Institute and by their par ents, have been happily reformed. In a note to Mr. Hynes on the general work, the Provincial Superintendent says: "I have read with pleasure the statement of work so far carried on by you in the interest of neglected children. I am glad to know that children. I am glad to know that you fully realize the great responsibility involved in the breaking up of the home relationship, and that you are exerting every possible influence so that the extrem measure need no be resorted to." Mr. Hynes, directs attention, in conclusion, to the finan-cial position of the Society. The es are considerable, each case for outfit \$12, not including outing for o the keep of the child, and children from elsewhere in the province are forced into the care of the Society. The report is very instructive and interesting.

The Dead.

Two public men well known in Canada have passed away, each under sad circumstances. Hou, W. D. Balfour, lately sworn in as Provincial Secretary, was cut off at a comparatively early age, just after crowning a long political career with the success-ful achievement of a Cabinet Minister-Mr. Balfour was a newspape being publisher and edito the Amherstburgh Echo, and sat for South Essex in the Ontario Legisla ture for several terms. He possessed much energy, good abilities, and his views were broad and tolerant.

Sir David Macpherson died at sea board the steamship Labrador while on his way home. He was the type of a very successful man, having made a fortune in railway contracting years ago in partnership with Sir Casimir Gzowski. He was a colleague Casimir Gzowski. He was a colleague of the late Sir John Macdonald, who appointed him to the Senate, and to seat in the Government after the election of 1878. He took a pron ent part in political controversy at that time, and during several years previously when the Mackenzie previously when the Mackenzie Mackenzie Ministry were in power, but of late he has, owing to his advanced age and somewhat feeble health, spent most of his time in Italy. He was 78 years old at the time of his death. A vacancy in the Senate from Ontario is caused by Sir David's demise. number of children survive him, two
of his daughters being married respectively to Hon. R R. Dobell of
Quebec, a member of the Laurier Government, and Lieutenant-Gover or Kirkpatrick.

A Great Injustice.

The injustice involved in the present arrangements for higher education in Ireland is again brought out by the report of Dr. Moffatt, Precident of the Queen's College, Galway, lately laid before Parliament. The Precident, in this report, tries to explain the paucity of students in the College. The total number last year, asys The Freeman 'a Journal, was barely 105, or little more than half what the number was before the Royal University was established, when Ca University was established, when Ca-tholics could not obtain a university tholies could not out a model of degree in Ireland without trampling and their faith. "If degree in Ireland without trampling on conscience and their faith. "If Mr. Moffatt's explanation were to be accepted the logical conclusion would be that there ought to be no University College in Galway. But the fault is in the constitution of the College. It was designed for Catholics and for the use designed for Catholics and for the use of a Catholic community. Its original faults were bad enough, but they have been rendered ten-fold worse by the policy that has consistently excluded that the posts of authority and emolument in the College the co-religionists

of the people for whom it was intended Thirteen out of the sixteen p. Jessor are Protestants, and six out of sever members of the Council are Protestants surprised his College is not a sac It is a barren and costly failure lifty students attended the School state first year. These (fty cost the State f2, i) for professors, and even a thousand posteds for process and exhibitions. Yet as a result of State 12, iii for precision at thousand pointle for precision at thousand pointle for precision with continuous test as a could of the e-penditure the college on bands we distinction than 34 Mary's but college on a made wed girls college only three years in existence, at the recent examinations. The Prothe recent examinations. The Professor of Greek was paid tool for lecture lessor of trees mispaid 1506 for feeting to tweete students the Professor of Metaphysics received has emolation to for addressing three; the Professor of Law pocketed 1150 on the strength of five disciples, some of whom we suppose. tive disciples, some of whom we suppose, night to described as occasional. The total exponiture on the hundred students, only ofty of whom haited from Commanght forty three having come pothemating from Uniter Merchanic sovereigns are not so coasily won was 19.718. The maintenance of such institutions out of the money of the Irish tapayers in a hideous fraud on a poor country that meetly cover points, it can supers for needs every penny it can spare for educational purposes to be laid out to the best possible advantage. Whon one contrasts the condition of the Catholic contrasts the condition of the Catholic University Colleges with this favorred institution, and compares the work that they do, the crass stupidity, no less than the gross bigory and sectarianism of the governors of the country, forces itself into view. Yet the representative of the great Unionist Government that was to 'kill Home Rule with kindness' could not when challegreed the other could not, when challenged the other vening in Parliament, promise definite ly that this scandal would be ended ch is the English government of Iroland'

Lord Russell's Visit.

Lord Russell of Killowen is not making stake of his predecess head of the English Justiciary-Lord Coleridge-who avoided Canada alto gether when he visited America thirtees gether whon he visited America thirteen years age. Lord Russell may rost assured that his Irish fellow-countrymen in Canada are proud of his success and his career and observe with some satisfaction that in the race for fame he distanced all the acute intellects of the English bar. His advancement is due entirly to his talents and character, not to those accidental and studied arts by which politicians ofton manage to capture high places. The fact that the Lord Chief Justice of England is a Catholic may be a sur_rise to those Catholic may be a sur rise narrow intellects who here, as ts who here, as elsewhere are accustomed to view things through the spectacles of projudice. But it should be a lesson of some value in forcing home the needed moral that a man's worth and ability are considered in England, and that Lord Russell possesses the respect and confidence of that country which has placed him at the head of its judicial system. He is not the first Irishman by any means to rise to pre-ominence undercircumstances which, if conditions had not been modified, would have debarred him altogether from official life. What Irishmen demand is not favors or privileges, but an equal chance, and Lord Russell is an example of what they can do when they get it. forcing ho o the needed moral that s

The Ontario Yacancy. By the death of the Providence

Secretary a vacancy is unexpectedly caused in the Ontario Government. A few weeks ago, before Mr. Hardy selected Mr. Balfour, there was a general opinion that the member for West Peterboro', Mr. Stratton, should be chosen, and TER REGISTER then endorsed this view. Now that the matter again arises owing to the regrettably sudden death of the new Secretary, the claims of Mr. Stratton to the vacancy are paramount. The Premier will naturally desire to have his Government thoroughly rentative of the whole Province and this it can hardly be made it the members composing it are all selected from the central and western portions of Ontario. The Hon. Mr. Harty represents the Catholic people of the entire Province, and in that seems does not dispose of Eastern Ontario's does not dispose of Eastern Ontario's right to share in Cabinet representation. Mr. Bronson of Ottawa has never had a portfolio, and does not desire one, and his position is more a pers.mal tribute than anything else. The claim of the east on the Ministry is not of course the whole basis of the lemand that Mr. Stratton sho chosen. The member for Peterboro' possessing capacity, energy and politi-cal experience. He is well thought of in the House, where he has sat continuously for ten years, and in his own locality has the esteem of the

mmunity, so that if the Premier, as coms probable, realizes tions it will be generally felt that he has committed no peror either of colleague.

The Land Bill.

What concessions the Land Bill con What concessions the hand Bill c fained have been as usual with remedial legislation for Feland, exte ed in the teeth of the bitter hostility the land owners. Oat of 15 peers we voted down the vital clauses of measure, no less than 85 are frish landlords. A currosity of the voting inadlords. A currosity of the voting was that Lord Ardiaun voted against the tovormment, which was supported by his brother, Lord tyeigh. Lord Middleton voted with his brother land lords, though his son is a member of the tovormment, supposed to be much pained at these proceedings. The most lachrymose man in the Ministry over the conduct of the Irish landlords is said to be the Dake of Devonshire, whose heir, however, Mr. Victor Caven dish, voted steadily with the landlord wish, voted steadily with the landlord dish, voted steadily with the landlord wing in the House of Commons.

wing in the House of Commons.
On this occasion it has been romark
ed that Lord Salisbury made no strong
appeal on behalf of the bill, though it is
generally supposed that active intervention from him would have broken up
the pintainx of peers who stood togother
easily, when only Lord Lausdowne and
the Duke of Devoushire were is charge,
this recollect that in Aguest, 1890, a It is recalled that in August, 1890, a conflict occurred between the Irish Tory peers and the then Tory Governme nowhat similar to the recent fracas, but with a different result. The Bill under discussion related to the Corporation of Dublin, and the complaint then, as now, was that Mr. Balfour had conceded too much to the Nationalists (at the now, was that Mr. Balfour had conceded too much to the Nationalists at the time a united party. Lord Salisbury made an appeal to the peers to pass the measure on the ground that they must take Mr. Balfour's polecy as a whole, and upon a division Ministers carried their point by 29 votes to 21. But it was admittedly the Prime Minister's intervention that turned the scale. When he rose to speak there were 65 peers in the House, of whom 48 were peers in the House, of whom 48 were regarded as certain to oppose the Bill. As the result of his appeal, however, 18 of the dissentients left without voting, and of those who remained nine were so moved by their leader's argument that at the last moment they throw in their lot with the Government. Lord Salisbury declined to preserve

the interests of Irish tonants on this occasion, and the bill was shorn of its useful and necessary features. But the Government will yet have to recken with the question, for, as The Free: Journal says, the measure "will no meet the exigencies of the situation meet the oxigencies of the situation. It cannot be accepted as any sort of a settlement of the land question. But it is for the tenant farmers themselves to decide how soon and how large will be the noxt instalment of justice. Through the entire discussion 'the absence of agitation' was the Government's and landlords' all-sufficing answer to every demand for substantial relief for the tenanta."

tonanta."

The Ulster tenants are aroused against the mutilations imposed at the landlord's dictation. They mot at Derry, and representatives from the counties of Dorry, Tyrone and Donegal were present. Mr. Campale, a recognized supporter of the Conservative Government, precided, and a strong protest was forwarded to the Ministry. The bill, therefore, askinfles no one, and is only therefore, satisfies no one, and is only an instalment of what is required. By putting off the evil day no good is ac-complished, and the grudging spirit in compassion, and the grading spirit is which the late concessions were made aggravates the sore which a generous measure would have gone far to remove

Looking for the North Pole

The failure of the Nanseu polar expe-lition adds another to the long list of futile attempts against the impenetra bility of the North Pole. Dr. Nanser was forced to turn back from the same causes that defeated former expeditions. He is, however, reported to have gone further than any other explorer; and as a consequence the new maps of the world will contain the names of soveral new islands on which it is safe to say no experiments a toolonization will ever to made. As there was no lite on these islands Dr. Nansen was driven to the expedient of killing the weakest of his dogs to feed the others. The auction tradition holds that the blessed island of Atlantie is hidden somewhere in those northern seas, presumably the national oed to turn back from the same fing files from the top of the pole. Dr. Namen did not get far enough north to Names did not get far crough north to disturb the happy seclusion of the Myperboroans. But no sooner is one ? ager of intrasion past than they are threatened with another. Prof. Andree is now going after them in a balloon. By the latest accounts he has not yet started from northern Solithersen. by the latest accounts he has not yet started from northern Spitzbergen; but that did not prevent a lynx-eyed British Columbian from sighting the identical ballon the other day. He said it was making straight for the pole. A discovery of this kind in British Columbia is hardly to be wondered at.

Possibly by this time Mr. Andree has Possibly by this time Mr. Andree has inflated his monster balloon and started north. Whether sailing through the air has any real advantage over the plan of depending oneself to a frozen occan in the hope of drifting into an open polar sea remains for Mr. Andreto realize. One thing is certain, that the peris are not lessened by this mode of exploration. The record of the the perils are not lessened by this of exploration. The record co-smallest of the polar exploring of tions cannot be otherwise than a two of almost incredible darit bravery. Man under the spell of bitton, which tills the world we name counts saftering and danger as nothing. And, so far the not result bas been practically nothing, but who can say how long success may evade

nce the foregoing was put in type ssor Andree has abandoned his Professor trip to the North Pole.,

The Great Historical Bazaar

We beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Toronto, Catholics and Protestants, to the great Historical Bazaar which will be held towards end of the month of October in aid of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto. There is still a very heavy debt on the Cathedral; and we know that we do but voice the religious sentiments of the Catholics of the Archdiocese, and more especially those of the city parishes, when we say that every effort should be made to clear off as soon as possible this incubus of a debt which has lain so long on the Cathedral Church of the Archdiocese.

The present movement, which Rev. Father Ryan has undertaken, has met with the warmest approvarion one of His Grace the Archbishop, who Cathedral parish, but also the Catholies of the various urban parishes should put forward their best ar most earnest efforts to lessen the debt on his diocesso Church

The Bazaar will be conducted under the best and most efficient manage ment ; and while its ultimate object is to realize as much as possible finan cially, it will at the same time be of the utmost interest to all classes by reason of the various eras of (.anadian history which will be represented.

Costumes emblematic of the differnt epochs of Canadian life have bee obtained at great cost; and the wild Indians of the Plains, the courtiers of Louis Quatorze, the voyageurs of the Canadian rapids, as well as the hardy settlers from the British Isles, will be brought visibly before the audience to brought visibly before the audience to speak as living witnesses of the scenes of long ago. The best lecturers on each of these different epochs of Canadian history have been secured by the Rev. Rector, Father Ryan, who has spared no pains to make this bazaar as successful from a historical stand-point as we hope it shall be financially.

The young ladies representing the different tables are already on the warpath, and we hope that their appearance at the doorsteps of our par neighbours will be greeted with the same obserful smile and ready hand which we have extended to their re-presentatives in the day of their need.

Dumfries and Its Associations.

The delegates of the Catholic Your Men's Societies of Great Britain on hardly have chosen a more interesting place in which to meet than the old Scotch border town of Dumfries. It is a place instinct with historical associations. Its connection Catholic religion dates back to a very Near here it was the St. Ninian, the apostle of the Southern Picts, established a religious house before the year 400. Ohristianity spread throughout the district, and when the Pictish population and language were absorbed in the ninth or tenth century it was a colony of Scoto-Irish Christian settlers who imposed their conditions upon the land. Even down to the death of David I. in 1158, says Chalmers, Nithsdale "was still for the most part Celtic. Its lord or chief was Dunegal, one of the Dougalis or McDowells of Galloway. Randolph, his eldest son, granted a portion of land near the town to the Abbey of Jedburgh in 1147. His grandson Edgar gave the church of Morton to the Monastery of Kelso and the churches of Dalgarr Reiso and the churches of Dalgarnock and Dunscore to the Monastery of Holywood or Darcongall, three miles from Dumfries. The Abbay of Holywood was founded in the twelfth century by John, lord of Kirkoonnell, of the old Celtic family of Kirkoonnells. A grotto or hermitage cetablished by Congal at Cluden was the germ of

this Abbey, the oldest monastic it in Dumhieshire, wh occupied the south-eastern corner of the present churchyard of the parish The upper part of the edifice, which m, was used as a parish charch till 1779, when the remains were absorbed in the existing place of worship. Hung up in it are the old Abbey bells, consecrated more than seven hundred years ago, which used to summon the monks to the Divine Office. To the Abbey were attached many lands in Nithsdale and Last Galloway, over which the Abbot had jurisdiction. Thomas Campbell, the last Abbot, faithful to the fortunes of comen Mary, furnished her with assistance when she escaped from Lochleven Castle, for which he suffered forfeiture in 1568. At a very early date the parish church of Dunscore belonged to Holywood. ' At Dumfries was the grey friars or

Franciscan monastery founded by Devorgilla, who was married to Allan of Pumfries. It was a fine building in the Early English style. When Edward I. of England invaded Scot-land he lodged at the monastery when in Dumfries, holding court there, and at the instance of the Pope granted an armistice to the Scotch. The old town was the victim of many border forays and plunderings. It was before the High Altar of the friary church that Comyn fell by the hand of Bruce, a deed energetically denounced by Pope John. Many of the inhabitants of the town worshipped in the Francis-can church, but after Bruce's orime they went to the old parish church of St. Michael at the southern end of the burgh. The famous Irish Franciscan Duns Scotus, was closely associated with the Grey Friars' House, hich spared the fate of the other religious foundations, the execution of the Father Guardian at Carliele being the prelude to their own suppression. For a long time the church was left was left standing, after the walls of the mon-astery had been torn down and carted away to restore Dumfries Castle in the sixteenth century. Nothing now remains except the refectory fire-place,

the was so well propared.

LORD RUSSELL

The treat crateful castle in the sixteenth cent try. Nothing now remains accept the refectory fire place, which does service in the kitchen of a tavern.

There were many other religious houses in Dumfries, but when Proceedings and the country all this was changed. St. Michael's parish church, Dumfries, was the last place in Scotland in which Maes was said before Prosbyterianism was established. Before it was said or sung again many genorations of Dumfries and the seed of the Catholic inhabitants stealthly attended the chapels at Terregies and Kirkconnell. On more than no coossion the priest who officiated at the latter place was soized and brought before the Privy Council to answer for the officine of exercising his presthood. Two coaturies and a half after the establishment of Protestantem it was said there were only thirty-sight Catholics in Dumfries, ministered to by the Rev. John Papper, who remained without a church or chapel until 1811, when a chapel dedicated to St. Andrew was built by subscription, the Terregies and Kirkconnell families liberally contributing thereto. It cost, sile included, about \$2,8000, and the first price was contributing thereto. It cost, sile included, about \$2,8000, and the first price that the stablishment of Protestantem it was said there were only thirty-sight Catholics in Dumfries, ministered to by the Rev. June 2002. The contributing thereto. It cost, sile included, about \$2,8000, and the first price that the stablishment of Protestantem of the private of the catholic population of the fauture, drying in 1848, aged 78.

The recent history is one of steady and the price of the catholic population of the discoses, over which the Right Rev. Dr. Turner presides, is about 17,700, the stream of the catholic population of the discoses, over which the Right Rev. Dr. Turner presides, is about 17,700, the stream of the catholic population of the discoses, over which the Right Rev. Dr. Turner presides, is about 17,700, the stream of the catholic

Bishop of Galloway welcomed the delegates, and allusion has already been made in these columns to the fact that Provest (Hover, & Protestant also cordially greated the Catholic visitors to the royal burgh. In doing so he made a significant remark that the education of youth was of prime

the education of youth was of prime importance and that:

"He hold it was the duty of the Ntate, as well as of denominations and individuals, to make agre that the guidance of youth is perfectly recognised, in a single word, as everyone, he believed, ought to recognise, critique is the since anether of security lap-phases and that atheirs is its greatest cannot not would have be full down. enemy and would seek to pull down the rangarts of legitimate thought and centur rangarts of legitimate thought and centure to upon centures of constructive reasoning, and would place upon the rains of wanton and whiched dostruction a purely speculative philosophy, which prouted nothing here, but oternal oblivion hereafter. Appliance, it seems a great pity that Protest ants nearer home, who profess to be animated by the aprilments are in

animated by like sentiments, are in practice enemies rather than friends of religious teaching in the schools.

Papers and discussions on vital subjects made up the programme, and the conference of delegates was one of the most successful in the records of the organization.

More Honors for Separate Schools

From North Bay comes another un-impeachable evidence of the efficiency of the Separate Schools in the Province of Outario. Seven pupils of the North of the Separate Schools in the Province of Outario. Seven pupils of the North Bay Separate School wrote at the Eutrance Examination, and of these six, or nearly 80°1, were successful, some obtaining a high procontage of the total aggregate number of marks. One young pupil in particular, Miss S. Mokeo, passed a vory brilliant examination. She obtained 078 marks. No Public School pupil in the Districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Parry Sound and Muskoka who went up for the Eutrance obtained this number of points. Many congratulations to the young nupil for the credit she has done berself and Miss Bryson, the lady principal of the North Bay Separate School, under whose tutten she was so well prepared. was so well prepared.

LORD RUSSELL.

The Great Catholic Chief Justice of Englan

classes, and annug his pet schemes is one for the more equal distribution of working people in districts where their efforts can attain profitable results. Lord Russell is an Ulster Catholic, being the first member of his creed to hold the office of Lord Chief Justice, being the first member of his creed to hold the office of Lord Chief Justice of England since the days of the Reformation. He comes from a special ygifted family. To his unole, the Rev. Father Russell, belongs the credit of the conversion of Oardmai Newman to the Church of Rome, the Cardinal in his "Apologia pro Vita Star "describing Dr. Russell as the "dear friend to whom ender heaven I am indebted for my conversion" Lord Russell's brother. Father "Matt" it Russell of the Order of Jesuus, is the editor of that Ively and popular paper known as the Irish Monthly. Father "Matt" is the very antithesis of the ordinary conception of the "wily" Jesuit. Simp", Irank, unseifleb, he is nover so happy—learned and able though he be—as when he is devoting himself to his labors as a missionary priest among the poor.
Originally intended for a solicitor, the present Lord Chief Justice, like so

himself to his labors as a missionary prices among the poor.

Originally intended for a solicitor, the present Lord Chief Justice, like so many other distinguished mon in Groat Britain, began his carcer as a reporter for the press in the gallery of the House of Commons, devoting his spare time to reading for the bar, to which he was ultimately admitted at the close of the fifties, his first brief of any importance being that known as the celebrated Yelverton case. The latter evidently has left a great impression on his mind, for when, on being appointed a Justice of the Court of Appeal, he was called upon to select a title, he decided to commemorate this Yelverton suit by adding the name of Killowen, so infilmately associated with the sfair, to his title of Lord Russell.

A PANOUS SUIT.

The Yelverton suit is one of the most sensational and romantic of modern times. Lord Avenuore, of Mejor Yelverton, as he was then, having been badly wounded while sorving win the Royal Artillery in the Crimean war, was nursed back to health and strength by one of Florence Nightingale's most charming acsistants, a Miss Longworth. It was may natural that the Major should fall in love with his beautiful nurse, who was a girl of excellent family. After the war was over they met in Ireland, and one afternoon dropped quietly down the Carlingford Lough to Killowen, where, in the picturesque and anoient little chapel which is one of the features of that apot, they were married according to the rices of the Roman Catholic Church by one Father Moody. They subsequently lived together in Scotland, where Major Yelverton, who was a Catholic, read aloud the marriage service of the Church of England, with a view to further consolidating the union with his Protestant wife. He also introduced her averywhere in the Scottish capital as his wife, but subsequently deserted her at Bordeaux, and married a rich widow, Mrs. Forbes, the daughter of Gen. Sir Charles Atworth. Miss Longworth, or the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, as she styled barself, thereupon brought suit in the London courts for the restitution of her coungal rights, young Charles Russell figuring as one of her counsel, and being especially enthusiastic about her case. The position, however, was diamissed, on the ground that Major Yelverton was an Iristman and that the London court had no jurisdiction in the matter. Thereupon another action was brought in the Court of Common Pleas at Dublin, where Major Yelverton was an Iristman and that he had never had the lightest intention of really making Miss Longworth his legal wife. The Dublin lury, however, found that there had been a legal marriage in Ireland and a common-law marriage in Ireland and that his marriage to the Widow F rhes was, consequently, of a bigamous character, little for the feath of the prisence of the prisence in a

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NASMITH'S.

The common goldenrod, of which there are several varieties, has not hitherto been thought a bad weed, although its thick roots are very difficult to kill, even by hanging them on a fonce for a mouth or two, after which exposure a few days' rain will set them growing again. But recent ly reports have been made of the poisoning of horses by this plant, or a variety of it, doubtless that known as Solidago codora, containing an essential oil of a pleasant odor, which has been used in medicine as a stimulant much the same as eamphor has been. It has been found to exert a much too strongly stimulating action on the kidneys, causing dropsleal effects, by which the system is fatally weakened. The Medical Journal gives an article in which are described the following symptoms: The animal appears dull, ears drouped, temperature elevated, ranging from 108 to 107 degrees in which are described the following symptoms: The animal appears dulf, ears drouped, temperature elevated, ranging from 108 to 107 degrees. Fahrenheit during the entire course of the disease. The visible mucous membranes are pallid. On the nucous membranes are pallid. On the patential potential spots are seen. Ceassionally the legs swell and æ-lematous enlargements appear under the abdomen. The appoint remains fairly good during the entire course of the disease. Emaciation takes place rapidly as the disease advances. Loss of co-ordination, with staggering gait. Death takes place in from two neeks to two months from the onest.

This plant once opjoyed considerable repute as a vulnerary—that is, a cure for wounds, from which its generic name, Solidago, is derived, the meaning of the word being to heal wounds. (Solido ago vulnera.) Doubtless it is the strioty American species which has this atimulating property to the greatest extent. This should put all concerned on thor guard against suffering it to grow in pastures or in fence rows, where it is quite common.

It is alleged that to out sprouts and weeds in the month of August is to get rid of them effectually. The old farmer who has been cutting sprouts in this month for threeseore years is still at work, at the same old patch, but he still altheres to the strong belief. There are some things that should be dore in this month, because it is the best time for them. One is to cut the timber for fence posts. The reason is that, the timber being cut and the top being left untrimmed, the drying of the leaves will exhaust the sap from the tree and thus in a way season it quite effectively. It is not true that sprouts out in August will die and be got rid of. Some weeds cut now will be killed effectively, it is true. Such are all the biennial tribe, as the wild carrot, for instance, for the plant being cut before it can seed, dies, and the root dies as well. Thus it will disappear from the fields if so cut.

This applies to all plants of this kind as well as to annuals. But personals will not submit to this kind of treatment, yet if the roots are out off a few inches below the surface, the exhaustion of it by the Summer's growth will have so weakened it that it will not survive the loss of its heed, so that now is a good time for the earful farmer, with spud in hand, to walk abroad and out off these everyrowing weeds below the surface, and before the seeds are ripe. It may be done avery year, but the stock will hardly seem to be less. The fact, however, will remain that what has been done will count as far as it goes, and, being repeated every successive year, there will be a gradual diminution of these coestly parasites of the farm. It is alleged that to cut sprouts

The dahlia is an American plant, having been found in Mexico by that great traveler and scientific explorer. Humbolds, and sent to the botanical garden of Madrid in the year 1789. It is propagated by divisions of the roots, or by outtings of the shoots planted in hotbeds. The beautiful flowers, both in form and color, surpass many others which are more thought of by the modern florists, and free produced in profusion when grown in rich, deep soil. They are of all plants producing yellow and scarter that the size and obsracter of a tree, reaching a height of thirty feet and with a stem thick in proportion. The variety Coccines, a dwarf single flowered kind, has recently been introduced as bedding plants. which flower in the thick in proportion. The variety Coccines, a dwarf single flowered kind, has recently been introduced as bedding plants, which flower in the greatest profusion. The exquisitely formed quilled petals of the standard variety, however, are unaurpassed as garden ornament, whether grown singly or in beds of various colors intermingled. To secure the finest flowers the side shoots should be removed, confining the flowers to the top of the main stem. The roots are taken up in the Fall and stored in a dry place free from frost, packed in sand.

As Parmeter's Vectrante Pitts con-tain Mandrake and Dandellon, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with un-erring cortainty. They also contait Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues traily wonderful in their aution on the stouson and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairnerous, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmeleo's Pills an excellent removing the Billiounness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for count thus."

PIRESIDE FUN.

Clara "Was he very much dis turbed when he asked your father?" Maude: "I understand that he was put out."

Nice dog Have you taught him any tricks since I was here last?" Oh, yes; he will fetch your hat if you whistle," said she.

you whistle," said she.

The man who is always wondering what the neighbours think of him would be surprised sometimes to know that they seldom think of him at all.

Chump (dolefully). Do you think there is any use in my continuing to court Miss Hitone?" Kene. "No, Chump: you're only 'courting failure."

Eobs. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" asks the poet." Hobbs. "Oh, the undertaker usually comes in and buries the bone of conton."

We pity the sandwichmen in these hot days, but no man raises his voice to pity the sandwich eater, whose fare at the railway stations now is as hard as boards.

Grubb; "Did you hear that I went home late last night and caught a burglar?" Cubb (calmly): "That's nothing. I went home late and caught the deuce."

A shopper says to the salesman:
"I want to buy a cape, but it must be
in the latest style." "The latest?
Please wat fine minutes, madam. The
style is just changing."

Visitor: "Your little son grows wonderfully, Mr. Wacker." Mr Wacker: "Yes, I think he will make a strapping fellow." Little Son (sulkily): "I ought to. You strap me enough, anyway!"

Hiland: "Homewood is always al-luding to his great trouble. What sort of trouble is it?" Halkit: "I think it must be stomach trouble. He is always trying to drown it."

"What part shall you assign to me in the next play?" "Youshall be the father of the leading character." "What does he do?" "Ha dies to years before the curtain rises at the first act."

first sot."

A bright little girl, returning from school, was asked by her father what she had been learning that morning, "All of ue been learning to spell."

"What did you learn to spell?"

"What did you learn to spell?"

"What did you spell rat."

"Well, how do you spell mouse?"

"Just the same, only in little smaller letters," said the little maid.

"You wer never married, I be-lieve?" "...o, I was never married."
"That's singular, sen't it?" "No, not all. You see, the first time I fell in love I said to myself. "I'll marry her or none." "Why didn't you marry her then?" "Well, you see, after I had become better acquainted with her I said to myself. "I'll marry none rather than her." Since then I have got along very well with none."

got along very well with none."

Theosophist Lecturer: "And so, my friends, when the mighty thoughtwaves from another sphere come dashing in upon the sandy shoals of our daily life, we may freely oast ourselves into their resistless surges and obtain strength and vigour, without money and without price." Real Estate Man (in audience): "Can you tell me, sir, the distance of that beach from the city, ite railroad facilities, licence rates probable value of land, who holds the option, why never boomed be——" option, why never boomed be-----Just then he was washed out of the hall by a whole series of dark-blue thought billows from the platform.

thought billows from the platform.

In a certain Irish college the student at his oral examination has to give his answers from a pulpit before the Board of Examiners. Once a student, who had no mean opinion of his attainments, ascended the pulpit with a rather self-satisfied and hopeful air. The examiner, determined to "lower" him a little, plied him with a series of "stiff" interrogations. Hardly a single correct answer was given, and when his time had expired he descended and returned to his place crest-fallen and humilated. "Now," said the victorious examiner, when he caught the eye of his victim again, "if you had gone up as you came down you'd have come down as you went up."

up."

Doctors who are in the habit of using long words when visiting patients may take a hint from the following story:—Anold woman whose husband was not very well sent for a doctor. The doctor came and saw the old man. When he was departing he said to the old woman: "I will send him some medicine, which must be taken in a recumbent position." After he had gone the old woman said own, greatly pussled. "A resumbent position resembled position!" he kept repeatgone the old woman sat down, greatly pussied. "A recumbent position l'she kept repeating, "I haven't got one." At last site thought, "I will go and see if Nurse Lown has got one to lead me." Accordingly she went and said to the old nurse; "Have you gots recumbent position to lead me to take some medicine in?" The nurse, who was equally as ignorant as the old worsay, replied: "I had one, but, to tell you the truth, I have lost it."

If the Saby is Cattling Tooth

Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remerly. Mis. Wirelaw's Scorraine Stary to obliden besthing. It soothes the child softens the game, allays all pains, ours wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhose. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

DOMESTIC READING.

Beauty devoid of grace is as a more

Those who see God in everything se sure to see good in everything.

History is the record of the triumph minorities.—E. Griffith Jones.

The book of Nature as well as the Book of Revelation is the book of God. Book of Revelation is the book of God.
Mighty Nature, when we see and
love thee, we love our fellow-men
more warmly.
Nature is an arrant democrat, and
bestows her gifts impartially upon
peasants and peers.
A Christian never falls asleep in the
fire or in the water, but grows drowsy
in the sunshine.
Nature, like a kind and smilling
mother, lends herself to our dreams
and cherishes our fancies.
Nature is a wise instructress; she

Nature is a wise instructress; she teaches us in a thousand ways, if we would but listen to her.

would but listen to her.

The humble enjoy continual peace, but in the heart of the proud is envy, and frequent indignation.

Gods will is so clearly and fully manifested in the book of Nature that he who runs may read it.

Those who have chain?

Those who have obtained the farth-est insight into nature have been in all ages firm believers in God.

Nature herself is an educator; the rudest savage is in her school and has received some of her teaching.
Rectitude is a perpetual victory, calculated not by effect of low but by

received some of her teaching. Rectitude is a perpetual victory, celebrated not by ories of joy, but by serenity, which is joy fixed or habitual. Nature is prior to art, and exists without it; yet art helps to reveal the beauties and the grandeur of nature. Peace in this life aprings from acquiescence even in disagreeable things, not in an exemption from bearing them.

Nature never deceives you; the rocks, the mountains, the streams, always speak the same language,—Sir H. Davy.

Sir H. Davy.

The best of men appear sometimes to be strange compounds of contradic tory qualities; and were the accidental oversights and follies of the viscest man—the failings and imperfections of a religious man—the hasty acts and passionate words of a meek man—were they to rise up in judgment against them, and an ill natured judge be suffered to mark, in this manner, what has been done amiss, what character so unexceptionable as to be able to stand before him?—Serne.

able to stand before him 7— Sverne.

Man is born to expend every particle of strength that Got Almighty has given him, in doing the work he fields he is fit for—to stand it out to the last breath of life, and do his best We are called upon to do that; and the reward we all get, which we are perfectly sure of, if we have merited it, is that we have got the work done, or, at least, that we have tried to othe work, for that is a great blessing in itself: and I should say there is not very much more reward than that going in this world.

No man receives the true sulture of

going in this world.

No man receives the true culture of a man in whom the sensibility to the beautiful is not oberished; and I know of no condition of life from which it should be excluded. Of all luxuries, this is the cheapest and the most at hand; and it seems to me to be the nost important to those conditions where coarse labor tends to give a grossness to the mind. From the diffusion of the sense of beauty in ancient Greece, and of the taste for music in modern Germany, we learn that the people at large may partake of refined gratifications which have hitherto been thought to be necessarily restricted to a few.—Chanuing.

Be sure that every one of you has

hitherto been thought to be necessarily restricted to a few.—Ohanung.

Be sure that every one of you has his place and vocation on this earth, and that it rests with himself to find it. Do not believe those who too lightly say, "Nothing succeeds like success." Effort—honest, manful, humble effort—succeeds by its reflected action, especially in youth, better than success, which, indeed, too easily and too early gained, not seldom serves, like winning the throw of the dies, to blind and stupefy. Get know ledge, all you can. Be thorough in all you do, and remember that, though ignorance often may be innocent, pretension is always despicable. But you, like men, be strong and exercise your strength. Work onward and upward, and may the blessing of the Most High soothe your care, clear your vision and crown your labors with reward !—Gladatone.

A poor woman, understanding that

your vision and crown your labors with reward!—Gladstone.

A poor woman, understanding that the poet Goldsmith had studied physic, and hearing of his great humanity, solicited him in a letter to send her something for her husband, who had lost his appatite, and was reduced to a most melaucholy state. The good natured poet waited on her instantly, and after some discourse with his patient, found him sinking into sighther than the state of the s

Chats With the Children.

A HYMN TO OUR LARY

From the German of the fifteenth outcomes the contury. Translated by E. M.

Clorke.

Clorke.

Sweet stary mild, all undefiled,
A rose without a thorn,
Thou hast restored, with night ou tpoured,
The lose mankind did incura
Through Adam's fall; thy lofty call
By Gabriel was spoken
Ald me that nought botoken
My guilr and alm grace for me win:
For sad our lot where thou art not,
Meny for us to whe.
Then turn not, pray, from me away

Then turn not, pray, from me away When my last hour is due.

Thou, Marden high, didst satisfy
Our fathers' longing sore;
The days and years, ... wee and tears,
Their capilve state wept o'er;
Through all the past they hoped at last
To see a sunder riven

The mighty gates of heaven, By One who came and took our blame

And woe; through thee that mystery
In maiden motherhood
Was wrought, and now to thee we vow
A crown of gratitude.

Mary most pure, sole hope secure Of sinners, thou on earth; Since thee, our light, the Eternal Might

l'o Saviour high, decreed to try At the Last Day our cause, Keep me within his laws.

D Fruit most dear, my refu. here
less upon, whom, with St. John.

I from the Cross was given.

That thou to me a mother be,
First here and then in heaven!

O Mary Maid, in thee no shade

O Mary Maid, in thee no shade
Of fault hath o'er been found!
There lives no man who may or can
Thy glory duly sound;
Thy praises high doat to the sky,
From earth to beaven. Like thee
No creature o'er can be
While times endure, O Maiden pure
When dumb I lio, to death anigh,
And soul and body sever,
Bethink thee, pray, I in this lay
To praise thee did endeavor.

The breathing operation in a snail is one of the queerest processes imaginable, and is carried on without the least semblance of lunes. The orifice through which he takes his supply of "the breath of life" is, of course, called the mouth, notwith-standing that it is situated in the side of his great sucker-like foot. The process of breathing is not carried on with anything like regularity, as it is in most orestures, the mouth simply opening occasionally to let in a supply of fresh air, which is expelled by the same opening as soon as the oxygen has been exhausted. The snail's peoular mouth is provided with a tongue set with hundreds of fine teeth.

peoultar mouth is provided with a longue set with hundreds of dine testi.

Many of you have probably read of the arrival this week across the sea of the two bold Swedists assintor who have made the journey in a small open boat. Think of it! Three thousand miles in a rowboat with the only propelling power the stout arms of the two occupants! It is the most remarkable water feat that has ever been accomplished and the pluck and skill of these saltors will go down mito history. One of the men, Frank Harbo, was the originator of the expedition. He was an expert sailor, brought up on the sea almost, for before he was sisteen he had been graduated from a sailor's school in Sweden and had started on his first voyage. When he was eighteen he came to America, and in the fourteen years of his residence here he had long had the ideas that he could cross the Atlantic in a rowboat and last Winter he determined to carry it out. He had his boat the had long had he ideas that he could are inches and loadd only seven inches. It had no cabin, but there was a water tank fitted in each early in the country of the hard of it to hold fresh water and a canvas atteithed over one of the tanks served as a place under which the mean sleft to make the adventurous trial. On the 6th day of June last the men rowed down the bay followed by cheers of thousands of spectators along the shortes, most of whom were free to predict that the men would never be heard of again. The men were very nuce, however, that they could make the proper the said that they would reach the Soilly Islands off the coast of France in forty or forty five days. The head is not in the feather of the said that they would reach the Soilly Islands off the coast of France in forty or forty five days. The head of again. The men were very nuce, however, that they could make the shortes most of whom were free to predict that stue men would never be heard of again. The men were very nucle to the start, which is quite as near occurrey as could be expected, considering no one had e

once, and that beyond being somewhat exhausted after their long pull they are quite well. They carried canned meats and vegetables and plenty of catneal. This latter food can, it seems, be used with laif salt water, probably because it absorbs so much salt, and they thought laif salt water, probably because it absorbs so much salt, and they thought if their supply of fresh water ran low the catneal would prove very useful. Of course the season at which they crossed was the time when the ocean is its calmest, but July storms, if short, are often severe, and if any of you have ever watched a rowboat on the waters of a large river on a rough day and noticed how slow was its headway and how carefully it had to be managed to keep from upsetting, you may have some idea of the extraordinary sailing skill which has been displayed by these Swedes, to say nothing of the ourage which was needed to under take the trip. Of course the trip was foolhardy and unnecessary, for no one expects that rowboats crossing the ocean will become common. But the daring expertness of the men cannot be questioned, and they and their stanch little boat will be objects of interested curiosity wherever they go. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—they are not going to row back.

It seems as strange as fiction, Yet 'tis a fact grown old, An ocean steamship's furnace Is hottest when it's coaled.

—Philadelphia Times.

An Irishman once bought an alarm clock which went all right for a time, but one day it suddenly stopped. Pat filled with c riosity, pulled it to pieces and found inside of it a dead

mouse.

"Bedad and see what's the matter with it" said Pat, "it's the engine driver that's dead!"

Advertising is not the outcome of modern necessity, but a very ancient practice. The British Museum possesses a collection of old Greek advertisements printed on leaden plates The Egyptians were great advertisers. Papyrus leaves, over 3,000 years old, have been found at Thebes, describing runaway slaves, and off-ring a reward for their capture; and in Pompei anoient advertisements have been deciphered on the walls.

A thousand years ago Benedictine monks discovered a small sulphur spring on a mountain near Munich. They built there a hospital which was used by their order until ninety years ago, when it was bought by King Maximilian of Bavaria, who filled it

ago, when it was bought by King Maximilian of Bavaria, who filled it with poor slok folk.

When the king died his grandson, Duke Theodore, found he had not roney enough to keep up his charity. After long and sanxious consultation with his brothers, this honest, kindly prince erected new buildings, and opened the house every year for three summer months as an hotol. It is patronized by many of the Royal and noble families in Europe, though it is free to every comer who will conduct himself respectably and pay for his accommodation.

Duke Theodore provides the food from his own farms, which he overaces, while his brother, Prince Ludwig, acts as host in the hotel. All guests are requested to leave on the last day of August. The house is then filled with scores of poor teachers, artists, and authors. Invalid soldiers, and

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a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. 1.00 9.00 2.00 2.30 7.50 4.30 4.20 11.00 8.30 9.31

8.93 a.m. p. tr. a.m. p. tt. 6.30 1.00 9.00 8.15 4.30 11 00punt 0.10 9.30 6.30 1.00 9.00 4.70 8.30

R.B.—There are praced post-effices in every part of the city. Residents of such situation, should transled their flavings thank and should produce at the local office exacts to their residence, taking age to solity their correspondents to make orders symbics to such breach Presiding.

Soggarth Aroon.

By JOHN BANIM.

Am I the slave they say
Boggarth aroon'
Since you did show the way.
Boggarth aroon.
Their slave no mare to be,
While they would work with me
Ould Ireland's always,
Sozgarth aroon'

Why not her poorest man, Sogge theroun, Try and do all he can. Soggarth aroon,
Her commands to fulfil
Of his own heart and will,
Side by side with you still,
Soggarth aroon

Loyal and brave to you, Soggardi aroon, Yat be no slave to you, Soggeth aroon,
Nor, out of fear to you,
Stand up so near to you.
Och, out of fear to you, Soggarth aroon

Who in the winter's night Soggarth aroon,
When the cold blast did Jute,
Soggarth aroon,
Came to my cablin door,
And, on my earthen flure.
Ruels by me, sick and poor,
Soggarth aroon.

Who on the marriage day, Soggarth aroon, Made the near cabin gay, Seggarth aroon—
And did both laugh and sing,
Making our hearts to riog,
At the poor christening,
Soggarth aroon?

Soggath aroon;
Who, as friead only met,
Soggarth aroon,
Never did flout me yet,
Beggarth aroon?
And when my hearth was dim,
Gave, white his eve did brim,
What I anould give to him,
Soggarth aroon?

Och ! you, and only you, Soggath aroon ! For this I was true to you, Soggarth aroon!
In love they'll never shake,
When for ould Ireland's sake,
We a true part did take,
Soggarth aroon!

The Widow of Piper's Point.

[PROM THE CORK EXAMINER.]

On the green shores of Sydney Harbor, in a garden bounded by the beach, there sat long ago a wirened, elderly gentleman and a middle agod, sweet faced woman in widow's weeds. It was a glaring afternoon in early summer, but a bank of forns protected the couple from the sun, the blue waters of Port Jackson frothed couly upon the ribbon of golden sand at their feet, and the gentleman, at all events, was suitably attired. He wore a pair of nanken trouers, fitting very close and strapped under the instep, with a surfout of the same material. A very tall, very narrow brimmed hat rested on the ground between his chair and that of the lady; and his card, still lying in her lap, prodiatined a first visit, and announced the visitor as Major Thomas Blacker, late of the Rysid Artillery, now relegated to Rose Bay, New South Wales.

Mrs. Astley was, in fact, a now and interesting strival in the colony, who, having found the cottage to the south east of Point Piper unternated when she landed, had taken it within a week of that time, as if to esohew her new world as she had filed the old, er nearest neighbor was the major cimesif, who lived on the opposite shore of Rose Bay, a mile away by land and half that distance by water. He had not been five minutes in the widow's garden when he pointed across the bay with his cane, and showed her a sunlit window blazing among the trees.

"That's my place, madam," said the major in an impressive voice.

across the bay with his cane, and showed her a sunlit window blazing among the trees.

"That's my place, madam," said the major in an impressive voice.
"You can't see it properly for the scrup; but that's where you'll find me when you require my services. I'm afraid you'll have trouble with your convict servants; if you don't you'll be different from anybody slee; when you do, you come to me."
The widow bowed and smiled and asked her visitor whether it was long since he had been in England. It was seven years; there had been sad changes in the time. George the Fourth was gone, and poor Edmund Kean; the stalls would never look upm his like again. No, the theatre in Bydney was of the poorest description; madam must not dream of going there, at least not without the major sprotection. Madam had entertained no such dream? she was merely making talk. A green-backed, paper-covered book lay on her lap with the major's eard; she handed him the book and asked him whether he had heard of it. He had not, nor of the suthor, either. What did it mean—the "Pickwick Papers?" Was it worth reading?"

the "Pickwick Papers?" was it worth reading?" said Mrs. Astley, with a pardonable smile. "Woll, it is considered so in England; but I doubt whether anybody ever found any book so well worth reading as I have found this; it has made me forget a great sorrow when nothing else

could—forget it by the hour together! It is still appearing in monthly parts. I am going to have the remaining numbers sent out to me, and I can

numbers sent out to me, and I can lend you the early ones."

"Ah, very kind of you, I'm sure," remarked the major; but he was thinking of something else. "I can't imagine what can lave brought you to such a tiod-forsaken spot as this!"... oried out.

"Because it is forsaken," murmured the widow.
"But alone!"

But alone !"

"But alone 1"
"I wish to be alone."
The major picked up his hat.
"Madam" said he, "I apologize from my heart. Believe me, I had no intention to intrude; but if you know the colony as I know it you would understand the anxiety of an old stager like myself to render you all the assistance, and I may say the protection, in my power. It may seem officious to you now, but you would understand it, my ucar madam, had you been out here as long as I have." And with that the major held out his hand—but Mrs. Astley laid here upon his arm.
"I understand it perfectly," she re piled, with the kindeat smile; "It is you who misunderstand eme. I do ap preciate your kindloses mic coming to see me like thia, you will know it, too, the first dulliouity I am in when I shall not herstate to take you at your word. And I shall be always glad to receive you, sir, when you will do me the honor of calling. Only I have suff-red deeply. I am here to avoid scolety, not to seek it, and—but sure ly Major Blacker, you can sympathize with me there?"
"I can indeed," cried the honest major. "It was the death of my own dear wife that drove me to New South Wales."
The fact, however (and it was one).

Wales."
The fact, however (and it was one), was searcely stated with the pathos it deserved, the gallant speaker being occupied in noting the few lines and the many beauties of the comely face so compassionately raised to his.

"Then our case is the same, we must be friends," said the widow very gently as size rose. And she accompanied her visitor to the gate, keeping him waiting, however, on the way, while she found the early numbers of "Pickwick."

"Read them," she said "and you will come for more. Oh, how I envy you having to begin at the very beginning, and not knwing one word of what is to come! I shall hear you laughing across the bay! Oh, yes, I will come and see your house one day, but I can come no further as I am, and here is the gate.

"One moment," said the "najor glancing at a man who was at work in the front garden, and lowering his voice. "A conviol."

"A gentleman convict, as they say,

voice. "Yes."

woice. "A convict, as they say, by the out of him." muttered the major; "and that's the very worst. Look you, madam, if that fellow gives you the slightest trouble you let me know."

"What could you do?"

"Get him ifty lashes," replied the major vindetively. "I should have mentioned that I happen to be a magistrate of the colony. You may bring your man before no in my own house any day you like, and for the first piece of impulence he shall have fity. I also happen to possess some private influence with the governor. I need hardly say that it would be my rivilege to use it in your interest, could you but show me the way."

"You have influence with the governor!" oried the widow with an animation she had not hitherto displayed, and which vastly enhanced her charms "Then get my poor gardener, not fity lashes, but his toket-of-leave,"

The other gazad upo her with kindling admiration and a pleasant, smiling tolerance.

"A philanthropist!" said he. "An onthusiast in philanthropy! Only

smiling tolerance.

"A philanthropist!" said he. "An enthusiast in philanthropy! Only wait, my dear lady, until you've been out here a little longer. Why, I shall have the fellow before me in a week."

wait, my dear lady, until you've been out here a little longer. Why, I shall have the fellow before me in a week."

And taking off his hat as he spoke, the major nodded his bald head in the direction of the convict gardener and departed oluckling; but turned more thoughtful on the way, and reached home walking slowly, like a man with a troublesome idea M.jor Blacker was sixty years of age, but he never considered himself an old man, and now of a sudden he felt full ton years younger. He locked in the glass when he got home; the climate had dried him up a little; but there were black him up a little; but there were black him up a little; but there were black hars in his whiskers yet, and a youthful glitter in the mirrored eyes which he hoped had not been wanting in the late interview. Major Blacker had lived, and now the desire was come to him to live a little more. Turning from the mirror to his bedroom window he beheld the smoke of the widow's cottage making a grey lace through the sunset; in between and down below the fretted floor of the hay was rosy indeed from shore to shore; overhead the blue was fast changing to purple; and to soot as companiments of the eye and in blood as old as you please the major's mind was made up.

Two days later—in a community which counted three men to the wo man there was no time to be lost—in two days, therefore, Major Blacker presented himself once more at the widow's cottage. He had devoured him both with a topic of familiar con varsation and an excuse for a second

visit so precifiate. He needed numbers three and four; but the widow was from home—in fact, the assigned servant had taken her out in a boat.

The assigned servant! the garden or in that harbor full of sharks! The major strode through the cottage, was shown the boat rounding Shark's Island homeward bound, and elected to want the lady's landing in her own garden. He must speak seriously to Mrs. Astley. It was bad enough for an urprotected woman to live alone in that lonely place with a convict man servant and a maid who was no doubt a convert also but to trust herself upon the water with a criminal and none beside? It was worse than madness. The poor lady was in need of a friend to warn her of her danger, and she should find that frond in Thomas Blacker.

The major stood twiching his moustable by the water's edge until the boat's keel slid into the sand. His eye was on the convict, a tall, bearded, round-shouldered man, who hung his head (as well he might, thought the major) before that ferocrous orb. It was the visitor who helped Mrs. Astley to a light on dry land, and then he broke out, without a word of apology for his presence in the garden. Did she know what she was doing trusting herself in that cockieshell with a transported ruflian, a desperado who could murder her in a minute if it seemed worth his while? Had no not told her the harbor was full of sharks? But the land sharks of Sydney itself, the felons and male factors stalking at large there in the light of day, were as bad and worse; yet she coult' trust herself willingly with one of these it.

"Hel"; exclaimmed the martinet

his words.
"Hush!" she cried at last. "He

nis words.

"Hosh" she cried at last. "He will hear you."

"He!" exclaimed the martiner.

"What do I care what he hears? Let him listen and take heed."

"But I care," insisted the lady in an imploring voice. "I take an interest in the poor fellow. I am sorry for him. He has been telling ma his trouble. He has a wife, Major Black er, and I am sorry for her."

"Trouble I" sneered the major. "That's what they all call it. What's his name?"

"Whybrow, the forger?"

"The same."

"Whybrow, the forger?"
"The same."
"Then, all I can say, my dear lady," exclaimed the major in his most pompous manner, "is that I sincorely hope you have brought no plate or valuables to this accuracy country; if you have I beg of you to let me take them to my bank to mor row. Whybrow might hesitate to out your throat—I doubt if he has the pluck, for one thing—but he'll rob you as sure as you stand there. I remom her his case very well. A more ac complished villain has never been transported. He'd rob a church, so you nay be quite sure he'd rob you; it's only a question of time and opportunity."

transported. He d rob a church, so you may be quite sure he'd rob you; it's only a question of time and oppor tunity."

Mrs. Astley turned on her heel, took a few quick steps towards the house, turned again and rejoined her neighbor.

"Has he ever got into trouble out here?" she demanded, hotly. "Has he cane been up sefoce you or any of your brother magistrates? Is there anything at all against him but the orism for which he was transported?" "Not that I know of," admitted the other with a shrug; "but he's a clever man, he would naturally behave pretty well."

"So well that you didn't even know he was in the colony; yet you arready, for that one crime in the past, to credit him with any villainy present to them? If you treat you expect of them! If you treat you convicts like dogs, whip them like dogs, and never credit them with a sirgle remnant of their native manhood, how can you expect ever to make them into the men they were? Yet what is this country for, if not to give the wicked and the weak another chance—a fresh start? Oh, I have no patience with your view, eir, that once a villain is allways one; I havo it on all sides of me since I landed; but I tell you it is a bommable, hateful, inhuman and immoral!"

Mejor Blacker bowed his head. His eyes could not conceal their ad.

I tell you it is shominable, hateful, inhuman and immoral!"

Major Blacker bowed his head. His eys could not conceal their admiration; the fire in hers was a revelation to him; he had sought a woman and fotud a queen, and the falseness to his mind; of her premise took not a whit from his delight.

"Madam," said he, pointing with his cane to the subject of his argument, who had drawn up the boat, and was carrying in the cars; "madam, I am only sorry for one thing, I am only sorry for one thing, I am only sorry I am not yonder gardener, with you for my champion and defender! I withdraw every word I have said. Assigned to you, I can wall balieve that the greatest rogue in the colony would soon become an honest man!"

"It depends so entirely on us," cried the widow, never heeding the compliments in her enthusiasm. "Oh, I think we have so much to answer for! I his last place he was treated horribly; it was up the country; no, I must not mention names, only I how from Whybrow that the chaingang was heaven after what he had gone through at that man's hands. It was from a clusin gang I got him. He has been near, y three years in the colony. He was transported for seven.

Oh, don't you think it would be pos

mer?"
The major felt a warm hand upon The major folt a warm hand upon his arm the major saw yees of liquid blue, lighted with enthusiasm, and gazing apparently into his own. They had reached the cottage, and were standing in a tiny morning room filled with flowers and leavy with their scent. The major felt younger than over.

seent. The major foit younger than over.

"I could try, he said, "but I fear it wouldn't be much good. Four years' servitude as the limit. I'm afraid weshouldn't havemuch chance."

"Try!" said the widow "It would be an act of humanity, and one for which I should feel personally grateful all my life."

The major tried, and won the gratitude without achieving the result tude without achieving the result all events of the oauseu, my which she had set her unreasonable heart at all events the major failed to make a quick advance he had counted upon in Mrs. Astey's affections. At the end of the summer their friendship was still nothing more, and the convict gardener still a convict gardener. As neighbours, the pair would read together the "Pickwick" numbers as they came, and play an occasional game of cribbage in the major's veranda; but as sure as that veteran uttered a sentimental word touching his lonely condition, or hers (and the one involved the other), so surely would the widor rise and beg him to escort her home. Nor did the view from the Old Point Piper road soften, her at all with its sparking moonhit brilliance. Yet it was here, in the incipience of the following summer, that the gallant old fellow, after an extra glass of wine with his dinner, at last declared himself.

Mrs. Astey heard him with an expressionless face turned towards the harbour; but ere he finshed, the harbour; but ere he finshed, the harbour; but ere he finshed, the moonlight that strowed those waters with shummering stones had found two also in her eyes.

"I cannot," she cried. "I loved my husband—I love him still—I shall nover marry again!"

"But so did I love my eainted wife," protested the major, "yet I would marry to morrow. I consider it no disrepect to the dead; on the contrary it is the highest compliment we can pay them, as showing so happy an experience of wedlock that we should him uncomfortable.

"I davi helize went think so

isin repeat it. Not that I thought so until I met you," he added, a little hastily, to quell a look which made him uncomfortable.

"I don't believe you think so now," replied the candid widow. "You not only mean less than you say, you feel less, and must forgive me for you may not know it yourself, but a woman is never deceived. Think it over, and you will agree with me; but never, never let us speak of this sgain. It hurts me to hurt you—and I like you so much as a friend!"

As for Thomas Blacker, the first plunge had completely sobered him, and he bitter!" reponted that indiscretion of the 'ak's which had led him into a declaration as prenature as it had been also unpremeditated. As a soldier, however, he took kndlier to retreat for the mere fact of deploring his advance; retreat, indeed, was out of the question; and the major's further protestations were pitched in a key calculated to acquit of a charge which rankled, being true.

"Your answer I accept, and can bear," he retorted with dignity, "but not your misjudgment of my feelings. That would be cruel—if you were capable of cruelty. Permit me at least to say that it shows an ignorance of my real nature which cuts me to the quick. I have expressed myself but poorly if you can still doubt my readiness to devote my life to you—aye, or to lay it down if need be for your sake! There is nothing I would not do for you. The slightest service I should esteem my privilege."

The widow laughed, but not maturedly. On the contrary, her hand all through the major's arm with the words, as if to sheathe their edge.

"The was one thing you once promised to do for me," she said." It is not done yet!"

"Exacity."

I tried my best."

"Could you not try again?"

"I find my best."

"Could you not try again?"

"I if i did," said the major, hoarsely, "would it make any difference to the

"I tried my best,"
"Could you not try again?"
"If I did," said the major, hoarsely,
"would it make any difference to the
answer you would give me if I said
again what! have said to night? I
tell you candidly I begin to feel Jealous
of that convict. I shall be glad to see
his back."

of you candidly I begin to feel ralous of that convict. I shall be glad to see his back."

The woman gave a little nervous laugh, but no answer.

"Would it make any difference?" he cried again.

"I cannot bargain like that," sighed the widow, turning away.

"And you are right!" exclaimed the other, hotly flushing. "I unsay that; I'm ashamed of it. But I'll get that toket of leave this summer, or I'll never look you in the face again!"

again!"
And this time Thomas Blacker went to work in earnest; but then a year had passed since his former half hearted attempt of foregone fullity; and the forloru hope of that season was the easy goal of this. The major, without a doubt, stood well at the Government House he was secretly

Bubbles or Medals.

Tests aspired to the test of the test and testing that was not been as those to the test as the test a (0) (<u>•</u>) 600 (0) <u>Coccecucation</u>

ongaged upon plans for the furtification of the harbor, and had the ear of his Exc lleney in magisterial naturas well. Wint he had mentioned only tentatively and not altogather seriously the year before he urgednow as a peculiarly deserving casaliding the pear before he urgednow as a peculiarly deserving casaliding in the cottage with a paper for the widow to sign, and of meeting the gardener on the path as he was coming away.

"I suppose you know what I have here, my man?" cried the major, tapping a breast inflated with conscious benevolence.

"The mistress has mentioned it," replied the map, trembling in an instant. "I am deeply grateful, sir, to you. I little thought to get it yet."

"Nor have you, sir, nor have you," said the major briskly. "You ticket in totest till tax signed by the Governor and safe in your bands. However, he added, with a touch of the self importance he enjoyed, "I have promised your mistress to use my in fluence in your behalf, so by the end of the week you may very possibly heaf from me again."

Again as if to finish the thing off with a flourish, Thomas Blacker was finally even better than his word; for as far from the end of the week so well and to do not by moonlight and the Point Piper road with Whybrow's ticket signed and sealed in his pocket. Once more the mejor had dined well, but this time not unwirely; yet his heart troubled with a trouble which had never entered his calculations hitterto. His brother was dead; his brother's estates were now his own. The incoming mail had brought the news, and with it a round of applaus and congraulistions from connections and friends who, for years, had shown no knowledge of his existence. The mejor was un aprivate quandary of the spirit; he was guandary of the spirit had the did and the spirit had here, in doubt, he would earl

marry him; and after the other night—

The major had reached the cottage gate. Here he dismounted, tethering his horse within. There were voices and lights, both low, in the cottage; the Fresch windows wide open to the night; and an ignoble instinct, begotten of a swufs suspicion that was more truly an inspiration, caused the mejor to advance upon the grass. So he crept nearer—nearer yet—within ear shot. And the first words he heard confirmed him in his deecit. By heaven! there should be trick for trick!

be has, muttered the major behind

ted h.m on.

"I dol." replied the woman with a grean, for which suc received no credit. "I did. I could not help it. It grieves me to think of it. I am so ashaned; but, darling, it was for

you ! "Was it indeed !" cried the major, "Was it indeed " cried the major, striding into the room, with sounding heels and jingling spurs: and he stood there twirling his moustache. The woman was first upon her f.et. The man's face sank into his hands.

"It was," she repeated boldly.
"And, oh.! you will forgive me when
I tell you all?"

I tell you all?" "Naturally," sneered the other—
"if I stopped to listen. But explanations, I imagine, would be somewhat superflions after this. Here, you may have it," he added, opening his 'hand and letting the crumoled ticket drop with an air of in-ff ible diegust "I won't condescend to put it back in ray pocket, as you deserve; take it—and marry the man, for God's sake, at the nearest churon!"

The woman leid a tenger hand upon

The woman laid a tender hand upon the bowed and bended head at which Thomas Blacker glanced in righteous

"Marry him I cannot," she said.
"We have been married these fifteen years."

The Couching and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. The har Ecter the Oit obviate all this catively, safely and specify, and is a benign remedy for laureness, sores, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

The Pope, in receiving a deputation of Roman Catholic journalists, who handed to His Holmess a sum of twenty-five thousand france as a Fosco's Pence, and according to the Standard's Rome correspondent, he had still received no news of Mousgnor Mecaris and his mission. That cedes-issed had not with the most serious difficulties on his journey. The Pope added that if King Menchik demanded a money ransom to induce him to surreduct the prisoners he would address himself to the Italians and get it from them.

PARALYSIS CURED - SWORF STARMENT.

Mrs. Maggie McMartin. 27 Radenhurst St., Toronto, Ont., swears that Ryckman's "knotency Cure" cured her of Paralysis which rondered one side of her body cutirely useless. Physicians said there was no chauce of her over recovering the use of her limbs. Hope deserted her, but to-day she is walking around telling her friends how Ryckman's "Kootenay Cure" gave her life and happutess. Sworn to July 10, 1989, before J. W. Seymour Corley, Notary Public.

On August 1st the Pope received the managing director of the Corriers Nazionate and Commander Pacelli, who presented to His Holiuess the sum of 26,000 lire, being the amount of first subscription opoued as a proof of Italy's rec synthem of the steps taken by Loc XIII. for the hieration of the prisoners in Abyasinia. The Pope stated that he had not received any nows from Monagion Macaris owing to the difficulties of communication. He hoped, however, that the liberation of the Italian prisoners would be accomplished.

By heaven! I there should be truck?

"Darling." said the widow's voice, the awest voice that had beguiled him, "it will be the end of the week to morrow—well, then, next day; and after that we will hide it no more let us brazen it out! I am always ready; and you, you will have the right to take care of me as you should; you will have your toket of leave."

"Nover!" muttered the major between his teeth, and he crunched the paper he held ready in his hand into a ragged ball. He lorges his doubts upon the moonlight road. The nijured man was all the man now. He crept still nearer and saw that for which he was now so fully prepared; the widow reposing in the convict's arms.

"There's only one thing that troubles me," the man was saying, although his twitching, realiess face was an eternal sea of trouble and remorse, "and that is your poor old major. He has turned up trumps ("I'm hauged if his turned up trumps ("I'm hauged if he never was known to exert humself.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

E. B. A.

P. J. Crotty, Member of the Grand Branch Executive Committee

humble submission to the will of an Jivine Son.

St. PATRICE'S BECKER, NO. 12, FORONTO.

The members of Brauch No. 12 hold a very prosperous meeting in their hall on Wednesday, the 12th Theorem Soveral Important subjects under consideration. Which were referred to a special committee to doal with The report of the transpectation of Davitt Brauch and St. Helen S Circle on Thursday, August 27th, promises to be a great success.

Wednesday

Linear S.T.

At a regular meeting of the Father Matthew Temperance Association of Almonto, held August 10th, the following officers were elected for the enusing six months:

Rev. Director. Very Rev. Cauon Folor; President, J. P. O'Couer, 2nd Vice-President, J. P. O'Couer, 2nd Vice-President, P. Frawley; Secretary, E. Kelly; Assistant Secretary, F. Johnston: Treasurer, P. Daley, Committee of Management—J. O'Reil ly, W. Hogan, J. Frawley. E. Horan, E. McAuliffe.

St. Basil's School.

St. Basil's Separate School sent up of the contravers of the co

A Black Eye for the Queen.

A Black Eye for the Queen.

The Kilkenny Journal, commenting upon the release of John Daly, the Irish political prisoner, from Portland Prison, says:—"The red Indians or the red indians of the prison of the red indians of the prison of the red indians of the prison of the prison of the prison of the prison of the queen's speech to the outrages in Armenia, and adds: "The Queen can find nearer home more vent for her hypocritical tears than among the Kurds," and asks: "Where is the Queen's elemency? Daly was released a month before death would have released him, and three others have been driven mad by tortures in penal servitude compared with which Siberian exile is drawing-room imprisonment. This is the way Victoria wishes to signalize her record reign. She would not have been a loss to the victims of her brutal rule in Ireland if she had gone years ago. At the present moment she knows she is standing in the way of those who wish to see her in her royal sepulchre, and she has neither the grace to abdicate or the humanity to open prisons to Irishmen until they precede her on the voyage from which none return."

Lord Russell in Town.

Lord Russell and party arrived in the city yesterday afternoon by the Chicora. The boat was forty minutes late, but notwithstanding that fact a large crowd waited on the wharf to see the distinguished vaitors as they landed. Mr. Edgar Wills stepped on board the boat, and on behalf of the council of the Board of Trade welcomed his Lordship to the city. Carriages were in waiting, and the party drove to the Queen's hotel, where they are registered. Accompanying Lord Russell are:—Lady Russell, the Hon. Miss Lily Russell, his daughter; Mr. Charles Russell, his son; Str Frank Lockwood; Ch. M.P.; Lady Lockwood; Mr. M. Crackenthorpe, Q.O.; Mr. James Foxhall, England. No formal reception was held yesterday, but in the evening Lord Russell and the other members of the party were entertained at dinner at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club by Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., where his Lordship med a number of prominent legalites and others. Among those present were: Archbishop Walsh, Mr. Goldsin Smith, and Mr. Ænilius Irving, Q.C. Lord Russell will be solertained to day at luncheon at Osgoode hall by the benchers of the Law Society. In the evening he will attend a dinner in his honor to be given at the Torouto Club b; the council of the Board of Trade.

Trade.

He will leave for Montreal at nine o'clock this evening,—Mail and Empire of Wednesday.

A despatch from Toledo, O., of Aug. say: The Canadian cup defender nied affected the Chicago challanger moedor to-day in the first race for the ernational tropby. The winner made a course in five hours and 19 minutes, cleven minutes within the time limit!



Has no more Pits. 10
Orono Me. Oct 4, 74
My daughter, 19 years old, in the last 3% years and fits of some kind she would drop without any writing as a year of some kind. Warrong at 1 world were a close fe m to families and then for 21 hours would fed to dumped and sleep. She took about by het fee in hearing were Toute and Las not a fee a due; 32

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LATEST MARKETS.

TORONTO, Aug. 26, 1896.

Deliveries of produce were liberal this

Wheat -Stealy, a load of white selling at

Wheat - Stea 1y, a load of white selling at 65c and two loats of red at 61c.
Oats-Firmer, 700 bushels selling at 20c to 20½ for now and 22c and 22½ for old.
Hay and Straw - A good deat of business was transacted. About 23 loads of hay changed hands at \$10 to \$12 60 for now and \$13 to \$14 for old. Half a dozen loads of atraw olfored at \$10 to \$11.
Peas-Easler, 400 bushels solling at \$7c to 31c.

Press - Laurer, we dissert strong at 17 cm 51c.
Barley - Steady, one load selling at 33c.
Dressed Hogs - Deliveries were not heavy and prices held steady at \$5 to \$5 50.

	00
	00
	52
Peas, per bush 0 49 (51
	00
Oate, per bush 0 20	22
Bariey 0 33	00
Hay, 13 00 14	1 00
do new10 00 15	2 50
Straw, bundled 10 00 1	1 00
	00
	0 91
Butter, lb rolls 0 12	0 14
	0 13
	0 50
	0 60
	U 12
Potatoes 0 30	0 45
	5 50
	7 50
do, fore 2 00 ·	1 50
	5 00
Lamb yearlings 5 00	8 00
do. spring, per lb 0 06	08
MONTREAL MARKETS.	

UNITED STATES

East Buffalo, Aug. 25.—Castic—17 cars through and 1 on sale; market quiet and unchanged, with only a few lots here; weaks to St. 75. Hope—22 cars through and 12 on sale; market shade easier for pigs and heavy grades; steady for light and good Yorkers; Yorkers, \$3.70; Iight lots, \$3.76; may, \$2.70 to \$3.56; may grades, \$3.40 to \$3.56; may grades, \$3.40 to \$3.55; may grades, \$3.40 to \$3.55; may grades, \$3.40 to \$3.55; to \$3.56; heavy grades, \$4.50 to \$3.55; to \$3.56; may deared and through and lambs—3 east through after the same of the sam

soid. Sheep and lambs closed firm, only 2 cars were on asle all told and they were taken early.

New York, Aug. 25.—Receipts for beeves were 221 hoad, all direct to exporters and alanghierers; no trading; feeling, teady; dressed beel steady at 63c to 73c for poor to good prime native sides. Cables from Great Bittain quote American steers at 10c to 11c, dressed weight; American steeps at 10c to 11c, dressed weight; Dripport to 11c, dressed weight of calves, and to 000 quarters of beel; to morrow, 4,420 quarters. Receipts of calves, all for the market, were 143 head; 393 head on asje all toid; demand soilve at firm prioss for all sorts; all soid except a car of western calver; poor to prime veals sold a 34 to

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