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The Catholic Register.

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

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EDUCATIONAL BEGINNINGS.

The Early Days of St. Michael's College.

The Late Father Vincent.

The host of attached friends left to mourn the sad and almost irreparable loss sustained by the whole community in the death of the late Very Rev. Father Vincent will during the present



VERY REV. J. M. SOULERIN, C. S. B.,
First Principal of St. Michael's College.

week and month unite their supplications with those of the pupils and professors of St. Michael's College. The cherished memory of so kind, so patient, so generous and so gifted a superior will long retain its vernal freshness in the hearts of hundreds, mayhap of thousands.

It would be hard to mention the city or district in this Province or in some of the neighboring States where prominent men among the laity and clergy are not found who owe their training, it may be their vocation, to the zeal and foresight of the late Father Vincent. As President of St. Michael's College he was father and friend to all those who entered as pupils within its hallowed precincts. During twenty-five years of successful administration he wrought assiduously and unceasingly in the field of Catholic education for God's greater glory, for the honor of the Church, and for the progress and welfare of all those entrusted to his loving care. Four years have now elapsed since the day of his sad demise, but his name is yet held in gratified recollection by all who knew him, and anxious prayers are wafted to Heaven's throne for eternal rest to his gentle soul.

Very Rev. Father Charles Vincent was born in April, 1828, at Vallon in the South of France, department of Ardeche. He and his sister, who afterwards became a nun of the Order of the Presentation, were the only children of well-to-do and pious Catholic parents. At the age of twelve Charles was entered as a pupil of the College of Aubenas in the same department, which was, at that time, as it is now, under the management of the Basilian Fathers. In that preparatory seminary he mastered the classics, finished his humanities and rhetoric, and was transferred to the Mother House at Annonay where, at the age of twenty-one he became a novice of the Order and prosecuted the studies of Natural Philosophy, Logic and Theology under the celebrated scholars

and scientists Montgolfier, Aetoric and Deglesne.

Annonay in Ardeche, a city of 25,000 souls, about 70 miles south of Lyons, is noted as the birth place of many inventors and men of science. Among others the Montgolfier brothers are known the world over as the inventors of the air balloon and for the excellence of their paper mills, which furnish all Southern France and several cities in England and America with note paper of the highest quality and most delicate tissue. Alphonse, nephew of the great inventor, received a most liberal education and was sent to England to make particular note of the latest improvements in all kinds of machinery. Being religiously inclined however, he paid more attention during his travels, to the structure of the churches and the internal discipline of monasteries than he accorded to the manufacture of paper or the structure of bridges. On his return to his native city, he obtained the consent of his pious parents to enter the college of Annonay and study for the priesthood.

When a member of the order of St. Basil, he with Father Aetoric, author of "Origine du bien et du mal," and Father Tourville, uncle of the late Father Soulerin of St. Michael's College, laid deep and broad the foundations of the Basilian Institute, then in its infancy, but now a grand educational centre with several branches in France, one in England, Plymouth; one in North Africa, Algiers; and two in this Province, Assumption College of Sandwich and St. Michael's of Toronto.

In the Mother House at Annonay Rev. Father Vincent had just finished his theological course when letters came from Bishop de Charbonell of Toronto urgently requesting that a staff be sent out to lay the foundations of a Catholic College in the Queen City. Rev. Father Soulerin then prefect of studies, having some knowledge of English, was selected by his uncle, Rev. F. Tourville, at that time Superior, to undertake the mission. He chose for assistant Rev. Father Malbos and made a proposal to Mr. Vincent, who was a novice, but not yet in Holy Orders. The latter objected that he was totally unacquainted with the English language, but added that if Mr. Flannery, an Irish student, then studying theology in Annonay, would consent to be his companion, he would volunteer his services for the Canadian mission. The consent of the latter obtained, all four left Annonay for Toronto on the 2nd August, 1852. Mr. Flannery, however, had, two weeks previously, obtained permission to visit his native land, which he had not seen for a period of eleven years, and returned to Havre de Grace on the 6th August, whence all set sail, the day following, on the American Line Steamer, *Franklin*.

Toronto was reached late in September, where Bishop de Charbonell gave hearty welcome to the Rev. founders of St. Michael's College, of whom two were ordained priests and two ecclesiastical students in Minor Orders. As no college existed, a house was rented for the purpose on Queen street east about two doors west from the corner of Church street. The staff consisted of Rev. Father Soulerin, Superior; Rev. Father Molony, Pro-

fessor of belles lettres, Rev. Father Malbos, bursar and professor of Greek; Rev. Mr. Flannery, professor of humanities, and Rev. Mr. Vincent, master of studies.

It should have been mentioned that two years previously, Bishop de Charbonell had, on his way from Rome, where he was consecrated by Pope Pius IX., spent a few days at the College of Annonay, his Alma Mater, and had secured the help and companionship of Rev. J. Moloney, a member of the Order. The latter was a native of the Diocese of Killaloe in Ireland who, after completing his ecclesiastical studies in the Irish College, Paris, obtained permission to attach himself to the Order of St. Basil in France and afterwards, as said above, accompanied the Bishop of Toronto to this city, where he was appointed Archdeacon of the Diocese and Dean of the Home Missions, and where for several years he was distinguished for piety, eloquence and striking amiability of character.

Among the first pupils who entered the University in embryo on Queen street, were Mr. Richard O'Connor, now Bishop of Peterborough; Mr. D. O'Connor, now Bishop of London; Mr. M. Ferguson, now of Assumption College, Sandwich, and Mr. Geo. Northgraves, author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels" and Editor of the *Catholic Record*.

When a six months' lease of the house on Queen street had expired, the infant college was transferred to the new extension of the Bishop's Palace on Church street afterwards known as St. Vincent's Chapel, and remained there until, with the assistance of the late Captain Elmsley, who donated the site, and with funds sent from the Mother House in France, besides the contributions raised in the Diocese then embracing Hamilton and London, the foundations were laid of St. Basil's Church and St. Michael's College as they now stand on Clover Hill. The important and costly additions since made in no wise interfere with the plan conceived and executed by Rev. Father Soulerin, who was both scholar and architect.

The subsequent history of Rev. Father Vincent is soon told. He and Mr. Flannery were ordained priests by Bishop de Charbonell in St. Michael's Cathedral on the 23rd May, 1853, which day happened to be in that year Trinity Sunday. After the return of Father Malbos to France in 1860, Father Vincent was appointed economer or bursar which position he held until Rev. Father Soulerin five years later on was elected General of the Order at Annonay. Father Vincent then became Superior of the Order in America and President of St. Michael's College.

Nor were his responsibilities limited to college work. He was chosen by the late Archbishop Lynch to be member of his Council and Vicar General of the Diocese. In the faithful performance of his many arduous duties he gained friends every where by his quiet demeanour, his admirable patience under severe trial, and his charity that made no distinction of persons, and that knew no bounds. After a protracted illness which he bore with saintly resignation, he died on the 1st November, 1890, and was interred on his feast day (St. Charles Borromeo) 4th Nov. Archbishops Walsh and Cleary were

present in the sanctuary, also three of his former pupils who are Bishops respectively of Peterborough, Hamilton and London. All the priests of the Diocese and several from the neighboring Dioceses testified by their presence their unwavering devotion to Father Vincent. St. Basil's was crowded with worshippers of every condition in life, the very poorest mingling with Toronto's wealthiest citizens, for all felt under some obligation to the deceased priest and benefactor either for sage and saving counsel given in time of trouble, or for charities bestowed in the hour of need.

Rev. Father Vincent left his mark, and a luminous one on the pages of Church history in this Province. During a quarter of a century his whole being, mind, heart and physical energies were employed without rest, we might say without earthly reward, in the delicate and difficult task of training boys to be men and men to be saints.

That he succeeded, not in every instance it is true, but in measure and numbers even beyond his fondest anticipations, must be acknowledged by all. His pupils occupy the first rank in the professions in every city in Canada, if not all bishops or priests, they are almost without exception, firm and devoted Catholics as they are intelligent and honorable citizens, reflecting credit on their Alma Mater, and the Church to which they belong.

Leo XIII. Speaks.

The conferences at the Vatican relative to the proposed union of the eastern church with the Holy See opened on Wednesday, Oct. 24. The Pope presided. The sitting was devoted to fixing the order in which the matters to be considered shall come before the conference.

The Pope made a speech to the delegates. After praising all who had helped bring about the conference, he said:

"We wish that all governments alike had embraced this grand ideal, inasmuch as the work, if achieved, will be for the interest and benefit of the entire world, but political views, and, still more, we regret to say, the unreasonable jealousies of some of the governments, which show in what condition the Papacy is placed, have prevented these reunions from having the large and solid results rightly expected from them.

Above all, we must lament the absence of the patriarch of the Armenians. We shall not on that account, however, recede from our purpose, and, even if we can count only within certain limits on political union, nothing will prevent us from solving the grand problem from the religious side while awaiting more propitious times for the rest of the work."

Mrs. Celeste Cocc, Syracuse, N. Y. writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parrelco Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least. These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., has sent a sympathetic letter and a subscription of \$100 to the Champlain Monument Committee at Quebec.

HOME RULE.

Mr. Blako's Speech at Philadelphia.

A Comprehensive Statement of the Situation.

After waiting considerable time for the applause to die away, Mr. Blako spoke as follows:

"Your Grace, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am afraid that the Chairman, through his kindness to me, has done me but a very poor service in speaking of me in terms so eulogistic. It would have been all very well if it was not quite certain that I was about to convince you how eulogistic they were. I make no pretensions to oratory, and I am glad to know under these circumstances that the duty imposed upon me is one which does not demand these qualifications. It is, none the less, a very important duty; it is to lay before you a consideration which at this very critical period of the long struggle which, under various forms, by different methods, with varying opportunities, for so many centuries and so many generations engrossed the time and attention of the Irish people; and to beg of you to render by your sympathy and by your material aid that assistance and support to those in the front of the battle which in times of yore you were wont to do, and which at this time you are called upon to do by the considerations of the past, of the present and of the future. I shall endeavor in the statement which I have to make to you to recall that in addressing a Philadelphia audience of Irish Americans it is absolutely needless to enter into the discussion of many of the details of the Irish question as it was or as it is, and those details upon which I shall enter are rather the details of the struggle as it now is. We are practical people; you are practical people on your half of this continent, and we boast ourselves to be practical on that Northern half of the continent to which I belong, and we find ourselves engrossed in the very practical business of the other side of the Atlantic, and to set before you the nature of our struggle, the ground upon which we stand, the expectations, with the reasons for these expectations is my duty to-night.

THE GREAT SUBJECT OF HOME RULE.

One word before I start out on the great historical subject of Home Rule—one word of general observation. Those who watch with suspicion the course of the Parliamentary and constitutional agitations such as ours must remember what the material conditions are with which the lovers of Ireland have to grapple. That country during the last fifty years has with steadiness and rapidity equally appalling and unexampled, being losing its population. No other country in the civilized world has encountered the experience which in time of peace, without any destroying wars or other circumstances of that kind, has been the unhappy lot of Ireland. In 1811 its population was nearly 8,200,000, but in 1891 it was reduced 4,700,000. The whole natural increase of the population and three and one-half millions of souls had vanished from the shores of Ireland. In the meantime the population of the neighboring island was steadily and rapidly increasing in spite of its emigration. You know the circumstances under which Ireland has lost her population, and you know also of the 705,000 souls that went from her shores in less than 619,000 found new homes in these United States of America. What has been the result? Whereas fifty years ago the population of Ireland was one third of the whole population of the United Kingdom, it is now only about one eighth.

NATIONAL RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

Then turn to the material resources. Man for man the material resources may have somewhat increased in that

interval, but relatively, man for man, when you consider her increasing and her diminishing with the increased British population, the discrepancy in the material resources has become greater than the discrepancy in the point of population, so much so that the most eminent statistician and the most competent person, and that person more than eight years an Englishman, estimated the taxable income of Ireland to be only one-fifty-third part of the taxable income of Great Britain. So that her material resources have also, relatively speaking, greatly diminished, and to those few, I believe, those very few lovers of Ireland in the most inopportune moment at which such a suggestion could be made, have thrown out the idea that the Parliamentary and constitutional agitation is failing, and a harsher and more violent method is in order, if that phrase can be applied. I beg to remind them that, added to these observations, they find the conditions of warfare have also enormously changed; armies are supplied with better equipment, have better ammunition, are better drilled, and all these things are enormously in favor of organized military forces as against the undisciplined strength of a nation striving for freedom.

A GREATER IRELAND.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have stated these things to you because I wish to bring before you what I believe to be a pleasant contrast which really exists between the condition of things laid before you and from that point of view which is the true point of view. These things taken by themselves look ill for the cause of Ireland. But in God's Providence it occurs that while her population was so diminishing there was growing up a greater Ireland outside of Ireland herself. A great portion of the down-trodden Irish have found homes in these United States of America, and to an enormous extent you will find them in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, and to whatever corner of the world which you may go you will find the exile from Ireland, and you will find him animated, whether he be the man who was himself exiled or the descendant of an exile, you find him animated and you find him ready to strain every nerve to the cause of Ireland, and I think that there is a greater strength given to the Irish cause by the fact of these men being exiled than if they had remained at home. It is also true as the means of communication of knowledge have enormously increased all the world over we have become, so far as knowledge of the affairs of one nation by another is concerned, more like one people. The steamboat, the railway, the telegraph, the printing press, and the post office, each and all of these which make the whole world know, these things win our allies in that warfare, that bitter warfare, in which we are now engaged for the Irish cause. They are allies with reference to that spirit of sympathy which, when given between mankind, creates a strength and courage equal to any other help given. There has been during the latter part of that fifty years a great spread, partly due to these inventions which I have recounted, and due also to other circumstances, a great spread of the spirit of freedom, and the masses in Ireland and Great Britain have been to a large extent enfranchised within the last few years. They have been given political power, not merely theoretically, but practically, and will become absolutely so within a few years as soon as they know their strength and are determined in what way it shall be directed. It has been my pleasure to speak in many quarters of Great Britain on the Irish question, and I have rejoiced to find that the degree of interest and sympathy with which the masses of the people receive the statements of her cause indicate that they are thoroughly im-

bued with a desire for the freedom of Ireland; and I am still more rejoiced to meet in private conversation, before and after meetings of this kind, men of England, of Scotland and of Wales, who have told me they had become Home Rulers long before the politicians took up the question of Home Rule, and I am able to say to you that I believe more and more from day to day that sentiment is growing amongst the masses of the British people, and that the knowledge and sympathy given to the subject of the Irish question which comes from all parts of our broad land will insure its satisfactory settlement at no distant day.

THE IRISH QUESTION MUST BE FACED.

"Well, Mr. Chairman, it was at the turning point of these series of events to which I allude that the Irish Parliamentary party was reorganized some fifteen years ago, upon, not in all respects, a new but in most respects a new departure under the auspices of that great Irish leader, Parnell (loud applause), whose name should always be received with acclamation by an Irish audience. What was the first business to which he addressed himself? It was to so conduct the concerns of his party in Parliament that the masses of the British people might have their eyes open and that the politicians of the British people might learn that the Irish question would not rest, but must be faced (applause). So long as both the great political parties then to an enormous extent (more than to-day) were dominated over by the aristocracy and classes; so long as they were both, divided in all other respects, apparently united in their determinations not to recognize the wrongs of Ireland or her right to self government, so long as the masses of the British people appear to have ways absolutely different to her creed, it was unable to pursue the methods which it was acknowledged Mr. Parnell had pursued. In order to achieve this great object his party was constituted upon certain principles and they were bound together in those principles; therefore, you Irish Americans, mixing as actively as you do in the political contests of your own country, must work together. United you stand, divided you fall, and when Constitutional agitation comes you must stand firm to a man and you must act together, for the strength of armies lies in a great measure in their concerted action. You must stand together, it is the salvation for the party. You must get together and decide upon a policy to be pursued. You must talk it over and the rules of the majority must prevail. If there be a man so confident of the accuracy of his own judgment upon such a question as may arise against the judgment of sixty or seventy of his neighbors he need not give up his idea, but should act with the others, if he can by so doing in any way help the cause of Home Rule in Ireland.

MR. GLADSTONE.

"As long as 1886, that great British statesman of this century (amongst whose wonderful and varied characteristics has been this: that in spite of advancing years he has kept firm and strong, he has marched with the times, he has not gotten encrusted by age, but has kept open for the reception of the problems of the day)—I refer to Mr. Gladstone, the man who crowned his glorious and illustrious life by taking on himself the responsibility of leading his great party and proclaiming a new and reformed Irish policy. He made strong efforts to solve the land problem, and did much good, but his greatest work for us was the day when he interested himself to erect the great platform that was to give Ireland Home Rule. He agreed that it was utterly futile to propose Home Rule upon a basis which should not be accepted by the Irish people, and the Home Rule Bill of 1886 was partly accepted by Mr. Parnell, as the undis-

puted leader of the Irish race within Ireland, Britain, and the whole world over, as a satisfactory basis of settlement. I do not say to you that the bill of 1886 or of 1892, which is confessedly a better bill, was in every respect all that we could desire, but who of you in any of your concerns in life have ever gotten all you desire. If we can get the substance of what we want, as a sensible people we take it and trust to the future for any changes and improvements that will bring about what we fully desire. Such was the bill of 1886. The bill was defeated in the House of Commons, and the result was that unless the people reversed that verdict the cause was doomed. The election came on, and the result was a great defeat. In England alone there were two hundred majority against us, and over the whole United Kingdom, in spite of the great Irish vote, there was a majority of one hundred and twenty against us. Did the Liberal party accept that defeat? Not at all. There was a determination that at the earliest moment the bill could be presented to bring the question up again. No new Home Rule Bill was introduced by anyone, because it would have been bad tactics, but the Tories contended that they could solve the Irish question in a better way. The English people were all the time more and more being taught by speeches and by object lessons set before them. For a time things looked very bright, and then there was a moment of despair; the sky, so far as it affected Ireland, became overclouded. In the two years that intervened, thirty seats were lost, which would have made a turn of sixty. It went to the people in 1892, and in spite of all these clouds the verdict of one hundred and twenty against Home Rule was turned into a majority of forty in favor. [Applause.]

A RAY OF LIGHT ABOVE THE HORIZON.

"For the first time in the long centuries that have passed a ray of light began to raise above the horizon. It seemed as though at last Ireland would have Home Rule. England herself was almost equally divided in the popular vote. Out of 3,800,000 there were only 70,000 more against Home Rule. I suppose it happens in this land as in all other countries that the popular vote is not always correctly represented by the returns to the Legislature. I believe if the popular vote had been represented, there would have been only ten more English members against Home Rule, but as a matter of fact there were seventy, where there should have only been ten in 1892. Considering all this, is it not an extraordinary change from 1886 to 1892? Consider this with all other movements. Look at the Isaac Butt struggle, look at that of Shaw, and contrast the results we have achieved, and I ask you whether you can conceive of any more rapid movement in the direction of Home Rule than that which we have achieved. Well, gentlemen, the new Parliament was elected on a Home Rule platform, but Home Rule was not the only plank of that platform. You know enough about politics here to understand the importance of a platform, and you know that your conventions, your great conventions, set forward their joint views and sentiments as to what they think should be done in the interests of the people in the most attractive form with a view of obtaining the greatest possible strength that can be had. The Liberal members, following the suggestion made by Mr. Parnell in 1891, wisely brought forward other popular things. They were matters, some of them, in which Ireland was directly interested, and in almost all of which Ireland in her struggle for self-government was indirectly concerned. In many of my speeches I have urged action in this cause where local self-government is concerned, and I have asked whether or not they

were going to uphold us in what we were trying to give them, and if they did not think we should have the same power. Every vote we give and every step we take toward the establishment of local government among them is a step taken directly forward in the march toward Home Rule for ourselves

"HOME RULE" FOR SCOTLAND AND WALES.

"They wanted the disestablishment of the Welsh Church in Wales; the disestablishment of the Scottish Church in Scotland; and we supported them both. One is advancing, the other is advancing. What arguments did we address to the people? 'Why, gentlemen,' we said, 'you of the Liberal party are asking us to vote for the disestablishment of the Church of Wales. What is that but Home Rule for Wales? You are asking us to vote for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, because you say the Scottish people want it. What is that but Home Rule for Scotland?' And so on we use these object lessons of the justice and reason of our claims to convince them that they should assist us. Wherever these questions between the Church and State have come up I have always tried to impress it upon the people that religion is a thing between a man and his conscience, and that the Church and State should interfere with each other as little as possible. [Applause.]

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

"The contest went on and in the end we carried our people through the House of Commons by a majority equivalent to that on which were elected. It went to another chamber, a conception of which it is impossible for you and I, impossible for rational people anywhere, to understand. It is a chamber given the power of deciding whether the laws which the popular vote has passed in the House of Commons shall stand—that is, whether in their opinion the House, being of inferior judgment to them, have given the matter sufficient time. It is a small class of some 600 or 600 gentlemen, composed of nobles and the highest aristocracy, that are called the House of Lords. We hardly expected that we would get Home Rule from these gentlemen without an appeal to the people. Our expectations were confirmed, the House of Lords threw out the bill, because looking down from their sullen atmosphere they could not approve it, and therefore said that the House of Commons had not spent enough time on this measure, and also because they said the people had been misled, that they did not see the bill or they never would have agreed to it. What the Lords said was that we ought to dissolve and go to the polls immediately. We were quite decided that an appeal should be taken, not because the Lords said so, but that taken at that time and under these circumstances it would be most likely to procure a favorable verdict. While as to whether this particular time and these particular circumstances would be the best we hesitated about, because our adversaries wanted us to do it. I do not suppose any of you are exactly guided by the advice of your adversaries as to what you should or should not do. If you did I would be surprised if you won many political battles. I look with suspicion upon the voice of an adversary. Although I do not go ahead because he said no, yet I am not disposed to act because he said so.

HOME RULE WILL GROW IN FAVOR.

"We have been appealing every day to the people to support the Home Rule Bill and we have had every prospect of a still further increasing sentiment in its favor. I rejoice with you that no longer is this a struggle of over-rented and desolated Ireland against an increased burden. This is not the struggle any longer. We have the sentiment of nearly one-half of England herself in our favor. We

are going to continue the education and work of enlightenment. We do not think the time has yet come for action. Some people may think that because we are now inactive we have accepted defeat, but this is not so. We are as zealous in the cause of Home Rule and are as confident, aye, more so, than ever before. In a great national question of this kind where there is so much at stake, where the welfare and prosperity of a nation hang upon a single thread, we have to put a great deal of time and thought on every step. As I have shown you to night, we have made a wonderful progress during the past twenty years. We have brought the great question of Home Rule for Ireland to where we can see every prospect of its success, we can see ahead happy days for Ireland. Yet, as I said before, where so much depends on a single step we must take every precaution; for at this stage of our progress one false step would forever ruin our cause. We are studying our people while we educate them. We want to be sure of our ground before we take the all important step. In this way we know our ground. We understand just how the people look upon Home Rule and, please God, when the right time comes, we will fight. I believe that there is but one condition that imperils us. It may come sooner or later. I acknowledge the force it will have, and I recognize that we have a great battle to fight. I acknowledge there is a great organization against us composed of the Lords, the aristocracy and the Established Church, in which bigotry and prejudice are predominant, reinforced by ignorance and want of appreciation of the situation, and the great Conservative element which is a strong feature in English politics. It is a mighty host in itself, but with the people in our favor, although as they are, less mighty than they, yet when organized far mightier. There is but one thing under our own control which we ourselves are responsible for, which will give at any time reason for apprehension. Let the Irish people continue united; let them at home and abroad continue to manifest their confidence and their determination to support constitutional agitation for Home Rule. Let them be satisfied with nothing else and let them believe in the cause until they see occasion to doubt it; let them show themselves determined to sustain their brother Irishmen who are carrying on this constitutional agitation and we shall succeed. Let us continue to give the cause our support by marching shoulder to shoulder with our eyes directed on one object and then we need have no fear for the success of the cause. (Voice from the audience) "One party and one leader."

"ONE PARTY AND ONE LEADER."

That is so, and let us stick to that party and that leader with all the strength we have. And in the end Ireland will have what she has fought for so many years—Home Rule.

All this struggle requires an immense amount of money to carry it on. Our opponents are constantly sending out literature of all kinds explaining principles and containing statements to aid their cause, which statements in many cases are direct falsehoods on our party. We need money to answer these circulars. This country is under the impression that Ireland is not paying her share of these expenses, but that America is furnishing nearly all of the money with which to carry on the fight for Home Rule. To show that this is a mistake, I will quote a few items from our receipts for last year. We received a total of \$66,700, and of that amount Ireland contributed \$58,560. (Applause.) So you see that Ireland is paying her share and will continue to do so if her fellow-countrymen from over all the world will but give as she has given. When the time comes for

us to go to the polls next year we will have ample funds to pay our way. If Ireland can give such an amount out of her poverty, cannot the Irishmen in America give from their abundance and help the cause of Home Rule for their fellow countrymen in the old country?

If we do not have money enough when the time comes for us to go to the polls with and carry our election, the cause of Home Rule will have to wait another year, and thus the people of Ireland will suffer on, when, if their exiled countrymen will but give a little for her cause, we are bound to succeed.

A Remarkable Youth.

No sketch of the House of Representatives of those (Lincoln's) days would be complete without a note concerning Thaddeus Morris, the Speaker's special page. When Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, was Speaker, he discovered in this young man, then a mere boy, a remarkable knowledge of parliamentary rules combined with an extraordinary memory for names and dates. Orr at once attached Morris to the Speaker's chair, where he kept his place until his death in March, 1864. Probably few ever noticed the tall, slim young man who leaned negligently on a corner of the Speaker's marble desk, apparently but slightly interested in the proceedings of the House, but really regarding all that passed with the most watchful vigilance. The youngster kept track of the mazy confusion of business, and could disentangle for the sometimes bewildered Speaker the most labyrinthine complication. Whenever a knotty question of parliamentary law or precedence arose, Morris would solve the difficulty with amazing facility. When the Speaker was addressing the House in a perfunctory way, stating the question at issue in order to consume the time needed by Morris to gather his authorities, the young man would silently place before the speaker reference book after reference book, with chapter and verse duly marked, perhaps taken from the records of the earliest years of the government, and collated for use as precedents in just such a case as this under consideration. The mute prompter's hand was the compass that enabled the tempest-tossed Speaker to steer clear of rocks and shoals on which he might have wrecked his reputation as a presiding officer. Morris's death was a real loss to the House, but possibly some of the hair-splitting debaters, who had failed to trip the Speaker when they "rose to a question of order," did not regard with unmitigable grief the place left vacant at the corner of the Speaker's dais.

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

For the last seventeen years J. Clancy has supplied the East End with coal and wood of the best that could be got. He is now in a position not only to supply the East End, but all parts of the city with the very best of coal and wood, at the lowest prices. Also the best Flour that McLaughlin and Co. make at 10 to 15 per cent less than any place in Toronto. Call up 2063, take a car, or drop a card to 421 Queen street East, and you will be attended to.

The Ways of the Lords.

On Oct. 28th T. D. Sullivan lectured to a large audience in the Boston Theatre. Hon. Joseph H. O'Neil was the presiding officer.

Mr. Sullivan delivered an exhaustive and interesting discourse on the House of Lords saying among other things:—

The House of Lords consists of aristocrats, large land owners and capitalists. It likes not progress neither does it like reforms. This upper legislative body has often angered the English people, but the Lords have always managed to smooth over the troubles, and the English people have allowed this branch of the Government to live on. The House of Lords has been indefensible for years, the butt of the ridicule of all the intelligent and educated men in England.

Imagine the absurdity of the theory that the sons of legislators are fit to be legislators. If that theory is correct, why not carry it into the House of Commons? If that theory is correct, the sons of painters ought to be painters, the sons of sculptors, ought to be sculptors, and the sons of grocers ought to be grocers. But nature does not run that way. Again and again have the Lords defeated Irish reforms and discouraged the liberal workers. If measures have passed the Commons they have killed them. The Lords originate hardly a thing; it seems to be their only task to sit in judgment upon the acts of the House of Commons and mar and mangle them, whether they be for the benefit of the English or the Irish people.

When the Home Rule Bill came up the Lords were drummed in from all parts of the world, from the mud baths of Germany, from the gaming tables of Monte Carlo, and it had been said that one was brought in to vote direct from an asylum for idiots. That Home Rule Bill was defeated by a vote of 10 to 1, but I verily believe that it was the worst night's work for the Lords themselves that they have ever done.

Referring to the chamber in which the Lords meet, Mr. Sullivan said:—

It has been called a gilded chamber, but for the Irish people it is a gilded abattoir, for there have been slaughtered the liberties and the just demands of that people. But, as I said, I believe the end is near. No farther back than yesterday, as I read in your newspapers, the Liberal Minister, Lord Rosebery, sounded the cry to arms.

The English people move slowly, but when they do move, look out for them. They need only such a call. There will be some fun within the next twenty months, now mark my words. Hear Lord Rosebery declaring that the House of Lords is a mockery, and an invitation to revolution. The government throws down the gauntlet; it remains for the people to back up the Government. We'll do it, too.

The extension of the franchise by the ballot secured by Gladstone put Ireland on her feet and gave her the first chance she ever had of sending a large body of representatives on to the floor of the House of Commons, men who understood the needs of and sympathized with that country. From that day to this the battle for freedom has been waged.

Ireland is freer and more prosperous today than she has been within in the memory of your fathers or your fathers' fathers. The Irish Parliamentary party has accepted all its chances, and is still on guard.

A concert of Irish airs was rendered during the afternoon by members of the "Rory of the Hill" Company, through the generosity of Mr. James Connor Roach, and Fred Moore, of Boston College, delivered a recitation.

The platform was occupied by a large number of prominent Irishmen, while a number of priests and well-known laymen sat in the body of the house.

Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails.

THE SCHOOLS.

The Reference to the Supreme Court.

Some Extracts from the Judgments.

The Blue Book has been issued containing amongst other things the answers of the judges of the Supreme Court to certain questions propounded by the Government. The questions were referred to the court for its opinion by the Governor General in Council pursuant to an act passed for the purpose. As these questions and the answers of the judges bear upon the interests of the Catholics of Manitoba, some extracts will prove of interest. The questions in the reference are as follows:

"1. Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions (referring to certain petitions and memorials presented to the governor general in council, and asserted thereby, such an appeal as is admissible by subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, or by subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 83 Victoria, 1870), chapter 3, (Canada)?

"2. Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of subsections above referred to or either of them?

"3. Does the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council in the cases of Barrett vs. Winnipeg and Logan vs. Winnipeg dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them after the union under the statutes of the province have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890 complained of in the said petitions and memorials?

"4. Does subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba?

"5. Has his Excellency the Governor General in Council power to make the declaratory or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be stated therein, or has his Excellency the Governor General in Council any other jurisdiction in the premises?

"6. Did the acts of Manitoba passed prior to the session of 1890 confer on or continue to the minority a right or privilege in relation to education within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or establish a system of 'Separate or dissentient schools' within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, if said section 93 be found to be applicable to Manitoba; and, if so, did the two acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them, affect any right or privilege of the Minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council?"

At the outset Judge Taschereau expresses his doubt as to the legality of the reference, seeming to think that the act which makes of the final Canadian court of appeal a court of first instance is ultra vires of Parliament. "Our answers to the questions submitted," he says, "will bind no one, not even those who put them; nay, not even those who give them; no court of justice, not even this court. We give no judgment, we determine nothing, we end no controversy, and, whatever our answers may be, should it be deemed expedient at any time by the Manitoba executive to implead the constitutionality of any measure that might hereafter be taken by the federal authorities against the provincial legislation, whether such measure is in accordance with or in opposition to the answers to this consultation, the recourse, in the usual way, to the courts of the country, remains open to them. That is, I presume, the consideration and a very legitimate one, I should say, upon which the Manitoba executive

acted by refraining to take part in the argument on the reference, a course that I would have not been surprised to see followed by the petitioners, unless indeed they were assured of the interference of the federal authorities, should it eventually result from this reference that constitutionally the power to interfere with the provincial legislation as prayed for exists. For, if, as a matter of policy, in the public interest, no action is to be taken upon the petitioners' application, even if the appeal lies, the futility of these proceedings is apparent."

Chief Justice Strong answered all the questions in the negative.

Justice Taschereau answered all in the negative except number 3.

Justice Gwynne's answers are practically the same as those of Justice Taschereau.

Justice Fournier on the other hand answers all the questions in the affirmative, excepting number 4.

Justice King's answers are identical with those of Justice Fournier.

In beginning his summary of the case Justice Fournier quotes the advice of the late Sir W. Richards that: "In deciding important questions arising under the act passed by the Imperial Parliament for federally uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, we must consider the circumstances under which that statute was passed, the condition of the different provinces, their relation to one another, as well as the system of government which prevailed in those provinces and countries."

He then proceeds: "What was the existing state of things in the territory then being formed into the Province of Manitoba? A rebellion, as I have already stated in the case of Barrett vs. Winnipeg, had thrown the people into a strong and fierce agitation, inflamed religious and national passions, caused the greatest disorder, which rendered necessary the intervention of the Federal Government."

Then follows the history of the appointment of Rev. Mr. Ritchot and Messrs. Black and Scott as joint delegates to confer with the Government at Ottawa. The petitions from their Bill of Rights are quoted, which were "that all properties, all rights and privileges possessed be respected, and the establishing and settlement of the customs, usages and privileges to be left to the sole decision of the local legislature. That the schools be separate, and that the moneys for schools shall be divided between the several denominations pro rata of their population." He then tells of the satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations, the people of the district believing their wishes acceded to by section 22 of the Manitoba act; "and until 1890 the inhabitants of the Province of Manitoba enjoyed those rights and privileges under the authority of this section and local statutes passed in conformity therewith."

The provision "an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of the legislature of the province of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education" (which are also the words used in the 93rd section of the British North America Act) should have some effect. The only meaning and effect I can give them is that they were intended as an additional guarantee or protection to the minority, either Protestant or Catholic, whichever it might happen to be, that the laws which they knew would be enacted immediately after the union by their own legislature in reference to education would be in accordance with the terms and conditions upon which they were entering the union; this guarantee was given so as to prevent later on interference with their rights and privileges by subsequent

legislation without being subject to an appeal to the Governor General in Council, should such subsequent act of the legislature affect any right or privilege thus secured to the Protestant or Catholic minority by their own legislature. In my opinion, the words used in subsection 2, "an appeal shall lie from any act of the legislature" necessarily mean from any statute which the legislature has power to pass in relation to education. There is no necessity of appealing from statutes which are ultra vires, for the assumption of any unauthorized power by any local legislature under our system of government is not remedied by appeals to the Governor General in Council, but by courts of justice. Then, as to the words "right or privilege" in this subsection 2, they refer to some right or privilege in relation to education to be created by the legislature which was being brought into existence and which when once established might thereafter be interfered with at the hand of a local majority so as to affect the Protestant or Catholic minority in relation to education. It is clear, therefore, that the Governor General in Council has the right of entertaining an appeal by the British North America Act as well as by subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act. He has also the power of considering the application upon its merits. When the application has been considered by him upon its merits, if the local legislature refuses to execute any decision to which the Governor General in Council has arrived in the premises, the Dominion government may then, under subsection 3, section of the Manitoba Act, pass remedial legislation for the due execution of his decision."

On yet another question the report reads: "The only other question submitted that I need refer to is the fourth question: Does subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba? The answer to this question is to be found in the second section of the Manitoba Act (83 Vict.) which says, from and after the said date 'the provisions of the British North America Act shall apply, except those parts thereof, which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment, may be held to be, specially applicable to, or only to affect one or more but not the whole of the provinces now composing the Dominion and except so far as the same may be varied by this act and be applicable to the province of Manitoba in the same way, and to like extent as they apply to the several provinces of Canada, and as if the province of Manitoba had been one of the provinces originally united by the said act.'"

Obituary.

The town of Penetanguishene has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. William J. McAveela, who died of consumption at his father's residence on Wednesday 24th, inst., at the early age of twenty-seven.

The old saying, "The good die young," is brought home to the minds of all who know the deceased, who was remarkable for his upright disposition and blameless life while his winning manners and kindly heart won him hosts of friends.

Rev. Father Laboureau, assisted by Father Gibbons, conducted the funeral services, the large memorial Church being completely filled by mourners of all creeds, testifying to the respect in which the deceased was held by all.

The deceased was an only child, and his father and mother would be heart-broken by this blow, were they not sustained by the hope of meeting their dear son again in a better world where there shall be no more death.

Mr. and Mrs. McAveela came to Penetanguishene only a few years ago, and by hard work succeeded in building up a comfortable home to leave to their son, little thinking their house would soon be all too large.

"Prepare for the worst, but hope for the best," says the old proverb. Hope for health, but be prepared for colds, coughs, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, or any other throat or lung difficulty by having Ayer's Cherry Pectoral always at hand. It is prompt to act, sure to cure.

A. O. H.

Division No. 1 held their regular meeting Sunday afternoon, Oct. 21st. The officers all were in their respective places and a large number of members were present. The quarterly report of Finance Secretary and Treasurer were read showing a large expenditure for last quarter and yet leaving a big balance. This shows the Division to be in a prosperous condition. After the usual routine of business the pleasing feature of the meeting was the presentation of a handsome gold jewel to the past President, Bro. Joseph Rutledge.

The President presented the jewel to Brother Rutledge on behalf of the Division with the following illuminated address: JOSEPH RUTLEDGE, P. P., Division No. 1, A. O. H.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The officers and members of Division No. 1, A. O. H., desire upon the occasion of your retirement from the chair which you have so worthily filled during the year, to convey to you their appreciation and esteem for the able and courteous manner in which you have discharged the duties of your high office.

You have by your sterling qualities endeared yourself to us all as Vice-President and later as President. You have made sacrifices; sacrifices that could only come from a warm and true Irish heart, that we feel we shall never be able to repay.

We beg your acceptance of this jewel, not for its intrinsic value; we realize it is but a poor offering to make you for your many favors, and therefore ask you to accept it not as a reward but as a token of the respect and esteem in which you are held by the members of this Division.

It is but a just tribute to your worth; your manly and generous qualities.

Our hope and prayers are, dear Brother, that you may be long spared to further the objects of our beloved organization, whose motto ever is Friendship, Unity and True Christian Charity.

Signed on behalf of Division.

WILLIAM O'REILLY,
M. J. CANNAN,
PATRICK LANGLEY,
Committee.

Mr. Rutledge thanked the Division for the very beautiful jewel with which he had been presented and for the kind spirit of the address by which it had been accompanied. He expressed his regret that he had not been so fortunate as to be born in Ireland, but was glad to acknowledge that his descent was altogether Irish. He promised always to remain faithful to the Order and resumed his place amid much applause.

Brothers P. W. Falvey, County President, John Falvey, Provincial Secretary, Hugh Kelly, President, Division No. 5, were present and delivered addresses on different topics of the Order. The meeting was then brought to a close in usual form.

WM. RYAN, Secretary.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of Division 4, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

GENTLEMEN—I beg of you to accept my most heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the great kindness, brotherly love and sympathy shown by the Officers, and Members of your most worthy Division towards my brothers, sisters, and myself during the great bereavement and sorrow which God has willed should fall upon us in the sad loss of our dear brother Joseph, who during life, was a member of your Order, until it pleased God to call him from our midst in the prime of his manhood.

I assure you, gentlemen, that your noble action in stretching out a helping hand to us in our hour of need will not soon be forgotten. Indeed I cannot express in words the feeling of thankfulness towards you which is in the heart of.

Yours gratefully,
FRANCIS BURKE.

St. Alphonsus Club.

The contest among members of the St. Alphonsus Club for the gold medal presented by President McBrady has resulted as follows: There were seven entries, namely, Messrs. C. O'Toole, John Wright, J. J. Smyth, M. Rocamora, W. Markle, J. J. Landy and J. G. O'Donoghue. The event was decided by points and resulted in a very close finish between Wright, Smyth and O'Donoghue.

Mr. Wright obtained 39 points, Mr. Smyth 38 1/2 and Mr. O'Donoghue 37 1/2, Mr. Smyth thus winning by a half a point.

100 yards—O'Donoghue 1, Smyth 2, Wright 3. Time 11 seconds.

Standing long jump—Smyth 1, Wright 2, Landy 3. Distance 8 ft. 8 in.

Running broad jump—Markle 1, O'Donoghue 2, Wright 3. Distance 16 ft 2 3/4 in.

22 1/2 yards—O'Donoghue and Smyth tie for first, Wright 2, Markle 3. Time 24 1/5 seconds.

Putting 19-lb shot—Wright 1, Smyth 2, O'Donoghue 3. Distance 29 ft. 10 3/4 in.

Running high jump—Smyth 1, O'Donoghue 2, Markle 3. Distance 4 ft 6 in.

Half mile—Wright 1, Markle 2, Smyth 3. Time 2:28 2/5.

Starter, Joseph Murphy; timer and judge at finish, S. P. Grant.

C. M. B. A.

The members of the Toronto Branches of the C.M.B.A. attended Vespers in the Cathedral on Sunday last. There was a large turnout of the membership. Rev. Frank Ryan preached the sermon as follows:

YOUR GRACE AND DEAR BRETHREN— I shall begin by congratulating the members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association on their excellent turnout this evening and on their splendid appearance. Modesty, I believe, is one of the characteristics of this Association, as they do not parade often, but when they do it is with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their friends. I am glad to see that they are all looking young and healthy which are the qualities desired in a benefit association. Now, this is a special C.M.B.A. evening, and I will take my text and my thoughts from the C.M.B.A. The ideas suggested to me by the coming here of this Association are very important, instructive and practical. To those who are in the church but are not members of the Association, and to those who do not belong to the Church, what does the existence of the C.M.B.A. signify? It signifies and brings to our mind the relations of the Catholic Church to modern material progress. This is a most important subject for us all, for it is a question that is much talked about and much misunderstood, very much so by those outside of the Church and too much so by those inside of it.

It has often been asserted that the Catholic Church is opposed to all material progress but this is not heard so frequently, now that men have opened their eyes and cannot help seeing the facts. In all the forms of progress, intellectual, moral and scientific, the world now admits that the Catholic Church is not only not behind but that she is leading. They saw this lately when all the churches of the world came together. She is not of the world but is in the world and is in it forever either preaching to the world or leading the world or fighting the world. Lately, when the nations of the earth poured in their proofs and their treasures of what they call progress in letters, arts and sciences, the Catholic Church was there and when she opened her treasures and showed her proofs of the progress of the past and of what is going on now, all the world wondered. They saw the treasures of the olden times, and the middle ages, which they call dark. Great men looked at these magnificent illuminated manuscripts and marvelled at the art of them. There were collected evidences of Catholic progress in the highest form in all branches of art, science and literature and the world came to criticize but stayed to copy, and when it came to give its judgment of this Church, which was thought to be behind the age, she was given the first place in the great coming together of the nations. Now we should hear no longer that she is opposed to intellectual progress for the proofs to the contrary were too clear and ample.

Some point to the Catholic countries, to Mexico and the South American republics and even to the lower provinces of Canada and say 'see how far behind the age in material progress these countries are then, they turn to the countries where the Church has no power and tell us of their canals, railroads, and great industries, and of their millionaires. Some Catholics answer this too often by admitting it. It should not be admitted at all. The Church blesses, encourages and promotes this material prosperity. In regard to Spain, Portugal, Mexico and other Catholic countries the facts are all misrepresented. In what consists the material progress of which they speak? Is it in millionaires? No man would be so foolish as to say that. What they mean is the material well-being of the greatest number, the

masses, or what are called the people of the country. Take Spain and Portugal, we do not perhaps hear so much of their vast enterprises now-a-days, but neither do we hear of their submerged millions nor of great strikes nor social disorders, because the wealth is more generally distributed and their material prosperity is better. Coming nearer home, when do they say this material prosperity began? At the discovery of the new World. Was it not a Catholic who discovered the new world, with the blessing of the Catholic church behind him? Turning to this Canada of ours, who came here first and mapped out the country and named its rivers and its lakes? Who in their strength of mind and body developed our country and built our cities? Catholic names are carried along by the rivers and echoed by the mountains. Mr. Parkman, in his honesty, proclaims these facts. Thus we see the Catholic church blessing and promoting material prosperity. Those who speak against the Church owe it to her that they can talk at all. Therefore, it is a mistake to admit this assertion that she is opposed to material prosperity, as some do, and excuse themselves by saying she is for the next world and not for this, and that men who seek God will live only in preparation for the world to come. As it has been said, Christianity is not a system of subtraction, but of addition. The Master said "Seek first the Kingdom of God, and all things else shall be added unto you." Sometimes, Catholics make this an excuse for their poverty caused by their improvidence or by inactivity, and they blame their Church. It is the fault of themselves, through their laziness and carelessness. The Catholic Church shows her concern for material prosperity by blessing and approving of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. It is not a spiritual association, a sodality nor a league. It is an association for material benefit, an insurance society, and as such it is like other companies of the kind, and according to many great financiers it is one of the most solid and most secure benefit associations in existence. Its aims and objects are to provide for the material needs of its members; it does not include spiritual affairs.

Father Ryan then spoke of the characteristics and advantages of the association and the reasons why the Church encouraged its work. He warned the members that the society must be conducted on strict business principles. Concluding, Father Ryan said:

We must not leave everything for God to do; we must make use of the means he gives us to help ourselves; we must be up and doing, and thereby contribute to our own success. This is often the mistake of people, they will not work for themselves and do their own part. It used to be said in the West that Catholics dug the canals and built the railroads. They did dig the canals and build the railroads with their brawny arms, but they are now running the railways and the canals with their brains. The Catholic Church wants you to be in the front rank of material progress, and she blesses you for it, but she tells you not to confine your thought and your energies entirely to this world; she reminds you of the world to come and teaches you that by preparing in this world for your ultimate destiny, you will be a better citizen here below. So we see the Church gathering in her arms all these mutual benefit societies and taking them under her patronage. I said the member sacrifices himself for others. This association does not end with time. What benefit does the member derive from the C. M. B. A. When he has departed this life and probably needs help himself, he will have the prayers of those whom he has benefited by his generosity. They will then be able to assist him when he cannot help himself. This is the month of the souls in Purgatory, and it should be

also the month of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. You can help your departed brothers, and they, while they cannot do anything for themselves, can pray for you; this is a beautiful mutual benefit! You can assist your brother until he sits before the throne of God where material progress is made perfect and where there shall be an immortal Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Then you can see what each has done for the other and congratulate one another in the everlasting Church, giving glory to the Eternal God.

League of the Cross.

St. Paul's Sodality of the League of the Cross held its regular monthly open meeting on Sunday last in their comfortable hall on Power street.

W. H. Cahill presided. The Rev. Father Hand opened the meeting and in the course of his remarks spoke of the grand work being done by the society in the cause of temperance and expressed his pleasure at seeing such a large number present. Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue next delivered a very practical address on the evils of the liquor traffic and plainly showed that no workingman could indulge in liquor or be a frequenter of the saloon without robbing his family of some of the necessities of life. He advised his hearers to beware of that silent partner who was deeply interested in all saloons although his name did not appear on the sign boards—that silent partner was the devil who gloried in men's ruin—he showed plainly that there was no half way about this question there was no such a thing as taking a drink and not going too far; there was danger even in one glass and the only safe means was total abstinence. He advised his hearers to go on with their noble work and to not be satisfied with working in St. Paul's parish but push the good work in all the parishes of the city.

Messrs. Judge and Harris then gave a mouth organ duett—after which Mr. W. T. J. Lee was introduced and spoke for a short time on the life and works of Thos. D'Arcy McGee. Mr. Lee's address was an eloquent one and much pleased the audience especially when he approved of the suggestion of the Catholic Register to have a monument erected to McGee's memory in one of our parks. Mr. Miller followed with a recitation "The gladiators" it was a magnificent effort and was loudly applauded. Mr. Walsh of the CATHOLIC REGISTER next addressed the members. A hearty vote of thanks was on motion of J. E. Day seconded by Mr. Geo. Duffy tendered to the several speakers, both Mr. Day and Mr. Duffy highly complimenting both the speakers and the members of the Sodality on the great success of the meeting.

Death of Mr. M. McCabe.

Another old and respected citizen, in the person of Mr. Michael McCabe, has been called to his last account. Few in this city were better known to the public than the long-established undertaker of Queen street West, and there were not many in that line who had more generously exercised their functions than our departed friend. To the poor—and Michael McCabe had to do with numbers of them in his time—he was lenient, and there were cases in which his charity forgave all.

Mr. McCabe was in the 62nd year of his age at his death, which occurred on the 3rd inst. On Monday the Requiem Mass was said in St. Patrick's, the funeral being largely attended. Mr. McCabe was a member of several societies, amongst them the Foresters, the Emeralds, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The Division of the latter to which he belonged turned out in a body to pay the last tribute to their dead brother, whose coffin was draped in the Division Flag. The Division also sent a wreath to the house of mourning.

The remains were taken from St. Patrick's to the Union station, to be conveyed thence to Dundas, the old home of Mr. McCabe, who leaves behind a kindly remembrance of many good qualities put in practical effect during his residence of forty years in Toronto. May his soul rest in peace.

Brockton.

On Sunday next His Grace the Archbishop will administer the sacrament of Confirmation at St. Helen's church. In the evening there will be special musical Vespers and a sermon by Dean McCann of the Cathedral. Proceeds of the collection will be for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

OAK HALL, Toronto.

The Knickerbocker Boys' Suits

will interest you this week if you want first class goods at low prices. Great

Bargains

can always be found among the odd sizes and broken lines.

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LETTERS FROM BERMUDA.

LETTER XIV.

HAMILTON, February, 18.—

DEAR FRIEND—As my last visit was to the Docks I must continue with our visit to the Bellerophon as I promised. Though it is quite beyond my power to describe this magnificent war-vessel in the manner she is entitled to, I can only tell something about her size, tonnage and appearance. Commander R—, having obtained the Admiral's permission, sent the flagship's boat for our party to visit the Bellerophon—a very handsome, large boat, cushioned and carpeted—and we set off in state rowed by twelve marines and escorted by two gentlemanly young Middies. On reaching the Bellerophon we went on board, and were conducted over it with much ceremony and politeness. The officers, &c., showed us great attention and explained everything which we enquired about to us.

The Bellerophon is a screw, iron ship, armour-plated, 15 cannon, tonnage, 7,551. The immense number of guns and swords stacked against the walls greatly astonished us, and the artistic manner of arrangement excited our admiration. Everything was bright and glittering, yet a number of men were busily engaged rubbing the brasses, &c., and polishing steel things which seemed already as bright as they could possibly be.

The Bellerophon is a magnificent vessel.

"She walks the waters like a thing of life, And seems to dare the elements to strife."

"Behold a stately ship,
Proud of her gaudy trim, comes this way sailing,
With all her bravery on and tackle trim
Sails filled and streamers waving,
Courtied by the winds that hold their play."

"Morn on the waters! purple and bright,
Bursts on the billows the flashing of light;
O'er the glad waves, like a child in the sun,
See the tall vessel goes gallantly on;
Full on the breeze she unbosoms her sail,
And her pennon streams onward like hope
in the gale."

"'Tis thus with our life as it passes along
Like a vessel at sea amid sunshine and song!
Gaily we glide in the gaze of the world,
With streamers aloft and with canvas unfurled;
All gladness and glory to wondering eyes,
Yet freighted with sorrow, and chartered with sighs."

Seneca says: "Life is a navigation, a voyage in the progress of which we are perpetually changing our scenes. We first leave childhood behind us, then youth, then the years of ripened manhood, then the better or more pleasing part of old age."

"Life is like yon fisher's boat,
Gay she quits the friendly shore;
On life's ocean thus we float
Till the morn of youth is o'er."

The boundless ocean also may remind us of eternity. I can never see this mass of heaving waters even in a calm without a kind of pleasing wonder and without reverently thinking on the Hand that poured it out into the proper channel.

When sailing upon the ocean in the midst of the illimitable waste of troubled waters one's thoughts naturally revert to the idea of the Almighty Father, the Great Spirit, Creator of all things, and it convinces us of His existence and presence as much as a metaphysical demonstration. The immensity and grandeur of the ocean exemplify clearly the power of the omnipotent Being who is neither circumscribed by time nor space.

How helpless and insignificant we feel when during a tempest the horizon on every side is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains of water. The Psalmist thus describes a storm at sea: "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters: These see the works of the Lord and His wonders in the deep. For He commandeth and raiseth the stormy wind which lifteth up the waters thereof. * * * They cry

unto the Lord in their trouble, and He bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm so that the waves thereof are still, * * * and He bringeth them into their desired Haven."

"The storm was laid, the winds retired,
Obedient to Thy will;
The sea that roared at Thy command,
At Thy command was still."

There is beauty as well as majesty in the giant waves as they dash their curling crests of snowy foam against the base of some stubborn rock, or rush madly on the pebbly beach, sweeping back with relentless fury every thing within their reach! Every one is gratified, however, when the peaceful calm sets in, gloriously heralded by the keen air and cloudless sky—when the placid bosom of the sea reflects in shades of gold and ultramarine the bright concave hemisphere of sunlit sky overhead. Moore describes it thus:

"How calm, how beautiful comes on
The stilly hour when storms are gone;
When warring winds have died away
And clouds beneath the glancing ray
Melt off and leave the land and sea
Sleeping in bright tranquillity."

"By strength of heart the sailor fights
with roaring seas."

"The sea, that home of marvels."—W. E. GLADSTONE.

"The sea! The sea! The open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free:
Without a mark, without a bound,
It runneth the earth's wide region round.
It plays with the cloud, it mocks the skies;
Or like a cradled creaturo lies."

Appropos of the sea, when it is ill-behaved, I must tell you an amusing episode which was related to us by a lively young midshipman of H. M. S. Leander—a Sunday service on board ship. I will tell it in his own words as nearly as possible: "The order to *rig church* being given, if the weather be fine and sea calm we have a '*sit down church*;' but if the day is windy and rough we have a '*stand up church*.'" The chaplain, whom we dubbed Parson, Padre, or Skypilot, has a portable reading desk. This is rigged to a stanchion, and placed between officers and men. On the Sunday I am speaking of there was a gale, head winds and a sea on, so it was decided to have a stand up church. We were running 10 or 11 knots dead o'fore the wind, with stunsails set on both sides. The blue jackets and marines stood at ease toeing a line with mathematical accuracy, gravely bowing to each other with unmoved faces as the ship rolled slowly upon the heaving surface of the sea. As the rolling increased the bowing continued, but with exaggerated emphasis. The ship would roll heavily to starboard, and the 'joeys,' facing in-board, would assume an acute angle with the deck, as if rehearsing a gymnastic drill, while the opposite line on the port side seemed trying to touch the deck with the back of their heads, while standing at attention. Then the old ship gave a staggering pitch, inclining all the line aft; then rolled over to port with such suddenness that even old sea-dogs almost fell away to leeward. The Commodore, a man of short stature but unusual bulk, came up the after hatchway and had hardly planted one foot on the slippery deck than his heel shot away from under him by the sudden roll of the ship, and he sat down with all the weight of his 10 stone and with terrific abruptness upon the deck, to the great detriment of his comfort and dignity.

Upon the gale she stooped her side
And bounded o'er the swelling tide
As she were dancing home;
The merry seamen laughed to see
Their gallant ship so lustily
Furrow the green sea foam.

George Herbert says: "He that would learn to pray, let him go to sea."—(*Inventus mundi*.) The chaplain was a quiet, timid sort of man, and his clerk's *Amenity* of disposition was proverbial. One of the witty ones said the Padre was *Pietly*

Parson-ified; and his good lady's name being Margaret, her's was *Mappiety*! The Padre hugged his desk closely for protection, and we got through with the first lesson tolerably, but in the middle of the second lesson the ship gave a sudden terrific roll and our chief engineer started off on his chair on a hand gallop and bore straight down upon the ward-room skylight with a velocity far beyond that of a Canadian tobogganer. However, the old ship was now on her mettle, and her counter roll was a master-piece; over and over she went till her port side was up to the skies, and down went the starboard side till the seas bubbled and seethed through the open ports; then she gave a little kick and lay over still farther; that settled the matter; in one terrible rattling crash, the mass of men, blue jackets, marines and boys, went swooping away in an indescribable and chaotic ruin head over heels into the lee scuppers, followed by every thing movable on the ship. *After that we piped down.*"

"Ye gentlefolks o' England who live at home in ease:
Ah! little do ye think upon the perils of the seas."

We returned on the flagship's boat to the Docks, having passed a pleasant day, and sailed home in the steam tug Pioneer. Never shall I forget the enchanting beauty of the evening during that sail home. The lovely sky was reflected in the crystal water, with the shadows falling on it from either side. The trees and bushes were mirrored distinctly, like a lovely picture, in the calm, pellucid wave.

"The sun sets in an opal West whose light
Will soon be o'er and one fair star alight."

When the mind is tranquil and the finer sensibilities of our nature attuned to harmony, they seem to be but chords responding to the magic of the beautiful objects that environ us—the strings of an Æolian harp, which vibrate to every passing breeze. The very spirit of beauty seems living and moving around us,

'As music, when soft voices die,
Vibrates in the memory."

"The Sun, the Father of Light! The Moon
its Mother mild!"

"The sun had set in glory; chords of gold
Were fringed with wondrous purple, crimson bars

Reddened the gentle wavelets as they rolled,
Till from heaven's blue glamed out the silent stars.

Then passed the moon up to her queenly throne,
The waters flashed with gems and glittering ore:

All earth was hushed to stillness save the moan
Of the monotonous waves along the shore."

This majestic roof, fretted with golden fire,
Gold candles fixed in Heaven's air.

O glorious sky with thee all shapes of glory
find their home,
And thou hast taught me well, majestic dome!

By stars, by sunsets, by soft clouds which rove

Thy blue expanse, or sleep in silvery rest,
That Nature's God hath left no spot un-
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Cardinal Gibbons on Christian Unity.

For the October number of the American Catholic Quarterly Cardinal Gibbons has written an introduction to the Pope's encyclical on Unity. After pointing out the good that arose from the Congress of Religions at Chicago last year, His Eminence discusses the possibility of union upon some basis of agreement. This he sets aside because of the utter differences of belief that subsist. He then continues: "But what is the great Leo's principle of union; what his remedy for existing dissensions? What the nature of the invitation addressed to all princes and people? He advises reconciliation and union with the Church of Rome; not such a union that would be brought about by a certain kind of agreement in the tenets of belief and an intercourse of fraternal love. The true union between Christians is that which Jesus Christ, the author of the Church, instituted and desired, and which consists in a unity of faith and a unity of government. In his view, which is the only true view, the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff, the supreme jurisdiction of St. Peter and his successors, can alone unite us in the fellowship with our Redeemer. That has been the claim of the Catholic Church from the beginning. She has repeated and insisted on the necessity of submission to the centre of Christian truth and the bond of external union. The fathers and doctors have invariably taught that 'where Peter is, there is the Church,' and that on account of its superior power and primacy every particular church must adhere and be united to the Church of Rome where Blessed Peter erected his See for ever. His Holiness could not speak otherwise. He is conscious of what prerogatives Christ conferred on the Prince of the Apostles."

"The Catholic Church has been made to appear in a false light to those not of her communion. Specious arguments and erroneous statements on the part of enemies have too long kept well-disposed persons from seeing her as she is, and the fear of her so-called tyranny has driven many from studying her position. It is not presumptuous to say that the more she is known and studied and the more deeply we penetrate into her mysteries, and understand her teachings, the more radiantly will her charms shine forth, and the more strongly will numbers be drawn towards her and embrace her faith, saying, with St. Augustine: 'Too late have I known thee, too late have I loved thee.' That the recent letter of our Holy Father addressed to the princes and nations of the world, will interest men in this study, and compel ready assent to the truth he advocates, and submission to the divinely-instituted authority found only in the Roman Catholic Church, there can be no doubt. Some may read the letter and hear the invitation with scorn, some with ridicule; others will put it aside, as they have over done with similar appeals, and consider it an arrogant assumption and a folly to expect them to enter into communion with Roman corruption; but we are convinced that a ready response will be forthcoming from many quarters, and that acceptance of religious teaching from the Roman Pontiff will eventually conduce to their spiritual happiness."

A Telling Rebuke.

German Catholic papers publish the following anecdote: During the summer, at one of the German watering-places, the table d'hote had just commenced. Amongst the assembled guests were seen two Catholic ecclesiastics, apparently secular priests. Both made the sign of the cross and said their grace. Several young fellows who were present began to laugh and

to make fun of the two priests in a very offensive manner.

The priests quietly finished their grace, and thereupon the older of the two, tapping upon his glass to secure attention, turned to the company and addressed them in polite words:

"I am," he said, "a Catholic priest and Cardinal Prince Archbishop of Vienna; my companion in Canon N. We are both taught by our mother, as children, to say grace before meals, and according to the precepts of our mother the Church, we are accustomed to sign ourselves at our prayers with the sign of the Cross. I observe, however, that this does not find favor with several of the distinguished company present. Should the majority of the guests agree that our grace and the sign of the Cross are unsuitable in this company, we shall be glad to take our places at another table."

Nearly all present protested loud and energetically against the conduct of the young men, and "Out with them!" was the unanimous verdict.

Badly Mixed Relationship.

In a divorce case tried in Cleveland a few days ago things were a little mixed. Plaintiff and defendant are members of the same family, yet not related by blood. The father and mother of each were also their father-in-law and mother-in-law. Their child only has only one set of grandparents instead of two, which seems hardly fair. The child's father is also his uncle and his mother is his aunt; both by marriage, of course. Although no longer husband and wife, the parties to the suit are step brother and sister still. It all happened thus: Josephine Chalus' father married Frank Chalus' mother some years ago. The step brother and sister evidently appreciated their respective parents' taste. At any rate they fell in love and in due time were married. They had one child, but Frank did not seem to care for children. At any rate he studiously neglected his family and scarcely knew the baby when he saw him in court. As he declined to contribute anything toward the support of his wife and child she was granted a divorce.

Correct Weight.

It is pretty generally known that height should be considered if you would find out correct weight. Here is a simple table which will enable you to ascertain for yourselves if your weight and height observe the proper proportions. A woman of five feet should weigh about one hundred pound; five feet one inch, one hundred and six pounds; five feet two inches, one hundred and thirteen pounds; five feet three inches, one hundred and nineteen pounds; five feet four inches, one hundred and thirty pounds; five feet five inches, one hundred and thirty-eight pounds; five feet six inches, one hundred and forty-four pounds; five feet seven inches, one hundred and fifty pounds—two pounds more than a man of equal stature; five feet eight inches, one hundred and fifty-five pounds; five feet nine inches, one hundred and sixty-three pounds; five feet ten inches, one hundred and sixty-nine pounds; five feet eleven inches, one hundred and seventy-six pounds; six feet, one hundred and eighty pounds; while another inch in height adds six pounds to the weight.

SORE FEET.—Mrs. E. J. Neill, New Armagh, P.Q., writes: "For nearly six months I was troubled with burning aches and pains in my feet to such an extent that I could not sleep at night, and as my feet were badly swollen I could not wear my boots for weeks. At last I got a bottle of Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL and resolved to try it, and to my astonishment I got almost instant relief, and the one bottle accomplished a perfect cure."

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1891.

Calendar for the Week.

Nov. 9—St. Theodore.
10—St. Andrew Avellino.
11—Patronage of Blessed Virgin.
12—St. Martin.
13—St. Didacus.
14—St. Stanislaus Kotaka.
15—St. Gertrude.

The Government's Reply.

The Presbyterian Witness of Halifax prints the answer of the Manitoba Government to the petition of the Cardinal, Archbishops and Bishops, and comments upon it thus: "The ground taken by the Manitoba Government appears to us perfectly sound and unassailable."

Now the controversy is surely not so one-sided as that. Perhaps it will be as well to examine the reply, finding out, if we can, where its impregnable strength lies.

1. "These schools are maintained by rates and grants. They are non-sectarian public schools. The law makes no distinction between Catholics and Protestants or between denominations of any kind."

Very true. Quite true. This is an ingenious way of putting it. "The law makes no distinction between Catholics and Protestants." The law is not called upon to "make" distinctions. It is called upon to recognize the distinctions that exist and that will exist whatever the law makers may choose to do. It is precisely because the public schools are either Protestant from positive teaching, or Godless from negation that the Catholic cannot accept one or the other so long as he has the means to procure proper religious training for his children. It is because the government refuses to admit the distinction which has existed for the last seventy-five years that the Bishops complain.

2. It is true that Catholic people complain that they are not treated as they should be, but the ground of complaint has been properly stated."

Very kind of Mr. Greenway to keep the Bishops right. Still when they said that "believing in the necessity for religious instruction in the schools, they desire to have the privilege of conducting their own schools," they perhaps did not require his correction.

3. "Roman Catholic people demand that they shall be singled out from the rest of the community and that special class legislation shall be afforded to them as against all others."

This is the usual plausible method of assuming two things. First, that the majority is the state; second, that the state is the primary figure in society. Now society embraces the individual, the family, the state and the church. The central figure of them all is the individual. The first social group, the basis of organized society, is the family. Authority and responsibility begin in the family. The authority of a parent over his

child is admitted. The responsibility begins when the first dawn of reason breaks upon the child and never ends. Man is distinguished from the brute creation in his reason and free will. He is governed by the moral law, and religion is the law of morality. This law is beyond the province of the state. It has before now survived proscription and persecution. The Catholic refuses to regard his religion as a trifling incident. He regards as mere nonsense the assertion that a child can learn enough in an hour on Sunday to free him from the contamination of the other six days spent in an atmosphere false to the conceptions of his religion, whether because actively Protestant or merely negatively Godless. Morality depends upon the will, which therefore requires education as well as the intellect. Catholics believe that the unerring laws of God which govern in these matters are to be found only in the True Church. Others may dissent from this belief. But the fact that such others are the majority does not give them the moral right to prevent in the Catholic the exercise of that part of the practice of his religion, or to render that practice difficult by unjust modes of taxation and distribution.

4. "No citizen of the province has any justification in fact for claiming that he has not the same rights and the same privileges respecting education that any other citizen possesses. In addition to establishing the above principle in public schools legislation of and subsequent to 1890, it has been made the duty of every ratepayer to contribute to the support of the public schools."

When a privilege cannot in conscience be availed of, it ceases to be a privilege. Mr. Greenway's principle is therefore a false principle and he is welcome to the credit taken for establishing it. The last clause in view of its unjust operation would read with more truth thus "It has been exacted upon every ratepayer to contribute to the support of the public schools." The word "duty" which implies a moral equity is sadly out of place.

5. "The statement that Catholic people are compelled to pay for the education of Protestant children creates a false impression. The correct statement of fact is that all taxpayers contribute to the education of all children whose parents send them to public schools."

This is only half the statement of fact and so not correct. Catholics do this, and are also by a higher law obliged to support an additional set of schools.

6. "It has been made clear that there is no grievance, except it be the grievance that the legislature refuses to subsidize particular creeds out of public funds, and the legislature can hardly be held to be responsible for the fact that their refusal to violate what seems to be a sound and just principle of government creates in the words of the report, 'Dissatisfaction amongst Roman Catholics, not only in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, but likewise throughout Canada.'"

Here is another sentence made up of catch phrases: "Subsidize particular creeds" "out of public funds" "sound and just principle of government." That there is no grievance is the reverse of clear. That public funds are for the use of the majority when the minority cannot share in their use is not on the face of it a "sound and just principle of government." Inasmuch as Catholics are two-fifths of the population of the Dominion, continuance of the methods which had obtained for seventy five years would seem to be sounder and more just policy than creating "Dissatisfaction amongst Roman Catholics,

not only in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, but likewise throughout Canada."

When they say that the law supports them in their power to make the objectionable laws, and that they will not amend them, the impregnability of their position becomes a matter for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to consider. But to assert that position did not require all the palaver that precedes it.

Eastern Re-union.

Political reasons which involve the conflicting interests of England and France in the East are supposed to have interfered somewhat with the success of the gathering at Rome meant to procure the re-union of the Greek schismatics with the Catholic Church. It is thought in Catholic circles that the action of the Sultan in forbidding the Armenian and Greco-Melchite Patriarchs from taking part in the conference is due to the hostile influence of England and the Triple Alliance.

However, Mgr. Azarian, the Patriarch who was thus prevented from attending in person sent to the Pope a document which contains an account of his views on the subject. Mgr. Jonef, the Melchite Patriarch, perhaps the most influential of all the Eastern prelates is enthusiastic over the idea of union and declares that if there were priests, schools and churches, the union would be an accomplished fact. To this end there will be three new colleges founded for the education of priests at Corfu, Athens and Smyrna. This scheme of re-union is said to be one of the topics which most engages the attention of the Holy Father, and one which he wishes to have accomplished during his lifetime.

Bad Crops in Connaught.

Reliable information come from Ireland that much suffering, if not actual starvation, threatens the unfortunate tillers of the soil in Western Connaught this coming winter. Owing to inclement spring weather, the excess of moisture did not dry out of the soil at the usual time so that the potato crop was a month late in being planted. Then followed an unusually wet summer. As a natural sequence the blight made its appearance earlier than usual and when the tubers were little more than formed in the earth. A special representative of the Freeman's Journal went in person to the several districts mentioned in the reports of failure and bad crops in the West. Here is an extract from his correspondence dated October 20:

"I was struck by the air of almost hopeless dejection which was everywhere noticeable among the people. Most of those I saw were engaged in digging potatoes, and God help them, they had cause enough for dejection. The crop on which they mainly depend to feed themselves and their children, has turned out a complete failure, and as they turn over the soil and find beneath it only the wretched semblance of the crop for which their toil was expended, they may well be troubled and dejected. In scores of instances I examined the potatoes that were being dug, and in every case I found the same result—namely, that the crop was a total failure."

The London correspondent of the New York Times cables that he has been making a tour of south and west Ireland, and finds the harvest all

around the best for a decade. Even in the poorest and thinnest soils potatoes escaped any sign of discoloration or blight, and their yield is plentiful. Other root crops and general cereal crops almost uniformly tell the same welcome story. What object the London correspondent of the N. Y. Times may have in thus misrepresenting the state and condition of things in the west of Ireland may be guessed at. Poor crops mean distress and poverty, and, as a consequence no rents or possibly only half the rent for the landlord. Evictions follow close upon no rents or half rents. The London correspondent therefore prepares the American people for the prospective cablegrams of "Evictions in the west of Ireland;" "Organized robbery condoned by the priests," &c., &c.

Messrs. Balfour, Chamberlain and Unionists generally are for ever harping on the dishonesty of Irish tenants in refusing to pay impossible rents. The late Lord Palmerston exclaimed, "tenant right, landlord wrong." And so it is in the interests of landlords and coercionists that Ireland should be represented as abounding in wealth of crops and cattle when evictions are in the background. English sympathisers are thus secured for the extortionate landlord, and the starving tenant is condemned as a good-for-nothing, lazy miser, who hoards up his all and refuses to pay his honest debts.

No more apt illustration could be cited than the despatch of the London correspondent as above concerning the magnificent crops in the south and west of Ireland, together with the most convincing proof of the very contrary being the true state of affairs in that unhappy land.

The Freeman's correspondent continues:

"The landlords and their friends are pointing out that cattle are at a fair price and in good demand. This is but cold comfort or hope to men who have got no cattle to sell. In the wide district over which I was the scarcity of stock was a most marked and noticeable feature. In the space of a hundred square miles I don't believe I saw one hundred head of cattle, and such stock as I did see was of the poorest class; so poor indeed that I doubt whether they would be saleable at a price that would even repay the cost of rearing. Where the rent is to come from is not then apparent, much less the money which in almost every case is due to the shopkeeper for the meal on which the tenant and his family subsisted during the summer months. The public bodies in the West have begun to realize the serious nature of the situation."

At their last meeting the Guardians of the Castlebar Union adopted a resolution pointing out the failure of the crop, the appearance of the blight, and the probability of a famine and called upon the landlords to abate the rents in all holdings of less than £15 value, such being too limited in extent to permit of raising stock.

In Washington the Catholic University authorities have arranged a series of public lectures in which Bishop Keane, Professor Shanahan, Rev. T. J. Donaty, Professor Spencer and Professor Gore are so far advertised to take part. The subjects announced are "The Two World Philosophers," "John Baptist de Rossi," "The first annual Father Mathew lecture," "Niagara Falls as a Time-piece" "The Building of the West Indian Continent," "Belgian Life and Activities." Such a series would be welcomed in Toronto.

Russia.

The Tartar nature which underlies the Russian character is not content unless striving for new possessions. Alexander III., who walked in the foar of the shadow of death, who in youth had some taste of the horrors of war, has been credited with resisting the importunities of his warlike advisers. He beheld the power of the alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, which was a menace and a humiliation to France, and for the sake of peace, the most powerful of autocrats joined hands with the republic. He was a stubborn giant. But now his hand has been withdrawn by death and his son, a weakling in body and intellect, must attempt to take his place.

But though Czar Nicholas becomes the first personage in Russia, there is another position held by the late Czar to which he does not succeed. Alexander III. occupied the first position among the crowned heads of Europe. To this not his son succeeds but William of Germany who patronized the young man, put his hand on the other's shoulder when they stood for a photograph, and chose a wife for him. The new Czar has issued a proclamation in which he makes a solemn vow that he will always make his sole aim the peaceful development of the power and glory of Russia. But the power and glory of Russia demand the occupation of Constantinople. That is the Russian view of it. Ever since Peter the Great Russia's difficulty has been there, and it is probable that before long the weak young Czar, the opposite of what "Nicholas" has heretofore signified, will be forced willy-nilly into breaking his good resolution.

Ulster Wavering.

A recent press cablegram said: "The split among the Irish Unionists over the Land bills is decisive. Mr. Thomas W. Russell, who represents the South Division of Tyrone in the House of Commons, leads the Protestant farmers of Ulster in their adherence to and support of the proposals made by Mr. John Morley. The result is that the Unionist party in Ulster is breaking to pieces, and the landlord party is fighting the farmers. This rupture, it is believed, will enable the Nationalists to secure five of the seats for Ulster at the next general election."

The Orange and coercionist journals in England and Canada are panic-stricken over the split in the Ulster Unionist ranks. The Sentinel declares that "unless the loyal Orangemen are united and strong enough to beat all comers in the next elections, Home Rule will be once more within measurable distance of being carried. It is time the Sentinel, Warder and other lip-loyal bigots should understand that Home Rule and ownership of land are convertible terms in Ireland, and that Orangemen are just as anxious to secure quiet homes with little or no rents to pay as are Catholics.

If the Protestant farmers of Ulster did not see their own interests advanced a big stage in supporting John Morley and his government they would still hold on to their old war cries of

"no surrender" and "keep your powder dry, my boys." Securing one's farm and holding it peaceably, while enjoying all the fruit of one's hard toil—gives more satisfaction and well-being to mind and body, than provoking riots and raiding Catholic houses.

Elections.

In the Northwest Territories the Government has been sustained. The issues involved were not very definite and very often it was simply a choice between the personal qualities of the candidates. The School question does not appear to have figured in any of the campaign addresses. Water and whiskey played their parts though. In one place an irrigation scheme was depended upon for favor, in others prohibition was the dominating topic.

In Belgium the returns show the Catholic party to be returned by a large majority. The Freemason Liberal party has almost passed from existence. The grand master of the order was defeated in Brussels. The political camp is now therefore virtually divided as between the Catholic party and the Socialists. With the policy advocated by Leo XIII. in social matters there should be no difficulty in maintaining good and at the same time progressive government. The Catholics of Belgium have had a steady uphill fight ever since 1867 when the House of Deputies consisted of 108 members only 38 of whom were of the Catholic party. In 1870 the numbers returned were equal. Since then the tide has set toward the Catholics and now the Liberal Freemason party is practically wiped out.

The elections of Tuesday in the United States were a clean sweep for the Republicans. In New York the hitherto invincible Hill succumbed to Morton for Governor and Grant, the Tammany candidate for Mayor was beaten by a combination of Republicans and the advocates of purity in civic government. For the mayoralty the adverse majority in the city was 25,000 while it went only 3,000 against Hill. All over the country there is the same story to be told. In fact the Republicans may be said to have recovered from the set-back received in the elections of 1890 and 1892.

So far the press reports do not indicate the probable influence of the A. P. A. in attaining the result. It is likely that they will take unto themselves much of the credit for Republican victory in many of the states, more particularly where the Catholic press was so vigorous in exposing their transactions. There can be no doubt that they made alliances with not only the Republicans but even in one or two states with the Democrats. The persistence of the Catholic press in demanding from the leaders of both parties assurances that all citizens will be treated alike were to great degree successful. Morton and Saxton for instance made explicit statements of the character required. With the exception of the Catholic Union and Times of Buffalo, the Catholic papers of Republican leaning did not abandon their party, the declarations from the candidates being considered sufficient.

Whatever may have been the share of the under-ground organization in

the Republican success, they are not likely to get public credit for it as the party prefer to accept the victory as an indication of the triumph in 1896 when the presidential election comes on. Even W. L. Wilson the author of the low tariff bill has been left at home. Mr. Cleveland and his party will need to enter at once upon the biggest educative campaign ever known and will in addition require two years of good times before they can hope to retain the reins of power.

Editorial Notes.

The Dundas Banner wants a statue to William Lyon Mackenzie. When Mr. Pirio sees the McGee project progressing nicely he cannot rest easy until the little terror of Tories has been recognized.

The other day at Amsterdam Father De Groot, the first occupant of the new Chair of Thomistic philosophy in the University, was escorted to his position by a Catholic Archbishop and Bishop, together with the entire Council of the University, the burgomaster and nobility of the capital, and the Minister of Education—all Protestants—in official robes.

According to the London Universe Mr. Elliott Lees, the Conservative candidate for Birkenhead, was nicely had during the recent contest. He read a poem sent to him anonymously which he thought very fine, and for which he publicly thanked the unknown author. He then started reading:

Then sail on, O ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.

Mr. Lees, M.P., is a university graduate, but he is no flyer on the hill of Parnassus. The unknown author is Longfellow, and the lines are to be found at the close of "The Building of the Ships" in the collection known as "The Seaside and the Fireside." The Union referred to is not the parchment union between Great Britain and Ireland, but that entered into honestly and fairly among the States of the Western Republic.

Poor old Li Hung Chang has lived out his reputation. If he had died years ago his reputation would have lasted, but now he is not only hopelessly unable to meet the Japs but is superceded and proclaimed an incompetent rascal.

The Tammany tiger trailing through tough times tumbled terribly and pretty plainly proved a prey to Parkhurst and protection.

China has according to press cablegrams formally admitted to the representatives of the European powers her inability to cope with Japan and has offered to abandon the suzerainty over Corea and to pay a war indemnity. Japan modestly asks the island of Formosa, thirty or forty million pounds sterling and the creation of a buffer state between China and Corea. Organization is working wonders over there.

Labouche's Truth says the Queen is arranging for funeral service at Windsor on the day of the Czar's funeral in St. Petersburg. She will return to Windsor next week.

The Eviction.

Ab, sparo that ould cabin, I first saw the light in it,
Though poor, we were happy by day and by night in it.
Our wants they were small, but the pratie crop sal'ed us,
'Twas thin that the landlord and hunger assailed us,
Ab, don't drive us out while the snow it is fallin',
Whiat, that's the voice of my dyling child callin'.

Out ye go, in the cowlid and snow, his lordship wants his rint,
There's money in cows to pay his carouse, that's the word he sint—
"Out ye go."

Thin wait till my darlin', growin' waker and waker,
Leaves the landlord his land; goes home to her Makor,
The hunger that's on her won't sparo her much longer,
Her pulse it grows wako as the hunger grows stronger.
Av you have a heart, don't turo down the sheolin',
While the mother and child there for moroy are kneelin'.

Out ye go, in the cowlid and snow, his lordship wants his rint,
There's money in cows to pay his carouse, that's the word he sint—
"Out ye go."

Thin I hear by the sound of the winter wind sighin',
I swear by the moans of my darlin' that's dyin',
That a life for a life I'll claim from the villain,
He that won't sparo a child there's a virtue in killin'.
Though my jury ye'll pack, in my death there'll be glory,
When my dead baby's lips will tell God the whole story.

Out ye go, in the cowlid and snow, his lordship wants the rint,
There's money in cows to pay his carouse, that's the word he sint.

—James Connor Roach, in the Pilot.

Efrum.

Whar's Efrum? Whar's Efrum? W'y, do Lawd kin ou'y tell.
I sent him to do woodpile mo'n twenty yeah ergo.
Wherever he's a blin', I hopes he's doin' well,
But he oughter brung dat wood back to he mammy. Yes, dat's so.
An' you knowed him? You knowed him? Well, hit's comfortin' to fin'
Somebody ez war 'quainted wid my hafrum scary boy;
Hit kinder brings him back into hees pore old mammy's min',
An' makes her t'ink he'll come ergin to bring her olo heart joy.

He allus war a mischief, but dar warn't nuthin' bad
Erbout dat chilo, jist 'captain w'en he'd git some devilment
Into hees haid, an' den he'd up an, make me mon's us mad.
I'ntwell I'd say I'd skin him; but he nebbber cared a cent.
He allus minded mammy, an' he'd do jist w'at she say,
'Captin' pou some 'casions he war kinder eortor slow,
An' he do jist w'at she'd wanter ef she let him liab he way;
But he oughter brung dat wood back to he mammy long ergo.

An' so you knowed my Efrum? Lawd bress us! You doan't say!
Hit's twenty long, long yeahs I's been a grieben fur dat boy.
I nebbber kin forget hees prans an' hee rape-kallion way;
I's prayed for him an' weeped fur him, an, ain't hab much ob joy
Senco he went off. Ef I could ketch him now I'd skin him shoah
Fur nebbber bringin' back dat wood.
An' you dat rascal knowed!
He pore ole mammy nebbber will lay eyes on him no moah.
W'at? You is—Sho! You Efrum?
Hush! Lawd bress us, how you's growed!

—Harry J. Shellman, in Harper's Magazine for October.

For half a century a liquor store has existed under a Presbyterian church in Loith, Scotland.

An attempt was made to wreck a Grand Trunk train on Sunday night by piling ties on the track near Belle River.

The people of the States of Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico, are anxious for war between Mexico and Guatemala, and volunteer military organizations are being formed throughout these two States in anticipation of the impending war.

Annoucement.

Two consequences will flow from the appearance of the A. P. A.—Catholics will have need to study their Church history and they will have opportunities of putting books of doctrine and controversy into the hands of non-Catholic neighbors.

Some members of the Church may not know what volumes to read or to lend. For their information, these works are suggested:

"The Faith of Our Fathers," by Cardinal Gibbons.

"Catholic Belief," by Father Fas di Bruno.

"Miscellanies," by Archbishop Martin John Spalding. This book contains several convincing papers on Civil and Religious Liberty. It is invaluable.

"History of the Reformation," by same author.

"Essays on Church and State and Temporal Power of the Holy See," by Cardinal Manning.

"Some Lies and Errors of History," by Father Parsons.

"Points of Controversy," by Father Smarius.

"Catholic Christian Instructed," by Bishop Challoner.

"Catholic Controversy," by Father Ryder.

"Miscellanies and Independence of the Holy See," by Cardinal Manning.

"The Chair of Peter," by Count Murphy.

"The Primitive Church and the See of Peter," by the Rev. Luke Rivington, a recent convert.

"Essays on the Pope," by the Rev. Dr. Brann.

"Catholic Doctrine," by Cardinal Wiseman.

"Ead of Controversy," by Milner.

"Letter to the Duke of Norfolk on Mr. Gladstone's Vaticanism," by Cardinal Newman. This is worth its weight in gold.

"Christ and the Church," by Mgr. Preston.

"Catholicity, Protestantism and Infidelity," by Father Wenger.

"The Infallible Authority of the Pope," by Father Wenger.

We advise Catholics to circulate these books and we request our Protestant neighbors to read them, for, by so doing, they will get our teachings from ourselves and not as misrepresented by our enemies.

A comical tribute to the vigor of Mr. T. B. Aldrich's verse is mentioned by the Boston correspondent, of *The Book Buyer*. "One of the poems in Aldrich's coming volume is entitled, "Insomnia," and is a picturesque record of the "horrors of sleeplessness." When this first appeared in a magazine it so deeply impressed the public that the poet received from many sympathetic strangers advertisements of sure cures for the trouble so graphically described. "The amusing part of it is," adds the correspondent. "Mr. Aldrich admits that there never was a sounder sleeper than he."

Cardinal Gibbons has the happy faculty of saying timely things in his sermons, without at all reaching after the sensational. His recent remarks on the labor question were fraught with opportune interest and importance, and not less timely was what he said the subsequent Sunday on the question of woman suffrage. The Baltimore prelate has plainly very decided opinions on this issue, and they are not at all favorable to the movement which would take woman out of the domestic sphere and make a politician of her. The female suffragists will, of course, endeavor to belittle the cardinal's words; but his utterance will command wide attention among thinking people.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Be sure and use that old, well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

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THE STORY OF AN EX-REEVE OF CARDEN TOWNSHIP.

Seventeen Years of Intense Suffering From Rheumatism Local Physicians and Treatment in Toronto General Hospital Failed to Help Him—How He Was Restored to Health and Activity.

From the Lindsay Post.

There are few men better known in Victoria county than Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, who was one of the first settlers of the township of Carden. He was elected to the honorable position of reeve of that township for twelve successive years, and filled the position with so much acceptance to the people that he was pressed to continue in office for a longer time, but was compelled to decline the honor. It therefore goes without saying that Mr. Fitzgerald is not only known to all the residents of the township, but that his word is considered by those who know him to be as good as his bond, and upon anything he may say the most implicit confidence may be placed.

When young, a stronger or more hearty man could not be found, but possessed of an iron constitution, he did what too many are prone to do, neglected his health, and exposed himself to all sorts of weather, often in the pursuit of his calling as a farmer being wet to the skin for hours at a time. A little over seventeen years ago he found that he had contracted rheumatism of a muscular form, and each succeeding day found him in a worse condition. He applied to the local doctors in his neighborhood, but received no relief, and was then induced by them to apply for admission to the general hospital at Toronto for treatment, and was in that institution for several months, until he became disheartened at the want of success attending his treatment and returned home, as was thought, to die. By this time the muscles of his body had become so contracted that he could not straighten his limbs, and was forced to spend the greater part of his time in bed, and when able to get around at all it was only with the aid of a stout pair of crutches. When he attempted to rise his legs would crack at the knees like sticks of wood, crushed, as the doctors told him, by the fluid in the joints being completely dried up. He was contipated to a fearful degree. When he retired at night there was not sufficient blood in his veins to keep him from feeling intensely cold, and in order to keep him warm his daughter knitted him woollen leggings and lined them with soft wool. Several times his family, a portion of whom reside in Michigan, were summoned home to see their father for the last time, as he was thought to be on his death-bed. Finally, after suffering as much bodily pain as would have killed an ordinary man, and at a time when he had not set his foot on the ground for a year, he was induced by his son to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, as he had heard of the many remarkable cures made by that remedy. It was after much persuasion that he was induced to give them a trial, as he had then spent a small fortune in medicine and different modes of treatment under which he had steadily grown worse, and he despaired of finding anything that would help him. At last he began the use of the Pink Pills and had not taken them long before he began to notice a decided improvement in his condition. Continuing their use he found he could get around much better than he had been able to do at any time for many years, and after a still further use of Pink Pills he was entirely relieved from all rheumatic pains, and is now a wonder to himself and all who knew him. Mr. Fitzgerald is now 70 years of age, is able to walk to Kirkfield every day, and is enjoying better health than he has had since he was first affected.

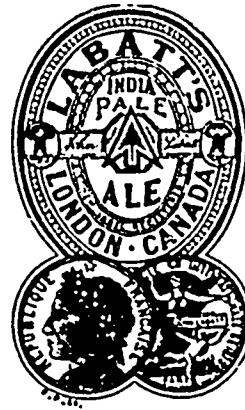
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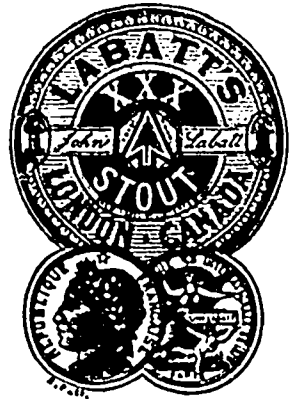


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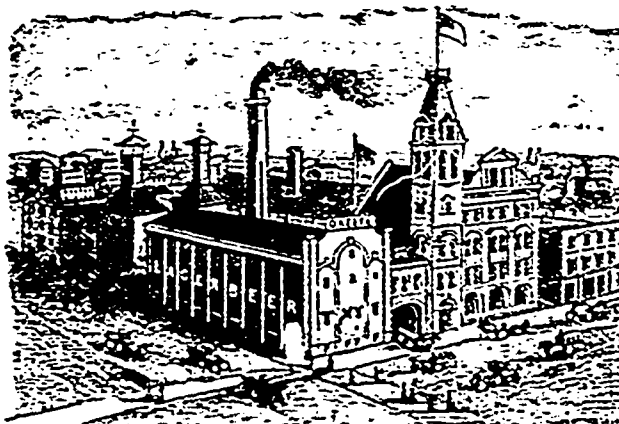
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SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

Armagh.

A very high state of feeling exists among all ranks in the Lurgan Constabulary owing to the extra duty which was recently imposed on them by the authorities. They have to do from eight to twelve hours' duty in the day, and in addition have to be in readiness to turn out on further duty, should occasion arise, such as following bands and attending to the numerous complaints that are usually made in a town like Lurgan. The dissatisfaction is general, and several of the police are endeavoring to get exchanges to other counties. This extra duty was imposed in consequence of the recent complaints that arose after the Orange attack on Father McCurtan, C.C.

Antrim.

A serious fire occurred at Craiglunloof, near Newtownnabulbin, about nine miles from Ballymena, on the night of Oct. 5th, on the premises of Mr. John Robinson, farmer. Situated only a few yards from his dwelling house was a byre, which on the night in question contained three cows, a donkey and about sixty head of fowl. Early next morning Mr. Robinson discovered that these premises were on fire, and investigation revealed the fact that all the animals and fowl in the byre had been burned to death, only the charred bodies remaining. Every other article of value in the building was also utterly destroyed. Mr. Robinson intends to lodge a claim for compensation, to the amount of £48.

Carlow.

The usual election of Commissioners for the borough of Carlow, in lieu of one-third of that body retiring by rotation, has resulted in the re-election of those members so retiring, no opposition being offered. The retiring members were—Mr. John Hammond, M.P. (N.); Mr. John Whelan (R.); Mr. Thomas Murphy (R.); Mr. Stanley Johnson (Tory); Mr. Joseph O'Brien (R.), and Mr. Michael Molloy (N).

Clare.

In Kilrush, on October 8th, the revision of the Parliamentary voters' lists for the polling districts of Kilrush, Killee, Carrigaholt, and Knock commenced before County Court Judge Kelly, as revising barrister for Clare. It may be safely stated that in no county in Ireland could a more imperfect and fictitious Parliamentary list be found than the list last issued for the election for member of Parliament for West Clare. The Nationalists had lodged about 400 objections, on strictly party lines.

Cork.

A man named Michael McCarthy, aged about 60 years, a native of the county Carlow, was the victim of an outrage in Cork, on the night of October 11th. McCarthy had returned from America, to visit his former home in Carlow, and remained in Cork a few days to see some friends. On leaving his lodgings, on the evening mentioned, he was met by two men, who fell into conversation with him and offered to show him round the town. After a short time they enticed him into North street, an unfrequented thoroughfare, off Merchant's quay, where they suddenly set upon him and knocked him down, and proceeded to rifle his pockets, stealing £30 and a four hundred dollar note which he had in his possession. The thieves then decamped. Strange to say, they left intact a valuable gold watch and chain which their victim was wearing at the time.

Down.

Mr. R. Taylor, of Shaurod, Katesbridge, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for county Down. Mr. Taylor is a much-respected Presbyterian gentleman, and appointment has given satisfaction to all who knew him.

The 4.35 train, from Donaghadee to Belfast, on the evening of October 5th, narrowly escaped being thrown off the rails, with possibly disastrous results. Some miscreant had placed a large stone on the rails, near Groomsport-Road Station; but, fortunately, the engine threw the obstacle aside, with no other damage than that of one of the wheels of the locomotive was injured.

Derry.

Mr. Robert Ferris, Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Coleraine, has been sworn in as a magistrate for the County of Derry. The appointment of Mr. Ferris, who is a Catholic, has given universal satisfaction in Coleraine and its neighborhood. Dr. Wm. H. Caldwell, Coroner for Coleraine and district, has also been sworn in as a magistrate for Derry. Both gentlemen will sit as justices at Coleraine Petty Sessions.

Donegal.

At the last Ballyshannon Petty Sessions, John McCormick appeared in custody charged with committing wilful perjury on the 28th of June last at Ballyshannon Petty Sessions. Mr. Mackey, Seasonal Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute for the Crown. The facts of the case, he said, were very simple. It appeared the accused was in the employ of Carty and Cleary, lessees of Banninawade fishery, and was also a water bailiff. He accused several defendants of fishing before six o'clock on the 4th of June, and gave evidence to that effect at Petty Sessions in Ballyshannon. That evidence was untrue, and evidence was given

to that effect. Mr. Stubbs reserved his defence, and the accused was returned for trial at Donegal Quarter Sessions, and admitted to bail in £20.

Dublin.

Another effort is about to be made to carry out the idea started by the late A. M. Sullivan, when a member of the Dublin Corporation—to plant O'Connell street, with shade trees, in American fashion. On October 8, the Corporation passed a resolution authorising Sir Richard Sankey, Chairman of the Board of Works, to plant a limited number of "Wytech elms" and Western Plane trees. The tree found most suitable at the end of three years will be planted throughout the entire street. Bessford place is also to be planted.

Fermanagh.

On October 5th, and inquiry under the clauses of the Education Act, for the compulsory acquisition of land for school sites was held in the Court-house, Belleek. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, as the inquiry was the first of its kind held under the acts. Mr. Richard Kelly, inspector, presided, and Mr. Maguire, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Very Rev. Dean Bermingham, P.P., V.G.; Rev. Terence Conlan, P.P., Garrison; and Mr. Daniel Keown, trustees of a proposed school at Corna Hiltia, near Garrison, who asked for a provisional order to acquire otherwise than by agreement a site on the Archdale estate. There was no objection raised to the application, and Mr. Kelly said it would be his duty to report favorably to the board.

Galway.

Mr. Timothy Kean, Town Steward of Galway, recently prosecuted "Rev." Mr. Hallows and Mr. Williams, the street preachers, for obstruction on the public street. The cases were dismissed by the Magistrates, as the Bench held that it was the police who were "protecting" the preachers, that caused the obstruction.

Kildare.

The Marquis of Lansdown, returning from a visit to his evicted estate at Luggacreen, on October 10th, was thrown off an outside car, owing to a goat, in crossing the road, having upset the horse. "No serious injury" the papers say, was sustained; and the reports (significantly enough), do not contain the usual congratulatory "fortunately."

Leitrim.

A laborer named Peter Mahon, from Carrigallon, County Leitrim, committed suicide at Springstown, about two miles from Granard Co. Longford, on October 1st.

Kerry.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Ballyduff, on October 5th, caused by the announcement that Mr. J. Rahilly, Press correspondent at Ballyduff, had been drowned in the river Brick, a distance of about two miles from the village. The deceased was in a boat with a man named Conway, coming across the river. The boat was laden with rushes on which two occupants had to sit, and it was pushed across the river by a man named Crowley who stood on the bank. The current caused the boat to turn to one side, emptying out both men and rushes into the water. Some men who working near by and witnessed the occurrence immediately rushed to the rescue, and a rope was thrown to the drowning men (Conway succeeded in catching the rope, and was hauled safely out of the river, but poor Rahilly sank to the bottom. A short time afterwards the river was dragged, and the body of the young man was found. Deceased who was only twenty years of age, was a most respectable and intelligent young man. He was the only son of an aged mother. For the past twelve months Mr. Rahilly had been correspondent of the Kerry papers, and was a very promising young journalist.

King's County.

An extensive farmer in Birr district, Mr. James Clements, of Crinkle, met his death on October 11th, under peculiar circumstances. He had gone out late at night to look after his cattle at Ballinree and did not return. His friends became alarmed and made a search, but although it was a remarkable clear night they failed to find him until next morning, when his dead body was found in a ditch in one of his own fields. He is supposed to have died from heart disease. He was apparently a strong, vigorous man of about 90 years, and had some time since returned from Australia, where he had amassed considerable wealth.

Limerick.

The Rev. J. S. Flanagan, P.P., Adare, has been appointed by the Most Rev. Doctor O'Dwyer to be Archdeacon of Limerick, in succession to the Venerable Archdeacon Halpin, P.P., V.G., deceased.

At the Limerick Quarter Sessions, on Oct. 6th, an important civil bill case was heard by Judge Adams, brought at the suit of Mr. B. Barrington, agent to Sir John Barrington, against two evicted tenants, named Honoria and Ellen Hayes, on the Glensall estate, for £10 for loss and damage sustained by plaintiff by reason of defendants having removed cattle, the property of plaintiff. A seizure of cattle had been made on the Hayes' land, and three cows were bought in by the plaintiff; but the bailiff, while driving the animals to Limerick, went into a public-house, and stayed there for

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some time, with the result that the cattle strayed back to the farm, and were treated as trespassers, and sent to the pound at Cullen, some fourteen miles distant. Plaintiff held that the cattle should have been sent to the pound at Murros, and that course not having been adopted, he had incurred loss and damage to the amount claimed. The Judge gave a decree for £2, remarking that the action of the bailiff was the cause of all the trouble.

Longford.

A drunken row, which resulted in the death of a man, occurred at Ballinamuck, on the night of October 6th. A man named John Connor had returned from America, and to celebrate the event a party met at his father's house. When they had separated, which was about half past ten o'clock, the utmost good friendship seemed to prevail. Five of the men, who lived pretty near each other, left together, and proceeded in a different direction from the rest. When they had gone about forty yards a dispute arose between them as to some meadow land. Three of the men, named Patrick Thompson, Bernard Thompson, and Michael Neill, are alleged to have fought against the other two men, named John O'Neill, and his nephew, Francis O'Neill. John O'Neill was knocked down and received such injuries that he died on the following Monday night or Tuesday morning.

Louth.

Capt. Williams has been appointed master of the Dundalk steamer Enterprise, in succession to Capt. Farrell, resigned. No appointment has yet been made to the managery.

Mayo.

Mr. Mulvany, County Surveyor Roscommon, is at present engaged in preparing plans for a water supply for Castlebar. The estimated cost is about £8,000.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 6, Mrs. Agnes McDonald, a landlady, residing in Valley House, Archhill Island, was brutally assaulted her skull almost broken in and the hair pulled off her head by a man who had set fire to her house. She tried to escape from the flames; he prevented her, and in the struggle that ensued she received the injuries. Her agent, an English ex-policeman named Lynch, has been arrested charged with her tenantry.

Meath.

On October 10th, the annual meeting of the Protestant Synod was held in the Hall, Christ-church place, Dublin, the recently-elected Bishop of Meath (Canon Peacocke) presiding. The financial condition of the diocese was reported to be "satisfactory," but the Bishop, in his address, intimated that a further amalgamation of parishes would be necessary, as at present there were several parishes which could not support themselves.

Queen's County.

At a special court of petty sessions at Maryborough, R. M., two young men named George Elton and William Elton, natives of Manchester, England, were returned for trial, charged with having held public lotteries in the course of a "Variety Entertainment," at Maryborough, on the nights of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th September, in the Town Hall.

Roscommon.

A man named James Cox, from Coochall, County Roscommon, while attending the Star Theatre Dublin, on Saturday night, Oct. 9th, fell from one of the outside doors to the ground, a distance of over ten feet, and had his skull fractured against the kerbstone, dying in a few minutes. He had gone up to Dublin to attend the Parnell anniversary.

Sligo.

The contract for deepening the Sligo harbor channel has been completed by the contractor, Mr. Best. The work has been done in a most satisfactory manner. The men Pat Loydon and John Gallagher, who were recently brought up at the Grange

Petty Sessions, for maliciously assaulting Patrick McLoughlin, in Cliffoney, were remanded in custody, as the injured man was unable to appear.

Tipperary.

On the night of October 11th, a large rick of hay, belonging to a man named Carmody, of Tinnersanna, was burned. It was at first supposed to have been the work of an incendiary and Carmody visited Neagh to apprise the authorities of the occurrence and notify his intention of seeking for compensation. County Inspector Smyth and some of his men visited the place and found the hay nearly all consumed only a smoldering mass remaining. On seeking to discover the origin of the fire and in trying to extinguish the embers, the skeleton of a man was come upon. The supposition is that some heated wayfarer took shelter in the hayrick, and that when smoking, or through some other cause, the hay took fire, and he perished in the flames.

Tyrone.

The revision in East Donegal and North Tyrone has concluded. The Unionists expected to substantially reduce the majority in the former district, but the Nationalists increase of a hundred proves the futility of their endeavors. Unexpected success has resulted for North Tyrone. The outcome of the late revision shows a majority of 176, with 75 from last revision, making the majority on the register 252. Lord Hamilton's tenure of representation stands only till next election, and the division is secure against all Unionist attack. The Tories admit the defeat, and are sadly crestfallen.

Westmeath.

The street preachers at Athlone made a determined effort to hold their services in the open streets on Sunday, October 7th, but were again forced back to their lodgings after a series of exciting scenes. A civilian named Campbell had his face smashed by a blow. Several of the police were also struck and severely injured. One of the preachers sustained serious injuries from the assault of the crowd, and was carried into the house insensible by four policemen. A mass meeting was held, and addressed by a man named Hayden. Resolutions calling on the representative bodies of the town to try and force the preachers to discontinue their obnoxious efforts were passed. Hayden spoke for nearly an hour, and at the conclusion of his speech was carried on the shoulders of the crowd.

Wexford.

On Oct. 5th, a telegram was received in Wexford that a man named Joe Carley, a sailmaker, residing in New Lane, had been drowned that morning in Kilmore, having fallen off the bow of a schooner there. The deceased left a wife and four children.

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BIRKENHEAD.

The Last Bye-Election In England.

Interview With the Home Rule Candidate.

Mr. W. H. Lever, of Birkenhead, England, has been in Toronto during the past week on private business. Mr. Lever and his brother are the proprietors of the well-known Sunlight Soap enterprise. He had come directly to Toronto after going through an election in which he stood as the



Mr. W. H. LEVER.

Liberal candidate and just missed carrying a constituency which has been Tory since the beginning of the century. Rather it should be said that Birkenhead has been Tory since its erection thirty-three years ago; but to West Cheshire, from which it was taken, the full distinction applies.

There is a considerable element of Irish population in Birkenhead, which singularly enough is just about offset in numbers by the dissident Liberals who broke away from Mr. Gladstone when he introduced his measure of Home Rule for Ireland. Previous to 1886 the Irish voters had gone against the Liberal candidate, who was then in a minority of 1,200. In 1886 the Irish electors supported the Liberal candidate, but the dissidents were numerous enough to leave the adverse majority still about 1,200. The gallant fight made by Mr. Lever and his friends will be guessed when the meagre majority of little more than 100 in a total vote of 12,000 in such a place is taken into consideration. It proves beyond doubt that the English people are firm in their adherence to the cause of Home Rule and moreover that converts are being steadily made.

ROSEBERY'S LEADERSHIP.

Speaking of Lord Rosebery's leadership of the party, it was evident from the tone of Mr. Lever's remarks, that the new premier is daily making stronger his hold upon the favor of the rank and file. "Of course, so long as Mr. Gladstone was there, no one gave any thought to the question of another leader. But Mr. Gladstone's sight became a matter of the very gravest concern, and he, true then as always to the interests of the party, preferred withdrawing in favor of some chosen successor, rather than subject the party to any confusion that might be involved in a possibly unsatisfactory outcome of the surgical operation which was to be performed. It then became necessary to choose the successor, and while Lord Rosebery had the advantage of having done notable work in the London Council and in the settlement of labor difficulties, both of which had made him popular, Sir William Harcourt, however skilled as a parliamentarian, had no advantages which particularly qualified him as a popular leader. That he is a lord is the only charge brought against Rosebery, and the stigma attaching to that is fast disappearing."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The future of Joseph Chamberlain does not to Mr. Lever seem one very bright in promise of personal opportunity. "He has been so bitter in his attacks upon the Liberals that his return to any position of leadership among them is impossible. As for the Conservatives, they are very glad to have his help in their cause, but do not thank him for any suggestions. When he announced his programme some time ago, in which were included some social reforms that savored of his old leanings, the Times did not hesitate to condemn it. Now Mr. Chamberlain is not the kind of man who will be content to play second fiddle to Mr. Balfour. We may therefore consider his day as over. True he has a certain following in the Midlands, much of which is due to his personal influence. But then, in 1889 they had more than seventy seats; last election they had but forty, and next time they will not retain more than thirty. It is safe to say that in England there is no great revulsion of political feeling one way or other. The pendulum is down. But it is slowly moving our way. The young men are becoming filled with Liberal sentiments and every new registration means a Liberal gain."

THE LORDS.

"The agitation against the House of Lords is gaining great strength. Look at my own election. In a conservative strong-hold it was one of the most prominent planks of my election platform, and see the result. There is no doubt that the country is ready for Lord Rosebery's declaration of war upon the upper House. But there is one reform we must have. The one-man one-vote principle should be put at once into operation. It made a difference in my election of more than six hundred votes. Next session it is hoped this legislation will be obtained. The first lists upon the new plan will therefore not be in operation until January 1st 1896.

THE ELECTIONS.

In the meantime the next budget will be well received. The new succession tax, which was the prominent new feature of Sir William Harcourt's last budget, will have brought a million pounds into the treasury. Next year it will be four millions, which will enable the Government to materially reduce the taxation of the poor by the imposition of this tax upon the rich. The effect of this must be to the advantage of the Government. With Home Rule, the agitation against the Lords, one-man-one-vote, and a budget of this nature there should not, it appears to me, be much difficulty in winning the next election."

MR. BLAKE.

Mr. Lever had not met Mr. Blake, who was already in Canada before the Birkenhead election came on, but said that Mr. Blake was making a lasting and favorable impression upon the people of England, who flocked to hear him whenever and wherever he spoke. He was glad of the success Mr. Blake had met on this continent. He was sure that in Mr. Blake the Imperial Parliament had found not only an able advocate of the Irish position, but one thoroughly conversant with the great social reforms upon whose execution the country will be engaged for the next twenty years.

When the Register wished Mr. Lever success in his next campaign, he said, "I don't think I'll be the candidate. But," he added, "we shall certainly win, anyhow."

Japan's great field marshal, Prince Yamagata, is not only a fighter, but a poet and an essayist.

The storm on the New England coast on Monday night played havoc with telegraph and telephone lines.

The Customs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has sanctioned the Franco-Canadian treaty.

1-4 OFF
ONE-QUARTER OFF

ON
CLOTHING

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IMPORTANT
ANNOUNCEMENT

THE closing out of our stock of Clothing is now decided upon absolutely, and the entire stock must be cleared out as rapidly as possible in order to make suitable preparation for our vast arrivals of Holiday Goods.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 8th

At 8 o'clock, we begin the greatest money-saving event to the people of this city and province that ever occurred in Toronto. It would be a waste of time and effort to attempt, in the space of this advertisement, to enumerate to any extent the great attractions to be offered in the great Closing-Out Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

The stock is entirely new, every garment having been expressly manufactured for us since Sept 1st. Our present price are from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. less than any other house in Canada asks for the same goods. ONE-QUARTER ($\frac{1}{4}$) off of our already low prices will undoubtedly close the entire stock out in the desired time. Be sure to remember that this sale begins **THURSDAY MORNING AT 8 O'CLOCK.** Also remember that you are not likely to have a similar opportunity in many years to come to buy new, elegant Suits and Overcoats in the height of the season at prices that will pay you better interest on your money than any safe investment you can make, whether you want the goods for present use or not.

NOTICE A FEW OF THE PRICES.

ALL OF OUR MEN'S \$6.00 SINGLE-BREADED AND SACK SUITS.....	\$3 00
ALL OF OUR MEN'S \$7.00 SINGLE-BREADED AND SACK SUITS.....	4 00
ALL OF OUR MEN'S \$8.00 DOUBLE AND SINGLE-BREADED SUITS AND OVERCOATS.....	5 69
ALL OF OUR MEN'S \$10.00 DOUBLE AND SINGLE-BREADED AND CUTAWAY COATS.....	7 50
ALL OF OUR MENS \$12.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS.....	9 50
ALL OF OUR MEN'S \$15.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS.....	11 00
ALL OF OUR MEN'S \$18.00 AND \$20.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS.....	12 00

THIS COUPON entitles the holder to 25 (twenty-five) per cent. discount off these unheard-of prices.
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Earl Grey, who died recently at 92, was the oldest living peer and the last survivor of Lord Melbourne's Cabinet, the Cabinet which held office when Queen Victoria ascended the throne.

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Will open with
A GRAND CONCERT
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Under the direction of
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The Best Talent will be Secured.
Further particulars later.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Canal," will be received at this Office until noon on Saturday, Seventeenth day of November, 1894, for the construction of about five and a half miles of Canal to the Simcoe and Balsam Lake Division, and also for the construction of about three and a half miles of Canal on the Peterboro' and Lakefield Division.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, at Ottawa, or at the Superintendent Engineer's Office, Peterboro', where forms of tender can be obtained on and after Monday, October 22nd, 1894.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm, and, further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$7,500 must accompany the tender for each section: this accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering do not enter into contract for work at the rates and terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
By order,
J. H. BALDERSON,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, October, 1894.

Books and Ornaments.

Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of Messrs. J. A. Langlais & Fils, of Quebec city.

This firm carry a very complete and extensive stock of everything that is required in the service of the sanctuary, consisting of Missals, Vestments, Altar furniture, Brozaries Statuary, Prayer books, in both languages, and articles of piety. They are publishers of the Roman Gradual and Vespers, and also "La Paroissien Note."

The latter publication is a most complete manual in Plain Chant, of the public offices of the Church. It contains all the masses, for the year, together with vespers, compline and Benediction. It contains also the "Propers" and "Commun" of all the feasts of the year, Office of the dead &c.

Parish Literary Societies.

Much good is sure to accrue to the members of societies of young men who meet once or more in the week for the purpose of forming and exchanging views of the various questions of public interest. Even in a greater degree is this true where Catholic young men are the persons interested. They learn the truth about the points of their religion of which wrong views are entertained and expressed in their society by persons outside the church. When a boy leaves school he should become attached to one of these societies. In St. Basil's parish of this city there has just been reorganized an association of this kind with a membership such as gives every promise of a good winter's work. Word comes that another has been established in Oshawa by Rev. M. J. Jeffcott in connection with the church of St. Gregory. They should be everywhere.

Weak Women

and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

Scott's Emulsion

is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

THE MARKETS.

TORONTO, November 7, 1894.

Wheat, white, per bush.....	\$0 52	\$0 00
Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 51	0 00
Wheat, goose, per bush.....	0 50	0 00
Oats, per bush.....	0 39	0 31
Peas, per bush.....	0 55	0 58
Barley, per bush.....	0 41	0 44
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 8	0 10
Dressed hogs, per cwt.....	5 75	6 00
Chickens, per pair.....	0 35	0 50
Ducks, per pair.....	0 35	0 65
Goose, per lb.....	0 00	0 06
Butter, in pound rolls.....	0 20	0 22
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0 18	0 20
Radishes, per doz.....	0 10	0 15
Carrots, per bag.....	0 30	0 35
Apples, per bbl.....	1 50	2 50
Hay, clover.....	7 00	0 00
Hay, timothy.....	8 50	10 00
Straw, sheaf.....	7 50	5 50

AT THE CATTLE YARDS.

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

CATTLE.		
Good shippers, per cwt.....	\$ 3 12 1/2	\$3 37 1/2
Butchers' choice, picked, per cwt.....	3 00	3 50
Butchers' choice, per cwt.....	2 75	3 00
Butchers' medium, ".....	2 50	2 75
Hulls and mixed, ".....	2 25	3 00
Springers, per head.....	30 00	45 00
Milk cows, per head.....	22 00	45 00
CALVES.		
Per head, good to choice.....	3 00	5 00
" common.....	1 50	2 50
SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Shipping sheep, per cwt.....	3 00	3 25
Butchers' sheep, per head.....	2 25	2 75
Lamba, choice, per head.....	2 25	2 50
Lamba, inferior, per head ..	1 00	1 50
HOGS.		
Long lean, per cwt (off ears).....	4 15	4 25
Thick fat.....	3 50	4 15
Stora, per cwt.....	3 50	4 00
Stags.....	1 50	2 00

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IS THE PIANO
The best people in all parts of the Dominion pin their faith on.

TONE, QUALITY, STRENGTH,

Are all found there. We make bold to say, for the evidence is produceable, that it has no competitor in home or foreign manufacture.

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1-y REV. J. R. TEEFY, President

MASSEY HALL. Grand Concert,

NOVEMBER 18th.

Under the auspices of the Toronto Branches and Circles of the S. B. A. and the patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Sir Oliver Mowat and his Worship the Mayor, in aid of

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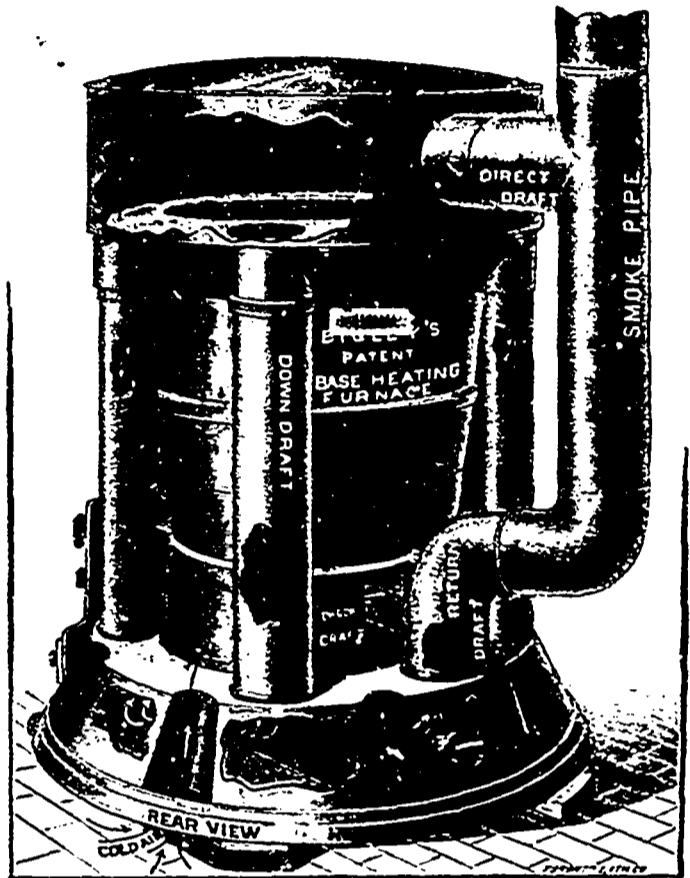
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The Abbe Constantin.

BY LUDOVIC HALEVY.

CHAPTER II. (CONTINUED.)

So she took off her travelling cloak; and Jean could not help admiring her lithe and graceful figure, wonderful in its exquisite perfection.

Miss Percival then took off her hat, but with a little too much haste, for it was a signal for a charming inundation. A whole avalanche escaped, and poured in torrents, in long cascades, over Bettina's shoulders; she was standing in front of a window through which the sunlight entered in floods; and this golden light, shining full on her beautiful golden hair, made an exquisite frame for the young girl's radiant beauty.

Confused and blushing, Bettina called her sister to her aid; and Mrs. Scott had no little trouble in bringing order out of this delightful disorder.

When the accident was at length repaired, nothing could prevent Bettina seizing the plates, and the knives and forks.

"What, Monsieur," said she to Jean, "I know perfectly well how to set the table. Ask my sister. Say, Suzie, when I was a little girl in New York, didn't I know how to set the table?"

"Yes; very well," replied Mrs. Scott. And she, too, she begged the cure to excuse Bettina's thoughtlessness, took off her hat and cloak; and Jean, for the second time, had the delightful vision of a charming figure and wonderful hair. But the accident did not occur a second time, much to Jean's regret.

A few minutes later, Mr. Scott, Miss Percival, the cure and Jean, sat down to the little parsonage table; and then through their unexpected and extraordinary meeting—above all, through Bettina's good humor and sprightliness—the conversation very soon became entirely unconstrained and informal.

"You will see, Monsieur le Cure, you will see if I have told you a story—if I am not starving. I warn you that I am ravenous. I was never more pleased to sit down at a table. This dinner makes a pleasant finish to a happy day. We are delighted, my sister and I, to own the chateau, these farms and this forest."

"And to have it in such an extraordinary fashion. It was so unlooked for—so little expected!" said Mrs. Scott.

"You might well say we did not expect it all, Suzie. Do you know, Monsieur l'Abbe, that yesterday was my sister's birthday. . . . But, pardon, monsieur. . . . Monsieur Jean is it not?"

"Yes, mademoiselle, Monsieur Jean."

"Then, Monsieur Jean, will you give me a little more of that excellent soup, if you please?"

The Abbe Constantin began to feel better, and recover himself; but he was still too much affected to discharge his duties as host quite correctly; and it was Jean who managed godfather's modest dinner. So he filled the plate of the charming American, who looked at him with a pair of large, dark eyes, in which shone artlessness, fearlessness and vivacity. Jean's eyes paid her back in the same coin.

Not three-quarters of an hour before, the young American and the young officer spoke to each other, in the cure's garden, for the first time, and already they were completely at ease with each other—on confidential, almost intimate terms.

"I told you already, Monsieur le Cure, that yesterday was my sister's birthday. A week ago my brother-in-law was obliged to go to America. Just as he was starting, he said to my sister: 'I shall not be here on your birthday, but you will hear from me.' So, yesterday there came presents and bouquets from all directions: but up to five o'clock nothing from my brother-in-law—nothing. We went out to the

Bois on horse-back and—a *propos* of horses——"

She stopped short, and looked down inquiringly at Jean's dusty boots, then she cried:

"Why, Monsieur, you wear spurs!"

"Yes, mademoiselle."

"You are in the cavalry."

"I am in the artillery, mademoiselle, and the artillery is cavalry."

"And your regiment is stationed here?"

"Very near here."

"Why, then you will ride with us!"

"With the greatest pleasure, mademoiselle."

"That is all. Let me see, where was I?"

"You do not know, Bettina, where you are; and you are telling these gentlemen all sorts of things which cannot interest them."

"Oh! I beg your pardon, madame," said the cure. "The sale of the chateau is the great question of this province, just now—and mademoiselle's story interests us very much."

"There, Suzie, you see my story interests Monsieur le Cure very much. Now I will go on. We went out for a ride, we came back at seven o'clock—nothing. We went to dinner, and just as we rose from the table, a despatch from America arrived—only two lines: 'I have, to day, bought for you, in your own name, the chateau and domain of Longueval, near Souvigny, on the Northern Road.' Then we began to laugh, like two children, at the idea."

"No, no, Bettina, that is not quite true. You do us both injustice. Our first emotion was one of gratitude. We are fond of the country, my sister and I. My husband, who is very indulgent, knew that we were anxious to have a country seat in France. He has been looking for six months, but could find nothing. At last, without telling us, he discovered this chateau, which was to be sold on my birthday. It was a generous and delicate attention."

"Yes, Suzie, you are right; but after the first outburst of gratitude, there was a great outburst of laughter."

"That I acknowledge. When we reflected that we suddenly found ourselves—for what belongs to one, belongs to the other—proprietors of a chateau, without knowing, where it was, or what it was like, or how much it cost—why, it seemed like a fairy story. For five good minutes we laughed heartily. Then we took a map of France, and succeeded, not without some difficulty, in unearthing Souvigny. After the map, it was the Railroad Guide's turn, and this morning, at ten o'clock, we took the express train for Souvigny."

"We have spent the whole day in visiting the chateau, the stables, the farms. We have not seen every thing, for it was so immense; but we are delighted with everything we have seen. Only, Monsieur le Cure, there is one thing which perplexed me. I know that the estate was publicly sold yesterday—I saw the large placards, all along the road. But I did not dare ask any one of the farmers or keepers who accompanied us on our rounds—my ignorance would have looked so foolish!—how much it all cost. My husband forgot to tell me, in his despatch. It is only a little thing, in the delights of ownership, but I would not be sorry to know. Tell me, Monsieur le Cure, tell me, if you know—the price of it."

"An enormous price," replied the cure.

"An enormous price! You frighten me. How much exactly?"

"Three millions!"

"Only three millions!" cried Mrs. Scott, "the farms, the forest, and all for three millions?"

"Yes, three millions."

"Why, that is nothing," said Bettina. "That charming little river, going

through the park is, alone, worth three millions."

"And you said, just now, Monsieur le Cure, you said there were many persons who bid against us for the lands and the chateau?"

"Yes, madame."

"And was my name mentioned before these people, after the sale?"

"Yes, madame."

"And when my name was mentioned, was there any one who knew me, who spoke of me? Yes—yes—your silence answers me—they did speak of me. Ah! well, I am serious now, Monsieur le Cure, very serious. I beg of you, as a favor, tell me what they said about me."

"Why, madame," replied the poor cure, who was on hot coals, "they spoke of your large fortune."

"Yes, they must have spoken of that; no doubt they said I was very rich, and very recently a *parvenue*, did they not? Very well; but that was not at all, they must have said something else."

"No, I did not hear anything."

"Oh! Monsieur le Cure, you are telling what you call a pious story. I distress you, for you are truth itself. But if I torment you, it is because I have a great interest in knowing what was said."

"Indeed! madame," interrupted Jean, "You are right, they did say something else, only my godfather is embarrassed in telling you; but, since you insist, they said that you were one of the most elegant, most brilliant, most——"

"One of the prettiest women in Paris? They might say that, as a little compliment, one could say it; but that was not at all. There was something else."

"Ah! for instance——"

"Yes; there was something else, and I would like to have a frank, plain explanation with you now. I do not know—but I think this one of my lucky days; it may be to soon to say it, perhaps, but it seems to me that both of you are in some degree, my friends. Well, then, tell me, if false, absurd stories are told about me, am I not right in thinking that you will help me to contradict them?"

"Yes, madam," replied Jean with eagerness, 'you are right in thinking so."

"Then it is to you, monsieur, that I address myself. You are a soldier. It belongs to your profession to have courage. Promise me to be brave. Do you promise me?"

"What do you understand, madame, by being brave?"

"Promise—promise without explanations or conditions."

"Well, then, I promise."

"You will answer, then, frankly, yes or no, to the questions that I am going to ask you."

"I will answer."

"Did they tell you that I had begged in the streets of New York?"

"Yes, madam, they told me so."

"And that I had been a rider in a traveling circus?"

"They told me that, madame."

"I thought it! Well, you have heard the worst! But I would observe, in the first place, that there is nothing discreditable in all that. But if it is not true, And have I not the right to say that it is not true? And it is not true. I will tell you my history in a few words; and if I tell to you—on the very first day—it is that you will have the goodness to repeat it to all those speak of me to you. I am going to spend a part of my life in this country, and I desire to have it known where I come from, and what I am. Poor! that I have been very poor. It was eight years ago. My father had died—very soon after the death of our mother. I was eighteen years old, and Bettina nine. We were alone in the world, with heavy debts and a great lawsuit. My father's last words were: 'Suzie, never compromise the lawsuit,

never, never. You will have millions, my children, millions! He kissed us both. Then his mind wandered, and he died, repeating: 'Millions!' The next day an agent presented himself, who offered to pay all our debts and give me ten thousand dollars, if I would sell my interest in the lawsuit. It concerned the possession of a large tract of land in Colorado. I refused. Then it was, that for several months, we were very poor."

"And it was then," said Bettina, "that I used to set the table."

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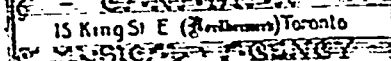
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Little Jannita sat alone beside a milk-bush. Before her and behind her stretched the plain, covered with red sand and thorny "Karoo" bushes; and here and there a milk-bush, looking like a bundle of pale green rods tied together. Not a tree was to be seen anywhere, except on the banks of the river, and that was far away, and the sun beat on her head. Round her fed the Angora goats she was herding; pretty things, especially the little ones, with white silky curls that touched the ground. But Jannita sat crying. If an angel should gather up in his cup all the tears that have been shed, I think the bitterest would be those of children.

By and by she was so tired, and the sun was so hot, she laid her head against the milk-bush, and dropped asleep.

She dreamed a beautiful dream. She thought that when she went back to the farmhouse in the evening, the walls were covered with vines and roses, and the "kraals" (sheepfolds) were not made of red stone, but of lilac trees full of blossom. And the fat old Boer smiled at her, and the stick he held across the door for the goats to jump over, was a lily rod with seven blossoms at the end. When she went to the house her mistress gave her a whole roaster cake for her supper, and the mistress's daughter had stuck a rose in the cake; and her mistress's son-in-law said "Thank you!" when she pulled off his boots, and did not kick her.

It was a beautiful dream.

While she lay thus dreaming, one of the little kids came and licked her on her cheek, because of the salt from her dried-up tears. And in her dream she was not a poor indented child any more, living with boers. It was her father who kissed her. He said he had only been asleep—that day when he lay down under the thorn-bush; he had not really died. He felt her hair, and said it was grown long and silky, and they would go back to Denmark now. He asked her why her feet were bare, and what the marks on her back were. Then he put her head on his shoulder, and picked her up, and carried her away, away! She laughed—she could feel her face against his brown beard. His arms were so strong.

As she lay there dreaming with the ants running over her naked feet, and with her brown curls lying in the sand, a Hottentot came up to her. He was dressed in ragged yellow trousers, and a dirty shirt, and torn jacket. He had a red handkerchief round his head, and a felt hat above that. His nose was flat, his eyes like slits, and the wool on his head gathered into little round balls. He came to the milk-bush, and looked at the girl lying in the hot sun. Then he walked off, and caught one of the fattest little Angora goats, and held its mouth fast, as he stuck it under his arm. He looked back to see that she was still sleeping, and jumped down into one of the "slits." (The deep fissures, generally dry, in which the superfluous torrents of water are carried from the "Karoo" plains after thunderstorms.) He walked down the bed of the "slit" a little way and came to an overhanging bank, under which, sitting on the red sand, were two men. One was a tiny, ragged, old bushman, four feet high; the other was an English navy in a dark blue blouse. They cut the kid's throat with the navy's long knife, and covered up the blood with sand, and buried the entrails and skin; then talked, and quarreled a little; and then they talked quietly again.

The Hottentot man put a leg of the kid under his coat and left the rest of the meat for the two in the "slit," and walked away.

When little Jannita awoke it was almost sunset. She sat up very fright-

oned, but her goats were all about her. She began to drive them home. "I do not think there are any lost," she said.

Dirk, the Hottentot, had brought his flock home already, and stood at the "kraal" door with his ragged yellow trousers. The fat old Boer put his stick across the door, and let Jannita's goats jump over, one by one. When the last jumped over: "Have you been to sleep to-day?" he said; "there is one missing."

Then little Jannita knew what was coming, and she said, in a low voice, "No." And then she felt in her heart that deadly sickness that you feel when you tell a lie; and again she said "Yes."

"Do you think you have any supper this evening?" said the Boer.

"No," said Jannita.

"What do you think you will have?"

"I don't know," said Jannita.

"Give me your whip," said the Boer to Dirk, the Hottentot.

The moon was all but full that night. Oh, but its light was beautiful!

The little girl crept to the door of the outhouse where she slept, and looked at it. When you are hungry, and very, very sore, you do not cry. She leaned her cheek on one hand, and looked, with her great dove's eyes—the other hand was cut open, so she wrapped in it her pinafore. She looked across the plain at the sand and the low karroobush, with the moonlight on them.

Presently, there came slowly, from far away, a wild spring-buck. It came close to the house, and stood looking at it in wonder, while the moonlight glinted on its horns, and in its great eyes. It stood wondering at the red brick walls, and the girl watched it. Then, suddenly, as if it scorned it all, it curved its beautiful back and turned; and away it fled over the bushes and sand, like a sheeny streak of white lightning. She stood up to watch it. So free, so free! Away, away! She watched, till she could see it no more on the wide plain.

Her heart swelled, larger, large, large: she uttered a low cry; and without waiting, pausing thinking, she followed on its track. Away, away, away! "I—I also!" she said, "I—I also!"

When at last her legs began to tremble under her, and she stopped to breathe, the house was a speck behind her. She dropped on the earth, and held her panting sides.

She began to think now.

If she stayed on the plain they would trace her footsteps in the morning and catch her; but if she waded in the water in the bed of the river they would not be able to find her footmarks; and she would hide, there where the rocks and the "kopjes" were.

("Kopjes," in the karroo, are hillocks of stones, that rise up singly or in clusters here and there; presenting sometimes the fantastic appearance of old ruined castles or giant graves, the work of human hands.)

So she stopped up and walked towards the river. The water in the river was low; just a line of silver in the broad bed of sand, here and there broadening into a pool. She stepped into it, and bathed her feet in the delicious cold water. Up and up the stream she walked, where it rattled over the pebbles, and past where the farmhouse lay; and where the rocks were large, she leaped from one to the other. The night wind in her face made her strong—she laughed. She had never felt such night wind before. So the night smells to the wild bucks, because they are free! A free thing feels as a chained thing never can.

At last she came to a place where the willows grew on each side of the river, and trailed their long branches on the sandy bed. She could not tell why, she could not tell the reason, but a feeling of fear came over her.

On the left bank rose a chain of "kopjes" and a precipice of rocks. Between the precipice and the river bank there

was a narrow path covered by the fragments of fallen rock. And upon the summit of the precipice a kippersal tree grew, whose palm-like leaves were clearly cut out against the night sky. The rocks cast a deep shadow, and the willow trees, on either side of the river. She paused, looked up and about her, and then ran on, fearful.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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WORDS WITH WOMEN.

HATS AND BONNETS.—The new bonnets for general wear are considerably larger than those worn last summer, though evening bonnets are still most miniature affairs—more headresses of lace, jewels or roses and gold or jet. A feature of all the new millinery is the fitting of the bonnet to the coiffure. The new bonnets are arranged to fit the high knots of hair now worn, and there are often pendant bows or two hanging rosettes at the back intended to fit on each side of the coiffure. Steel is revived as a powerful rival to jet. The Marie Antoinette shapes intended for more general wear are decidedly larger than the small evening bonnets. They resemble in their full, flat crown and full, waved brim the Trianon cap of the unfortunate Queen. A picturesque bonnet was made of crimson cheville braid, each strand standing up on the low-peaked crown. The double brim was composed of two falls of black velvet, doubled and stiffened, and the bonnet was smartly trimmed with five standing clusters of stiff, curling coque plumes jettied on the edge.

Some of the new bonnets and smaller English hats with straight projecting brims are trimmed simply with rosettes and black swallows, whose sharp wings and tail feathers project out eccentrically on the sides and in every direction like the quills of the fretful porcupine. Still other hats of felt or the glossy beaver, which is again imported, are merely banded with folds of black satin ribbon and trimmed with three rosettes, one of black satin, one of hawthorn or China pink velvet, and one on the left side of creamy, knife-pleated chiffon, holding a stiff black aigrette.

There are immense hats of black or Vandyke brown velvet, intended for young ladies or for carriage wear. These hats usually have flat, straight brims and peaked or low, square crowns. They are trimmed with masses of black ostrich plumes (as many as six plumes being frequently used on one hat), bows of point-lace caught by diamond buckles or buckles of steel, and long cravat bows of satin ribbon. These hats are copied directly from old portraits, from pictures by Rembrandt of old Holland burghers, from the splendid hats of those burghers of Flanders whose luxury in the fifteenth century outvalued that of royalty. The Louis XI hat is a wide rolling-brimmed affair in black felt trimmed with six sombre black plumes nodding over the brim, which rolls slightly at the side, but, except for the band of gold medallions around the crown, is simple. Some of the hats are trimmed with "toned" rosettes, shaded from a pale China pink through six colors into a deep Bordeaux red. Nearly all the new hats have a slight face trimming lifting the brim from the hair. This is a twist of velvet or satin with a few rosettes or a plume or roses. Pompons of coque plumes are also used on some of the new hats. There are wings shaded from pale Vandyke brown or tan into white, which make effective trimmings for some hats of brown velvet. The new velvet is generally miroir, that is, it had a distinct glaze or satiny sheen on the nap. A charming hat in Vandyke brown and pink has a soft crown of brown miroir velvet trimmed with a twist of pink satin caught by large buckle of steel in front, and finished with plumes and a face trimming of pink satin rosettes. The new steel buckles are marvels of art, and though of no precious metal often cost \$5 each.

Chrysanthemum collarettes are one of the hautes nouveautes of the season. They are folded collars of crepe, in pink, blue, cream or black, with double rosettes on the sides, and one at the back, the arrangement of lace or chiffon varying to suit the require-

ments of the dress. Made in velvet, with a belt to match, they are also very effective, and give a pretty finish to any bodice.



A Missionary Recommends It Heartily. 5

St. PAUL'S MISSION, CHICAGO CO., ILL., Dec. 15, 1894. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is now a household name in my parish. It is a most valuable medicine for all nervous debility or over exertion. It has cured me of my nervous headache, and of the pain in my back and neck, and of the weakness in my arms and legs, and of the general debility which has been the result of my nervous system without fail. I recommend it most heartily. FRED. F. HILBY, Pastor of St. Paul's Mission, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25, 1894.

Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is the only medicine that I have used of our pastors who was not cured by any other medicine. For ten years, we also recommended it to many others and it always had the desired effect. A lady in my parish suffering from epileptic fits for several years and in total despair, until she used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, three bottles cured her entirely. SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. For patients also get the medicine free. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig of Fort Wayne, Ind. since 1875, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. 40 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Retail Price, 75c. 12 for \$9.

Trusts Corporation OF ONTARIO And Safe Deposit Vaults.

Bank of Commerce Building, King St. TORONTO. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Hon. J. C. ARLISS, P.C., President. Hon. Sir R.J. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G., Hon. S. C. WOOD, Vice-Presidents.

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

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

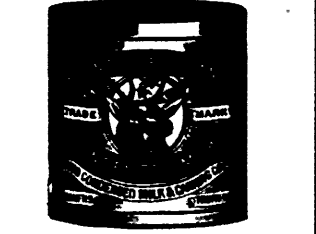
N.B.—Solicitors bringing business to the Corporation are retained in the professional care of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, - Manager.

UNQUALIFIED COMMENDATION.

Rev. T. Watson, Colborne, Ontario, writes:—"K. D. C. has produced in me a wonderful change, almost from the first time of using. My Indigestion is all gone, and my general health is much better than it has been for years. K. D. C. has my heartiest and unqualified commendation. I believe it to be all its makers claim it to be." Free sample of this wonder-working remedy, mailed to any address. K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., Canada, and 127 State St. Boston, Mass.

COSTS ONE CENT A CUP.



THE DELICIOUS "REINDEER" BRAND CONDENSED COFFEE

Contains Cream and Sugar. Can be prepared for use in a few seconds.

NO WASTE. NO TROUBLE. Samples mailed to any address in Canada.

If your Grocer does not handle "Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk, Coffee and Evaporated Cream, please give us his name.

The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co., Ltd. Truro, N.S.

St. Leon Cures Dyspepsia

For some time I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia, so much so that I completely lost my appetite, and through weakness, could hardly walk. Three weeks ago I commenced drinking St. Leon Mineral Water, resulting in a sharpened appetite, good digestion, and am now completely cured.

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

Table showing mail schedules for G. T. R. East, O. and Q. Railway, G. T. R. West, N. and N. W., T. G. and B., Midland, C. V. R., G. W. R., U. S. N. Y., and U.S. West'n States.

English mails close on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a.m. on Wednesdays at noon, and on Fridays at 7.15 p.m. Supplementary mails on Mondays and Thursdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for the month of Oct: Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30.

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

Toronto General AND SAFE DEPOSIT Trusts Co. VAULTS, — CORNER — YONGE AND COLBORNE STS. TORONTO.

Capital, \$1,000,000 Guarantee and Reserve Funds, \$240,000

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

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

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

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

SAFES IN THEIR BUGLAR PROOF VAULTS FOR RENT.

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

J. W. LANGMUIR, MANAGING DIRECTOR.



South-West Corner Yonge & Queen Sts.

The most staple goods in the house are cut in price just now.

Tweeds and Mantle Cloths

Better than manufacturer's prices. Heavy All-wool Tweed, good patterns, were 60c, clearing at..... 40 A good Fine Heavy-weight Tweed, nice patterns, regular price 75c, clearing at..... 50 Special line Tweed Pantings, nice small stripes, worth \$1.25, clearing at..... 85 Pure Wool Tweeds, in dark grey colors, very fine, \$1.25 and..... \$1.00 Mantle Cloths for Golf Coats, unusual value at \$1.25, \$1.50 and..... 1.75

Linens—All cut in price.

60 inch Unbleached Table Linen, worth 35c, clearing at..... 25 64-inch Bleached Table Linen, worth 70c, clearing at..... 50 56-inch Silenoco Cloth, worth 65c, clearing at..... 50 5-8 x 5-8 Table Napkins, worth \$1.40 a doz., clearing at..... \$1.15 36-inch Checked Apron Linen, worth 20c, clearing at..... 15 40 inch Batcher Linen, worth 16c, clearing at..... 12 6-4 x 6-4 Cheville Table Cover, worth \$2.25, clearing at..... 1.50

Cottons—All cut in price.

36-inch Factory Cotton, worth 5c, for..... 3 36-inch White Cotton, soft finish, worth 12c, for..... 10 72 inch Unbleached Sheetting, worth 17c, clearing at..... 12 1/2

Order anything by Mail if out of Town.

R. SIMPSON, 847 YONGE STREET, CORNER OF YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS, TORONTO.

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